



Deciding Conjugacy of a Rational Relation

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Highlights of Logic, Games and Automata 2024





- Rational relation relation accepted by a finite state transducer.
 - expressed using rational expression over pairs of words.

- Rational relation relation accepted by a finite state transducer.
 - expressed using rational expression over pairs of words.
 - built out of pair of words using the operations union, concatenation and Kleene star.
 - $(u, v) \cdot (x, y) = (ux, vy)$

• Rational relation - relation accepted by a finite state transducer.

• Example:

 $\{(u, v) \mid u, v \in \{a, b\}^*, \text{ and } v \text{ is obtained from } u \text{ by duplicating } a's\}$

- expressed using rational expression over pairs of words.

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• Example:

 $\{(u, v) \mid u, v \in \{a, b\}^*, \text{ and } v \text{ is obtained from } u \text{ by duplicating } a's\}$





$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

 PCP asks does there a sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l such that

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \cdots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \cdots b_{i_l}$$

Instance of Post Correspondence Problem

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

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Instance of Post Correspondence Problem

 Modelled using a rational relation $R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$



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Instance of Post Correspondence Problem

- Modelled using a rational relation $R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$ $(t_1, b_1),$ $(t_2, b_2),$ (t_k, b_k)
- Whether *R* contains an identical pair?

Instance of Post Correspondence Problem

• Given a collection of dominos tiles,

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

 PCP asks does there a sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l such that

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \cdots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \cdots b_{i_l}$$

(Undecidable [Post'46])

Modelled using a rational relation

 $R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$

$$(t_1, b_1),$$

$$(t_2, b_2),$$

$$(t_k, b_k)$$

• Whether *R* contains an identical pair?

Undecidable

We study conjugacy of rational relations



• if there exist words *x* and *y* such that

Conjugate Words

$$u = xy$$
 and $v = yx$



• if there exist words *x* and *y* such that

listen enlist

Conjugate Words

$$u = xy$$
 and $v = yx$

hello hello was

s a w



• if there exist words x and y such that

listen enlist

• if there exists a word *z* (witness) such that

Conjugate Words

$$u = xy$$
 and $v = yx$







• if there exist words x and y such that



• if there exists a word z (witness) such that

Conjugate Words

$$u = xy$$
 and $v = yx$

at
$$uz = zv$$
 [Lyndon-Schützenberger'6



Does a rational relation contain a conjugate pair?

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

 Conjugate PCP asks does there exist a sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l such that

$$t_{i_1}t_{i_2}\cdots t_{i_l} \circlearrowright b_{i_1}b_{i_2}\cdots b_{i_l}$$

Modelled by a rational relation

$R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

 Conjugate PCP asks does there exist a sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l such that

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Modelled by a rational relation

$$R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$$

• Whether *R* contains a conjugate pair?

Instance of Conjugate PCP

• Given a collection of dominos tiles

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

 Conjugate PCP asks does there exist a sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l such that

$$t_{i_1}t_{i_2}\cdots t_{i_l} \circlearrowright b_{i_1}b_{i_2}\cdots b_{i_l}$$

(Undecidable [Halava-Harjit-Sahla' 21])

Modelled by a rational relation

$$R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$$

• Whether *R* contains a conjugate pair?

Undecidable

Does a rational relation contain **only** conjugate pairs?

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

• Forall variant of PCP asks whether for every • Whether *R* contains only identical pair? sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \cdots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \cdots b_{i_l}$$

Modelled using a rational relation

$$R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$$

$$(t_1, b_1),$$

$$(t_2, b_2),$$

$$(t_k, b_k)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

 Forall variant of PCP asks whether for every sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \cdots t_{i_l} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \cdots b_{i_l}$$

Modelled using a rational relation

$$R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$$
$$(t_1, b_1),$$
$$(t_2, b_2),$$
$$(t_k, b_k)$$

• Whether *R* contains only identical pair?

