

Commutative closures of regular languages

Jul, 28. 2009

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Antoine Delignat-Lavaud
Computer Science Department,
École Normale Supérieure de Cachan

1 Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid
Recognizability in non-free monoids

2 Varieties

Relationship with recognizable languages

3 Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

4 References

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid
Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Commutation relation

- An *independence* or *commutation* relation is a symmetric and irreflexive relation I .

Outline

Trace monoids and
recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Commutation relation

- An *independence* or *commutation* relation is a symmetric and irreflexive relation I .
- (Σ, I) is the *independence alphabet*

Outline

Trace monoids and
recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Commutation relation

- An *independence* or *commutation* relation is a symmetric and irreflexive relation I .
- (Σ, I) is the *independence alphabet*
- Can be represented as undirected *commutation graph*.

Outline

Trace monoids and
recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Commutation relation

- An *independence* or *commutation* relation is a symmetric and irreflexive relation I .
- (Σ, I) is the *independence alphabet*
- Can be represented as undirected *commutation graph*.
- Complement of I is the *dependence* relation D .

Outline

Trace monoids and
recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

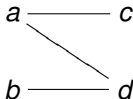
References

Commutation relation

- An *independence* or *commutation* relation is a symmetric and irreflexive relation I .
- (Σ, I) is the *independence alphabet*
- Can be represented as undirected *commutation graph*.
- Complement of I is the *dependence* relation D .

a — b — c — d

I



D

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Trace monoid

- The set of finite sequences of letters from an alphabet Σ is the free monoid Σ^* .

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Trace monoid

- The set of finite sequences of letters from an alphabet Σ is the free monoid Σ^* .
- Given a commutation relation I , the commutation equivalence \sim_I over Σ^* is the least congruence such that $ab \sim_I ba$ for all $(a, b) \in I$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Trace monoid

- The set of finite sequences of letters from an alphabet Σ is the free monoid Σ^* .
- Given a commutation relation I , the commutation equivalence \sim_I over Σ^* is the least congruence such that $ab \sim_I ba$ for all $(a, b) \in I$.
- The quotient $\mathbb{M}(\Sigma, I) = \Sigma^* / \sim_I$ is the *free partially I -commutative monoid* or *trace monoid*.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Trace monoid

- The set of finite sequences of letters from an alphabet Σ is the free monoid Σ^* .
- Given a commutation relation I , the commutation equivalence \sim_I over Σ^* is the least congruence such that $ab \sim_I ba$ for all $(a, b) \in I$.
- The quotient $\mathbb{M}(\Sigma, I) = \Sigma^* / \sim_I$ is the *free partially I -commutative monoid* or *trace monoid*.
- Elements from \mathbb{M} are called traces.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References



Trace monoid

- The set of finite sequences of letters from an alphabet Σ is the free monoid Σ^* .
- Given a commutation relation I , the commutation equivalence \sim_I over Σ^* is the least congruence such that $ab \sim_I ba$ for all $(a, b) \in I$.
- The quotient $\mathbb{M}(\Sigma, I) = \Sigma^* / \sim_I$ is the *free partially I -commutative monoid* or *trace monoid*.
- Elements from \mathbb{M} are called traces.
- ϕ denotes the canonical quotient homomorphism.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Trace monoid

- The set of finite sequences of letters from an alphabet Σ is the free monoid Σ^* .
- Given a commutation relation I , the commutation equivalence \sim_I over Σ^* is the least congruence such that $ab \sim_I ba$ for all $(a, b) \in I$.
- The quotient $\mathbb{M}(\Sigma, I) = \Sigma^* / \sim_I$ is the *free partially I -commutative monoid* or *trace monoid*.
- Elements from \mathbb{M} are called traces.
- ϕ denotes the canonical quotient homomorphism.
- $[\cdot]_I$ denotes the closure operator $\phi^{-1} \circ \phi$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Trace monoid

- The set of finite sequences of letters from an alphabet Σ is the free monoid Σ^* .
- Given a commutation relation I , the commutation equivalence \sim_I over Σ^* is the least congruence such that $ab \sim_I ba$ for all $(a, b) \in I$.
- The quotient $\mathbb{M}(\Sigma, I) = \Sigma^* / \sim_I$ is the *free partially I -commutative monoid* or *trace monoid*.
- Elements from \mathbb{M} are called traces.
- ϕ denotes the canonical quotient homomorphism.
- $[\cdot]_I$ denotes the closure operator $\phi^{-1} \circ \phi$.
- If $t \in \mathbb{M}$, a word w such that $t = [w]_I$ is a linearization of t .

