# Computational completeness of equations over sets of natural numbers 

Artur Jeż Alexander Okhotin

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## Language equations

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Greatest solution: $\Sigma^{*}$.

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- Leiss (1995), Okhotin/Yakimova (2006), Jeż (2007), Jeż/Okhotin (2007-present): equations over $\{a\}$.


## Computational completeness of language equations

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$\checkmark$ Remaking the argument for the unary case!


## Unary languages as sets of numbers

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- $a^{n}$

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ultimately periodic
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- The power of conjunctive grammars over $\{a\}$ ?


## Conjunctive grammars

Quadruple $G=(\Sigma, N, P, S)$, where. .
Context-free grammars: Rules of the form

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A \rightarrow \alpha
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Conjunctive grammars (Okhotin, 2000) Rules of the form

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"If $w$ is generated by each $\alpha_{i}$, then $w$ is generated by $A$ ".

## Definition of conjunctive grammars

- Semantics by language equations:

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- Conjunctive grammar for $\left\{a^{4^{n}} \mid n \geqslant 0\right\}$.


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Theorem (Jeż, Okhotin, CSR 2007)
$\forall$ trellis automaton $M$ over $\Sigma_{k}$ with $L(M) \subseteq \Sigma_{k}^{*} \backslash 0 \Sigma_{k}^{*}$,
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- Can recognize $\{w c w\},\left\{a^{n} b^{n} c^{n}\right\},\left\{a^{n} b^{2^{n}}\right\}$, VALC.


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- Turing machine
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Results for unresolved equations with $\{\cup,+\}$ or $\{\cap,+\}$

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Theorem
Decision problems are undecidable, namely:

- "Exists a solution?":
$\Pi_{1}$-complete.
- "Exists a unique solution?":
- "Exist finitely many solutions?":
$\Pi_{2}$-complete.
$\Sigma_{3}$-complete.


## Conclusion

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## Problem

Construct any simple system using $\{\cup,+\}$ with a non-periodic solution.

