

# Computing with signals: a generic and modular signal machine for satisfiability problems

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- 1 Signal Machines
- 2 Solving Q-SAT with a Generic Signal Machine
- 3 Complexities
- 4 Conclusion

- 1 Signal Machines
  - From cellular automata to signal machines
  - Definitions and examples
- 2 Solving Q-SAT with a Generic Signal Machine
  - Problem Q-SAT
  - Implementing Q-SAT algorithm on signal machines
  - Computing in the tree
- 3 Complexities
- 4 Conclusion

## Signal Machines

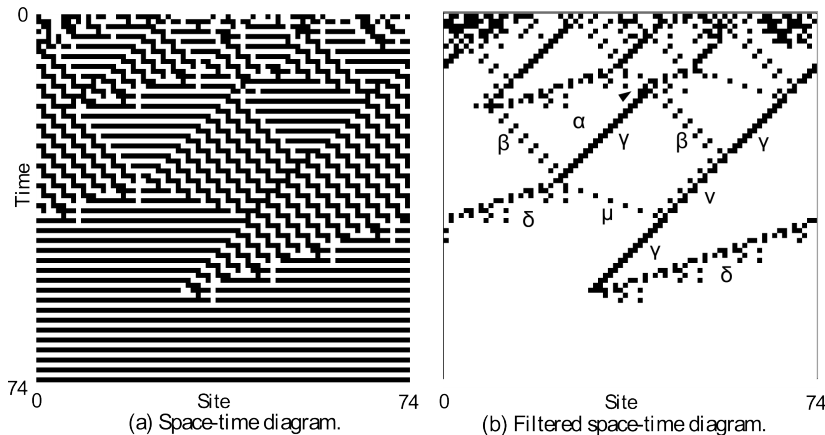
From cellular automata to signal machines

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## Signal Machines

From cellular automata to signal machines

## Analyzing CA with signals



[Das, Crutchfield, Mitchell 95]

# Designing CA with signals

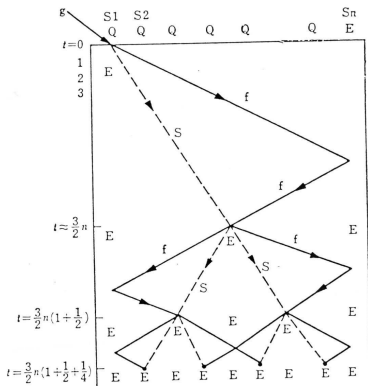


図 3-5 一斉射撃の問題 (連続近似)

G	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	$s_4$	$s_5$	$s_6$
8	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
$t=0$	$f's'Ef$	Q	Q	Q	Q	E
1	E	$Q2f$	Q	Q	Q	E
2	E	$Q1$	$Qf$	Q	Q	E
3	E	$Q&$	Q	$Qf$	Q	E
4	E	Q	$Q2$	Q	$Qf$	E
5	E	Q	$Q1$	Q	Q	$f'Ef$
6	E	Q	$QS$	Q	$f'Q$	E
7	E	Q	Q	$s'Q'$	Q	E
8	E	Q	$f'S'ESf$	$f's'Esf$	Q	E
9	E	$f'2Q$	E	E	$Q2f$	E
10	$f'Ef$	$1Q$	E	E	$Q1$	$f'Ef$
11	E	$f'S'ESf$	E	E	$f's'Esf$	E
12	$s'Ea$	E	$s'Ea$	$s'Ea$	E	$s'Ea$
13	F	F	F	F	F	F

図 3-6 一斉射撃解 ( $n=6$ )

Goto's solution to the Firing Squad Synchronization Problem  
[Goto66]

## Signal Machines

From cellular automata to signal machines

## Designing CA with signals

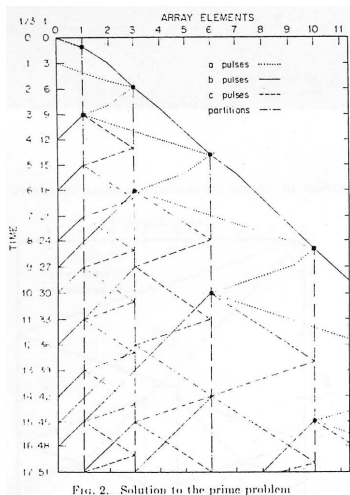


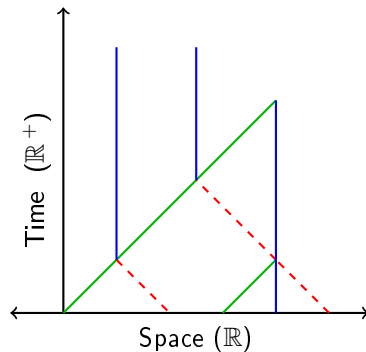
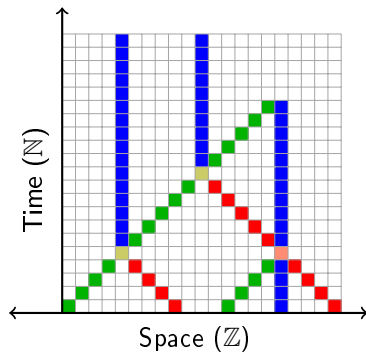
FIG. 2. Solution to the prime problem

