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# Well-structured pushdown system: Case of Dense Timed Pushdown Automata

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**Abstract.** This paper investigates a general framework of a pushdown system with well-quasi-ordered states and stack alphabet to show decidability of reachability, which is an extension of our earlier work (*Well-structured Pushdown Systems, CONCUR 2013*). As an instance, an alternative proof of the decidability of the reachability for dense-timed pushdown system (in *P.A. Abdulla, M.F. Atig, F. Stenman, Dense-Timed Pushdown Automata, IEEE LICS 2012*) is presented. Our proof would be more robust for extensions, e.g., regular valuations with time.

## 1 Introduction

Infinite state transition systems appear in many places still keeping certain decidable properties, e.g., pushdown systems (PDS), timed automata [5], and vector addition systems (VAS, or Petri nets). Well-structured transition systems (WSTSs) [3, 14] are one of successful general frameworks to reason about decidability. The coverability of VASs, the reachability of communicating finite state machines with lossy channels [14], and the inclusion problem between timed automata with single clocks [18] are beginning of a long list.

A natural extension of WSTS is to associate a stack. It is tempting to apply Higman's lemma on stacks. However this fails immediately, since the monotonicity of transitions with respect to the embedding on stacks hardly holds.

This paper investigates a general framework for PDSs with well-quasi-ordered states and stack alphabet, *well-structured pushdown systems*. Well-quasi-orderings (WQOs) over stack alphabet are extended to stacks by the element-wise comparison. Note that this extension will not preserve WQO (nor well founded). By combining classical *Pre*<sup>\*</sup>-automaton technique [7, 15, 12], we reduce the argument on stacks to that on stack symbols, and similar to WSTS, finite convergence of antichains during *Pre*<sup>\*</sup>-automata saturation is shown by a WQO.

When the set  $P$  of states is finite, we have decidability of coverability [8]. When  $P$  is infinite (but equipped with WQO), we can state decidability of quasi-coverability only. To compensate, we introduce a well-formed projection  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{T}}$ , which extracts a core shape from the stack related to pushdown transitions. If we find  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{T}}$  such that, for configurations  $c, c'$  with  $c \rightarrow c'$  and  $\mathcal{T} = \{c \mid c = \Downarrow_{\mathcal{T}}(c)\}$ ,

- **compatibility**:  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c) \leftrightarrow \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c')$ , and
- **stability**:  $c \in \mathcal{Y}$  if, and only if,  $c' \in \mathcal{Y}$ .

the quasi-coverability leads the configuration reachability. The compatibility strengthens the quasi-coverability to the coverability, and the stability boosts the coverability to the configuration reachability.

As an instance, we encode a dense-timed pushdown automaton (DTPDA) [2] into a snapshot PDS, inspired by the digitization techniques in [18]. A snapshot PDS has the set of snapshot words as stack alphabet. A snapshot word is essentially a region construction of the dimension equal to its size. Since a snapshot PDS contains non-standard pop rules (i.e.,  $(p, \gamma\gamma') \rightarrow (q, \gamma'')$ ), by associating a top stack symbol to a state, it is encoded as a PDS with WQO states and stack alphabet. Our general framework shows an alternative decidability proof of the reachability of a DTPDA [2].<sup>3</sup>

Our contribution is not on logically difficult proofs, but clarifying the proof structure behind theorems. Different from [2], our encoding is inspired by [18], and would be more robust for extensions, e.g., regular valuations [13] with time.

## Related Work

There are lots of works with context-sensitive infinite state systems. A process rewrite systems combines a PDS and a Petri net, in which vector additions/subtractions between adjacent stack frames during push/pop operations are prohibited [17]. With this restrictions, its reachability becomes decidable. A WQO automaton [9], is a WSTS with auxiliary storage (e.g., stacks and queues). It proves that the coverability is decidable under compatibility of *rank* functions with a WQO, of which an Multiset PDS is an instance. A timed pushdown automaton is a timed extension of a pushdown automaton. It has only global clocks, and the region construction [5] encodes it to a standard PDS [6, 10, 11]. DTPDA [2] firstly introduces local ages, which are stored with stack symbols when pushed, and never reset. DTPDA utilizes them to check whether an age in a stack frame satisfies constraints when pop occurs.

A WSPDS is firstly introduced in [8]. It focuses on WSPDSs with finite control states (and well-quasi-ordered stack alphabet), whereas the paper explores WSPDSs with well-quasi-ordered control states at the cost of weakening the target property from the coverability to the quasi-coverability. The well-formed projection (Section 5), if exists, strengthens it again to the reachability.

## 2 Dense-Timed Pushdown Automata

Dense-timed pushdown automaton (DTPDA) extends timed pushdown automaton (TPDA) with *local ages* [2]. A local age in each context is set when a push transition occurs, and restricts a pop transition only when the value of a local

<sup>3</sup> In [2], only the state reachability is mentioned, but the proof is applied also for the configuration reachability.

age meets the condition. The values of local ages proceed synchronously to global clocks, and they are never reset. Following [2], we omit input alphabet, since our focus is on reachability (regardless of an input word).

As notational convention, Section 2 and 7.2 use  $I$  for an interval (obeying to [2]), whereas Section 4 used  $I$  for an ideal.

**Definition 1.** A DTPDA is a tuple  $\langle S, s_{init}, \Gamma, \mathcal{C}, \Delta \rangle$ , where

- $S$  is a finite set of states with the initial state  $s_{init} \in S$ ,
- $\Gamma$  is a finite stack alphabet,
- $\mathcal{C}$  is a finite set of clocks, and
- $\Delta$  is a finite set of transitions.

A transition  $t \in \Delta$  is a triplet  $(s, op, s')$  in which  $s, s' \in S$  and  $op$  is either of

- **Local.**  $nop$ , a state transition in  $S$ ,
- **Assignment.**  $x \leftarrow I$ , assign an arbitrary value in  $I$  to a clock  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ ,
- **Test.**  $x \in I?$ , test whether the value of a clock  $x \in \mathcal{C}$  is in  $I$ ,
- **Push.**  $push(\gamma, I)$ , push  $\gamma$  on a stack associated with a local age of an arbitrary value in  $I$ , and
- **Pop.**  $pop(\gamma, I)$ , pop  $\gamma$  off a stack if the associated age  $a$  is in  $I$ .

where  $I$  is an interval bounded by natural numbers (i.e.,  $[l, h], (l, h], [l, h), (l, h)$ ) for  $l, h \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\omega\}$  with  $l \leq h$ ).

If each  $I$  in **Push** and **Pop** rules is  $[0, \infty)$  (i.e., no conditions on local ages), we say simply a Timed Pushdown Automaton.

**Definition 2.** For a DTPDA  $\langle S, s_{init}, \Gamma, \mathcal{C}, \Delta \rangle$ , a configuration is a triplet  $(s, \nu, w)$  with  $s \in S$ , a clock valuation  $\nu : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ , and  $w \in (\Gamma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^*$ . We refer  $s$  in a configuration  $c = (s, \nu, w)$  by  $state(c)$ . For  $t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ , we denote

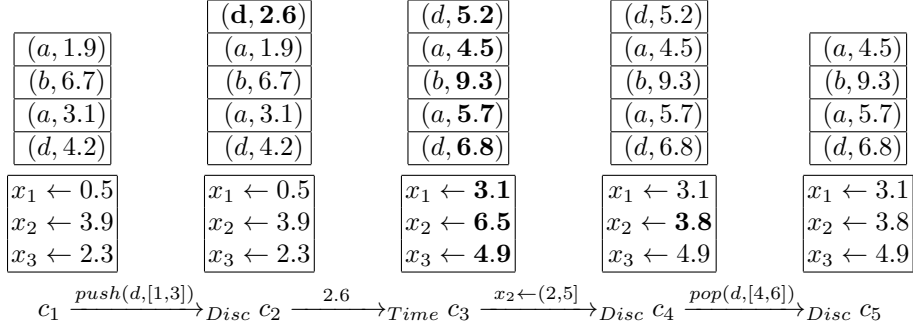
- $\nu_{\mathbf{0}}(x) = 0$  for  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ ,
- $\nu_{x \leftarrow t}(x) = t$  and  $\nu_{x \leftarrow t}(y) = \nu(y)$  if  $y \neq x$ ,
- $(\nu + t)(x) = \nu(x) + t$  for  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ , and
- $w + t = (\gamma_1, t_1 + t) \cdots (\gamma_k, t_k + t)$  for  $w = (\gamma_1, t_1) \cdots (\gamma_k, t_k)$ .

