

Breadth-first signature of trees and rational languages

Victor Marsault,
joint work with Jacques Sakarovitch

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Developments in Language Theory 2014, Ekaterinburg,
2014-08-30

Breadth-first serialisation of languages
and numeration systems:
The rational case

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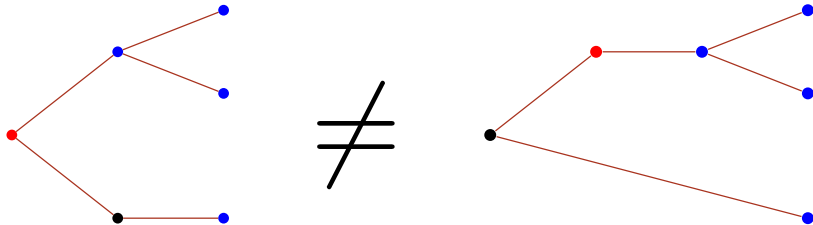
- 1 Signature of trees and of languages
- 2 Substitutive signatures and finite automata
- 3 A word on numeration system

Directed graph which is

- **Rooted:** a node is called *the root* (leftmost in the figures)
- **Directed outward from the root:** there is a unique path from the root to every other node.
- **Ordered:** the children of every node are ordered
(In the figures, lower children are smaller.)

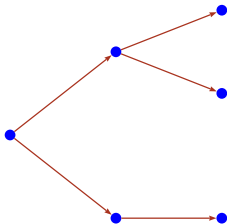
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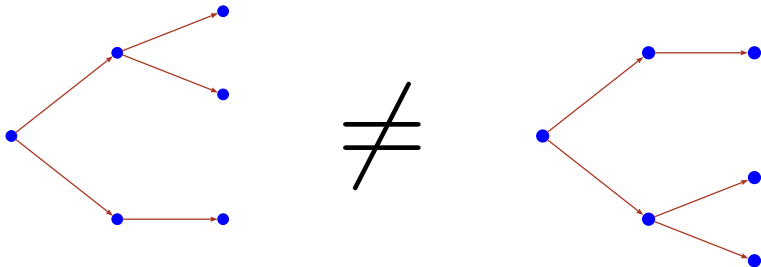
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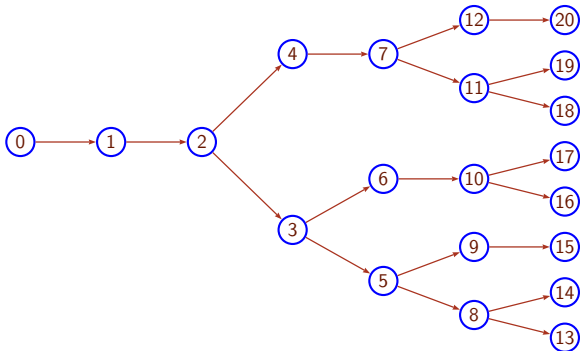


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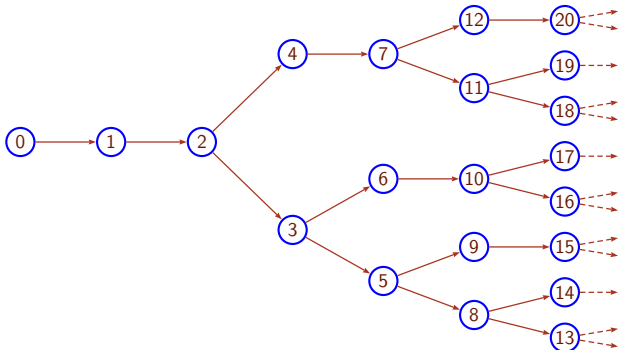
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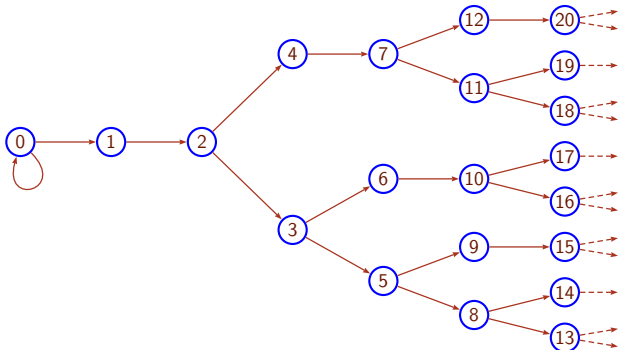
Every tree has a canonical breadth-first traversal



- We consider infinite trees only.

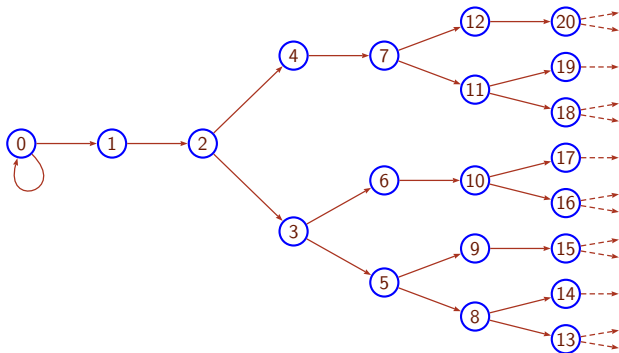


- We consider infinite trees only.
- For convenience, there is loop on the root.