Generating primes [Fischer, 1965, Fig. 2]

## Signal Machines

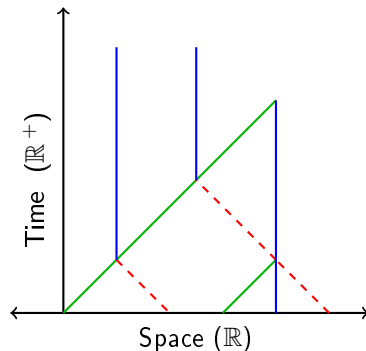
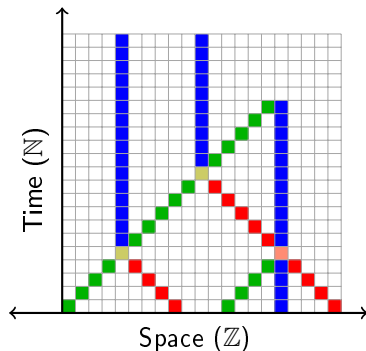
From cellular automata to signal machines

## From cellular automata to signal machines





# From cellular automata to signal machines



$\Rightarrow$  From a discrete to a *continuous* space-time

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# Computing the middle

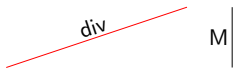
 $M \mid$  $M \mid$ 

Meta-signals

$M(0)$

Collision rules

# Computing the middle



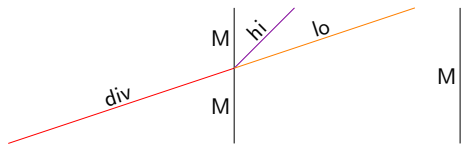
## Meta-signals

M (0)

div (3)

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## Meta-signals

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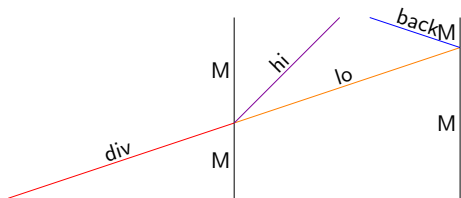
hi (1)

lo (3)

## Collision rules

$\{ \text{div}, M \} \rightarrow \{ M, \text{hi}, \text{lo} \}$

# Computing the middle



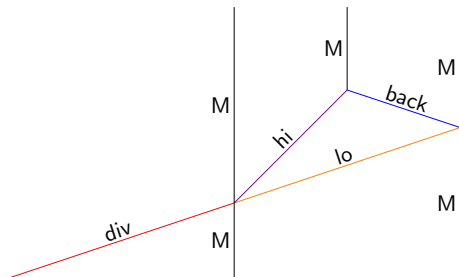
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M (0)  
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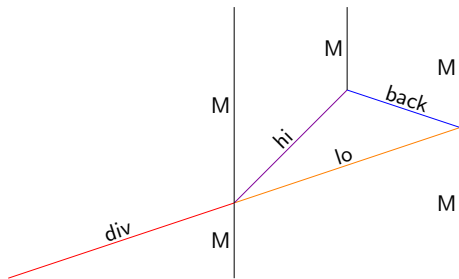
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$\{ \text{div}, M \} \rightarrow \{ M, \text{hi}, \text{lo} \}$   
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## Signal Machines

