More intensional versions of Rice's Theorem

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Rice's and Asperti-Rice's Theorems

Rice's Theorem

A cornerstone of computability.

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Proof.

$\mathtt{p} \neq$ infinite loop, $\mathtt{p} \in \mathcal{P}$, loop $\notin \mathcal{P}$.
$\mathtt{q}'(x) = \mathtt{q}(0); \mathtt{p}(x)$.
$\mathtt{q}' \in P \Leftrightarrow \mathtt{q}(0)$ terminates. □

The power of Rice

Rice's Theorem allows to prove undecidability of a wide range of sets of programs:

- programs which (don't) terminate on input 0;
- programs which return 42 on input 54;
- programs which return an even result on any prime input;
- programs computing a total function;
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But it cannot be used for *intensional* sets that depend on **program** behaviour (complexity, ...)

Extensional equivalence

"Extensionality" of sets defines an equivalence on programs, the extensional equivalence (or Rice's equivalence):
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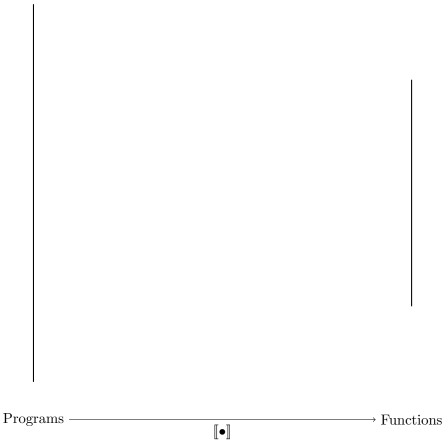
Theorem (Rice, again)

Any non-trivial set of programs which is the union of classes of $\mathfrak{R}$ is undecidable.

What about equivalences more precise than $\mathfrak{R}$?

The semantics tunnel (1)



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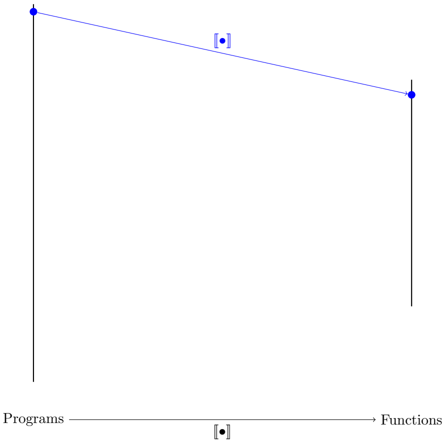

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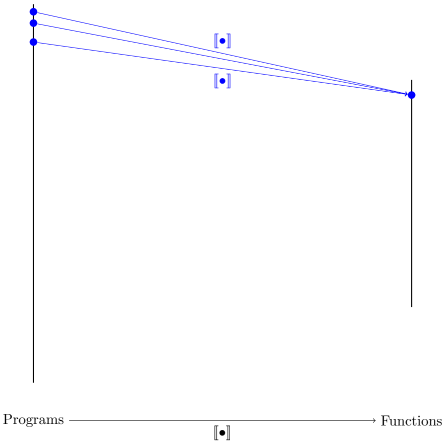

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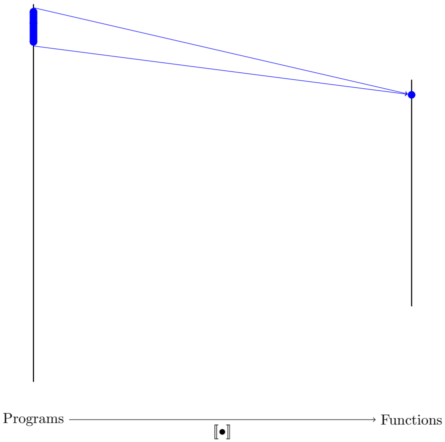

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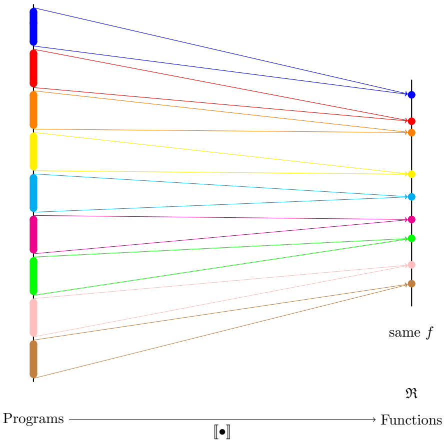

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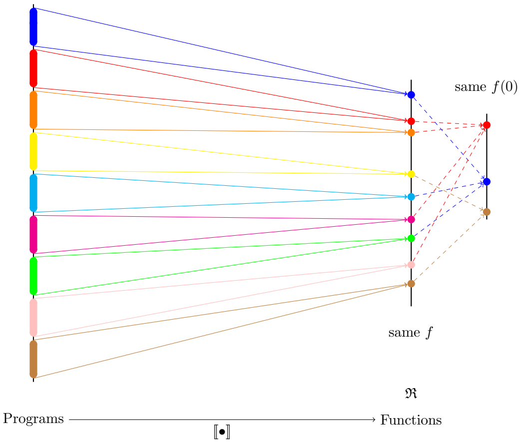

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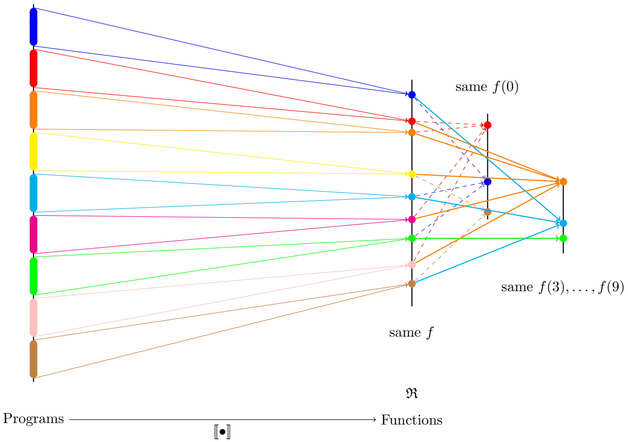

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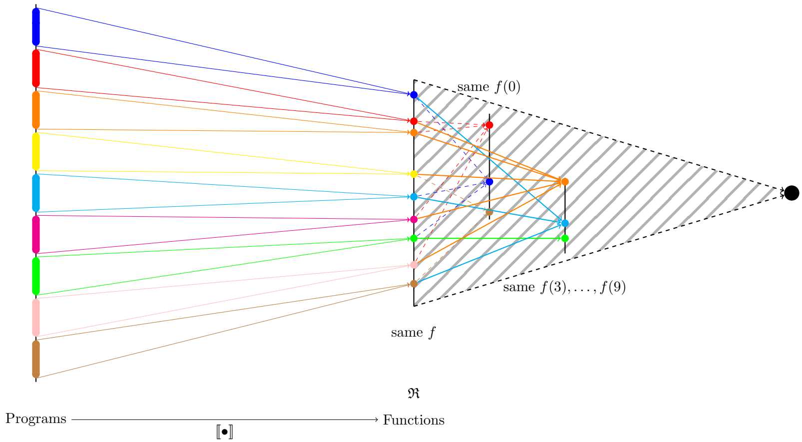

