

Parity Games with Weights

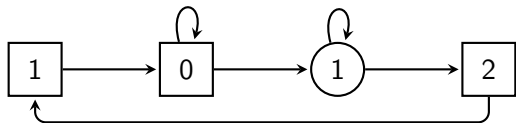
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September 19th, 2018

Parity Games

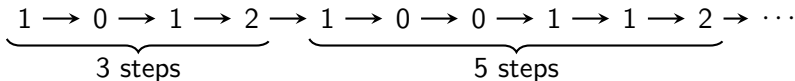
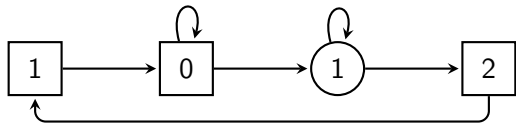


$1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots$
Max. color inftly often even

Proposition (Jurdziński 1998, Calude et al. 2017)

Solving parity games is in $UP \cap co-UP$ and they can be solved in quasi-polynomial time. Both players have memoryless winning strategies.

Finitary Parity Games



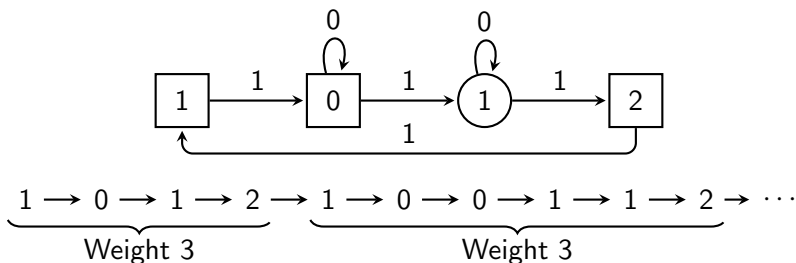
Aim for Player 0:

Eventually bound steps between requests and answers

Proposition (Chatterjee, Henzinger, and Horn, 2009)

Solving finitary parity games is in PTIME. Player 0 has memoryless winning strategies.

Parity Games with Costs



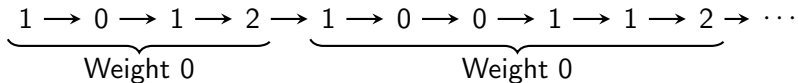
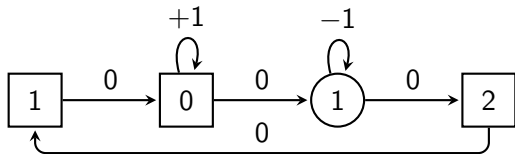
Aim for Player 0:

Eventually bound steps **weight** between request and answer

**Proposition (Fijalkow and Zimmermann 2014 /
Mogavero, Murano, and Sorrentino 2015)**

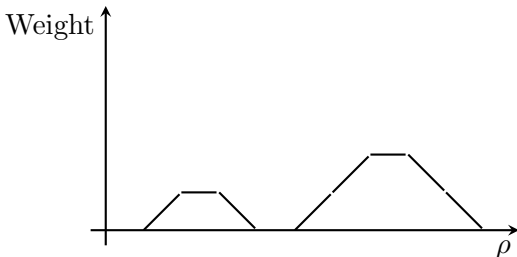
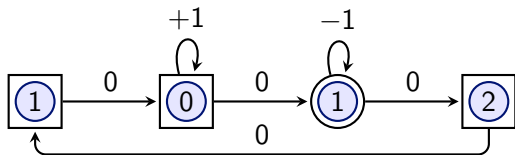
Solving parity games with costs is in $UP \cap co-UP$. Player 0 has memoryless winning strategies.

Parity Games with Weights



Not the complete picture...

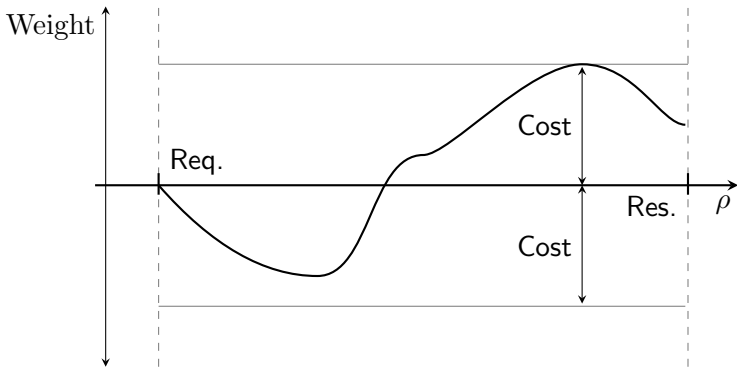
Cost Measure



Intuitively:

Measure size of resource required to answer request

Cost Measure



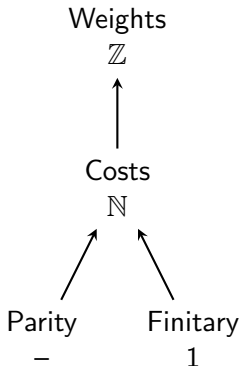
Cost of answering: **Amplitude on path to answer**

Goal for Player 0: Bound cost of almost all requests

Results

	Complexity	Memory	Bounds
Finitary	P TIME	positional	n
Costs	UP \cap co-UP	positional	nW
Weights	NP \cap co-NP	$\mathcal{O}(nd^2 W)$	$\mathcal{O}((ndW)^2)$

Conclusion



Take-Away: Greater expressiveness incurs

- small cost in terms of solving
- great cost in size of strategy