

# Study of Random w-trees and Automaton Synchronization

## <u>Attila Genda<sup>1</sup>, Guillem Perarnau<sup>2</sup></u>

<sup>1</sup>Institut of Engineering Mechanics (ITM, KIT),

<sup>2</sup>School of Mathematics and Statistics (FME, UPC)



## **Chances of Synchronization**

A repeated random word  $w_k$  of length k synchronizes a 2-letter random DFA A with n states with probability



$$P(\omega = w_k | w_k | \dots | w_k \text{ synchs. } A) \approx 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{k}{n}\right).$$



The probability that there is a word  $w_k$  of length k that synchronizes a random 2-letter DFA A for large n is

$$P(\exists w_k | w_k \text{ synchs. } A) \approx 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{2^k}{n}\right).$$

### Guide the Robot Through the Labyrinth!

#### **Game Rules**

- 1. You can only step on the disks  $(\bullet)$ .
- 2. You always have two choices: Orange or Purple.
- 3. Limited Memory: max. 16 bits (e.g. OOPO = 4 bits).
- 4. Repeat the chosen sequence *w* until necessary.
- 5. You will start from a random position.

Find a synchronizing word  $\omega$  of the form  $\omega = w|w| \dots |w|$ .

- What is the least necessary memory?
- How long will it take to escape the maze?
- How is escape time related to maze size *n*?

A "Lazy" Way to Synchronize: w-trees

**Problem setting:** random 2-letter DFA of size *n* 



**Consequence:** to a random 2-letter DFA with high probability there is a synchronizing (SW) word of the form  $\omega = w_k | ... | w_k$  where k is at most  $\lceil \log_2 n + 1 \rceil$ .

## The Length of Syncronizing Words





www.kit.edu





KIT – University of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg and National Research Center of the Helmholtz Association

**Algorithm:** finds short SWs for DFA with  $n \approx 10^5$ . Mean SW length is  $\approx 2.693 \sqrt{n \log n}$ .