There are two types of transitions, timed  $\xrightarrow{t}_{Time}$  and discrete transitions  $\xrightarrow{op}_{Disc}$ . Semantics of a timed transition is  $(s, \nu, w) \xrightarrow{t}_{Time} (s, \nu + t, w + t)$ , and a discrete transitions  $(s, op, s')$  is either

- **Local.**  $(s, \nu, w) \xrightarrow{nop}_{Disc} (s', \nu, w)$ ,
- **Assignment.**  $(s, \nu, w) \xrightarrow{x \leftarrow I}_{Disc} (s', \nu_{x \leftarrow t}, w)$  for  $t \in I$ ,
- **Test.**  $(s, \nu, w) \xrightarrow{x \in I?}_{Disc} (s', \nu, w)$  if  $\nu(x) \in I$ ,
- **Push.**  $(s, \nu, w) \xrightarrow{push(\gamma, I)}_{Disc} (s', \nu, (\gamma, t).w)$  for  $t \in I$ , and
- **Pop.**  $(s, \nu, (\gamma, t).w) \xrightarrow{pop(\gamma, I)}_{Disc} (s', \nu, w)$  if  $t \in I$ .

We assume that the initial configuration is  $(s_{init}, \nu_{\mathbf{0}}, \epsilon)$ .

*Example 1.* The figure shows transitions between configurations in which  $S = \{\bullet\}$  (omitted),  $C = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$ , and  $\Gamma = \{a, b, d\}$ . From  $c_1$  to  $c_2$ , a discrete transition  $push(d, [1, 3])$  pushes  $(d, 2.6)$  into the stack. At the timed transition from  $c_2$  to  $c_3$ , 2.6 time units have elapsed, and each value grows older by 2.6. From  $c_3$  to  $c_4$ , the value of  $x_2$  is assigned to 3.8, which lies in the interval  $(2, 5]$ , and the last transition pops  $(d, 5.2)$  after testing that its local age lies in  $[4, 6]$ .



### 3 P-automaton

A textbook standard technique to decide the emptiness of a pushdown automaton is, first converting it to context free grammar (with cubic explosion), and then applying CYK algorithm, which is a well-known dynamic programming technique. A practical alternative (with the same complexity) is a P-automaton [15, 12]. Starting from a regular set  $C$  of initial configurations (resp. target configurations)  $Post^*$  (resp.  $Pre^*$ ) saturation procedure is applied on an initial P-automaton (which accepts  $C$ ) until convergence. The resulting P-automaton accepts the set of all successors (resp. predecessors) of  $C$ . In literature, it is applied only for PDSs with finite control states and stack alphabet. We confirm that it works for PDSs without finite assumptions (at the cost of infinite convergence), and extend it to the coverability and the quasi-coverability.

#### 3.1 P-automaton for reachability of pushdown system

In the standard definition, a pushdown system (PDS) has a finite set of states and finite stack alphabet. We will consider a PDS with an infinite set of states and infinite stack alphabet. For (possibly infinitely many) individual transition rules, we introduce a partial function  $\psi$  to describe a pattern of transitions. We denote the set of partial functions from  $X$  to  $Y$  by  $\mathcal{P}Fun(X, Y)$ .

**Definition 3.** A pushdown system (PDS)  $\mathcal{M} = \langle P, \Gamma, \Delta \rangle$  consists of a finite set  $\Delta \subseteq \mathcal{P}Fun(P \times \Gamma, P \times \Gamma^2) \cup \mathcal{P}Fun(P \times \Gamma, P \times \Gamma) \cup \mathcal{P}Fun(P \times \Gamma, P)$  of transition rules. We say that  $\psi \in \Delta$  is a push, internal, and pop rule if  $\psi \in \mathcal{P}Fun(P \times \Gamma, P \times \Gamma^2)$ ,  $\psi \in \mathcal{P}Fun(P \times \Gamma, P \times \Gamma)$ , and  $\psi \in \mathcal{P}Fun(P \times \Gamma, P)$ , respectively.

A configuration  $\langle p, w \rangle$  consists of  $p \in P$  and  $w \in \Gamma^*$ . For a transition rule  $\psi \in \Delta$ , a transition is  $\langle p, \gamma w \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p', v w \rangle$  for  $(p', v) = \psi(p, \gamma)$

*Remark 1.* Often in multi-thread program modelings and in snapshot PDSs (Section 7.2) for discretizing DTPDAs, PDSs are defined with finite control states, but with non-standard pop rules, like  $\langle p, \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle q, \gamma \rangle \in \mathcal{P}Fun(P \times \Gamma^2, P \times \Gamma)$  with  $|P| < \infty$ . This can be encoded into PDSs in Definition 3 by associating a top stack symbol to a state, like  $\langle (p, \gamma_1), \gamma_2 \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle (q, \gamma), \epsilon \rangle \in \mathcal{P}Fun(P' \times \Gamma, P')$  with  $P' = P \times \Gamma$ , at the cost that the set  $P'$  of control states becomes infinite.

We use  $c_1, c_2, \dots$  to range over configurations.  $\hookrightarrow^*$  is the reflexive transitive closure of  $\hookrightarrow$ . There are two kinds of reachability problems.

- **Configuration reachability** : Given configurations  $\langle p, w \rangle, \langle q, v \rangle$  with  $p, q \in P$  and  $w, v \in \Gamma^*$ , decide whether  $\langle p, w \rangle \hookrightarrow^* \langle q, v \rangle$ .
- **State reachability** : Given a configuration  $\langle p, w \rangle$  and a state  $q$  with  $p, q \in P$  and  $w \in \Gamma^*$ , decide whether there exists  $v \in \Gamma^*$  with  $\langle p, w \rangle \hookrightarrow^* \langle q, v \rangle$ .

Given a set of configurations  $C$ , we write  $pre^*(C)$  (resp.  $post^*(C)$ ) for the set  $\{c' \mid c' \hookrightarrow^* c \wedge c \in C\}$  (resp.  $\{c' \mid c \hookrightarrow^* c' \wedge c \in C\}$ ). The reachability problem from  $\langle p, w \rangle$  to  $\langle q, v \rangle$  is reduced to whether  $c \in pre^*(\{c'\})$  (or  $c' \in post^*(\{c\})$ ).

**Definition 4.** A *Pre\*-automaton*  $\mathcal{A}$  is a quadruplet  $(S, \Gamma, \nabla, F)$  with  $F \subseteq S$  and  $\nabla \subseteq S \times \Gamma \times S$ . A *Pre\*-automaton* is *initial* if each state in  $S \cap P$  has no incoming transitions and  $S$  is finite.  $\mathcal{A}$  *accepts* a configuration  $\langle p, w \rangle$  with  $p \in P$  and  $w \in \Gamma^*$ , if  $w$  is accepted starting from  $p$  (as an initial state).

The set of configurations accepted by  $\mathcal{A}$  is denoted by  $L(\mathcal{A})$ . When  $(p, \gamma, q) \in \nabla$ , we denote  $p \xrightarrow{\gamma} q$ . For  $w = \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_k \in \Gamma^*$ ,  $p \xrightarrow{\gamma_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\gamma_k} q$  is denoted by  $p \xrightarrow{w} q \in \nabla^*$ . If  $k = 0$  (i.e.,  $p \xrightarrow{\epsilon} q$ ), we assume  $p = q$ .

Starting from an initial *Pre\*-automaton*  $\mathcal{A}_0$  that accepts  $C$  (i.e.,  $C = L(\mathcal{A}_0)$ ), the repeated (possibly infinite) applications of saturation rules

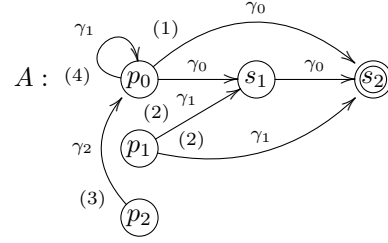
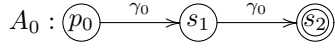
$$\frac{(S, \Gamma, \nabla, F)}{(S \cup \{p'\}, \Gamma, \nabla \cup \{p' \xrightarrow{\gamma} q\}, F)} \quad \text{if } p \xrightarrow{w}^* q \in \nabla^* \text{ and } \psi(p', \gamma) = (p, w) \text{ for } \psi \in \Delta$$

converge to  $Pre^*(\mathcal{A}_0)$ . Note that saturation rules never eliminate transitions, but monotonically enlarge.

**Theorem 1.** [15, 7, 12] (Theorem 1 in [8]) For a PDS,  $pre^*(C) = L(Pre^*(\mathcal{A}_0))$ , where  $C = L(\mathcal{A}_0)$ .