## Definitions and examples

## Computing the middle



## Signal Machine

- 1 Meta-signal (speed)
- 2 Collision rules

## Meta-signals

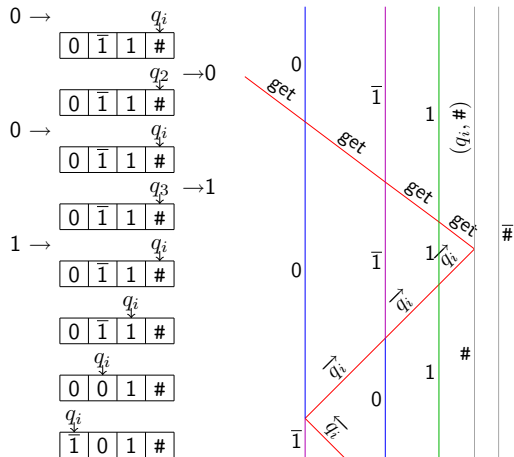
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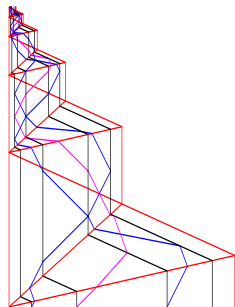
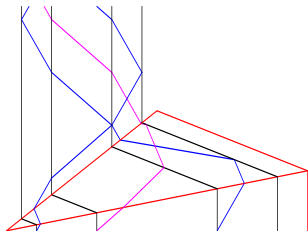
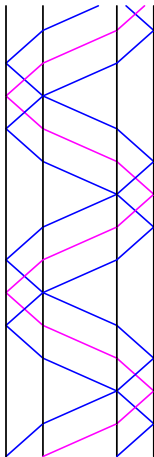
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 $\{ \text{hi}, \text{back} \} \rightarrow \{ M \}$



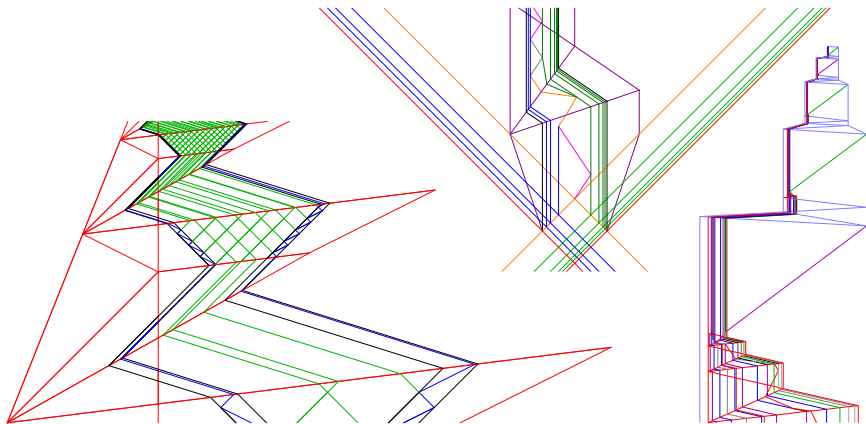
## Church-Turing computing



# Scaling down and bounding the duration

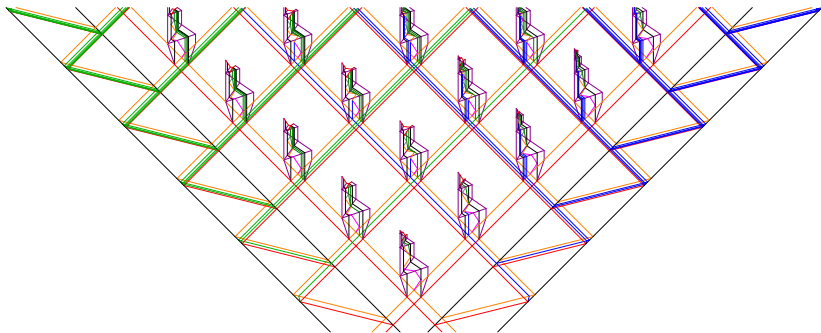


# Other examples

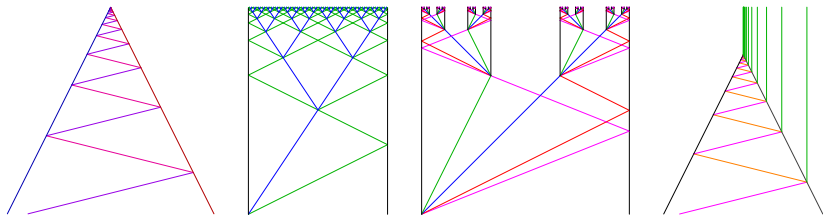


## Signal Machines

## Definitions and examples



# Examples of *Accumulations* and *Zeno's paradox*



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## Decision problem Q-SAT

*Input* : a quantified boolean formula  $\phi$ .