Definition

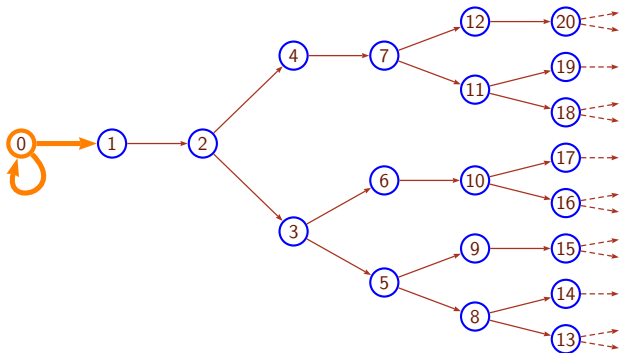
The **signature** of a tree is the sequence of the degrees of the nodes taken in breadth-first order.



s =

Definition

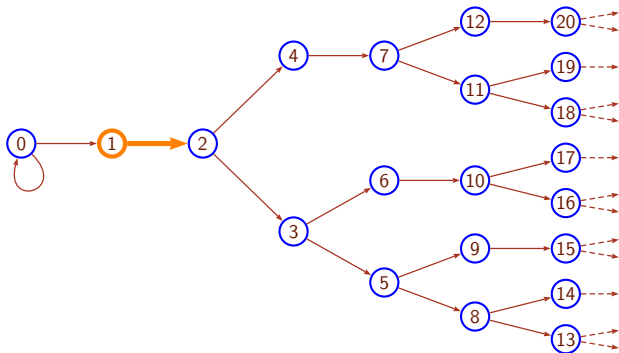
The **signature** of a tree is the sequence of the degrees of the nodes taken in breadth-first order.



$$s = 2$$

Definition

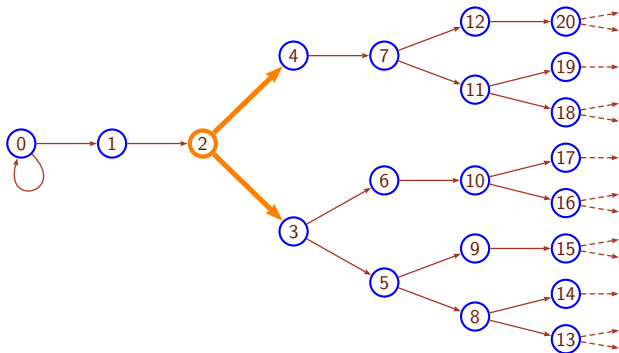
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$$s = 2 \mathbf{1}$$

Definition

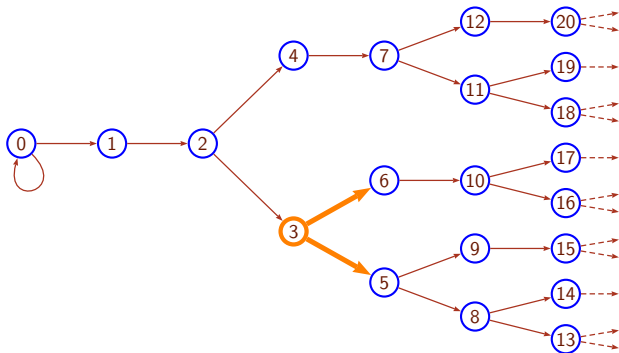
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$$s = 2 \ 1 \ 2$$