*Example 2.* Let  $\langle \{p_i\}, \{\gamma_i\}, \Delta \rangle$  be a pushdown system with  $i = 0, 1, 2$  and  $\Delta$  given below. The saturation  $\mathcal{A}$  of *Pre\*-automata* started from  $\mathcal{A}_0$  accepting  $C = \{p_0, \gamma_0 \gamma_0\}$ .  $L(\mathcal{A})$  coincides  $pre^*(C)$ .

$$\begin{array}{l} (1). \langle p_0, \gamma_0 \rangle \rightarrow \langle p_1, \gamma_1 \gamma_0 \rangle \\ (2). \langle p_1, \gamma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle p_2, \gamma_2 \gamma_0 \rangle \\ (3). \langle p_2, \gamma_2 \rangle \rightarrow \langle p_0, \gamma_1 \rangle \\ (4). \langle p_0, \gamma_1 \rangle \leftrightarrow \langle p_0, \epsilon \rangle \end{array}$$



*Remark 2.* Since the saturation procedure monotonically extends  $Pre^*$ -automaton, even if a PDS has an infinite set of states / stack alphabet and the initial  $Pre^*$ -automaton  $A_0$  has infinite states, it converges (after infinite many saturation steps), and  $pre^*(C) = L(Pre^*(A_0))$  holds.

### 3.2 P-automata for coverability of OPDS

A quasi-ordering (QO) is a reflexive transitive binary relation. We denote the upward (resp. downward) closure of  $X$  by  $X^\uparrow$  (resp.  $X^\downarrow$ ), i.e.,  $X^\uparrow = \{y \mid \exists x \in X. x \leq y\}$  (resp.  $X^\downarrow = \{y \mid \exists x \in X. y \leq x\}$ ).

For a PDS  $\mathcal{M} = \langle P, \Gamma, \Delta \rangle$ , we introduce QOs  $(P, \preceq)$  and  $(\Gamma, \leq)$  on  $P$  and  $\Gamma$ , respectively. We call  $\mathcal{M} = \langle (P, \preceq), (\Gamma, \leq), \Delta \rangle$  an ordered PDS (OPDS).

**Definition 5.** For  $w_1 = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n, w_2 = \beta_1 \beta_2 \dots \beta_m \in \Gamma^*$ , let

- **Element-wise comparison**  $w_1 \leq w_2$  if  $m = n$  and  $\forall i \in [1..n]. \alpha_i \leq \beta_i$ .
- **Embedding**  $w_1 \preceq w_2$  if there is an order-preserving injection  $f$  from  $[0..n]$  to  $[0..m]$  with  $\alpha_i \leq \beta_{f(i)}$  for each  $i \in [0..n]$ .

We extend  $\leq$  on configurations such that  $(p, w) \leq (q, v)$  if  $p \preceq q$  and  $w \leq v$ .

A partial function  $\psi \in \mathcal{P}Fun(X, Y)$  is *monotonic* if  $\gamma \leq \gamma'$  and  $\gamma \in \text{dom}(\psi)$  imply  $\psi(\gamma) \leq \psi(\gamma')$  and  $\gamma' \in \text{dom}(\psi)$  for each  $\gamma, \gamma' \in X$ . We say that an OPDS  $\mathcal{M} = \langle (P, \preceq), (\Gamma, \leq), \Delta \rangle$  is *monotonic* if  $\psi$  is monotonic for each  $\psi \in \Delta$ .

- **Coverability** : Given configurations  $(p, w), (q, v)$  with  $p, q \in P$  and  $w, v \in \Gamma^*$ , decide whether there exist  $q' \in P$  and  $v' \in \Gamma^*$  with  $q \preceq q', v \leq v'$ , and  $(p, w) \leftrightarrow^* (q', v')$ .

Coverability is reduced to whether  $(p, w) \in pre^* (\{(q, v)\}^\uparrow)$ . For coverability, we restrict saturation rules of  $Pre^*$ -automata.

$$\frac{(S, \Gamma, \nabla, F)}{(S \oplus \{p'\}, \Gamma, \nabla \oplus \{p' \xrightarrow{\gamma} q\}, F)} \quad \text{if } p \xrightarrow{w}^* q \in \nabla^* \text{ and } \psi(p', \gamma) \in \{(p, w)\}^\uparrow \text{ for } \psi \in \Delta$$

where  $(S \oplus \{p'\}, \nabla \oplus \{p' \xrightarrow{\gamma} q\})$  is

$$\begin{cases} (S, \nabla) & \text{if there exists } \{p'' \xrightarrow{\gamma'} q\} \in \nabla \text{ with } p'' \preceq p' \text{ and } \gamma' \leq \gamma \\ (S \cup \{p'\}, \nabla \cup \{p' \xrightarrow{\gamma} q\}) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

**Theorem 2.** (Theorem 3 in [8]) For a monotonic OPDS,  $pre^*(C^\uparrow) = L(Pre^*(A_0))$ . where  $C^\uparrow = L(A_0)$ .

### 3.3 P-automata for quasi-coverability of OPDS

- **Quasi-coverability.** Given configurations  $\langle p, w \rangle, \langle q, v \rangle$ , decide whether there exist  $\langle p', w' \rangle$  and  $\langle q', v' \rangle$  such that  $\langle p, w \rangle \leq \langle p', w' \rangle$ ,  $\langle q, v \rangle \leq \langle q', v' \rangle$ , and  $\langle p', w' \rangle \hookrightarrow^* \langle q', v' \rangle$ .

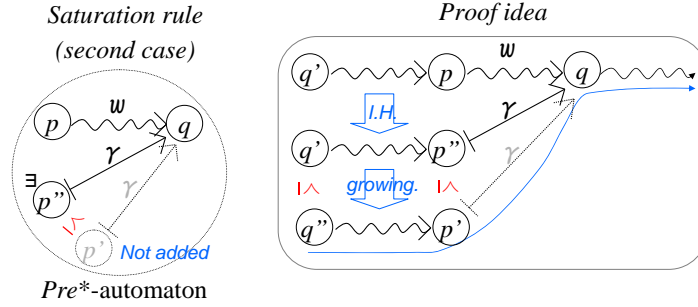
Quasi-coverability is reduced to whether  $\langle p, w \rangle \in \text{pre}^*(\{(q, v)\}^\uparrow)^\downarrow$ . For quasi-coverability, we further restrict saturation rules of  $Pre^*$ -automata.

$$\frac{(S, \Gamma, \nabla, F)}{(S \oplus \{p'\}, \Gamma, \nabla \oplus \{p' \xrightarrow{\gamma} q\}, F)} \quad \text{if } p \xrightarrow{w^*} q \in \nabla^* \text{ and } \psi(p', \gamma) \in \{(p, w)\}^\uparrow \text{ for } \psi \in \Delta$$

where  $(S \oplus \{p'\}, \nabla \oplus \{p' \xrightarrow{\gamma} q\})$  is

$$\begin{cases} (S, \nabla) & \text{if there exists } \{p'' \xrightarrow{\gamma'} q\} \in \nabla \text{ with } p'' \leq p' \text{ and } \gamma' \leq \gamma \\ (S, \nabla \cup \{p'' \xrightarrow{\gamma'} q\}) & \text{if there exists } p'' \in S \cap P \text{ with } p'' \leq p' \\ (S \cup \{p'\}, \nabla \cup \{p' \xrightarrow{\gamma} q\}) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The second condition suppresses adding new states in  $Pre^*$ -automata, and the first condition gives a termination condition for adding new edges.



**Definition 6.** An OPDS  $\mathcal{M} = \langle (P, \preceq), (\Gamma, \leq), \Delta \rangle$  is growing if, for each  $\psi(p, \gamma) = \langle q, w \rangle$  with  $\psi \in \Delta$  and  $\langle q', w' \rangle \geq \langle q, w \rangle$ , there exists  $\langle p', \gamma' \rangle$  with  $\langle p', \gamma' \rangle \geq \langle p, \gamma \rangle$  such that  $\psi(p', \gamma') \geq \langle q', w' \rangle$ .

Lemma 1 is obtained by induction on steps of  $Pre^*$ -automata saturation.

**Lemma 1.** For a monotonic and growing OPDS, assume  $p \xrightarrow{w^*} s$  in  $Pre^*(\mathcal{A}_0)$ . For each  $\langle p', w' \rangle \geq \langle p, w \rangle$ ,

- If  $s \in P$ , there exist  $\langle p'', w'' \rangle \geq \langle p', w' \rangle$  and  $q' \succeq s$  with  $\langle p'', w'' \rangle \hookrightarrow^* \langle q', \epsilon \rangle$ .
- If  $s \in S \setminus P$ , there exist  $\langle p'', w'' \rangle \geq \langle p', w' \rangle$ ,  $q \xrightarrow{v^*} s$  in  $\mathcal{A}_0$  with  $q \in P$ , and  $\langle q', v' \rangle \geq \langle q, v \rangle$  such that  $\langle p'', w'' \rangle \hookrightarrow^* \langle q', v' \rangle$ .