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## Theorem [Stockmeyer,1973]

**Q-SAT** is **PSPACE**-complete.

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## Theorem [Stockmeyer,1973]

**Q-SAT** is **PSPACE**-complete.

*On our classical model of computation at usual cost.*

## Brute-force solution to Q-SAT

Let *qsat* be the recursive algorithm defined by:

- $qsat(\exists x \psi) = qsat(\psi[x \leftarrow \text{false}]) \vee qsat(\psi[x \leftarrow \text{true}])$

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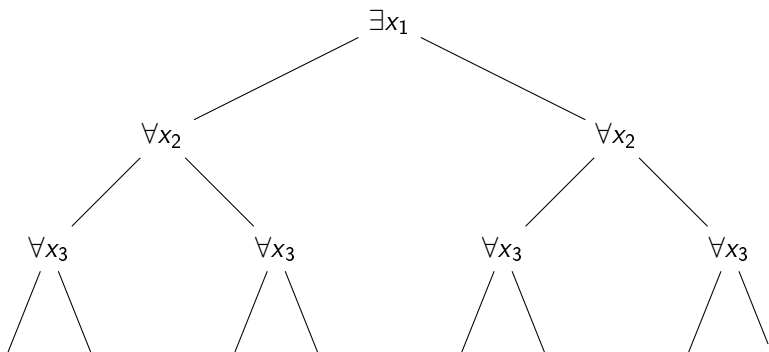
Then *qsat* solves the problem Q-SAT with exponential time and polynomial space.

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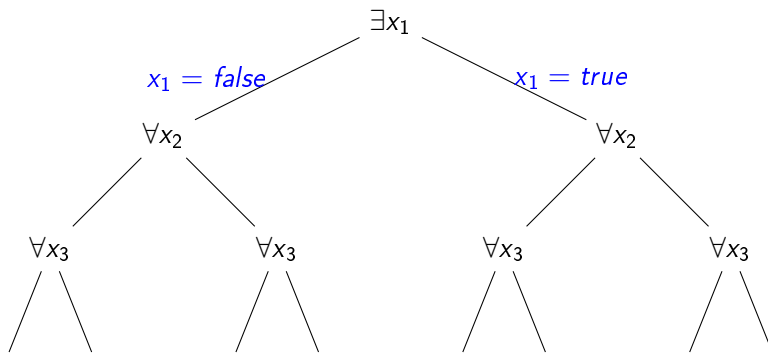
## Solving Q-SAT with a Generic Signal Machine

Implementing Q-SAT algorithm on signal machines



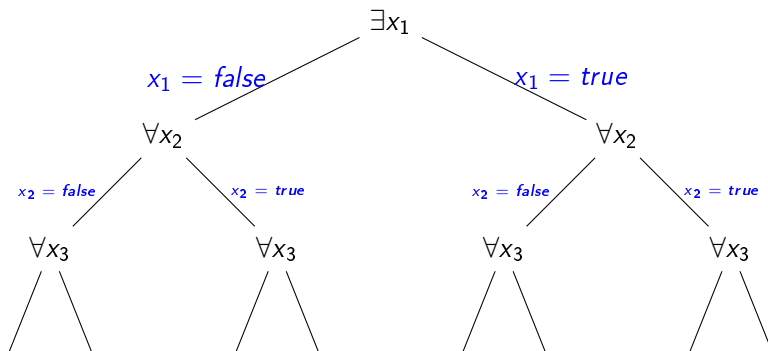
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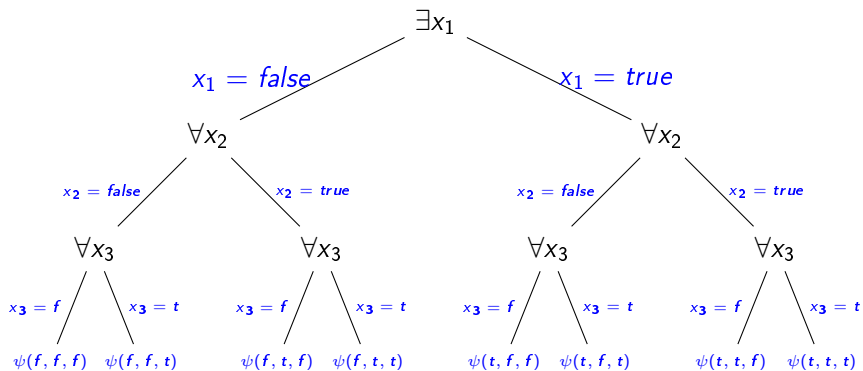
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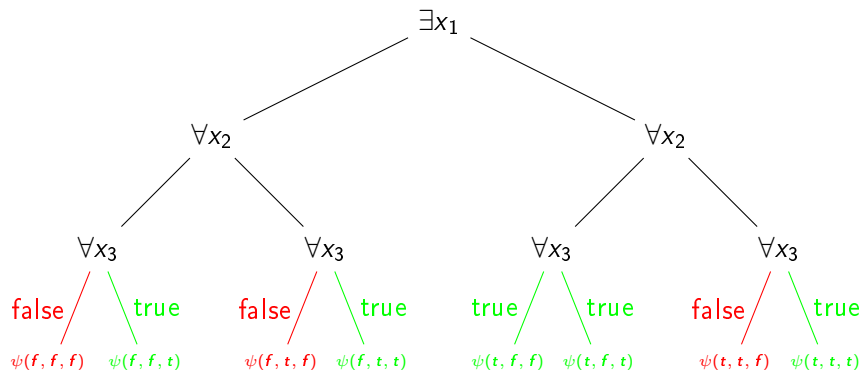
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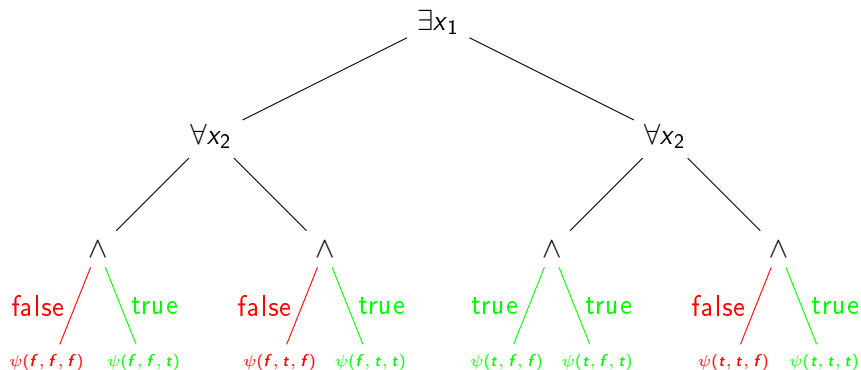