Definition

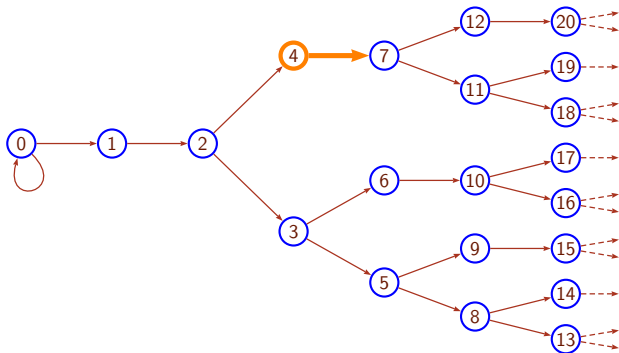
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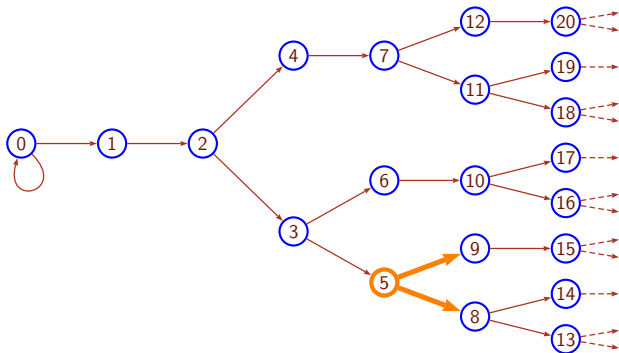
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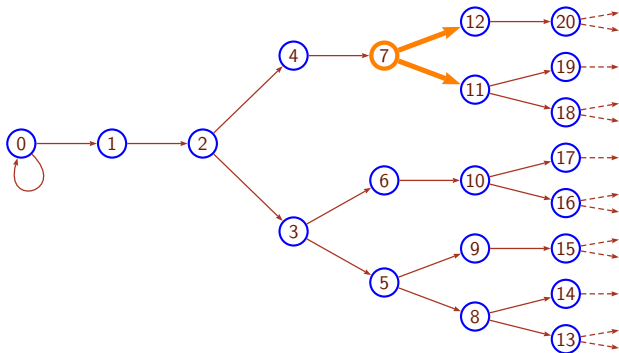
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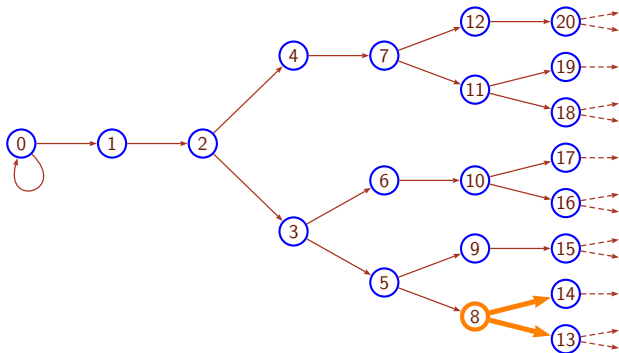
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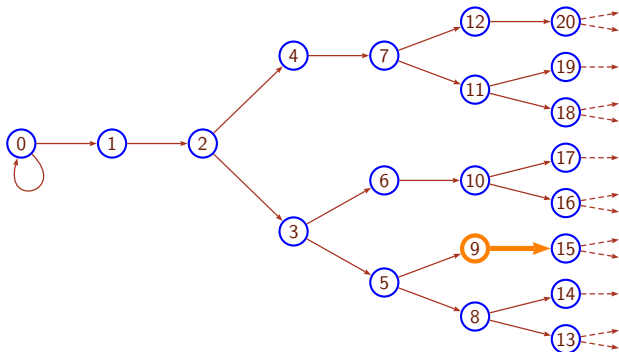
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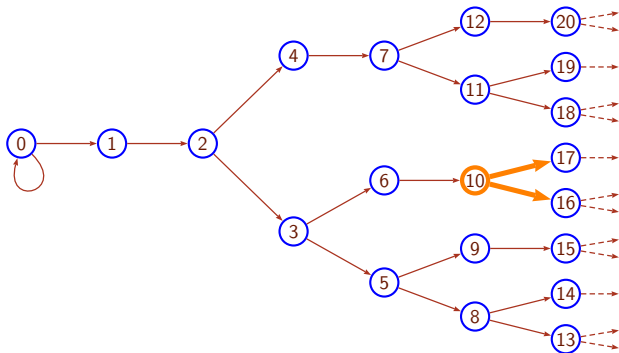
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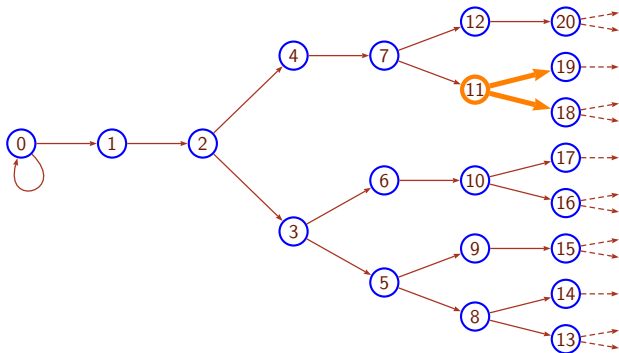
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$$\mathbf{s} = 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2$$

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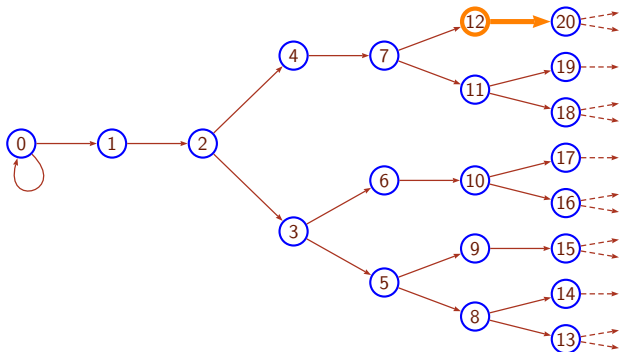
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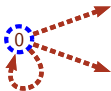
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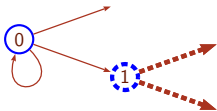