For simplicity, we say “ $c_0$  covers  $c_1$ ” to mean that there exists  $c'_1 \geq c_1$  with  $c_0 \hookrightarrow^* c'_1$ . The next **Claim** is easily proved by induction on the steps of  $\hookrightarrow^*$ .

**Claim** For a monotonic and growing OPDS, if  $\langle p, w \rangle \hookrightarrow^* \langle q, v \rangle$ , then for any  $\langle q', v' \rangle \geq \langle q, v \rangle$ , there exists  $\langle p', w' \rangle \geq \langle p, w \rangle$  such that  $\langle p', w' \rangle$  covers  $\langle q', v' \rangle$ .



*Proof.* By induction on steps of the  $Pre^*$  saturation procedure  $\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \dots$ . For  $\mathcal{A}_0$ , the statements hold immediately. Assume the statements hold for  $\mathcal{A}_i$ , and  $\mathcal{A}_{i+1}$  is constructed by adding new transition  $p_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma_0} q_0$ .

$$\frac{(S, \Gamma, \nabla, F)}{(S \cup \{p_0\}, \Gamma, \nabla \oplus \{p_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma_0} q_0\}, F)} \quad \text{if } p_1 \xrightarrow{w_1^*} q_0 \in \nabla^* \text{ and } \psi(p_0, \gamma_0) \in \{(p_1, w_1)\}^\uparrow \text{ for } \psi \in \Delta$$

We give a proof only for the first statement. The second statement is similarly proved. According to the definition of  $\oplus$ , there are three cases:

- There exists  $\{p'_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma'_0} q_0\} \in \nabla$  with  $p'_0 \preceq p_0$  and  $\gamma'_0 \leq \gamma_0$ . Nothing added.
- There exists  $p'_0$  in  $S \cap P$  and  $p'_0 \preceq p_0$ . Then,  $p'_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma_0} q_0$  is added.
- Otherwise,  $p_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma_0} q_0$  is added.

The second case is the most complex, and we focus on it. Assume that a path  $p \xrightarrow{w^*} q$  contains  $p'_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma_0} q_0$   $k$ -times. We apply (nested) induction on  $k$ , and we focus on its leftmost occurrence. Let  $w = w_l \gamma_0 w_r$  and  $p \xrightarrow{w_l^*} p'_0 \xrightarrow{\gamma_0} q_0 \xrightarrow{w_r^*} q$ . For each  $p' \succeq p, w'_l \geq w_l, w'_r \geq w_r$  and  $\gamma'_0 \geq \gamma_0$ :

1. By induction hypothesis on  $p \xrightarrow{w_l^*} p'_0$ , there exists  $(p'', w''_l) \geq (p', w'_l)$  such that  $\langle p'', w''_l \rangle$  covers  $\langle p'_0, \epsilon \rangle$ .
2. By the definition of saturation rules, there exist  $p'_1 \succeq p_1$  and  $w'_1 \geq w_1$  such that  $\langle p_0, \gamma_0 \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p'_1, w'_1 \rangle$ .
3. By induction hypothesis on  $p_1 \xrightarrow{w_1 w_r^*} q$ , there exist  $p''_1 \succeq p'_1$  and  $w''_1 w''_r \geq w'_1 w'_r$  such that  $\langle p''_1, w''_1 w''_r \rangle$  covers  $\langle q, \epsilon \rangle$ .
4. By the growing property, there exist  $p''_0 \succeq p_0 \succeq p'_0$  and  $\gamma''_0 \geq \gamma'_0$  such that  $\langle p''_0, \gamma''_0 \rangle$  covers  $\langle p'_1, w'_1 \rangle$ .

By **Claim** and 1., there exists  $(p''', w'''_l) \geq (p'', w''_l) \geq (p', w'_l)$  such that  $\langle p''', w'''_l \rangle$  covers  $\langle p''_0, \epsilon \rangle$ . Put all these together, for each  $(p', w'_l \gamma'_0 w'_r) \geq (p, w_l \gamma_0 w_r)$ , there exists  $(p''', w'''_l \gamma''_0 w''_r) \geq (p', w'_l \gamma'_0 w'_r)$ . Therefore, each of  $\langle p''', w'''_l \gamma''_0 w''_r \rangle$ ,  $\langle p''_0, \gamma''_0 w''_r \rangle$ ,  $\langle p''_1, w''_1 w''_r \rangle$ , and  $\langle q, \epsilon \rangle$  covers the next.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.** *For a monotonic and growing OPDS,  $pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow = L(Pre^*(A_0))^\downarrow$  where  $C^\uparrow = L(A_0)$ .*

## 4 Finite convergence of $Pre^*$ -automata

**Definition 7.** *A  $QO \leq$  is a well-quasi-ordering (WQO) if, for each infinite sequence  $a_1, a_2, \dots$ , there exist  $i, j$  with  $i < j$  and  $a_i \leq a_j$ .*

A  $QO \leq$  is a WQO, if, and only if each upward closed set  $X^\uparrow$  has finite basis (i.e., minimal elements). Note that  $\leq$  may be no longer a WQO (nor well founded), while the embedding  $(\Gamma^*, \preceq)$  stays a WQO by *Higman's lemma*.

**Lemma 2.** *Let  $(D, \leq)$  and  $(D', \leq')$  be WQOs.*

- **(Dickson’s lemma)**  $(D \times D', \leq \times \leq')$  is a WQO.
- **(Higman’s lemma)**  $(D^*, \preceq)$  is a WQO, where  $\preceq$  is the embedding.

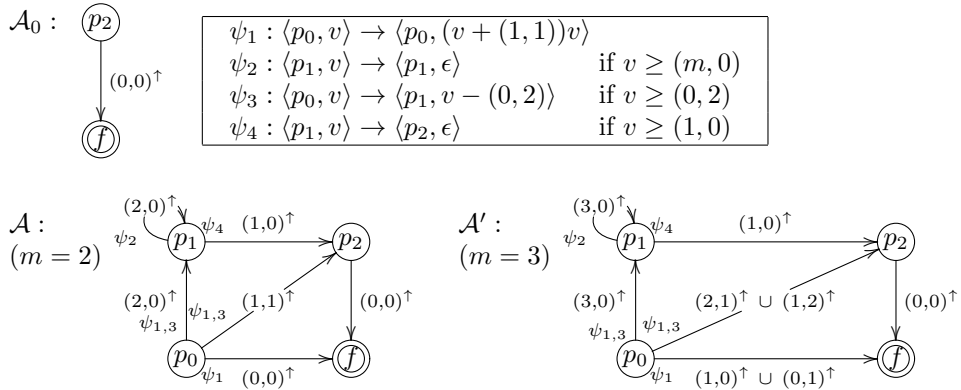
For a monotonic OPDS, if  $(P, \preceq), (\Gamma, \leq)$  are WQOs, we call it a *Well-Structured PDS* (WSPDS). For a WSPDS  $((P, \preceq), (\Gamma, \leq), \Delta)$ ,  $\psi^{-1}(\{(p, w)\}^\uparrow)$  is upward-closed and has finite basis (i.e., finitely many minimal elements). In the *Pre\** saturation rule of Section 3.3, its side condition contains  $\psi(p', \gamma) \in \{(p, w)\}^\uparrow$  for  $\psi \in \Delta$ , which allows arbitrary choices of  $(p', \gamma)$ . For a WSPDS, we focus only on finite basis of upward-closed sets  $(p', \gamma) \in \text{Min}(\psi^{-1}(\{(p, w)\}^\uparrow))$ .

We assume that such finite basis are computable for each  $\psi \in \Delta$ , and the initial *Pre\**-automaton  $\mathcal{A}_0$  with  $L(\mathcal{A}_0) = (p, w)^\uparrow$  has finitely many states  $S_0$ .

**Theorem 4.** For a WSPDS  $((P, \preceq), (\Gamma, \leq), \Delta)$ , if (i)  $(P, \preceq), (\Gamma, \leq)$  are computable WQOs, and (ii) a finite basis of  $\psi^{-1}(\{(p, w)\}^\uparrow)$  is computable for each  $\psi \in \Delta$  and  $\langle p, w \rangle \in P \times \Gamma^{\leq 2}$ , *Pre\**( $\mathcal{A}_0$ ) (in Section 3.3) finitely converges.