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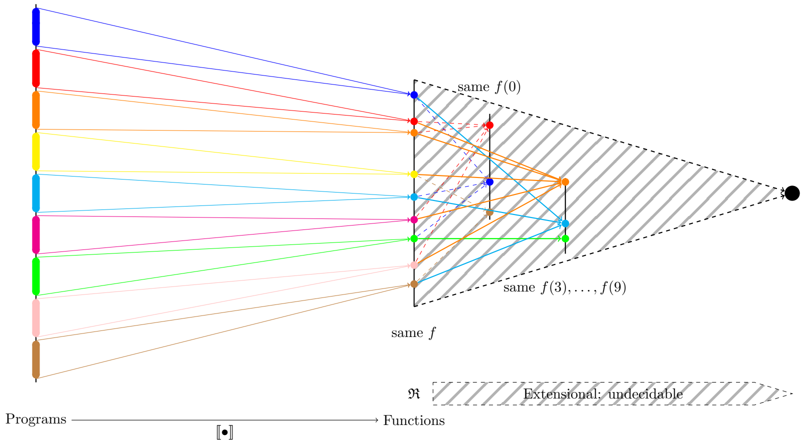

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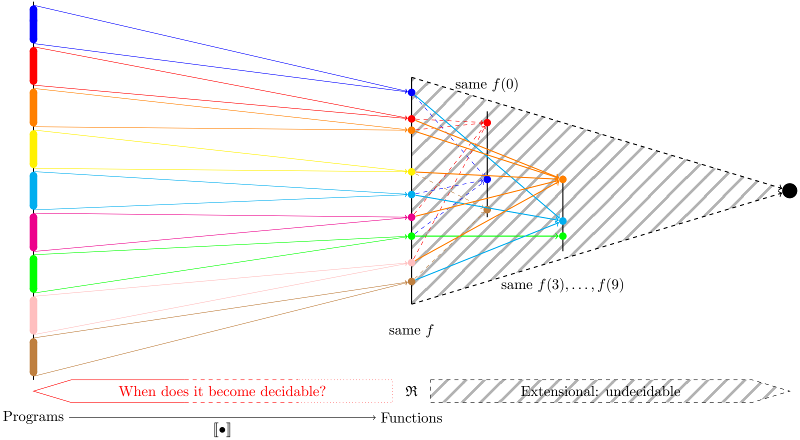

Asperti-Rice's Theorem

A first intensional version of Rice's Theorem.

$\mathtt{p}\mathfrak{A}\mathtt{q} \Leftrightarrow [\![\mathtt{p}]\!] = [\![\mathtt{q}]\!]$ and $\mathtt{cplx}(\mathtt{p}) = \Theta(\mathtt{cplx}(\mathtt{q}))$ ("clique")

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$\mathtt{p}$ not equivalent to infinite loop. $\mathtt{q}'(x) = \mathtt{q}(0); \mathtt{p}(x)$.
If $\mathtt{q}(0)$ terminates, it does so with a **fixed** complexity so $\mathtt{p}$ and $\mathtt{q}'$ have the same complexity up to an additive factor. □

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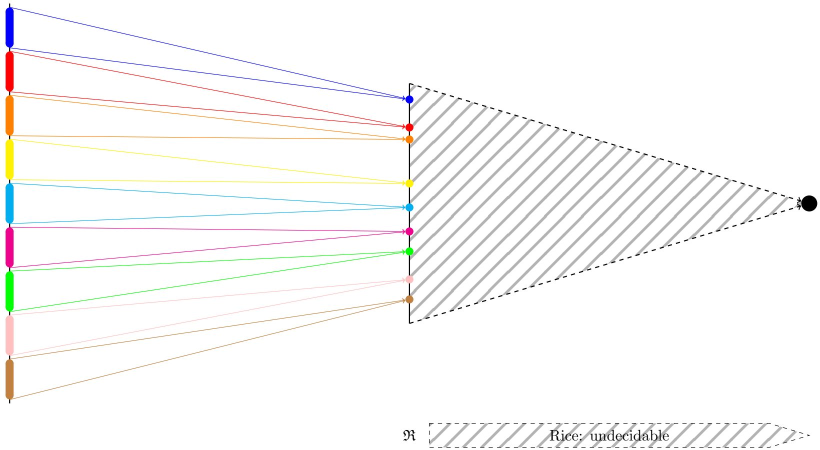

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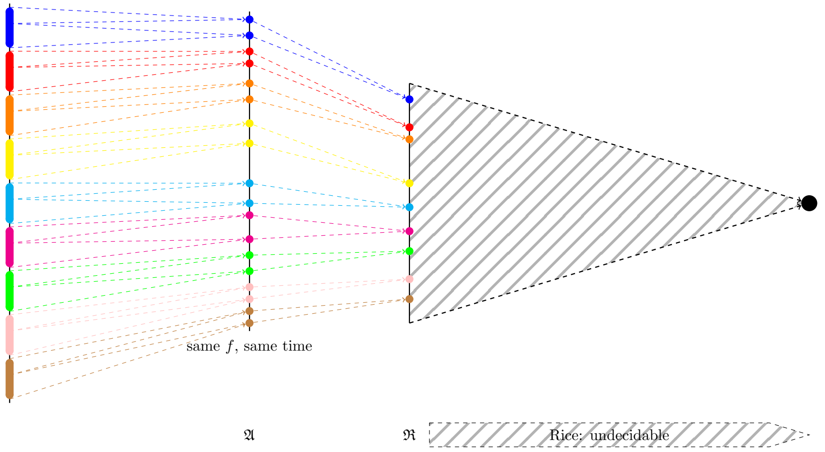

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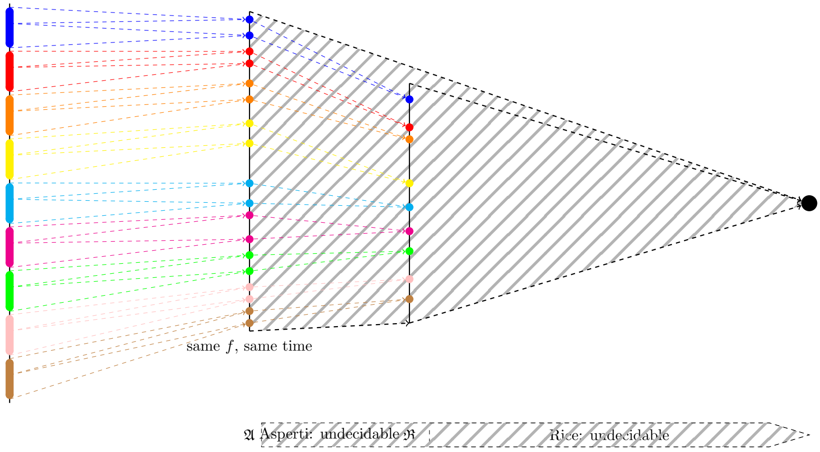

