

Equations over sets of natural numbers

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May 22, 2008

Joint work

Joint work with Alexander Okhotin, University of Turku, Academy of Finland.

Equations over languages

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} \varphi_1(X_1, \dots, X_n) & = & \psi_1(X_1, \dots, X_n) \\ & \vdots & \\ \varphi_m(X_1, \dots, X_n) & = & \psi_m(X_1, \dots, X_n) \end{array} \right.$$

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- Resolved equations

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- Unary languages \rightarrow numbers
 - ▶ resolved
 - ▶ unresolved

Numbers and the unary alphabet

Unary: $\Sigma = \{a\}$.

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Remark

Focus: resolved (*EQ*) and unresolved equations over sets of natural numbers with $\cap, \cup, +$.

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Unique solution: the even numbers

Outline of the results

① Resolved—**expressive power**

How complicated the sets can be?

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- ▶ much more

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⑤ General: **addition only**

Can we use only addition?

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- We focus on properties in base- k notation

Important example— $(10^*)_4$

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$$X_1 = (X_2 + X_2 \cap X_1 + X_3) \cup \{1\}$$

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Remark

Resolved equations with $\cap, +$ or $\cup, +$ specify only ultimately periodic sets.

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We append digits from the left, controlling the sets of digits.

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Example (Application)

Let $S \subseteq (10^* \Sigma_k 0^*)_k$. How to obtain

$S' = \{(10^n(d+1)0^m)_k : (10^n d 0^m)_k \in S\}$?

$$S' = \bigcup_{d \in \Sigma_k} \left((S \cap (10^* d 0^*)_k) + (10^*)_k \right) \cap (10^* (d+1) 0^*)_k$$

Application: complexity

Definition

Complexity theory (of a set S)—how many resources are needed to answer a question?

"Given n , does $n \in S$ "

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Reduction: Problem $P \geq P'$ if we can answer P (fast) then we can answer P' (fast).

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Given a resolved system with \cap , \cup , $+$ and a number n , does $n \in S_1$.

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- Using the trick with intersection with regular sets.

More results—greater expressive power

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Theorem

For every k and $R \subset \{0, \dots, k-1\}^$ if R is recognised by a **trellis automaton** M then $(R)_k \in EQ$.*

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Definition (Culik, Gruska, Salomaa, 1981)

A **trellis automaton** is a

$M = (\Sigma, Q, I, \delta, F)$ where:

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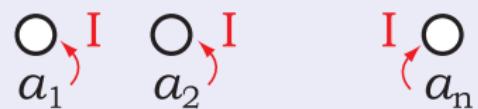
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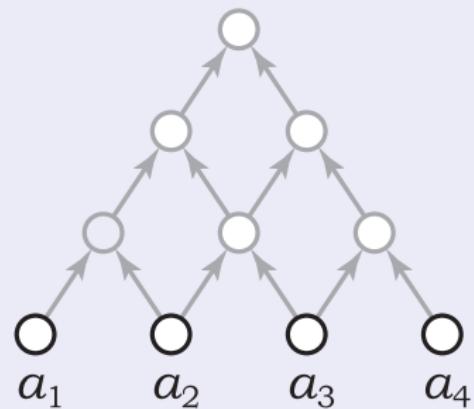
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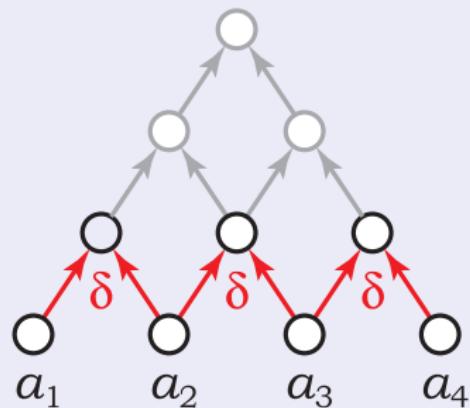
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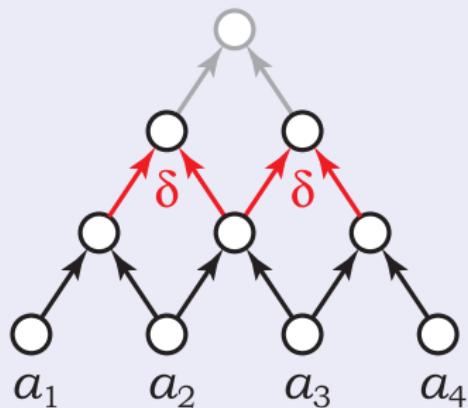
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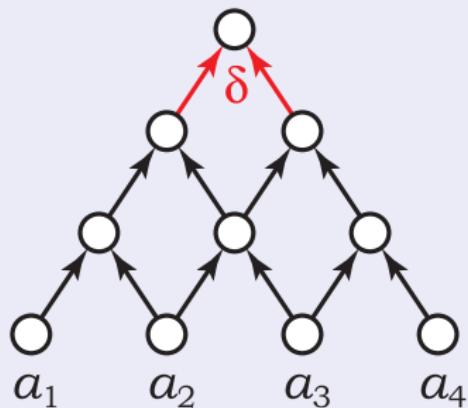
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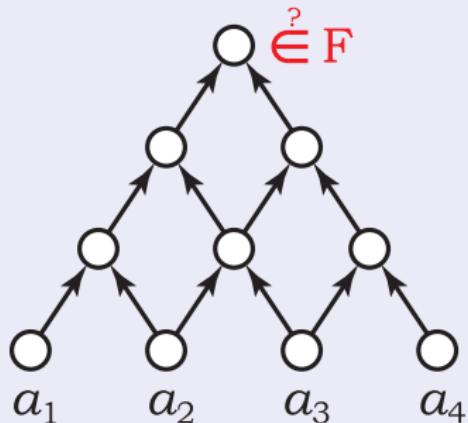
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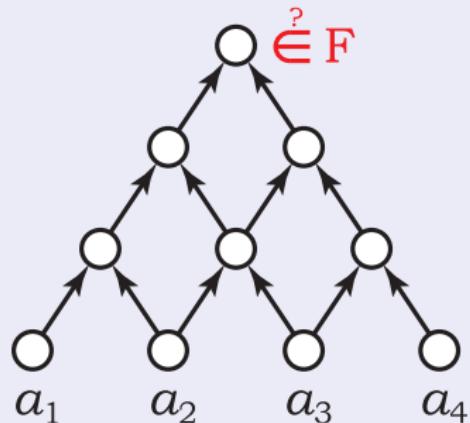
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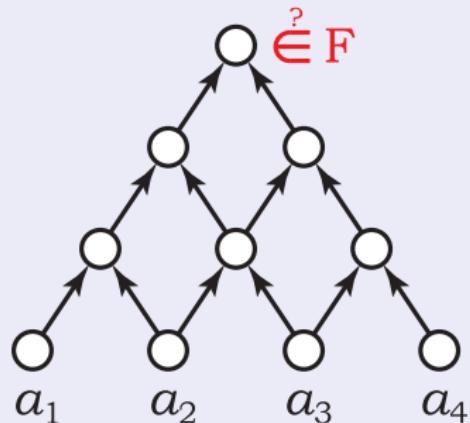
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- Can recognize $\{wcw\}$, $\{a^n b^n c^n\}$, $\{a^n b^{2^n}\}$, VALC.

Theorem

For every k and $R \subset \{0, \dots, k-1\}^*$ if R is recognised by a **trellis automaton** M then $(R)_k \in EQ$.

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- ✓ Remaking the argument for sets of numbers!

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Remark

Least (greatest) solution—RE-sets (co-RE-sets).

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Construct a set not representable by equations with $\{\cup, \cap, +\}$.