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

The free monoid case

- A recognizable language $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is a language accepted by a (deterministic or nondeterministic) finite state machine $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, I, \Delta, F)$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

The free monoid case

- A recognizable language $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is a language accepted by a (deterministic or nondeterministic) finite state machine $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, I, \Delta, F)$.
- Kleene's theorem: the class of recognizable word languages is the closure of the class of finite languages under product, union and iteration. (the rational languages).

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

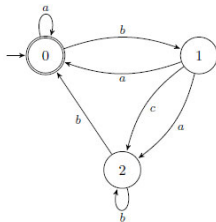
Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

The free monoid case

- A recognizable language $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is a language accepted by a (deterministic or nondeterministic) finite state machine $\mathcal{A} = (\Sigma, Q, I, \Delta, F)$.
- Kleene's theorem: the class of recognizable word languages is the closure of the class of finite languages under product, union and iteration. (the rational languages).



$$(a^*(ba)^*(b(a+c)b^*b)^*)^*$$

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Recognizability in non-free monoids

- An M -automaton is a tuple $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \delta, F)$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Recognizability in non-free monoids

- An M -automaton is a tuple $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \delta, F)$.
- Q is a finite monoid, $F \subseteq Q$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Recognizability in non-free monoids

- An M -automaton is a tuple $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \delta, F)$.
- Q is a finite monoid, $F \subseteq Q$.
- $\delta : M \rightarrow Q$ is an homomorphism of monoids.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Recognizability in non-free monoids

- An M -automaton is a tuple $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \delta, F)$.
- Q is a finite monoid, $F \subseteq Q$.
- $\delta : M \rightarrow Q$ is an homomorphism of monoids.
- The subset of M recognized by \mathcal{A} is $\delta^{-1}(F)$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Recognizability in non-free monoids

- An M -automaton is a tuple $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \delta, F)$.
- Q is a finite monoid, $F \subseteq Q$.
- $\delta : M \rightarrow Q$ is an homomorphism of monoids.
- The subset of M recognized by \mathcal{A} is $\delta^{-1}(F)$.

Recognizable \neq rational

$$(\Sigma, I) = a \text{---} b, L = (ab)^*.$$

$$\phi^{-1}(L) = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |w|_a = |w|_b\}$$

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Syntactic monoid

Let M be a monoid and $T \subseteq M$. The syntactic preorder over T , \leq_T is defined by:

$$x \leq_T y \text{ if } \forall u, v \in M, uyv \in T \Rightarrow uxv \in T$$

The syntactic equivalence \equiv_T is defined by

$$x \equiv_T y \Leftrightarrow x \leq_T y \wedge y \leq_T x$$

The syntactic monoid of T is the quotient $M_T = M/\equiv_T$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Syntactic monoid

Let M be a monoid and $T \subseteq M$. The syntactic preorder over T , \leq_T is defined by:

$$x \leq_T y \text{ if } \forall u, v \in M, uyv \in T \Rightarrow uxv \in T$$

The syntactic equivalence \equiv_T is defined by

$$x \equiv_T y \Leftrightarrow x \leq_T y \wedge y \leq_T x$$

The syntactic monoid of T is the quotient $M_T = M/\equiv_T$.

Characterization of recognizable languages

A subset $T \subseteq M$ is recognizable if and only if, its syntactic monoid M_T is finite.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Variety of monoids

A class of monoids closed under taking submonoids, left and right quotients and direct products.

A *pseudovariety of monoids* is a variety of finite monoids.

Example

The class of all finite monoids is a pseudovariety.

The class of finite groups is a pseudovariety denoted \mathbf{G} .