*Proof. (Sketch)* Starting from a WQO over  $S$  such that  $\preceq$  over  $S_0 \cap P$  and  $=$  on  $S_0 \setminus P$ , the set  $S$  of states of the *Pre\**-automaton make a bad sequence, since saturation rules in Section 3.3 do not add larger states. For each pair  $(p, q)$  of states, they do not add larger stack symbols as labels of *Pre\** automaton transitions  $p \xrightarrow{\gamma} q$ . Thus, during the saturation, a sequence of added edges  $p_1 \xrightarrow{\gamma_1} q_1, p_2 \xrightarrow{\gamma_2} q_2, \dots$  is bad. Thus, it finitely terminates. Since  $\Delta$  has finitely many transition rules, dependency during generation of *Pre\** automaton transitions is finitely branching. Thus, by König’s lemma, *Pre\**( $\mathcal{A}_0$ ) finitely converges.  $\square$

*Example 3.* Let  $M = \langle \{p_i\}, \mathbb{N}^2, \Delta \rangle$  be a WSPDS with vectors in  $\mathbb{N}^2$  as a stack alphabet and  $\Delta$  consists of four rules given in the figure. The figure illustrates a *Pre\**-automaton construction starting from initial  $\mathcal{A}_0$  that accepts  $C = \langle p_2, (0, 0)^\uparrow \rangle$ . For  $v \in \mathbb{N}^2$ , we abbreviate  $\{v\}^\uparrow$  by  $v^\uparrow$ . Note that  $\mathbb{N}^2$  is WQO by the element-wise comparison.  $\mathcal{A}$  is the saturation of the *Pre\**-automaton.



For instance, when  $m = 2$ ,  $p_0 \xrightarrow{(2, 2)^\uparrow} p_1$  in  $\mathcal{A}$  is generated from  $p_1 \xrightarrow{(2, 0)^\uparrow} p_1$  by  $\psi_3$ . By repeating application of  $\psi_1$  twice to  $p_0 \xrightarrow{(2, 2)^\uparrow} p_1 \xrightarrow{(2, 0)^\uparrow} p_1$ , we obtain

$p_0 \xrightarrow{(2,0)^\uparrow} p_1$ . Then, applying  $\psi_1$  to  $p_0 \xrightarrow{(2,0)^\uparrow} p_1 \xrightarrow{(1,0)^\uparrow} p_2$ , we obtain  $p_0 \xrightarrow{(1,0)^\uparrow} p_2$ .  
 $p_0 \xrightarrow{(1,2)^\uparrow} p_2$  is also generated from  $p_1 \xrightarrow{(1,0)^\uparrow} p_2$  by  $\psi_3$ , but it will not affect.

By Theorem 2, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} pre^*(C) = \{ & \langle p_2, (0, 0)^\uparrow \rangle, \langle p_1, ((2, 0)^\uparrow)^*(1, 0)^\uparrow(0, 0)^\uparrow \rangle, \\ & \langle p_0, (0, 0)^\uparrow \rangle, \langle p_0, (1, 1)^\uparrow(0, 0)^\uparrow \rangle, \langle p_0, ((2, 0)^\uparrow)^+(1, 0)^\uparrow(0, 0)^\uparrow \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $\langle p_0, (0, 0) \rangle$  covers  $\langle p_2, (0, 0) \rangle$ . Actually,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p_0, (0, 0) \rangle & \hookrightarrow \langle p_0, (1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p_0, (2, 2)(1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p_1, (2, 0)(1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \\ & \hookrightarrow \langle p_1, (1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p_2, (0, 0) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Note that if we change the condition of  $\psi_2$  from  $v \geq (2, 0)$  to  $v \geq (3, 0)$ , the saturated  $Pre^*$ -automaton becomes  $\mathcal{A}'$ , and  $\langle p_0, (0, 0) \rangle$  no more covers  $\langle p_2, (0, 0) \rangle$ , though  $\langle p_0, (0, 0) \rangle$  is reachable to  $p_2$ . Actually,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p_0, (0, 0) \rangle & \hookrightarrow \langle p_0, (1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p_0, (2, 2)(1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p_0, (3, 3)(2, 2)(1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \\ & \hookrightarrow \langle p_1, (3, 1)(2, 2)(1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p_1, (2, 2)(1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle p_2, (1, 1)(0, 0) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

To detect the state reachability, instead of  $\mathcal{A}_0$ , we can start with an initial automaton  $\mathcal{A}'_0$  that accepts  $p_2 \times \Gamma^* = \{ \langle p_2, ((0, 0)^\uparrow)^* \rangle \}$ .

## 5 Well-formed constraint

**Definition 8.** For an OPDS  $M$ , a pair  $(\mathcal{Y}, \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}})$  of a set  $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq P \times \Gamma^*$  and a projection function  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}: P \times \Gamma^* \rightarrow (P \times \Gamma^*) \cup \{\#\}$  is a well-formed constraint if, for configurations  $c, c'$ ,

- $c \hookrightarrow c'$  implies that  $c \in \mathcal{Y}$  if, and only if  $c' \in \mathcal{Y}$ ,
- $c \hookrightarrow c'$  implies  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c) \hookrightarrow \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c')$ ,
- $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c) \leq c$ , and
- $c \leq c'$  implies either  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c) = \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c')$  or  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c) = \#$ ,

where  $\#$  is added to  $P \times \Gamma^*$  as the least element (wrt  $\leq$ ) and  $\mathcal{Y} = \{c \in P \times \Gamma^* \mid c = \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c)\}$ . ( $\#$  represents failures of  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}$ .)

**Lemma 3.** For a monotonic OPDS  $M$  with a well-formed projection  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}$ , assume  $C \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$ . Then,  $pre^*(C) = pre^*(C^\uparrow) \cap \mathcal{Y} = pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow \cap \mathcal{Y}$ .

*Proof.* We will show  $pre^*(C) = pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow \cap \mathcal{Y}$  only. Similarly,  $pre^*(C) = pre^*(C^\uparrow) \cap \mathcal{Y}$  is shown.

From  $C \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$ ,  $pre^*(C) \subseteq pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow \cap \mathcal{Y}$  is obvious. For the opposite direction, we first show  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(pre^*(C^\uparrow)) \subseteq pre^*(C)$ . Since  $c \in pre^*(C^\uparrow)$  is equivalent to  $\exists c' \in C^\uparrow. c \hookrightarrow^* c'$ , we have  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c) \hookrightarrow^* \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c') \in C$ . Since  $C \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$  implies  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c') \in C$ ,  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(c) \in pre^*(C)$  is obtained. For  $pre^*(C) \supseteq pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow \cap \mathcal{Y}$ ,

$$pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow \cap \mathcal{Y} = \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow \cap \mathcal{Y}) \subseteq \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow) = \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(pre^*(C^\uparrow)) \cup \{\#\}.$$

From  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(pre^*(C^\uparrow)) \subseteq pre^*(C)$ ,  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(pre^*(C^\uparrow)) \cup \{\#\} \subseteq pre^*(C) \cup \{\#\}$ . Thus,  $pre^*(C^\uparrow)^\downarrow \cap \mathcal{Y} \subseteq (pre^*(C) \cup \{\#\}) \cap \mathcal{Y} = pre^*(C)$ .  $\square$

From Theorem 3 and Lemma 3, Theorem 5 is immediate, which strengthens the quasi-coverability to the configuration reachability, and the decidability is reduced to finite convergence of  $L(Pre^*(\mathcal{A}_0))$ .

**Theorem 5.** *Let  $C$  be a regular set of configurations with  $C^\dagger = L(\mathcal{A}_0)$  for a  $P$ -automaton  $\mathcal{A}_0$ . For a monotonic and growing OPDS and a well-formed constraint  $(\mathcal{Y}, \Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}})$ , if  $C \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$ , then  $pre^*(C) = L(Pre^*(\mathcal{A}_0))^\dagger \cap \mathcal{Y}$ .*

*Example 4.* In Example 3, let  $\mathcal{Y}$  be

$$\left\{ \langle p_0, (n, n) \cdots (0, 0) \rangle, \langle p_2, (n, n) \cdots (0, 0) \rangle \mid n \geq m \geq 0 \right\} \\ \left\{ \langle p_1, (n, n-2)(n-1, n-1) \cdots (0, 0) \rangle \right\}$$

Then,  $\mathcal{Y}$  is well-formed. Since both  $\langle p_0, (0, 0) \rangle$  and  $\langle p_2, (0, 0) \rangle$  are in  $\mathcal{Y}$  and  $\{\langle p_i, (0, 0) \rangle\}^\dagger \cap \mathcal{Y} = \{\langle p_i, (0, 0) \rangle\}$ ,  $\langle p_0, (0, 0) \rangle \leftrightarrow^* \langle p_2, (0, 0) \rangle$  holds by Theorem 5.