$$s = 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ \dots$$

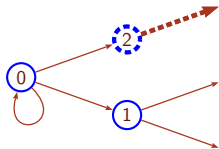
$$\mathbf{s} = (3 \ 2 \ 1)^\omega$$



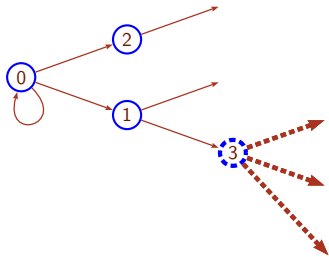
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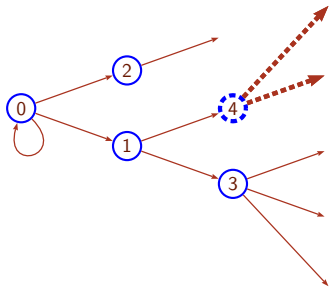
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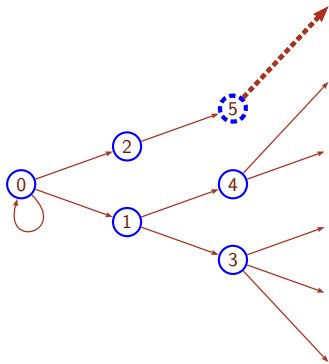
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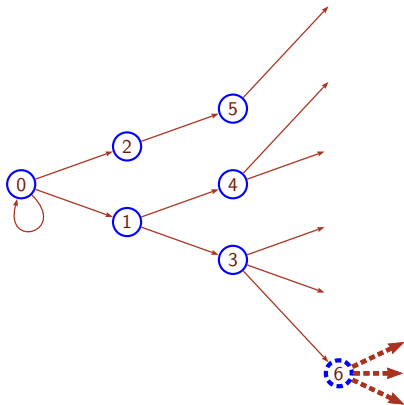
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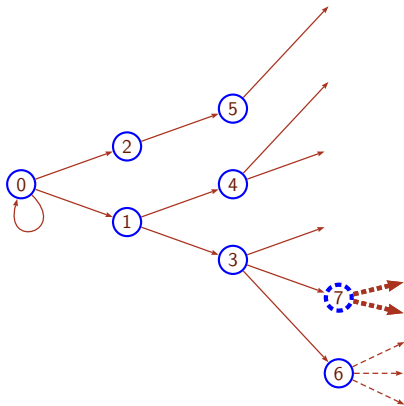
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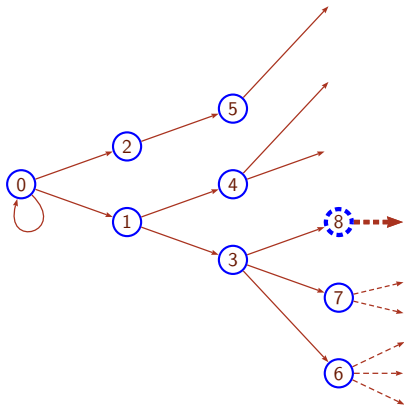
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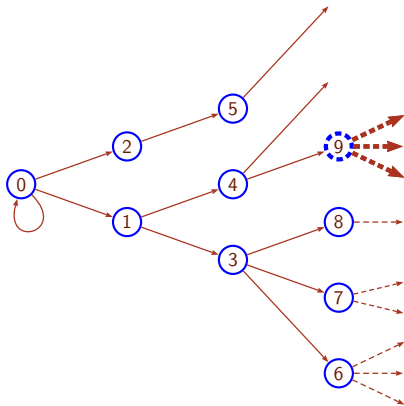
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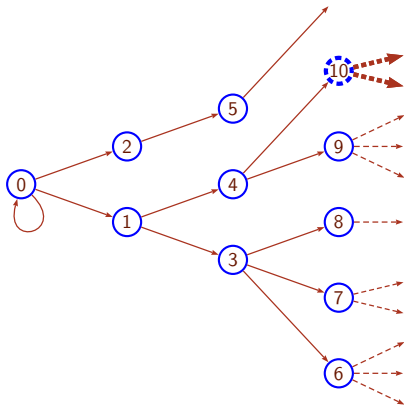
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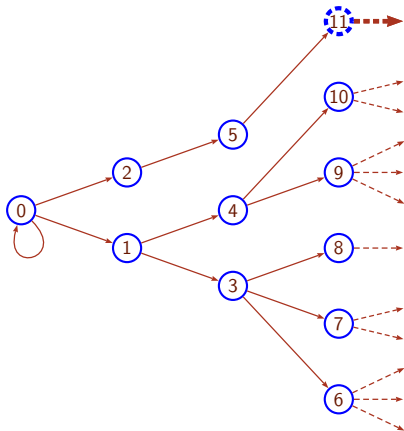
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Alphabets are ordered hence
prefix-closed languages = labelled trees.

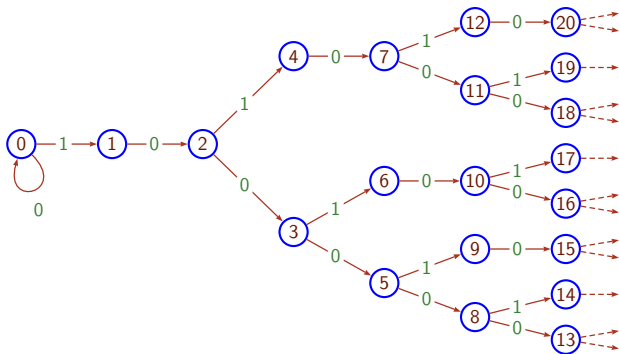


Figure : Integer representations in the Fibonacci numeration system.

