

On the Semantics of Annihilation Rules in Membrane Computing

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Background

▷ $AM_{-d,+ne}^0$

(a) $[a \rightarrow u]_h$

(b) $a []_h \rightarrow [b]_h$

(c) $[a]_h \rightarrow b []_h$

(d) $[a]_h \rightarrow [b]_h [c]_h$

(e) $[[]_{h_1} []_{h_2}]_{h_0} \rightarrow [[]_{h_1}]_{h_0} [[]_{h_2}]_{h_0}$

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{AM_{-d,+ne}^0} = \mathbf{P}$$

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¹Gutiérrez-Naranjo, M.A., Pérez-Jiménez, M.J., Riscos-Núñez, A., Romero-Campero, F.J.: On the power of dissolution in P systems with active membranes. In: Freund, R., Păun, Gh., Rozenberg, G., Salomaa, A. (eds.) Workshop on Membrane Computing. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 3850, pp. 224–240. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg (2005)

Background

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- (a) $[a \rightarrow u]_h$
- (b) $a []_h \rightarrow [b]_h$
- (c) $[a]_h \rightarrow b []_h$
- (d) $[a]_h \rightarrow [b]_h [c]_h$
- (e) $[[]_{h_1} []_{h_2}]_{h_0} \rightarrow [[]_{h_1}]_{h_0} [[]_{h_2}]_{h_0}$
- (f) $[a\bar{a}] \rightarrow \lambda$

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{AM_{-d,+ne,+ant}^0} = \mathbf{NP}$$

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²Díaz-Pernil, D., Peña-Cantillana, F., Alhazov, A., Freund, R., Gutiérrez-Naranjo, M.A.: Antimatter as a frontier of tractability in membrane computing. *Fundamenta Informaticae* 134, 83–96 (2014)

Frontier

- ▷ **So, antimatter (and annihilation rules) is a **new** frontier of tractability**
- ▷ **It is a nice result of the type**
- ▷ **If * is considered, the model solves NP,
If * is not considered, it solves P**
- ▷ **... where * is one of the many frontiers studied en the literature!**

Frontier

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- ▷ **More exactly ...**
- ▷ **... where * is one of the many **syntactical** frontiers studied en the literature!**

Frontier

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- ▷ It is a nice result of the type
- ▷ **If * is considered, the model solves NP,
If * is not considered, it solves P**
- ▷ More exactly ...
- ▷ ... where * is one of the many **syntactical** frontiers studied in the literature!
- ▷ But, can the **semantics** be used as a frontier of the tractability?

Frontier

- ▷ In other words ...
- ▷ In the proof of

$$\text{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+ant}} = \text{NP}$$

- ▷ annihilation rules $[a\bar{a}] \rightarrow \lambda$ use **priority** on the other rules ...
- ▷ ...with a physical inspiration: *An electron has no chance if it meets a positron!*
- ▷ What happens if priority is removed?
- ▷ Is the model still able to solve NP?

Conjecture

- ▷ **Is the model still able to solve NP?**

No

Formally

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} = \mathbf{P}$$

▷ where

$$\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}$$

is syntactically the same **P** system model as

$$\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+ant}$$

but, with a **semantic** difference: **Annihilation rules have no priority** on the other rules.

Hint of the proof

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} = \mathbf{P}$$

▷ **Two proofs:**

▷ **The first one (trivial)**

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}}$$

▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **Let us consider a decision problem**

$$\theta \in \mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}}$$

- ▷ **We will prove that**

$$\theta \in \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}}$$

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **If $\theta \in \mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}}$...**
- ▷ **... there exists a pair of functions (cod, s) and a family of \mathbf{P} systems $\{\Pi_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}$ verifying that for each instance u of the problem θ**
 - **All computation of $\{\Pi_{s(u)} + cod(u)\}$ halt;**
 - **All computation send out *YES* or *NO* (but no both) in the last step of computation.**

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **Let us consider one instance $u \in \theta$**
- ▷ **Let $\mathcal{C} = \{C_0, \dots, C_n\}$ be one of such halting configurations of $\{\Pi_{s(u)} + cod(u)\}$**
- ▷ **Let us suppose that the answer is *YES***
- ▷ **It is clear that there exist an object a_1 and a rule**

$$r_1 \equiv [a_1]_{skin} \rightarrow YES []_{skin}$$

which has been applied in the last step of computation.

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **Let r_2 be one of the rules which have produced the occurrence of a_1 in the skin.**
- ▷ **Notice that at least one such r_2 must exist, but it cannot be unique!**
- ▷ **We choose one of such r_2**

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **Such r_2 is triggered by the occurrence of an object a_2 in a membrane with label h_2**
- ▷ **Obviously, r_2 cannot be an annihilation rule!**
- ▷ **We go back with the reasoning and a_2 appears in the membrane with label h_2 by the application of a rule r_3 and so on**

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **Finally we have a chain**

$$(YES, env) \xleftarrow{r_1} (a_1, skin) \xleftarrow{r_2} (a_2, h_2) \xleftarrow{r_3} \dots \xleftarrow{r_k} (a_k, h_k)$$

- ▷ **where $k \leq n$ and a_k appears in a membrane with label h_k in the initial configuration.**

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **Finally, for the instance $u \in \theta$, let us consider the \mathbf{P} system Π'_u with only one membrane with label s and only one object (a_k, h_k) in the initial configuration**
- ▷ **The set of rules is**
 - $[(a_i, h_i) \rightarrow (a_{i-1}, h_{i-1})]_s$ **for each** $i \in \{3, \dots, k-1\}$
 - $[(a_2, h_2) \rightarrow (a_1, skin)]_s$
 - $[(a_1, skin)]_s \rightarrow YES []_s$

Hint of the proof

- ▷ **The interesting one**

$$\mathbf{PMC}_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne,+antNoPri}} \subseteq \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

- ▷ **So, $\Pi'_u \in \mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}$**
- ▷ **It has been built for computing an answer for $u \in \theta$**
- ▷ **It is deterministic. It has only one halting computation which sends out *YES* in the last step of computation. Therefore...**

$$\theta \in \mathbf{PMC}^*_{\mathcal{AM}^0_{-d,+ne}} = \mathbf{P}$$

Finally

▷ **That's all ...**

Thanks!

Final

- Questions?
- Comments?
- Suggestions?

