

The complexity of Presburger arithmetic with power or powers

Tuesday, July 11, 2023 4:20 PM (20 minutes)

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Abstract: We investigate expansions of Presburger arithmetic (PA), i.e., the theory of the integers with addition and order, with additional structure related to exponentiation: either a function that takes a number to the power of 2, or a predicate P for the powers of 2. The latter theory, denoted as $PA(\text{Pow})$, was introduced by Buchi as a first attempt at characterising the sets of tuples of numbers that can be expressed using finite automata; Buchi's method does not give an elementary upper bound, and the complexity of this theory has been open. The former theory, denoted as $PA(\text{Exp})$, was shown decidable by Semenov; while the decision procedure for this theory differs radically from the automata-based method proposed by Buchi, the method is also non-elementary. And in fact, the theory with the power function has a non-elementary lower bound. In this paper, we show that while Semenov's and Buchi's approaches yield non-elementary blow-ups for $PA(\text{Pow})$, the theory is in fact decidable in triply exponential time, similar to the best known quantifier-elimination algorithm for PA. We also provide a NEXPTIME upper bound for the existential fragment of $PA(\text{Exp})$, a step towards a finer-grained analysis of its complexity. Both these results are established by analysing a single parameterized satisfiability algorithm for $PA(\text{Exp})$, which can be specialized to either the setting of $PA(\text{Pow})$ or the existential theory of $PA(\text{Exp})$. Besides the new upper bounds for the existential theory of $PA(\text{Exp})$ and $PA(\text{Pow})$, we believe our algorithm provides new intuition for the decidability of these theories, and for the features that lead to non-elementary blow-ups.

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Session Classification: Track B