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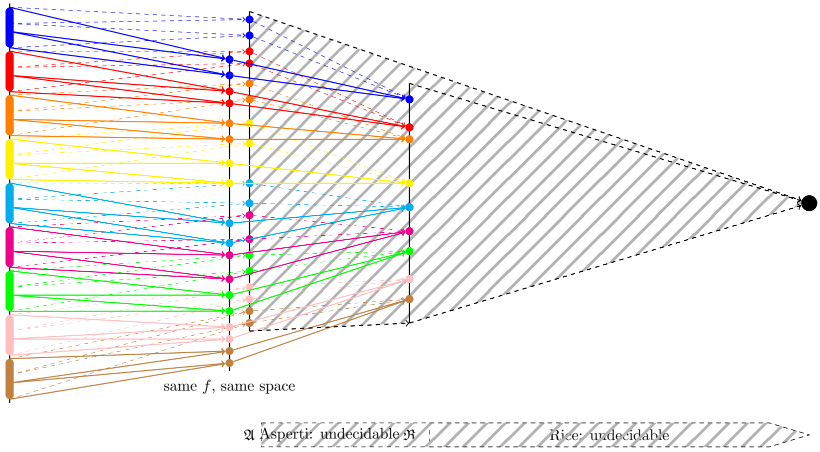

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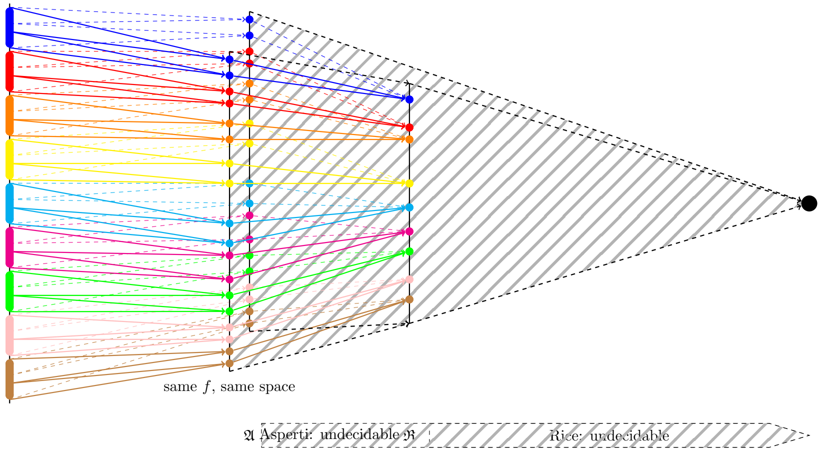

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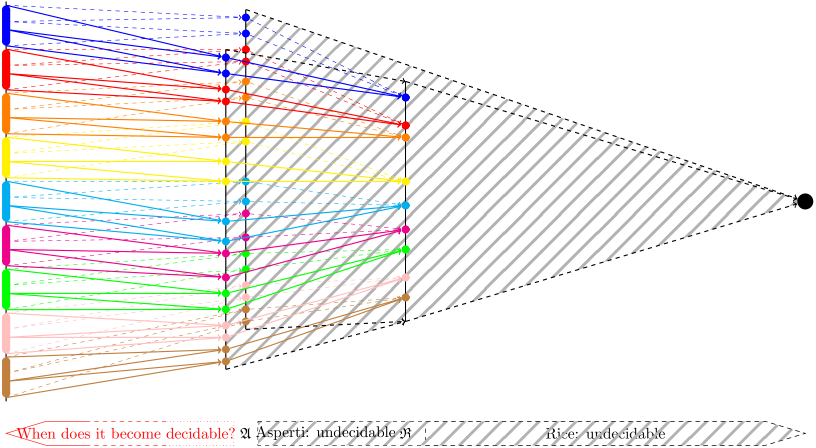

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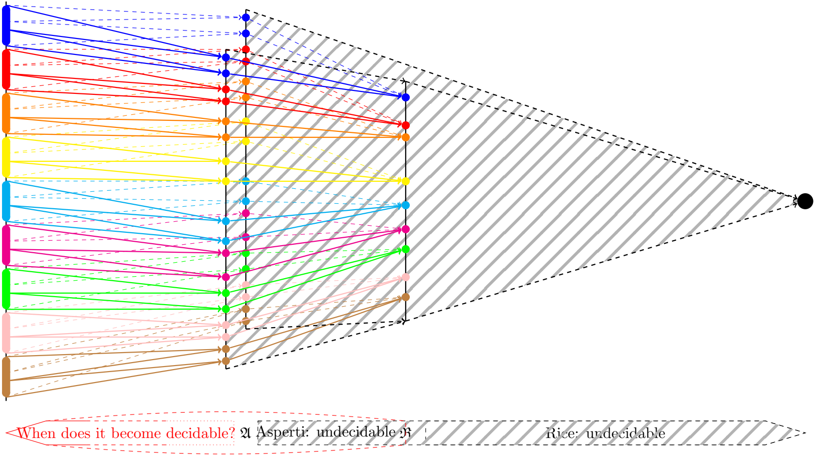

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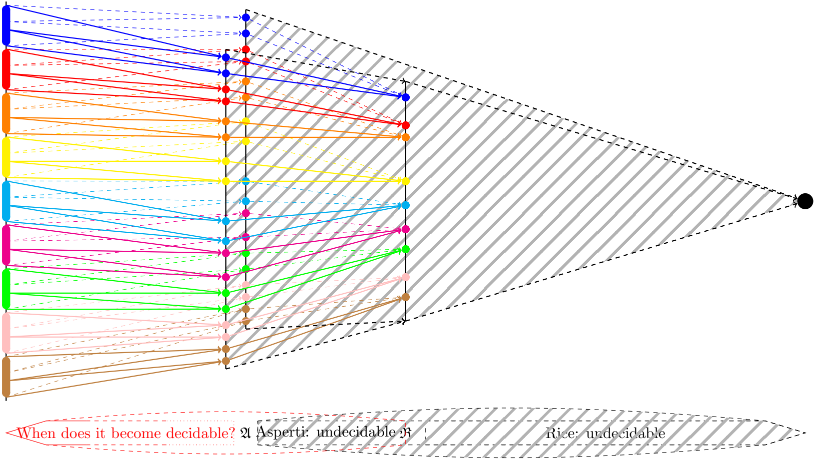