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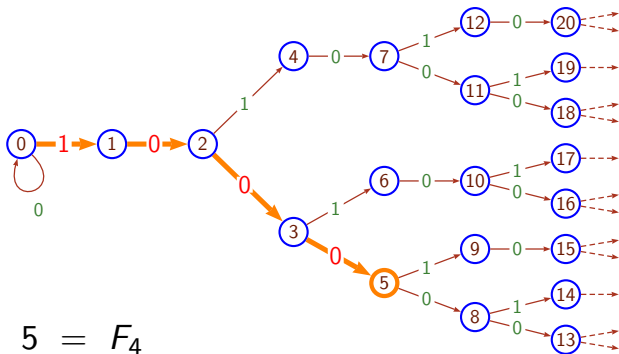


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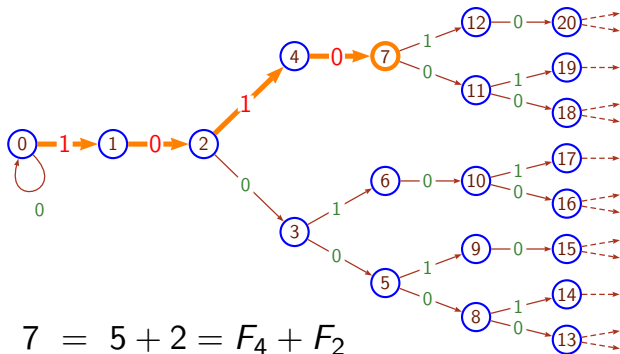
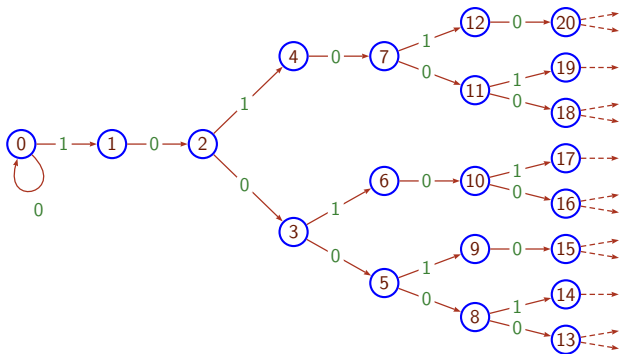


Figure : Integer representations in the Fibonacci numeration system.

Definition

The **labelling** of a language is the **sequence of arc labels** of its transitions taken in breadth-first order.

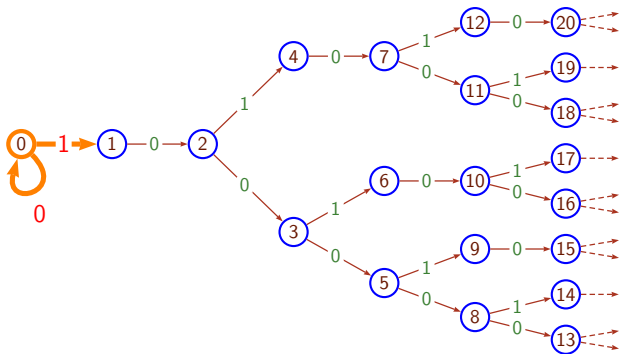


$\mathbf{s} =$

$\lambda =$

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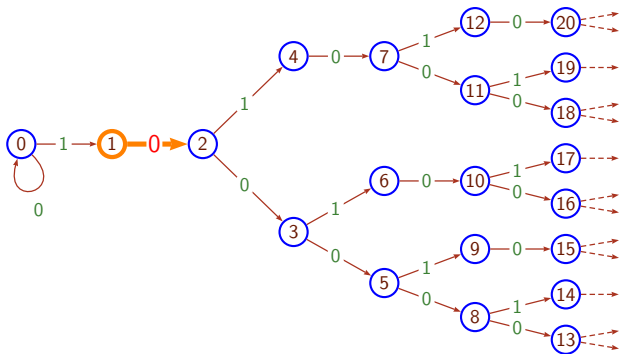


$$s = 2$$

$$\lambda = 01$$

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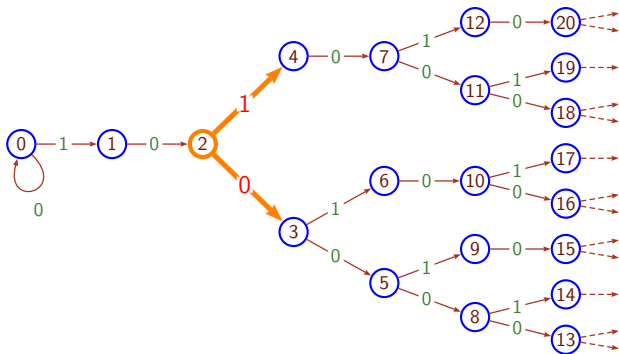


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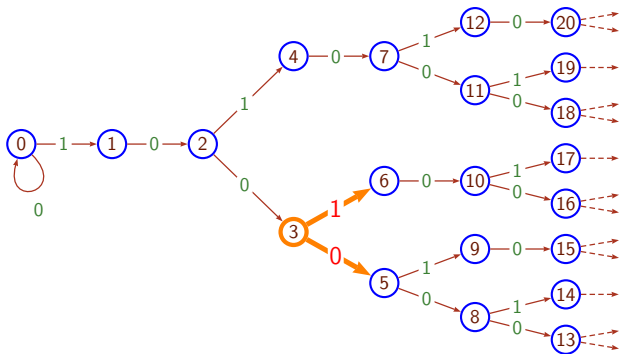