## 6 Snapshot Word

In a DTPDA, local ages in the stack proceed when a timed transition occurs. When a DTPDA is encoded into a discrete WSPDS, named *snapshot PDS* (Section 7.2), it can operate only the top stack symbol. A *snapshot word* summarizes the ordering of fractions among values of all local ages and global clocks in the stack, after applying the digitization technique in [18, 1, 4]. When a pop occurs, time progress recorded at the top stack symbol is propagated to the next stack symbol after finding a permutation by matching via markings  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$ .

### 6.1 Snapshot word

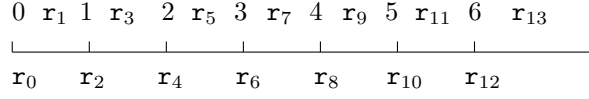
As notational convention, let  $\mathcal{MP}(D)$  be the set of finite multisets over  $D$ . We regard a finite set as a multiset in which the multiplicity of each element is 1. For a finite word  $w = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k$ , we denote  $w(j) = a_j$ .

Let  $\langle S, s_{init}, \Gamma, \mathcal{C}, \Delta \rangle$  be a DTPDA, and let  $n$  be the largest integer (except for  $\infty$ ) that appears in  $\Delta$ . For  $v \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ ,  $proj(v) = \mathbf{r}_i$  if  $v \in \mathbf{r}_i \in Intv(n)$ , where

$$Intv(n) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{r}_{2i} &= [i, i] & \text{if } 0 \leq i \leq n \\ \mathbf{r}_{2i+1} &= (i, i+1) & \text{if } 0 \leq i < n \\ \mathbf{r}_{2n+1} &= (n, \infty) \end{cases}$$

**Definition 9.** *Let  $frac(x, t) = t - floor(t)$  for  $(x, t) \in (\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ . A digitization  $dig_i : \mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times Intv(n)))^*$  is as follows. For  $\mathcal{X} \in \mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})$ , let  $X_1, \dots, X_k$  be multisets that collect  $(x, proj(t))$ 's in  $\mathcal{X}$  having the same  $frac(x, t)$ . We assume that  $X_i$ 's are sorted by the increasing order of  $frac(x, t)$  (i.e.,  $frac(x, t) < frac(x', t')$  for  $(x, proj(t)) \in X_i$  and  $(x', proj(t')) \in X_{i+1}$ ). Then,  $dig_i(\mathcal{X})$  is a word  $X_1 \cdots X_k$ .*

*Example 5.* In Example 1,  $n = 6$  and we have 13 intervals illustrated below.



From the configuration  $c_1$  in Example 1, the clock information is extracted from the stack content of  $c_1$  as a multiset

$$\mathcal{X} = \{(a, 1.9), (b, 6.7), (a, 3.1), (d, 4.2), (x_1, 0.5), (x_2, 3.9), (x_3, 2.3)\}$$

and  $\text{digi}(\mathcal{X}) = \{(a, r_7)\}\{(d, r_9)\}\{(x_3, r_5)\}\{(x_1, r_1)\}\{(b, r_{13})\}\{(x_2, r_7), (a, r_3)\}$ . For instance, The value of the clock  $x_2$  and the age of the top stack frame  $(a, 1.9)$  have the same fraction 0.9, thus they are packed into the same multiset  $\{(x_2, r_7), (a, r_3)\}$ , and placed at the last since their fraction is the largest.

**Definition 10.** A word  $\bar{\gamma} \in (\mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times \text{Intv}(n)))^*$  is a snapshot word if it has two pointers  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  such that  $\rho_1(\bar{\gamma}), \rho_2(\bar{\gamma})$  point to different elements of  $\Gamma \times \text{Intv}(n)$  appearing in  $\bar{\gamma}$ . We denote the set of snapshot word by  $\text{sw}(\mathcal{C}, \Gamma, n)$ , and  $\bar{\gamma}|_\Gamma$  is obtained by removing all elements in  $\mathcal{C} \times \text{Intv}(n)$  from  $\bar{\gamma}$ .

*Example 6.* From  $\text{digi}(\mathcal{X})$  in Example 5, by adding  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  (marked with overline and underline), which point to  $(a, r_3)$  and  $(b, r_{13})$ , respectively, we have

$$\{(a, r_7)\}\{(d, r_9)\}\{(x_3, r_5)\}\{(x_1, r_1)\}\{\underline{(b, r_{13})}\}\{(x_2, r_7), \overline{(a, r_3)}\}$$

and  $\text{digi}(\mathcal{X})|_\Gamma = \{(a, r_7)\}\{(d, r_9)\}\{\underline{(b, r_{13})}\}\{\overline{(a, r_3)}\}$ .

**Definition 11.** For snapshot words  $\bar{\gamma} = X_1 \cdots X_m$  and  $\bar{\gamma}' = Y_1 \cdots Y_n$  with  $X_i, Y_j \in \mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times \text{Intv}(n))$ , we define the embedding  $\bar{\gamma} \sqsubseteq \bar{\gamma}'$ , if there exists a monotonic injection  $f : [1..m] \rightarrow [1..n]$  such that

- $X_k \subseteq Y_{f(k)}$  for each  $k \in [1..m]$ , and
- $\rho_i(\bar{\gamma}) = \rho_i(\bar{\gamma}')$  for  $i = 1, 2$ .

Since  $\Gamma$  and  $\mathcal{C}$  are finite,  $\sqsubseteq$  is a WQO over  $\text{sw}(\mathcal{C}, \Gamma, n)$  by Higman's lemma.

**Definition 12.** Let  $c = (s, \nu, w)$  be a configuration of a DTPDA with  $s \in S$ ,  $w \in (\Gamma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^*$ , and  $\nu : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ , and let  $\text{mp}(w, \nu) = w \cup \{(x, \nu(x)) \mid x \in \mathcal{C}\}$  by regarding  $w$  as a multiset (i.e., ignore the ordering).  $\text{snap}(c)$  is a snapshot word obtained by adding  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  to  $\text{digi}(\text{mp}(w, \nu))$  as:

$$\begin{cases}
\rho_1, \rho_2 \text{ are left undefined} & \text{if } w = \epsilon \\
\rho_1(\text{snap}(c)) = (\gamma, \text{proj}(t)), \rho_2 \text{ is left undefined} & \text{if } w = (\gamma, t) \\
\rho_1(\text{snap}(c)) = (\gamma, \text{proj}(t)), \rho_2(\text{snap}(c)) = \rho_1(\text{snap}((s, \nu, w'))) & \text{if } w = (\gamma, t)w'
\end{cases}$$

*Example 7.* For  $c_2$  in Example 1,  $\text{snap}(c_1)$  is  $\text{digi}(\mathcal{X})$  (with  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$ ) in Example 6.  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  point to the top and second stack frames  $(a, 1.9), (b, 6.7)$ .

**Definition 13.** For a configuration  $c = (s, \nu, w)$  of a DTPDA, a snapshot configuration  $\text{Snap}(c) = (s, \tilde{w})$  with stack alphabet  $\text{sw}(\mathcal{C}, \Gamma, n)^*$  is with

$$\tilde{w} = \text{snap}(s, \nu, w[m]) \text{ snap}(s, \nu, w[m-1]) \cdots \text{snap}(s, \nu, w[1]) \text{ snap}(s, \nu, \epsilon)$$

where  $w = (a_m, t_m) \cdots (a_1, t_1) \in (\Gamma \times \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})^*$  and  $w[i] = (a_i, t_i) \cdots (a_1, t_1)$ .

*Example 8.* For  $c_1$  in Example 1 (with  $\nu(x_1) = 0.5, \nu(x_2) = 3.9, \nu(x_3) = 2.3$ ),  $Snap(c_1)$  is shown below. The top snapshot word summarizes a time sequence.

(a, 1.9)	⇒	$\{(a, \mathbf{r}_7)\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}\{(b, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), \overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_3)}\}$
(b, 6.7)		$\{(a, \mathbf{r}_7)\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}\{\overline{(b, \mathbf{r}_{13})}\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7)\}$
(a, 3.1)		$\{\overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_7)}\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7)\}$
(d, 4.2)		$\{\overline{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)}\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7)\}$
⊥		$\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7)\}$
Stack of $c_1$		Stack of $Snap(c_1)$

## 6.2 Operations on snapshot words

**Definition 14.** Let  $\bar{\gamma} = X_1 \cdots X_m \in (\mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times Intv(n)))^*$  be a snapshot word and let  $\gamma \in \Gamma \cup \mathcal{C}$ . We define operations as follows.