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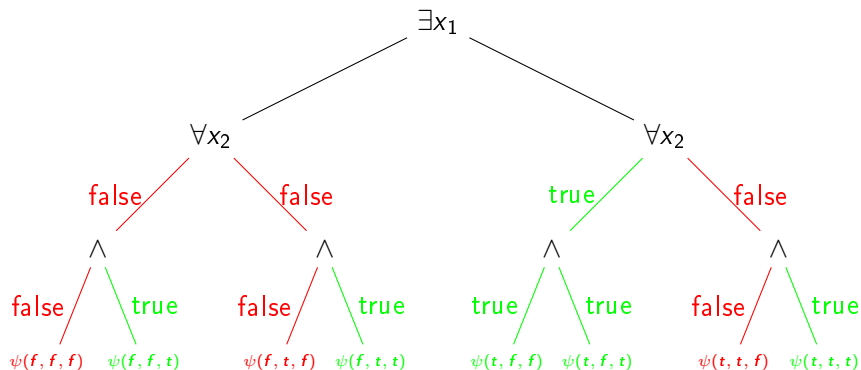
## Implementing Q-SAT algorithm on signal machines



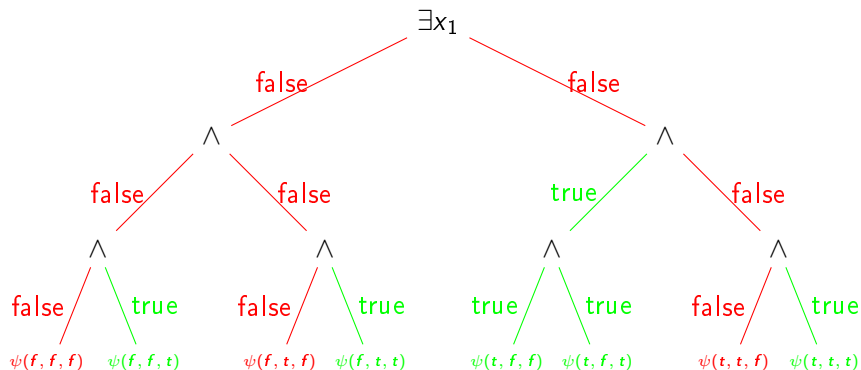
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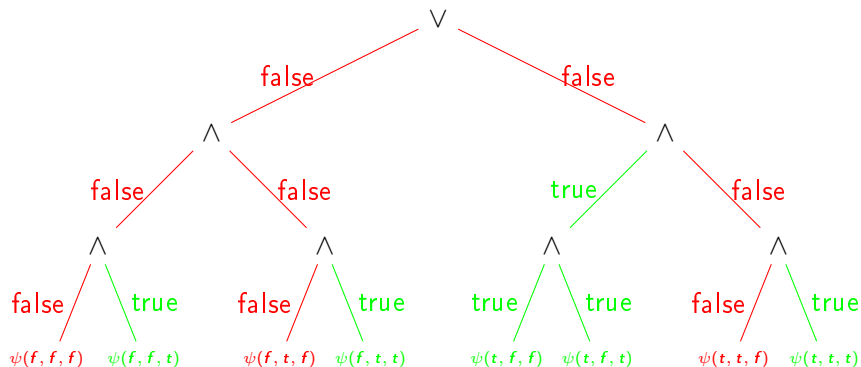