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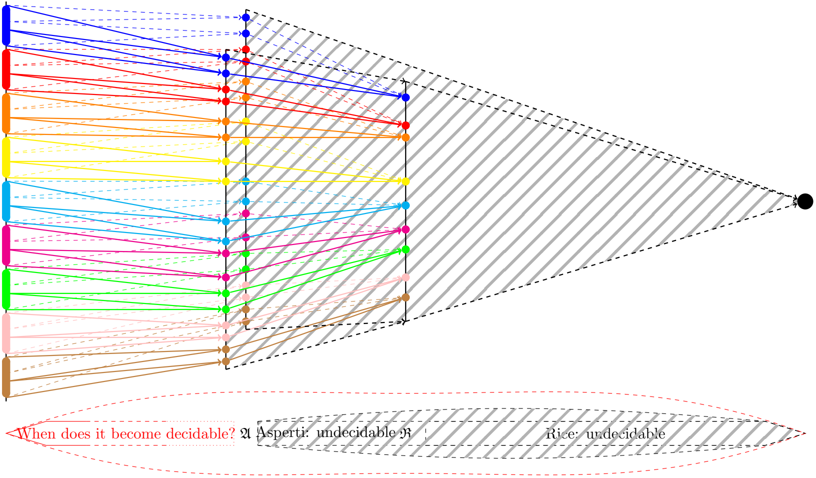
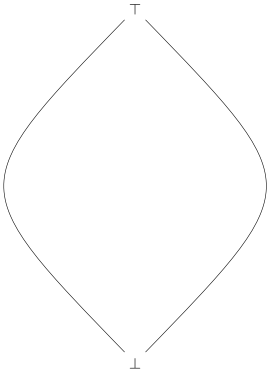


The equivalences lattice

Not the subject of today's talk!

- The set of all equivalences is a complete lattice.
- $\bot$: equality, $\top$: one class with everything.



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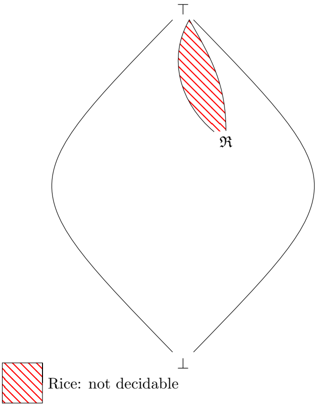

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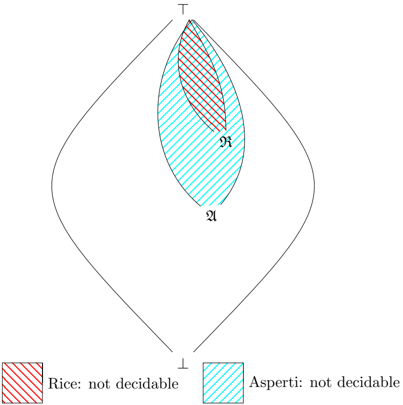

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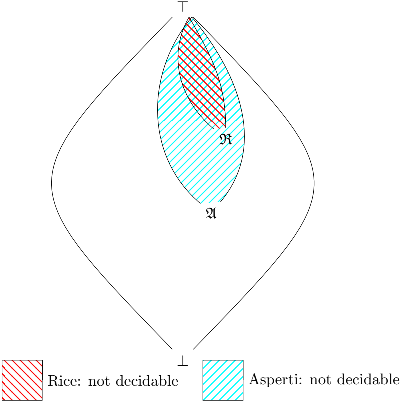


Complicated and interesting structure.
Ongoing works with J. G. Simonsen and J. Avery.

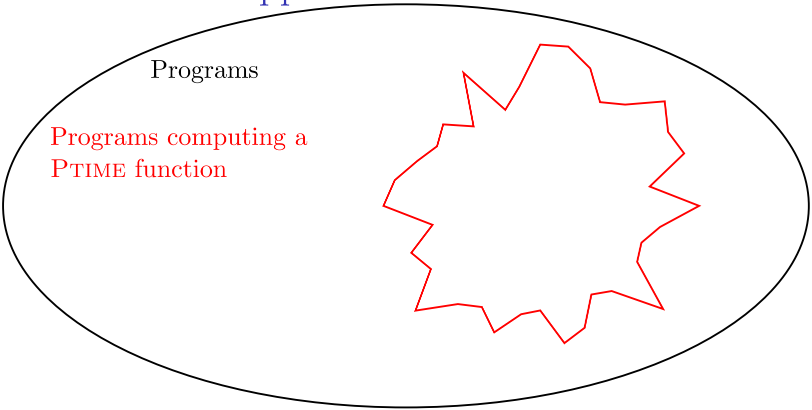
First generalisation

Today's talk

Two generalisations of Rice's Theorem relaxing the extensionality condition.

1. Rather than searching equivalences more precises than $\mathfrak{R}$, keep it but consider sets that are not just union of classes.
2. Try the same approach with a wide range of others equivalences.

Under- and over- approximations



is **not** PPTIME, the set of polytime **programs**. It is undecidable by Rice's Theorem.

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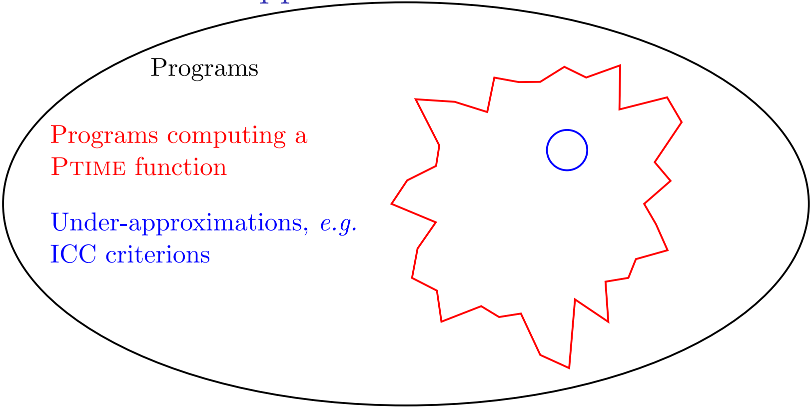

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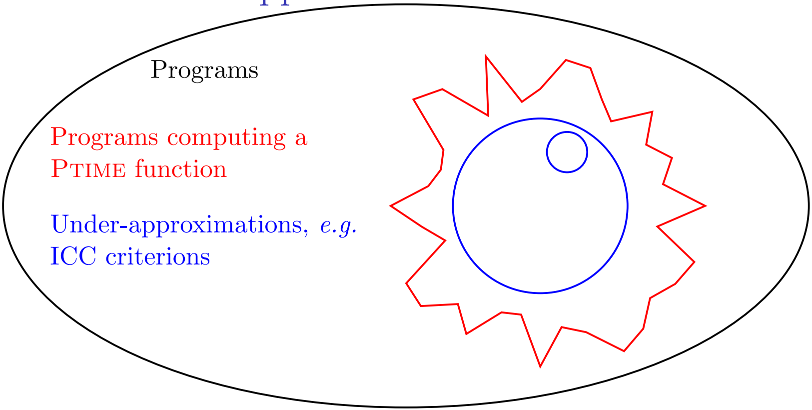