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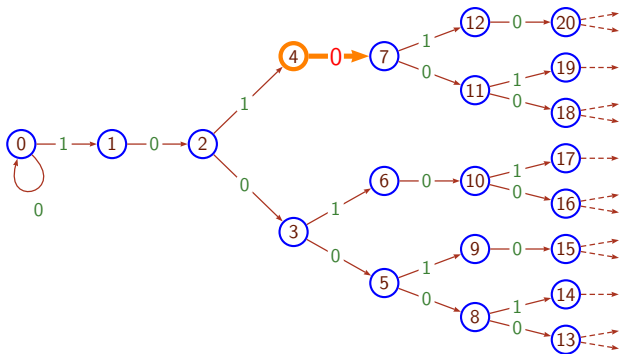


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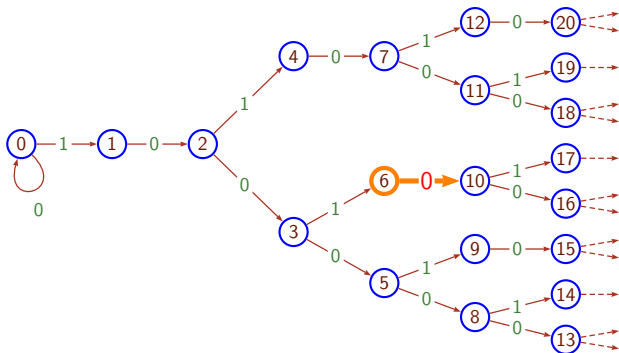


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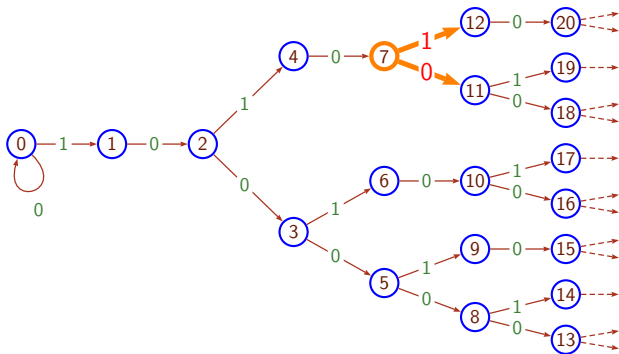
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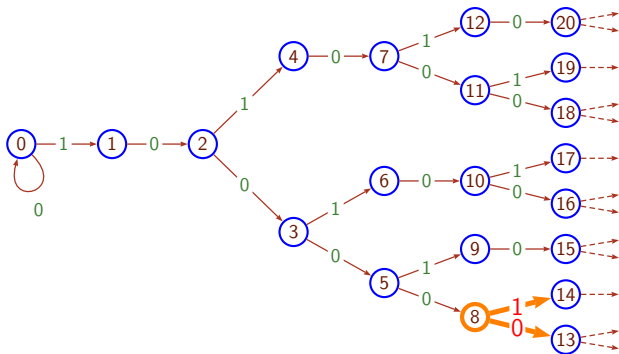


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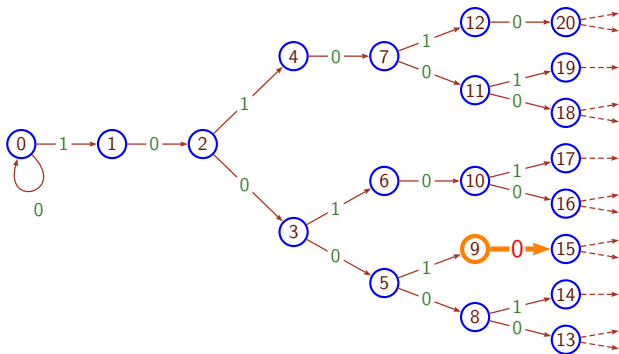
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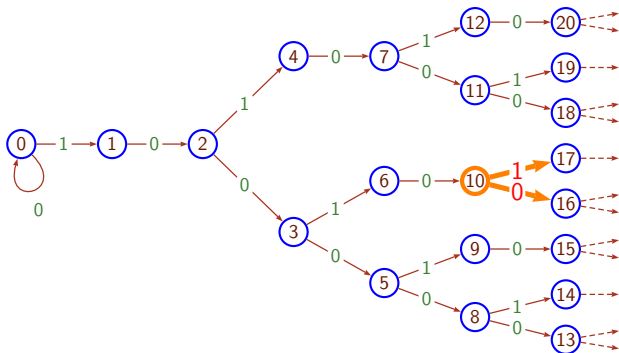
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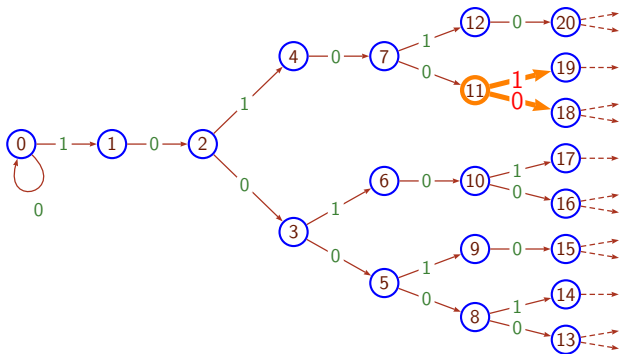