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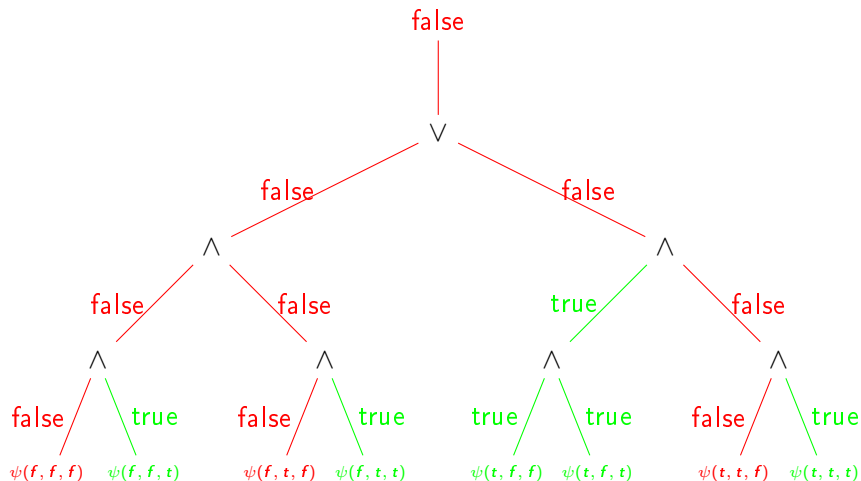


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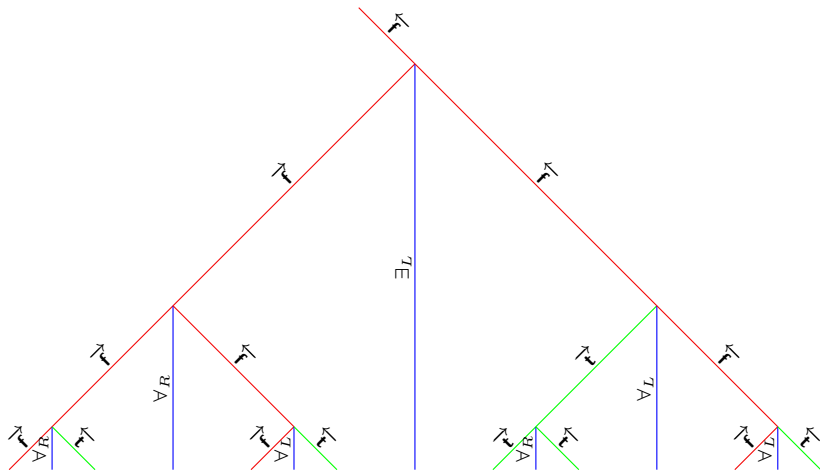


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## Solving Q-SAT with a Generic Signal Machine

Implementing Q-SAT algorithm on signal machines

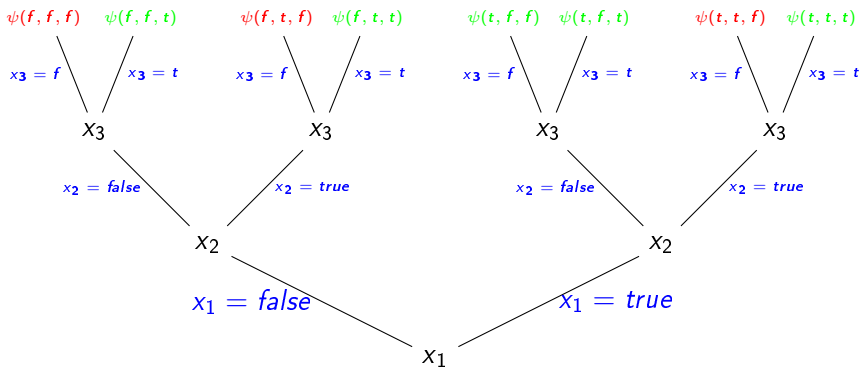
## Collecting the results with signals



## Solving Q-SAT with a Generic Signal Machine

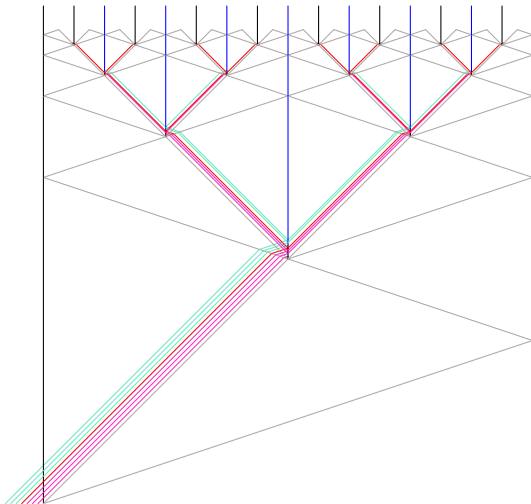
Implementing Q-SAT algorithm on signal machines

