

# Positive first-order logic on words and graphs

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Highlights of Logic, Games and Automata  
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# First-Order Logic (FO)

Signature: Predicate symbols  $(P_1, \dots, P_n)$  with arities  $k_1, \dots, k_n$ .

Syntax of FO:

$$\varphi, \psi := P_i(x_1, \dots, x_{k_i}) \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \varphi \wedge \psi \mid \neg \varphi \mid \exists x. \varphi \mid \forall x. \varphi$$

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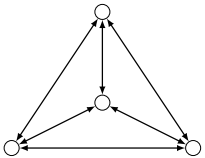
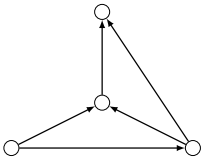
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Example: For directed graphs, signature = one binary predicate  $E$ .

Graph class	Cliques	No node points to everyone
Formula	$\varphi = \forall x. \forall y. E(x, y)$	$\psi = \neg \exists x. \forall y. E(x, y)$
Example graph	 <p>Model of <math>\varphi</math></p>	 <p>Model of <math>\psi</math></p>

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**Motivation**: Logics with fixed points.

Fixed points can only be applied to **monotone**  $\varphi$ .

Hard to recognize  $\rightarrow$  replace by **positive**  $\varphi$ , syntactic condition.

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Theorem (Lyndon 1959)

If  $\varphi$  is **monotone** then  $\varphi$  is equivalent to a **positive** formula.

On graph classes: FO-definable + **monotone**  $\Rightarrow$  FO-definable without  $\neg$ .

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EF games on grid-like structures, **involved**
- ▶ [This work]  
EF games on words, **elementary**

# Positive FO on words

Finite word : structure  $(X, \leq, a, b, \dots)$  where

- ▶  $\leq$  is a total order
- ▶  $a, b, \dots$  form a partition of  $X$ .

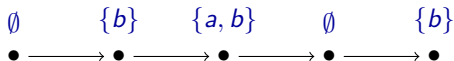


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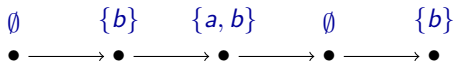


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FO<sup>+</sup>:  $\neg a$  forbidden

$L$  Monotone:  $u\alpha v \in L$  and  $\alpha \subseteq \beta \Rightarrow u\beta v \in L$

# Our results

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Lyndon's theorem **fails** on

- ▶ **Finite words:**  $(ABC)^*$
- ▶ Finite graphs
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## Regular Language Theory:

<b>Monotone FO languages</b>	$\neq$	<b>Positive FO languages</b>
Algebraic characterization		Logical characterization
<b>Decidable membership</b>		<b>Undecidable membership</b>

# Ongoing work

## With Quentin Moreau (internship):

- ▶ Link with LTL
- ▶ 2-variable fragment

## With Thomas Colcombet:

Exploring the consequences of this in other frameworks:

- ▶ regular cost functions,
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**Thanks for your attention !**