Yes if
$$t_1 = b_1, t_2 = b_2, ..., t_k = b_k$$

No otherwise

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

• Forall variant of Conjugate PCP asks whether for every sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l

$$t_{i_1}t_{i_2}\cdots t_{i_l} \circlearrowleft b_{i_1}b_{i_2}\cdots b_{i_l}$$

Instance of for-all variant of Conjugate PCP

Modelled using a rational relation

$$R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$$

$$(t_1, b_1),$$

$$(t_2, b_2),$$

$$(t_k, b_k)$$

• Whether *R* contains only conjugate pair?

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

• Forall variant of Conjugate PCP asks whether for every sequence of dominos i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_l

$$t_{i_1}t_{i_2}\cdots t_{i_l} \circlearrowleft b_{i_1}b_{i_2}\cdots b_{i_l}$$

Instance of for-all variant of Conjugate PCP

Modelled using a rational relation

$$R = ((t_1, b_1) + (t_2, b_2) + \dots + (t_k, b_k))^*$$

$$(t_1, b_1),$$

$$(t_2, b_2),$$

$$(t_k, b_k)$$

• Whether *R* contains only conjugate pair?

Is it enough if $t_1 \circlearrowright b_1, t_2 \circlearrowright b_2, \dots, t_k \circlearrowright b_k$?







(*abca*, *baac*) is not conjugate



(*abca*, *baac*) is not conjugate





(*abca*, *baac*) is not conjugate

Any combination of pairs is conjugate





(*abca*, *baac*) is not conjugate

Any combination of pairs is conjugate





$$uz = zv$$



(*abca*, *baac*) is not conjugate

(ab, ba)(ac, ca)

 $a b \cdots a b$ $b a \cdots b a$

Any combination of pairs is conjugate

$$uz = zv$$



(*abca*, *baac*) is not conjugate

(ab, ba)(ac, ca)



Any combination of pairs is conjugate

$$\cdots a b / \cdots b / a$$

$$uz = zv$$



(*abca*, *baac*) is not conjugate

Any combination of pairs is conjugate

(ab, ba)(ac, ca)



 $a/b \cdots a b/a/c \cdots a c/b a \cdots b/a/c a \cdots c/a/c a \cdots c/a/c a \cdots c/a/c a$

$$uz = zv$$



G – set of pairs of words

 G^* – consist of pairs obtained by point wise concatenation of some pairs in G

When is every pair in G^* conjugate?





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G^* – consist of pairs obtained by point wise concatenation of some pairs in G

When is every pair in G^* conjugate?

Theorem: The set G^* is conjugate iff G has a common witness



Theorem: The set $(u_0, v_0)G_1^*(u_2, v_2)G_2^*\cdots G_k^*(u_k, v_k)$ is conjugate iff it has a common witness





Theorem: The set $(u_0, v_0)G_1^*(u_2, v_2)G_2^*\cdots G_k^*(u_k, v_k)$ is conjugate iff it has a common witness

- This does not generalise to arbitrary sets.

• Example : $(ab, ba)^* + (ba, ab)^*$ is an infinite conjugate set but does not have a common witness.





• A set of pairs (or a relation) is conjugate if each pair in the set is conjugate.

Theorem: Conjugacy of rational relations is decidable

- Rational Relation \rightarrow rational expression \rightarrow sum of sumfree expressions.
- The union operation preserves conjugacy.
- the star height of the expression and *m* is the length of the expression.

• Check the conjugacy of each sumfree expression by computing a common witness for it.

• The common witnesses of a sumfree expression can be computed in $\mathcal{O}(h \cdot m^3)$ where h is

• A set of pairs (or a relation) is conjugate if each pair in the set is conjugate.

<u>Theorem</u>: Conjugacy of rational relations is decidable

- Extended abstract published in Developments in Language Theory (DLT) 2024.
- Application/ Motivation:

Computing edit distance of finite state transducers (Aiswarya-Manuel-S. '2024).