## Trying all possible cases

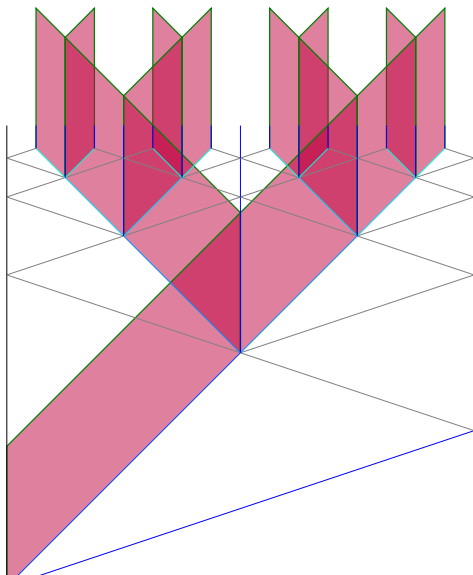


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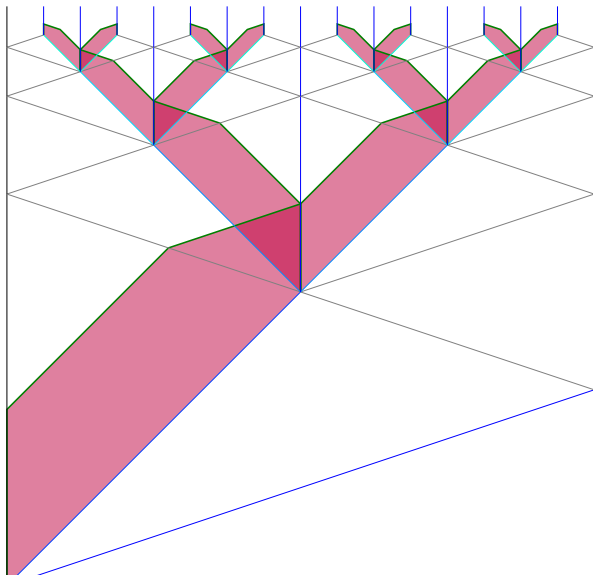
# Building the tree / combinatorial comb



# Propagation lanes without scaling



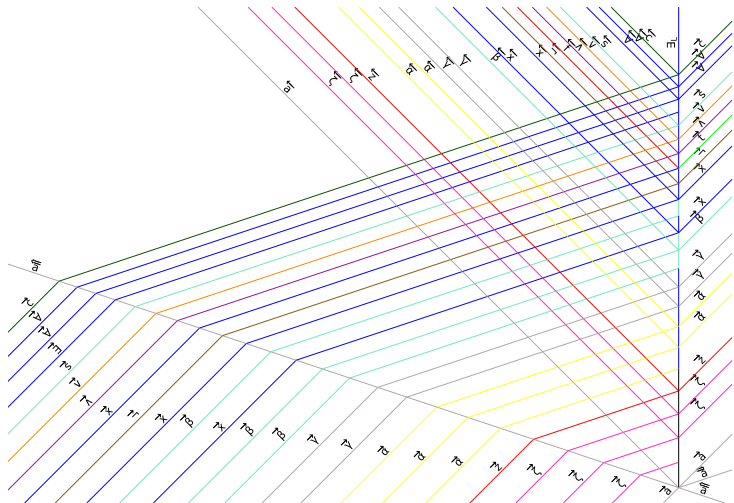
# The lens device





Initial configuration by *modules*
 $[\text{red}(Q_i x_i)]$ 
 $[\text{map}(\psi)]$ 
 $[\text{decide}(n)]$ 
 $[\text{until}(n)]$ 
 $[\text{start}]$