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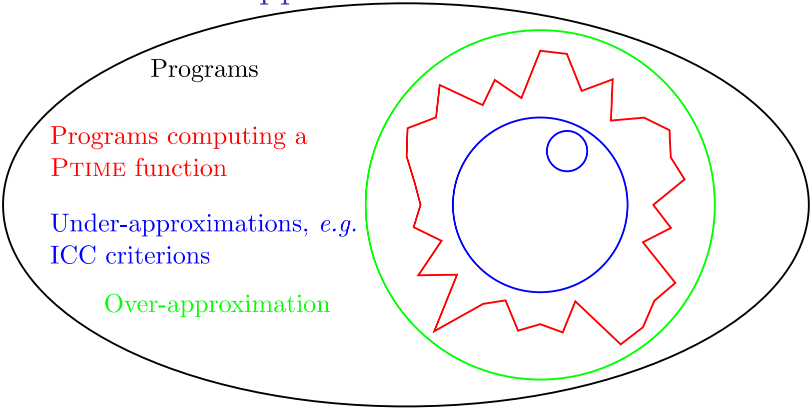

Can ○ be decidable and "small enough"?

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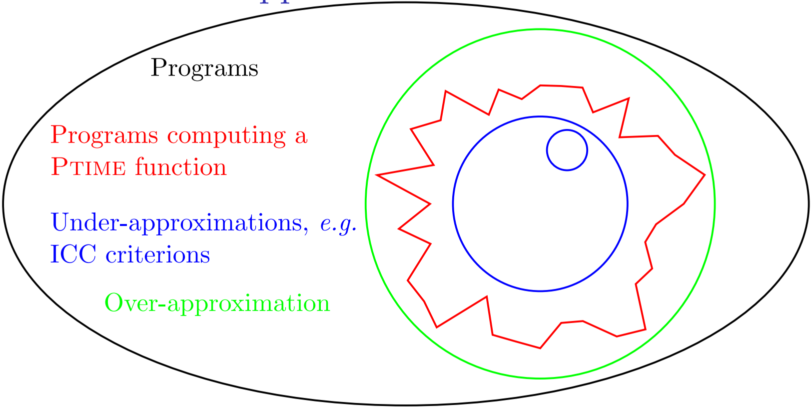

Can ○ be decidable and "small enough"?

Upper bound: $\mathtt{p} \in \bigcirc \Rightarrow [\![\mathtt{p}]\!] \in$ PTIME.

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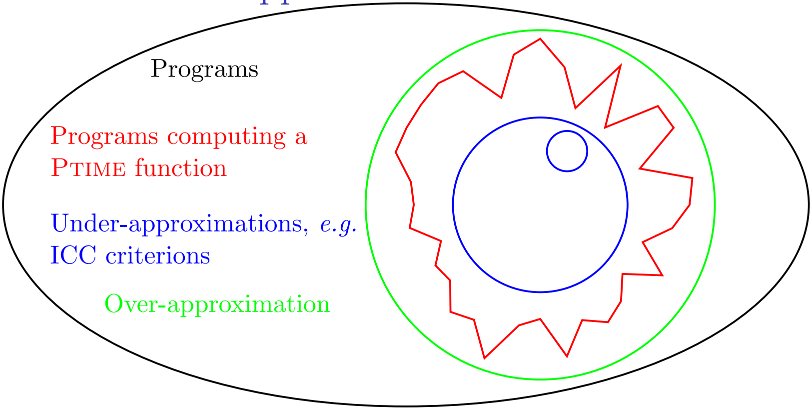

Can ○ be decidable and “small enough”?
Upper bound: $\mathtt{p} \in \circ \Rightarrow [\![\mathtt{p}]\!] \in$ PTIME.
Lower bound: $\mathtt{p} \notin \circ \Rightarrow [\![\mathtt{p}]\!] \notin$ PTIME.

Vocabulary

A set of programs is:

- *non-trivial* if it is neither empty, nor the set of all programs.
- *extensional* if it is the union of classes of $\mathfrak{R}$;
- *partially extensional* (for F) if it contains all the programs with $[\![\mathsf{p}]\!] \in F$ (over approximation).
- *extensionally complete* (for F) if it contains one program for each $f \in F$.
- *extensionally sound* (for F) if it contains only programs with $[\![\mathsf{p}]\!] \in F$ (under approximation).
- an *ICC characterisation* (of F) if it is both extensionally sound and complete for F.
- *extensionally universal* if it is extensionally complete for the set of computable partial functions.

First Result

Theorem

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Definition

Two sets A and B are *recursively separable* if there exists C decidable with $A \subset C$ and $B \bigcap C = \emptyset$.

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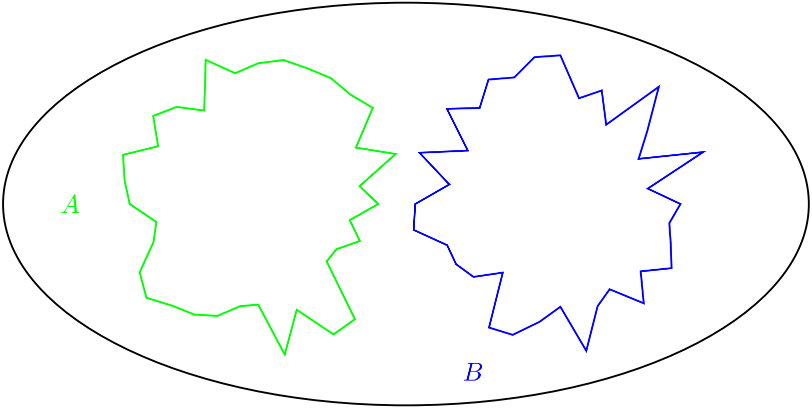

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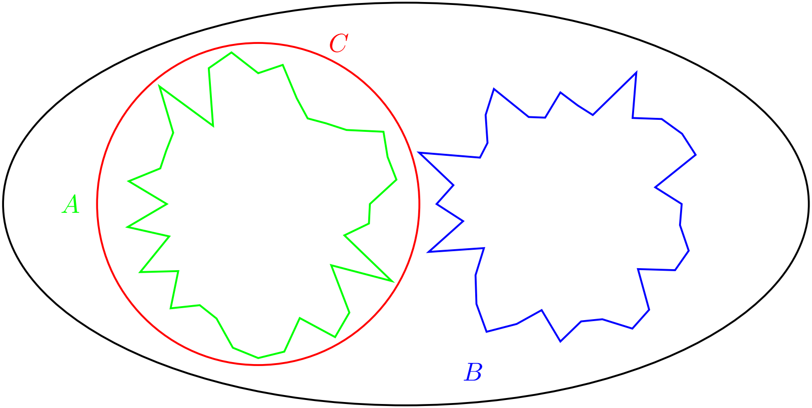