– **Insert.**  $\bar{\gamma}' = insert(\bar{\gamma}, (\delta, \mathbf{r}_k))$  is obtained from  $\bar{\gamma}$  by inserting  $(\delta, \mathbf{r}_k)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{either into } X_j \text{ for } j \in [1..m], \text{ or between } X_j \text{ and } X_{j+1} \text{ for } j \in [1..m-1] & \text{if } k \text{ is odd} \\ \text{into } X_1, \text{ if each } \mathbf{r}_i \text{ in } X_1 \text{ has an even index; before } X_1, \text{ o.w.} & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \end{array} \right.$

and setting  $\rho_1(\bar{\gamma}') = (\delta, \mathbf{r}_k)$  and  $\rho_2(\bar{\gamma}') = \rho_1(\bar{\gamma})$ .

– **Delete $_{\Gamma}$ .**  $\bar{\gamma}' = delete_{\Gamma}(\bar{\gamma})$  is obtained from  $\bar{\gamma}$  by deleting  $\rho_1(\bar{\gamma})$  and setting  $\rho_1(\bar{\gamma}') = \rho_2(\bar{\gamma})$  and  $\rho_2(\bar{\gamma}')$  left undefined.

– **Delete $_{\mathcal{C}}$ .** For  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $delete_{\mathcal{C}}(\bar{\gamma}, x)$  is obtained from  $\bar{\gamma}$  by deleting  $(x, \mathbf{r})$  (and  $\rho_1, \rho_2$  are kept unchanged).

– **Assignment.** For  $x \in \mathcal{C}, \mathbf{r} \in Intv(n)$ ,  $assign(\bar{\gamma}, x, \mathbf{r}) = insert(delete_{\mathcal{C}}(\bar{\gamma}, x), (x, \mathbf{r}))$ .

– **Permutation.** Let  $i \in [1..m]$  and  $0 \leq k \leq n$ . Basic permutations are

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \dot{\Rightarrow}(\bar{\gamma}) & = \dot{X}_1 X_2 \cdots X_m \\ \ddot{\Rightarrow}(\bar{\gamma}) & = (\ddot{X}_m^+) X_1 X_2 \cdots X_{m-1} \\ add_k(\bar{\gamma}) & = (X_1 + k)(X_2 + k) \cdots (X_m + k) \end{array} \right.$$

where

- $\dot{X}$  updates each  $(y, \mathbf{r}_l) \in X$  with  $(y, \mathbf{r}_{l+1})$  if  $l$  is even; otherwise as is,
- $\ddot{X}^+$  updates each  $(y, \mathbf{r}_l) \in X$  with  $(y, \mathbf{r}_{l+1})$  if  $l \neq 2n+1$  and keeps if  $l = 2n+1$  (We assume that  $l$  is odd), and
- $X+k$  updates each  $(y, \mathbf{r}_l) \in X$  with  $(y, \mathbf{r}_{\min(l+k, 2n+1)})$ .

Then, a permutation is either  $\dot{\sigma}_{i,k}(\bar{\gamma})$  or  $\ddot{\sigma}_{i,k}(\bar{\gamma})$ , where

$$\dot{\sigma}_{i,k}(\bar{\gamma}) = \dot{\Rightarrow} \cdot \underbrace{\ddot{\Rightarrow} \cdots \ddot{\Rightarrow}}_{m-i+1} \cdot add_k(\bar{\gamma}) \quad \ddot{\sigma}_{i,k}(\bar{\gamma}) = \ddot{\Rightarrow} \cdots \ddot{\Rightarrow} \cdot add_k(\bar{\gamma})$$

– **Propagate.**  $propagate(\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma}')$  is obtained from  $delete_{\Gamma}(\bar{\gamma})$  by assigning  $\sigma(\rho_2(\bar{\gamma}'))$  to  $\rho_2(delete_{\Gamma}(\bar{\gamma}))$  for a permutation  $\sigma$  with  $\bar{\gamma}|_{\Gamma} = \sigma(\bar{\gamma}')|_{\Gamma}$ .

*Example 9.* Consider  $\text{snap}(c_i)$  in Example 7 for  $c_1$  in Example 1.

$$\{(a, \mathbf{r}_7)\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}\{\overline{(b, \mathbf{r}_{13})}\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), \overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_3)}\}$$

- $\text{insert}(\text{snap}(c_1), (d, \mathbf{r}_5))$  has lots of choices, e.g.,  
 $\{(a, \mathbf{r}_7)\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1), \overline{(d, \mathbf{r}_5)}\}\{\overline{(b, \mathbf{r}_{13})}\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), \overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_3)}\},$   
 $\{(a, \mathbf{r}_7)\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}, \{\overline{(d, \mathbf{r}_5)}\}, \{\overline{(b, \mathbf{r}_{13})}\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), \overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_3)}\}, \dots$   
 The transition from  $c_1$  to  $c_2$  in Example 1 is simulated by pushing the second one (say,  $\bar{\gamma}_2$ ) to  $\text{Snap}(c_1)$  in Example 8.
- For  $c_2 \xrightarrow{2.6} \text{Time } c_3$ , the permutation  $\dot{\sigma}_{4,2}(\bar{\gamma}_2)$  results in  $\bar{\gamma}_3$  below.  
 $\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_7)\}, \{\overline{(d, \mathbf{r}_{11})}\}, \{\overline{(b, \mathbf{r}_{19})}\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_{13}), \overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_9)}\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_{11})\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_9)\}.$   
 If a timed transition is  $c_2 \xrightarrow{2.5} \text{Time } c_3$  (in time elapses 2.5 such that the fraction of  $\nu(x_1)$  becomes 0),  $\ddot{\sigma}_{4,2}(\bar{\gamma}_2)$  simulates it as  
 $\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_6)\}, \{\overline{(d, \mathbf{r}_{11})}\}, \{\overline{(b, \mathbf{r}_{19})}\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_{13}), \overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_9)}\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_{11})\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_9)\}.$

Propagate is used with  $\text{delete}_\Gamma$  to simulate a pop transition. Since time progress is recorded only at the top stack frame (including updates on clock values), after  $\text{delete}_\Gamma$  is applied to the top stack frame, the second stack frame is replaced with the top. Lacking information is a pointer  $\rho_2$ , which is recovered from the second stack frame. This will be illustrated in Example 11.

## 7 Decidability of reachability of DTPDA

### 7.1 Well-formed projection on snapshot configurations

Let  $\langle s, \bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1 \rangle$  be a snapshot configuration for  $s \in S$  and  $\bar{\gamma}_i \in (\mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times \text{Intv}(n)))^*$  (regarding  $\bar{\gamma}_k$  as a top stack symbol). A marking completion marks elements in  $\Gamma \times \text{Intv}(n)$  that relate to pushdown transitions.

**Definition 15.** For  $\bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1$  with  $\bar{\gamma}_i \in (\mathcal{MP}((\mathcal{C} \cup \Gamma) \times \text{Intv}(n)))^*$ , the marking completion  $\text{comp}$  inductively marks elements in  $\bar{\gamma}_i|_\Gamma$  for each  $i$ .

$$\begin{cases} \text{comp}(\bar{\gamma}_1) & = \text{add marking on } \rho_1(\bar{\gamma}_1) \\ \text{comp}(\bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1) & = \bar{\gamma}'_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}'_2 \bar{\gamma}'_1 \end{cases}$$

where  $\bar{\gamma}'_{k-1} \cdots \bar{\gamma}'_2 \bar{\gamma}'_1 = \text{comp}(\bar{\gamma}_{k-1} \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1)$  and  $\bar{\gamma}'_k$  is obtained from  $\bar{\gamma}_k$  by marking

- $\rho_1(\bar{\gamma}_k)$ , and
- each element in  $\text{delete}_\Gamma(\bar{\gamma}_k)|_\Gamma$  corresponding to a marked element in  $\bar{\gamma}'_{k-1}|_\Gamma$  by a permutation  $\sigma$  satisfying  $\sigma(\bar{\gamma}_{k-1})|_\Gamma = \text{delete}_\Gamma(\bar{\gamma}_k)|_\Gamma$ .

If such  $\sigma$  does not exist,  $\text{comp}(\bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1) = \#$ .

We define a *well-formed projection*  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}$  ( $s, \bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1$ ) by removing all unmarked elements of  $\Gamma \times \text{Intv}(n)$  in each  $\bar{\gamma}_i$  in  $(s, \text{comp}(\bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1))$ . A snapshot configuration  $(s, \bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1)$  is *well-formed* if  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{Y}}(s, \bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1) = (s, \bar{\gamma}_k \cdots \bar{\gamma}_2 \bar{\gamma}_1)$  (ignoring markings), and  $\mathcal{Y}$  is the set of well-formed snapshot configurations.