$\mathbf{s} = 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2$

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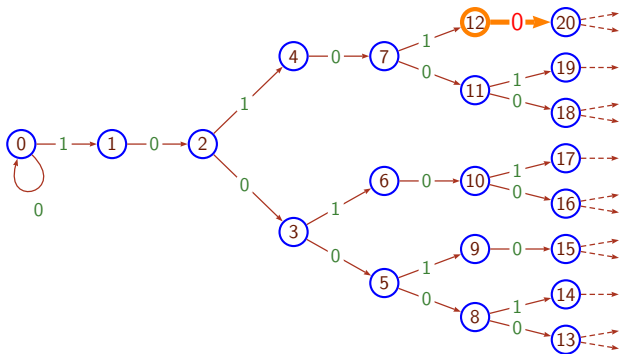
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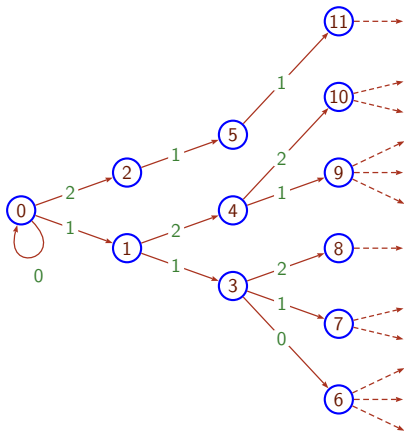
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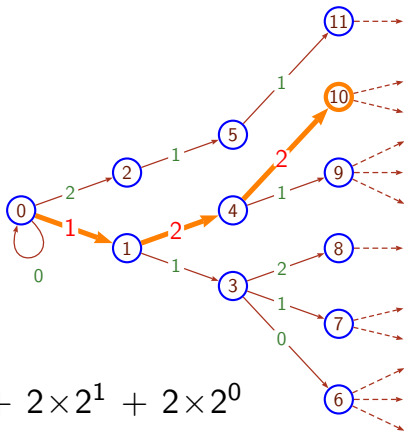
$$\mathbf{s} = (3 \ 2 \ 1)^\omega$$

$$\lambda = (012 \ 12 \ 1)^\omega$$



$$\mathbf{s} = (3 \ 2 \ 1)^\omega$$

$$\lambda = (012 \ 12 \ 1)^\omega$$



$$10 = 1 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 2^1 + 2 \times 2^0$$

Figure : Non-canonical integer representations in base 2.

Theorem

L : a prefix-closed language.

Signature(L) is substitutive $\Leftrightarrow L$ is accepted by a finite automaton.

A substitution σ is a morphism $A^* \rightarrow A^*$.

Running examples

Fibonacci substitution: $\{a, b\} \rightarrow \{a, b\}^*$

$a \mapsto ab$

$b \mapsto a$

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Fibonacci substitution: $\{a, b\} \rightarrow \{a, b\}^*$

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Periodic substitution: $\{a, b, c\} \rightarrow \{a, b, c\}^*$

$a \mapsto abc$

$b \mapsto ab$

$c \mapsto c$

A substitution σ is a morphism $A^* \rightarrow A^*$.

σ is **prolongable** on a if $\sigma(a)$ starts with the letter a .

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In this case, $\sigma^\omega(a)$ exists and is called a purely substitutive word.

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 $f(\sigma^\omega(a))$ is called a substitutive word.

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Definitions

let f_σ be the (letter-to-letter) morphism: $A^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^*$ defined by

- $\forall b, f_\sigma(b) = |\sigma(b)|$

We call $f_\sigma(\sigma^\omega(a))$ a **substitutive signature**.

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Definitions

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- $\forall b, f_\sigma(b) = |\sigma(b)|$

We call $f_\sigma(\sigma^\omega(a))$ a **substitutive signature**.

If g is a morphism such that

- $\forall b, |g(b)| = |\sigma(b)|$

- if $g(b) = c_0 c_1 \cdots c_k$ then $c_0 < c_1 < \cdots < c_k$

We call $g(\sigma^\omega(a))$ a **substitutive labelling**.

$$\sigma(a) = ab \quad \implies \quad f_\sigma(a) = 2$$

$$\sigma(b) = a \quad \implies \quad f_\sigma(b) = 1$$

$$f_\sigma(\sigma^\omega(a)) = 21221212212212212212122 \dots$$

if we choose g :

$$g(a) = 01$$

$$g(b) = 0$$

$$g(\sigma^\omega(a)) = 010010100100101001010 \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(a) &= ab & \implies & f_\sigma(a) = 2 \\ \sigma(b) &= a & \implies & f_\sigma(b) = 1 \\ f_\sigma(\sigma^\omega(a)) &= & & 21221212212212212212122 \dots\end{aligned}$$

if we choose g :

$$\begin{aligned}g(a) &= 01 \\ g(b) &= 0 \\ g(\sigma^\omega(a)) &= & & 010010100100101001010 \dots\end{aligned}$$