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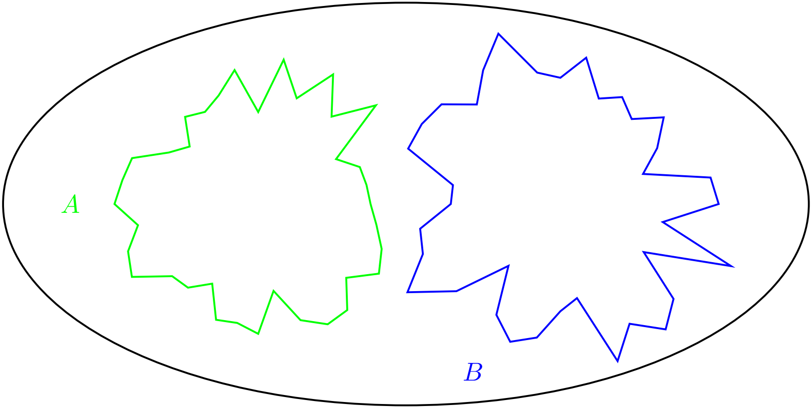

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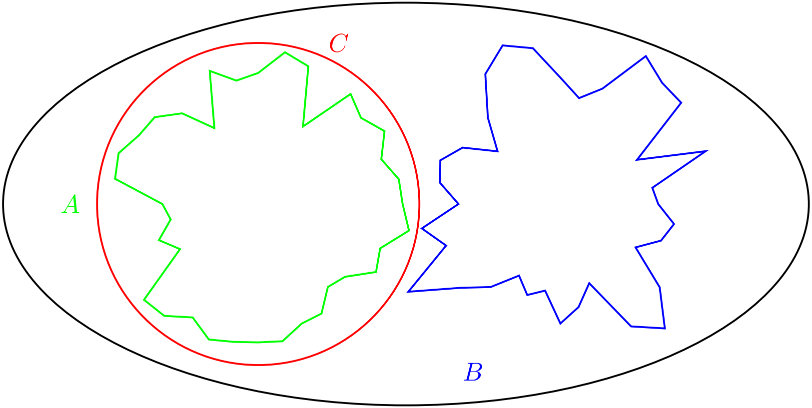

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Example

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} A = \{\, \mathtt{p} \;:\; [\![\mathtt{p}]\!]\,(0) = 0 \,\} \\ B = \{\, \mathtt{p} \;:\; [\![\mathtt{p}]\!]\,(0) \notin \{0, \perp\} \,\} \end{array}\right\} \text{recursively inseparable}$$

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$\mathcal{P}$ decidable, partially extensional for $[\![\mathtt{p}]\!]$, $\mathcal{P}$ contains no program for $[\![\mathtt{q}]\!]$.

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r'(x) = if r(0)=0 then p(x) else q(x)
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$[\![\mathtt{r}]\!]\,(0) = 0 \Rightarrow\ \mathtt{r'} \in \mathcal{P}$

$[\![\mathtt{r}]\!]\,(0) \notin \{0, \bot\} \Rightarrow\ \mathtt{r'} \notin \mathcal{P}$ □

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$$\left.\begin{array}{l} [\![\mathtt{r}]\!]\,(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \;\; \mathtt{r'} \in \mathcal{P} \\ [\![\mathtt{r}]\!]\,(0) \notin \{0, \bot\} \Rightarrow \;\; \mathtt{r'} \notin \mathcal{P} \end{array}\right\} \text{recusively separated by } \mathcal{P}. \qquad \square$$

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Example (Rice)

Any non-empty extensional set is partially extensional. Hence, if decidable, must be extensionally universal, and thus trivial.

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Any computable function is computed by programs of arbitrarily large size.

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Any decidable set containing all programs for PTIME functions contains programs for any computable function.

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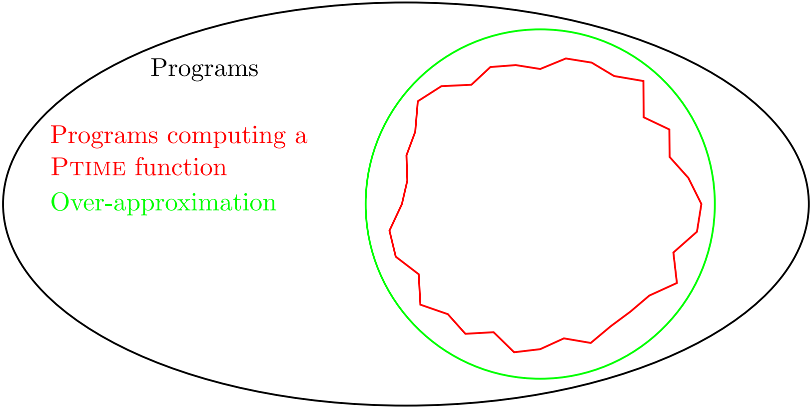
Programs
Programs computing a Ptime function
Over-approximation