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Variety of languages

A *variety of languages* $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ over some alphabet Σ is a family of recognizable languages such that for all Σ ,

- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is a boolean algebra

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Variety of languages

A *variety of languages* $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ over some alphabet Σ is a family of recognizable languages such that for all Σ ,

- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is a boolean algebra
- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is closed under inverse of morphisms.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Variety of languages

A *variety of languages* $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ over some alphabet Σ is a family of recognizable languages such that for all Σ ,

- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is a boolean algebra
- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is closed under inverse of morphisms.
- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is closed under residuals
 $a^{-1}L, La^{-1}, a \in \Sigma, L \in \mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid
Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Variety of languages

A *variety of languages* $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ over some alphabet Σ is a family of recognizable languages such that for all Σ ,

- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is a boolean algebra
- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is closed under inverse of morphisms.
- $\mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$ is closed under residuals
 $a^{-1}L, La^{-1}, a \in \Sigma, L \in \mathcal{V}(\Sigma)$.

Variety theorem

The correspondance $\mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ that maps to a variety of monoids \mathbf{V} the variety of languages whose syntactic monoid is in \mathbf{V} is one to one.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid
Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Polynomial closure

The polynomial closure $Pol(L)$ of a class of language \mathcal{L} over Σ is the set finite unions of $L_0 a_1 L_1 a_2 \cdots a_n L_n$ with $a_i \in \Sigma$ and $L_j \in \mathcal{L}$.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

Polynomial closure

The polynomial closure $Pol(L)$ of a class of language \mathcal{L} over Σ is the set finite unions of $L_0 a_1 L_1 a_2 \cdots a_n L_n$ with $a_i \in \Sigma$ and $L_j \in \mathcal{L}$.

Polynomials of group languages

- $Pol(\mathcal{G})$ (the polynomial closure of the variety associated to \mathbf{G}) is closed under total commutation.
- It is closed under I -commutation if (Σ, I) does not have one of the two following induced subgraphs:

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid
Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

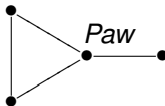
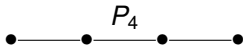
References

Polynomial closure

The polynomial closure $Pol(L)$ of a class of language \mathcal{L} over Σ is the set finite unions of $L_0 a_1 L_1 a_2 \cdots a_n L_n$ with $a_i \in \Sigma$ and $L_j \in \mathcal{L}$.

Polynomials of group languages

- $Pol(\mathcal{G})$ (the polynomial closure of the variety associated to \mathbf{G}) is closed under total commutation.
- It is closed under I -commutation if (Σ, I) does not have one of the two following induced subgraphs:



Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid
Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

P_4 -closure of a group language

During the internship, we proved the following result:

The P_4 -closure of a group language is recognizable.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free
monoids

Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

P_4 -closure of a group language

During the internship, we proved the following result:

The P_4 -closure of a group language is recognizable.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (a+c)^*a & \text{---} & c^* & \text{---} & a(a+c)^*a & \cdots & \\
 & \searrow & & & \swarrow & & \\
 b^* & \text{---} & d(b+d)^*d & \text{---} & b^* & \cdots &
 \end{array}$$

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

- The free partially commutative monoid
- Recognizability in non-free monoids

Varieties

- Relationship with recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

P_4 -closure of a group language

During the internship, we proved the following result:

The P_4 -closure of a group language is recognizable.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (a+c)^*a & \text{---} & c^* & \text{---} & a(a+c)^*a \dots \\
 & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\
 b^* & \text{---} & d(b+d)^*d & \text{---} & b^* \dots
 \end{array}$$

Proof

- Proof relies on structure of traces.
- Recognizability is shown using MSO logic
- See the internship report for more details.

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially
commutative monoid
Recognizability in non-free
monoids


Varieties

Relationship with
recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References

-  Gómez, Antonio Cano and Guaiana, Giovanna and Pin, Jean-Éric
When Does Partial Commutative Closure Preserve Regularity?
ICALP'2008

Outline

Trace monoids and recognizability

The free partially commutative monoid

Recognizability in non-free monoids

Varieties

Relationship with recognizable languages

Commutative closures

Closure under P_4

References