This pair signature/labelling defines the language of integer representations in the Fibonacci numeration system.

$$\sigma(a) = abc \quad (f_\sigma(a) = 3)$$

$$\sigma(b) = ab \quad (f_\sigma(b) = 2)$$

$$\sigma(c) = c \quad (f_\sigma(c) = 1)$$

$$\sigma(abc) = abcabc$$

$$\text{hence } f_\sigma(\sigma^\omega(a)) = (321)^\omega$$

If we choose g :

$$g(a) = 012$$

$$g(b) = 12$$

$$g(c) = 1$$

$$g(\sigma^\omega(a)) = (012121)^\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(a) &= abc & (f_\sigma(a) &= 3) \\ \sigma(b) &= ab & (f_\sigma(b) &= 2) \\ \sigma(c) &= c & (f_\sigma(c) &= 1) \\ \sigma(abc) &= abcabc & \text{hence } f_\sigma(\sigma^\omega(a)) &= (321)^\omega\end{aligned}$$

If we choose g :

$$g(a) = 012$$

$$g(b) = 12$$

$$g(c) = 1$$

$$g(\sigma^\omega(a)) = (012121)^\omega$$

This pair signature/labelling defines a *non-canonical* representation of integers in base 2.

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(a) &= ab & (f_\sigma(a) &= 2) \\ \sigma(b) &= ba & (f_\sigma(b) &= 2) \\ f_\sigma(\sigma^\omega(a)) &= 2^\omega\end{aligned}$$

\forall labelling g , the language is *essentially* $(0 + 1)^*$.

Theorem

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Signature(L) is substitutive $\Leftrightarrow L$ is accepted by a finite automaton.

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L : a prefix-closed language.

Signature(L) is substitutive $\Leftrightarrow L$ is accepted by a finite automaton.

(σ, g) : a substitutive signature.

(σ, g) defines a finite automaton $\mathcal{A}_{(\sigma, g)}$.

It is analogous to

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$$\sigma(a) = ab$$

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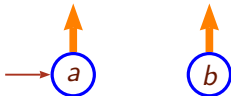


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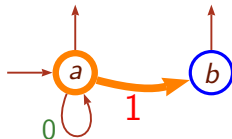
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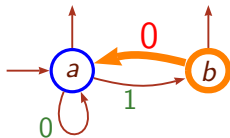
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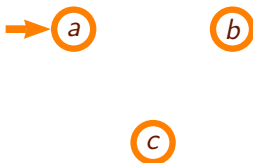
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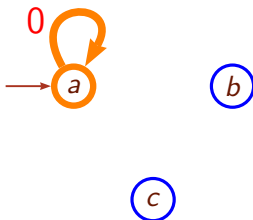
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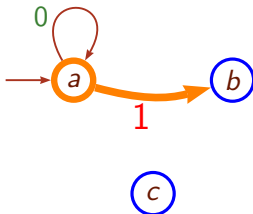


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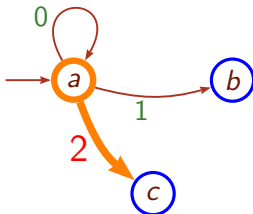
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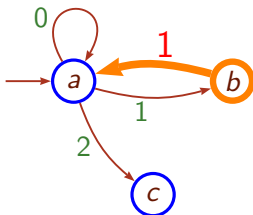
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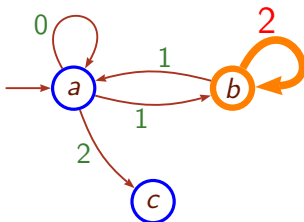
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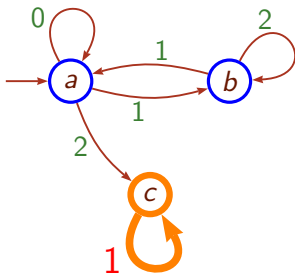
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Proof: unfold the automaton $\mathcal{A}_{(\sigma, g)}$.

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built from an arbitrary regular language.

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built from a substitution

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Every prefix-closed ARNS is easily[†] convertible to a DTNS.

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$$\mathbf{s} = u r^\omega \quad \text{with} \quad r = r_0 r_1 r_2 \cdots r_{q-1}$$

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Theorem (MS, to appear)

If $\text{gr}(\mathbf{s}) \in \mathbb{N}$, then \mathbf{s} generates the language of a finite automaton. It is linked[‡] to the integer base $b = \text{gr}(\mathbf{s})$.

If $\text{gr}(\mathbf{s}) \notin \mathbb{N}$, then \mathbf{s} generates a non-context-free language. It is linked[‡] to the *rational base* $\frac{p}{q} = \text{gr}(\mathbf{s})$. (cf. Akiyama et al. '08)

[‡] It is a non-canonical representation of the integers (using extra digits).

Aperiodic signature: $\mathbf{s} = s_0 s_1 s_2 \cdots$

$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} s_k$: partial average of \mathbf{s} .

α : $\lim S_n$ extends the notion of growth ratio.