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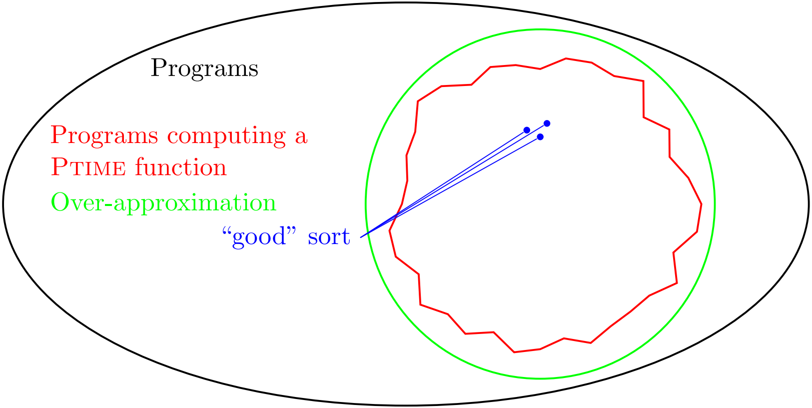
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Programs computing a PTIME function
Over-approximation
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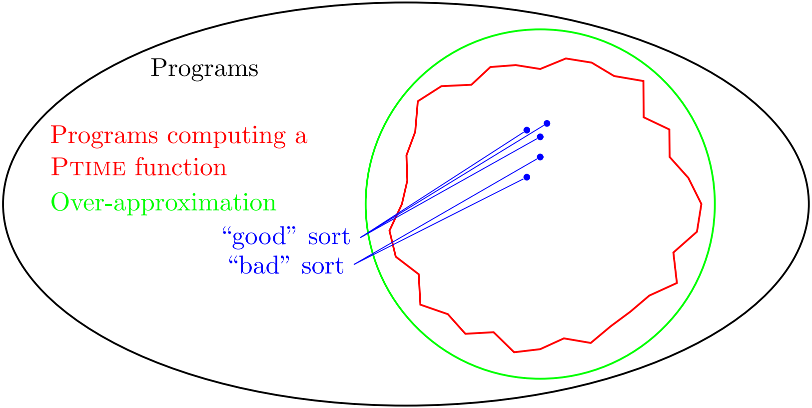
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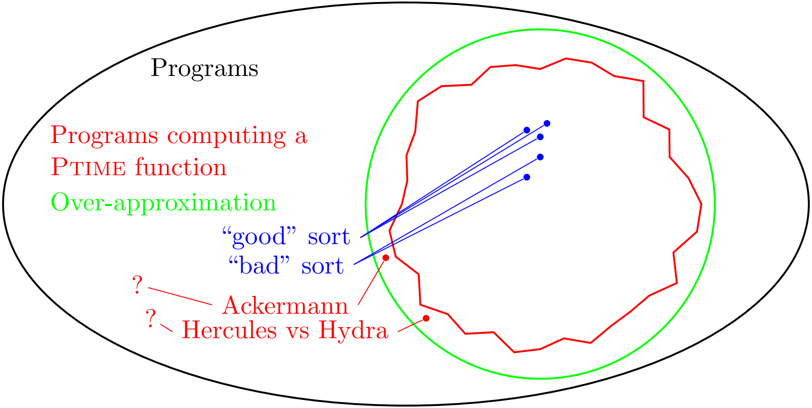
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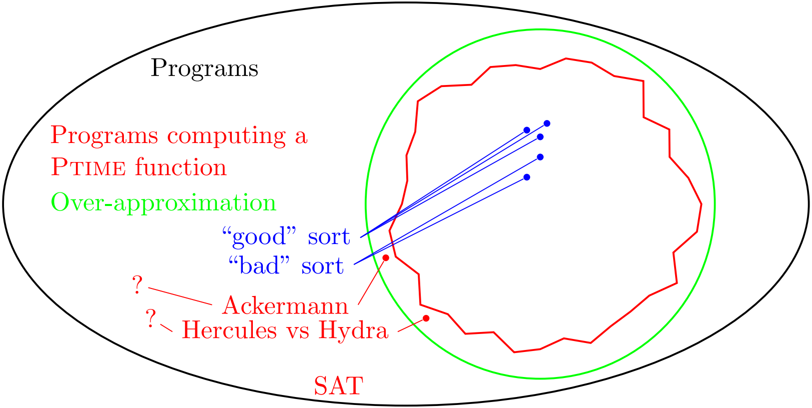
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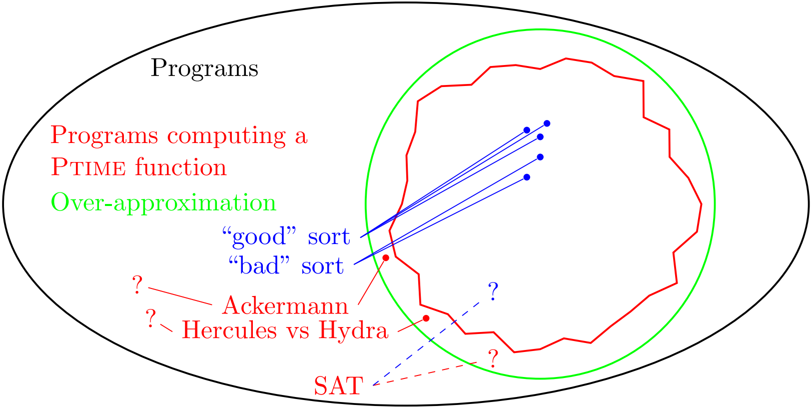
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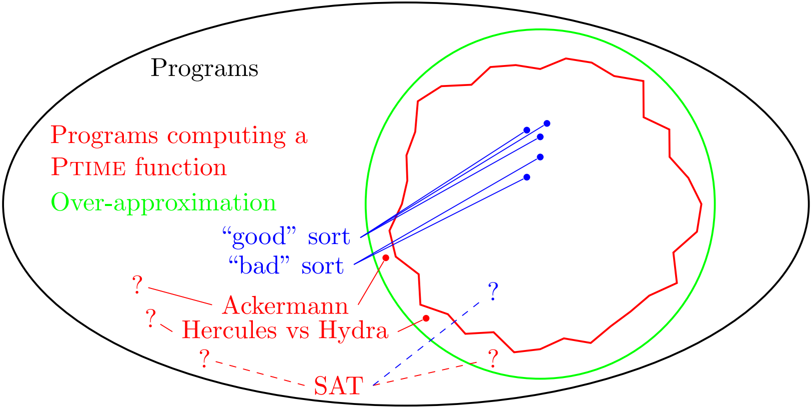
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Second generalisation

Switching families

Definition

$(S, \approx)$: a set and an equivalence.

switching family compatible with $\approx$: a family $I = (\pi_s)_{s \in S}$ of computable total functions $\pi_s : S \times S \to S$

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Example

Projections can form a switching family.

Example (Standard switching family)

$\mathtt{r}'(x) = \pi_{\mathtt{r}}(\mathtt{p}, \mathtt{q})(x) =$ `if r(0)=0 then p(x) else q(x)`.
Compatible with $\mathfrak{R}$ (and many others).

Vocabulary

$\mathfrak{P}$: equivalence on programs. A set of programs is:

- ~~extensional~~ *compatible* if it is the union of blocks of $\mathfrak{P}$;
- ~~partially extensional~~ *partially compatible* if it contains one block of $\mathfrak{P}$;
- ~~extensionally complete~~ *complete* (for a set of blocks) if it intersects each of these;
- ~~extensionally sound~~
- ~~an ICC characterisation~~
- ~~extensionally universal~~ *universal* if it interesects each single block of $\mathfrak{P}$.

Second Result

Theorem

Let $\mathfrak{P}$ be a partition of a set S and $I = (\pi_s)_{s \in S}$ be a switching family compatible with it.
Any non-empty decidable partially compatible subset of S is universal.

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Let $\mathfrak{P}$ be a partition of a set S and $I = (\pi_s)_{s \in S}$ be a switching family compatible with it.
Any non-empty decidable partially compatible subset of S is universal.

Proof.