*Example 10.* In Example 8,  $\bar{\gamma}_5$  is well-formed (i.e.,  $(a, \mathbf{r}_7), (d, \mathbf{r}_9), (b, \mathbf{r}_{13}), (a, \mathbf{r}_3)$  are all marked). For instance, a marking on  $(a, \mathbf{r}_7)$  succeeds the pointer  $\rho_1$  of  $\bar{\gamma}_3$ .

## 7.2 Snapshot PDS

**Definition 16.** Let  $\langle S, s_{init}, \Gamma, \mathcal{C}, \Delta \rangle$  be a DTPDA and let  $n$  be the largest integer in  $\Delta$ . A snapshot PDS is a PDS  $\mathcal{S} = \langle S, sw(\mathcal{C}, \Gamma, n), \Delta \rangle$ . We assume that its initial configuration is  $\langle s_{init}, \{(x, \mathbf{r}_0) \mid x \in \mathcal{C}\} \rangle$ .

**Transition rule to simulate timed transitions**  $\langle s, \bar{\gamma} \rangle \xrightarrow{t}_{\mathcal{S}} \langle s, \sigma(\bar{\gamma}) \rangle$ , where  $\sigma$  is either  $\dot{\sigma}_{i,m}$  or  $\ddot{\sigma}_{i,m}$  with  $m = \text{floor}(t)$  and  $1 \leq i \leq \text{length}(\bar{\gamma})$

**Transition rules to simulate discrete transitions**  $(s, op, s')$

- **Local**  $\langle s, \epsilon \rangle \xrightarrow{nop}_{\mathcal{S}} \langle s', \epsilon \rangle$ ,
- **Assignment**  $\langle s, \bar{\gamma} \rangle \xrightarrow{x \leftarrow I}_{\mathcal{S}} \langle s', \text{assign}(\bar{\gamma}, x, \mathbf{r}) \rangle$  for  $\mathbf{r} \subseteq I$ ,
- **Test**  $\langle s, \bar{\gamma} \rangle \xrightarrow{x \in I?}_{\mathcal{S}} \langle s', \bar{\gamma} \rangle$  if  $\mathbf{r} \subseteq I$  for  $(x, \mathbf{r})$  in  $\bar{\gamma}$ .
- **Push**  $\langle s, \bar{\gamma} \rangle \xrightarrow{push(\gamma', I)}_{\mathcal{S}} \langle s', \text{insert}(\bar{\gamma}, (\gamma', \mathbf{r})) \bar{\gamma} \rangle$  for  $\mathbf{r} \subseteq I$ , and
- **Pop**  $\langle s, \bar{\gamma} \bar{\gamma}' \rangle \xrightarrow{pop(\gamma', I)}_{\mathcal{S}} \langle s', \text{propagate}(\bar{\gamma}, \bar{\gamma}') \rangle$ .

By induction on the number of steps of transitions, complete and sound simulation between a DTPDA and a snapshot PDS is observed. Note that the initial clock valuation of a DTPDA to be set  $\nu_0$  is essential.

**Lemma 4.** Let us denote  $c_0$  and  $c$  (resp.  $\langle s_{init}, \bar{\gamma}_0 \rangle$  and  $\langle s, \tilde{w} \rangle$ ) for the initial configuration and a configuration of a DTPDA  $\mathcal{T}$  (resp. its snapshot PDS  $\mathcal{S}$ ).

1. If  $c_0 \hookrightarrow^* c$  then there exists  $\langle s, \tilde{w} \rangle$  such that  $\langle s_{init}, \bar{\gamma}_0 \rangle \hookrightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}^* \langle s, \tilde{w} \rangle$ ,  $s = \text{state}(c)$ , and  $\tilde{w}$  is well-formed.
2. If  $\langle s_{init}, \bar{\gamma}_0 \rangle \hookrightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}^* \langle s, \tilde{w} \rangle$  and  $\tilde{w}$  is well-formed. there exists  $c$  such that  $c_0 \hookrightarrow^* c$  with  $\text{Snap}(c) = \langle s, \tilde{w} \rangle$ .

*Example 11.* We show how a snapshot PDS simulates a DTPDA in Example 1, as continuation to Example 9 (which shows transitions from  $c_1$  to  $c_3$ ).

- $c_3 \xrightarrow{x_2 \leftarrow (2,5]}_{Disc} c_4$  is simulated by  $\text{assign}(\text{delete}_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{snap}(c_3), x_2), x_2, \mathbf{r}_7)$  at the top stack frame, since  $\nu(x_2) = 3.8 \in \mathbf{r}_7$ . There are several choices of  $\text{assign}(\text{delete}_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{snap}(c_3), x_2), x_2, \mathbf{r}_7)$ . Among them,  $\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_7)\}, \{\overline{(d, \mathbf{r}_{11})}\}, \{(b, \mathbf{r}_{19})\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_{11})\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), (d, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_9)\}$ . corresponds to 3.8. A different value, e.g.,  $\nu(x_2) = 3.3$ , corresponds to  $\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_7)\}, \{\overline{(d, \mathbf{r}_{11})}\}, \{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), (b, \mathbf{r}_{19})\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_{11})\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_9)\}$ .
- $c_4 \xrightarrow{pop(d, [4,6])}_{Disc} c_5$  is simulated by  $\text{propagate}(\text{delete}_{\Gamma}(\text{snap}(c_4)), \text{snap}(c_1))$ . Note that a snapshot PDS does not change anything except for the top stack frame. Thus, the second stack frame is kept unchanged from  $\text{snap}(c_1)$ . First,  $\text{delete}_{\Gamma}$  removes the element pointed by  $\rho_1$ , which results in  $\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_7)\}, \{(b, \mathbf{r}_{19})\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_{11})\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), (d, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_9)\}$ .  
 $\text{snap}(c_1) = \{(a, \mathbf{r}_7)\}\{(d, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_5)\}\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_1)\}\{(b, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), \overline{(a, \mathbf{r}_3)}\}$   
and, by pattern matching between  $\rho_2$  in the former and  $\rho_1$  in the latter,  $\dot{\sigma}_{4,2}$  (which is used in the timed transition from  $c_2$  to  $c_3$  in Example 9) is found. Then  $\rho_1$  is updated with the current  $\rho_2$  and  $\rho_2$  is recovered by  $\sigma$  as  $\{(x_1, \mathbf{r}_7)\}, \{\overline{(b, \mathbf{r}_{19})}\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_9)\}\{(a, \mathbf{r}_{11})\}\{(x_2, \mathbf{r}_7), (d, \mathbf{r}_{13})\}\{(x_3, \mathbf{r}_9)\}$ .



We observe that  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$  (defined in Section 7.1) satisfies Definition 8. A snapshot PDS has finite states and WQO stack alphabet. By applying the encoding in Remark 1, we obtain our main result from Theorem 3, 4, 5, Lemma 3, and 4.

**Corollary 1.** *The (configuration) reachability of a DTPDA is decidable.*

### 7.3 Comparison with the original encoding

In [16], we apply slight extensions of a DTPDA to make it able to set the value of an age to that of a clock when a push occurs, and set the value of a clock to that of an age when a pop occurs. Both the original encoding in [2] and our snapshot word correctly handle them.

- **Push-set**  $push(\gamma, x)$ , push  $\gamma$  on a stack associated with a local age of the value of a clock  $x \in \mathcal{C}$ , and
- **Pop-set**  $pop(\gamma, x)$ , pop  $\gamma$  on a stack and set the value of a clock  $x \in \mathcal{C}$  to the value of the associated age  $a$ .

A snapshot word summarizes the ordering of fractions of all local ages and global clocks in the stack, whereas the encoding in [2] summarizes boundedly many information, i.e., values of global clocks and local ages in the top and next stack frames (those in the next stack frame as shadow items). When a pop occurs, it recovers the relation among global clocks and local ages in the next stack frame. The difference would appear if we consider regular valuations [13] with time, e.g.,  $\forall a. a < x$  for a stack symbol  $a$  and a clock  $x$ , which means all ages associated with  $a$  in the stack are smaller than the value of the clock  $x$ .

## 8 Conclusion

This paper investigated a general framework of pushdown systems with well-quasi-ordered control states and stack alphabet, *well-structured pushdown systems*, to show decidability of the reachability. This extends the decidability results on a pushdown system with finite control states and well-quasi-ordered stack alphabet [8]. The ideas behind are,

- combining WSTS [3, 14] and classical *Pre\**-automaton technique [7, 15, 12], which enables us to reduce arguments on stacks to on stack symbols, and
- introduction of a well-formed projection  $\Downarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ , which extracts the shape of reachable configurations.

As an instance, an alternative decidability proof of the reachability for dense-timed pushdown system [2] was shown. The encoding is inspired by the digitization techniques in [18]. We expect our snapshot word encoding would be more robust for extensions, e.g., regular valuations [13] with time.

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