# Propagating the beam

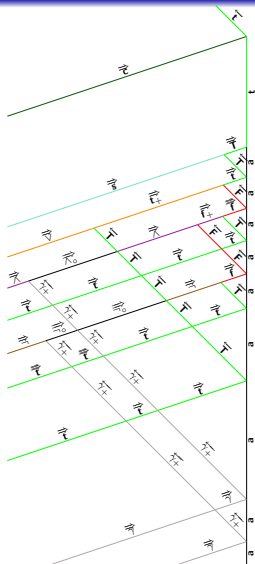


## Formula evaluation

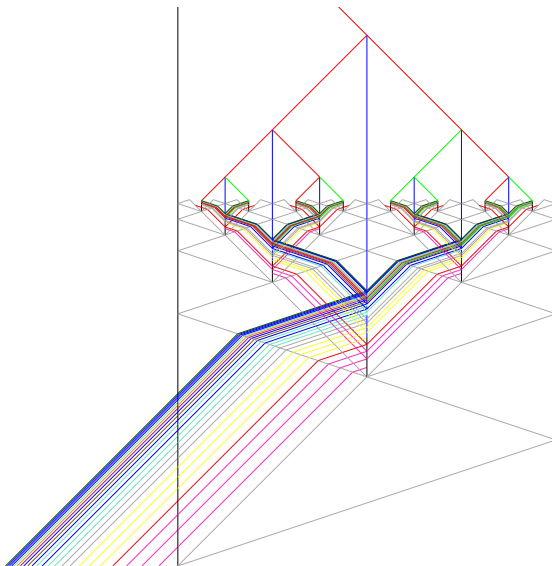
$$\phi = \exists x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 (x_1 \wedge \neg x_2) \vee x_3$$

Case here

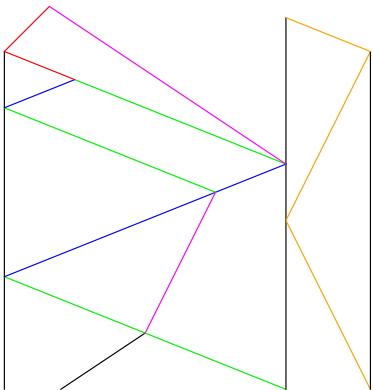
$$\text{true} \wedge (\neg \text{true} \vee \text{true})$$



# The whole diagram

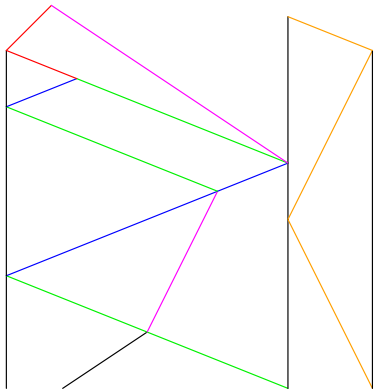


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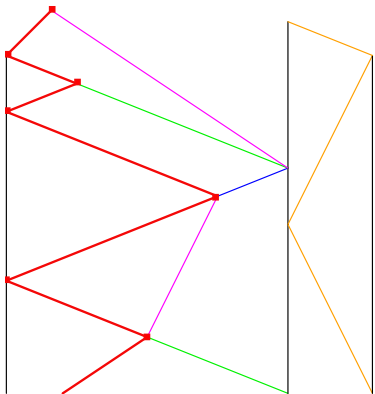
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We speak of *collision depth*.



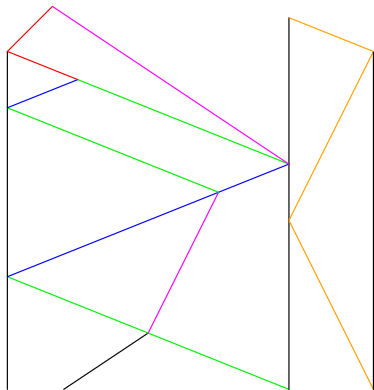


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Maximal number of signals  
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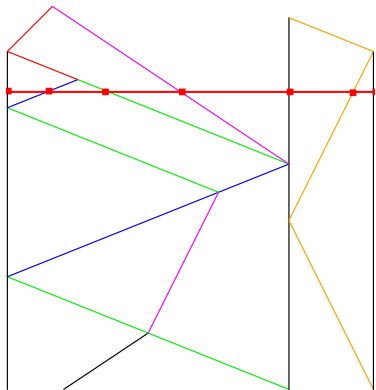


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# Conclusion

## Results

**Q-SAT** can be solved in cubic depth by a single signal machine.

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**Q-SAT** can be solved in cubic depth by a single signal machine. With the modular approach, we can also provide in cubic collision depth (and bounded space and time) signal machines for:

- **SAT** (special instance of **Q-SAT**)
- **#SAT**
- **MAX-SAT**
- **ENUM-SAT** (enumerating all solutions of **SAT**)

## Future work

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- Generating and using automatically other fractal structures? e.g. what computations can be inserted in Cantor's triadic?
- Defining formally the notion of *geometrical programming by modules*?
- Defining complexity classes for signal machines?

Thanks for listening