$[x] \subset S'$, $[y] \bigcap S' = \emptyset \qquad s' = \pi_s(x, y)$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \pi_s(x,y)\mathfrak{P}x \Rightarrow s' \in S' \\ \pi_s(x,y)\mathfrak{P}y \Rightarrow s' \notin S' \end{array}\right\} \text{recursively inseparable.}$$

□

Example (1)

Theorem

Any non-empty decidable partially compatible set of programs is universal.

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Example (Complexity)

Φ: complexity measure (Blum). $\quad \mathtt{p} \equiv_\Phi \mathtt{q}$ iff $\Phi_{\mathtt{p}} \in \Theta(\Phi_{\mathtt{q}})$.

The standard switching family is compatible with $\equiv_\Phi$.
$\mathtt{r}'(x) = \pi_{\mathtt{r}}(\mathtt{p}, \mathtt{q})(x) =$ `if r(0)=0 then p(x) else q(x)`.
when `r(0)` terminates it does so with a constant complexity.

Any non-empty decidable set of programs partially compatible with $\equiv_\Phi$ is universal and must contain programs of arbitrarily high complexity.

Example (2)

Theorem

Any non-empty decidable partially compatible set of programs is universal.

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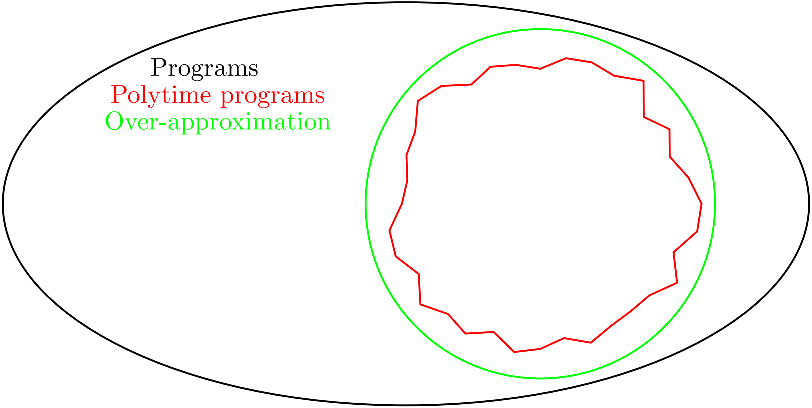
Example (Polynomial time)

Φ: time complexity. PPTIME: set of polytime *programs* (**not** all programs computing PTIME functions); it is undecidable and partially compatible with $\equiv_\Phi$.

Any decidable set of programs including all polytime programs also includes programs of arbitrarily high time complexity.

Any attempt at finding a decidable over-approximation of PPTIME is doomed to also contain many extremely "bad" programs.

Example (2)



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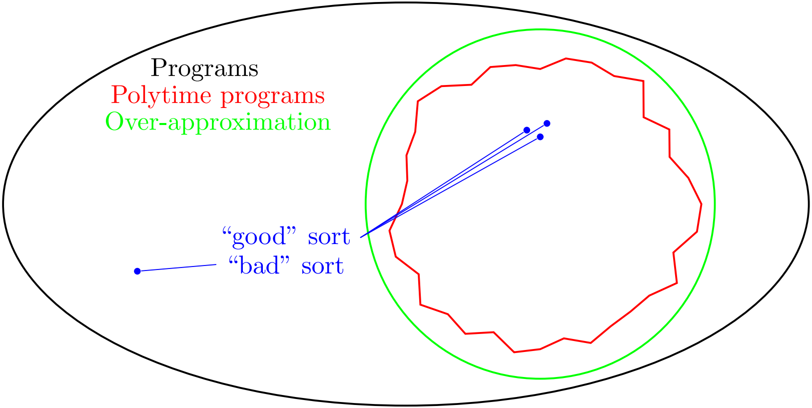
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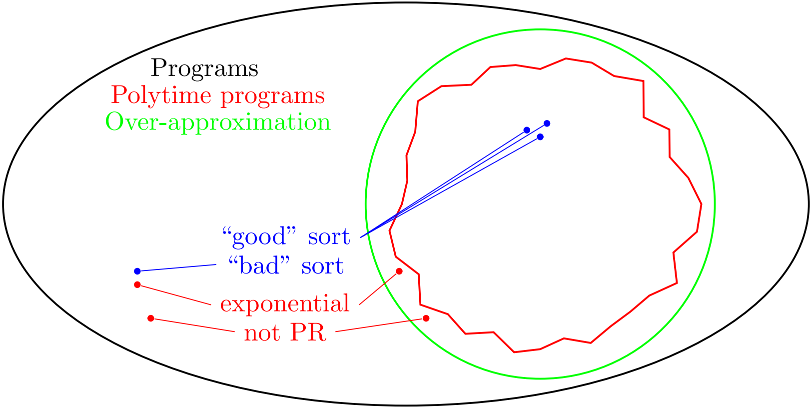
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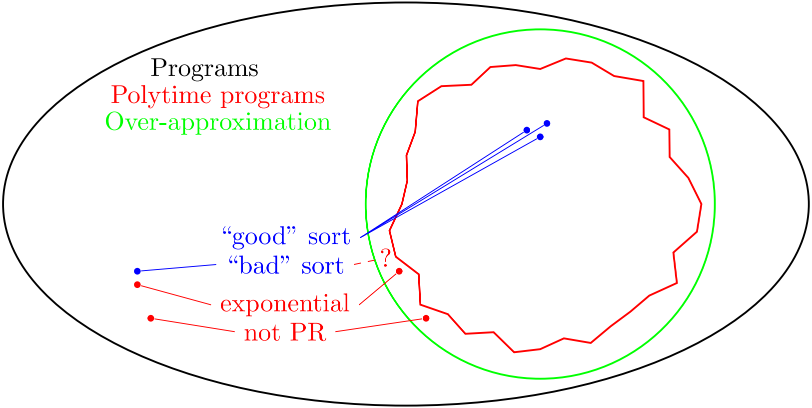
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Example (3)

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Example (Linear space (not closed under composition))

Φ: space complexity. PLinSpace: set of *programs* computing in linear space; it is partially compatible with $\equiv_\Phi$.

Any decidable set of programs including all linear space programs also contains programs of arbitrarily high space complexity.

Example (Asperti-Rice)

Theorem

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Example (Asperti-Rice)

The standard switching family is compatible with $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{R} \bigcap \equiv_\Phi$.

Any decidable non-empty set partially compatible with $\mathfrak{A}$ is universal.

Especially, the only decidable unions of blocks of $\mathfrak{A}$ are the trivial ones.

Going further

Example (Spambot)

$\mathtt{p} \equiv \mathtt{q}$ if they send the same number of mails (**not** a Blum complexity measure). The standard switching family is compatible with it.

Any decidable set containing all the programs that never send mail also contains spambots.

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Other equivalences?

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Other equivalences?

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