Properties of pdyregular functions

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Regular Languages are the ones "expressible" via $\rightarrow$ MFA

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$\rightarrow$ Tito's transducer simulation $\longleftarrow$

## Two-way transducers (mentioned in [Shepherdson 1958]!)

Example: $w_{1} \# \ldots \# w_{n} \longmapsto w_{1} \cdot \operatorname{reverse}\left(w_{1}\right) \# \ldots \# w_{n} \cdot \operatorname{reverse}\left(w_{n}\right)$


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(x \in\{a, b, c\})
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Those form a well-understad class with nice properties:

- closed under composition
- preimages of regular languages are regular
- robust, many equivalent definitions, e.g. MSO transductions

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Regular functions = functions computed by deterministic 2-way transducers

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From "regular" to "polyregular"
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For regular functions, the output length is always at most linear in the input length: $f(|\omega|)=O(|\omega|) \quad \Rightarrow$ linear growth rate

How can we modify the model to go beyond linear growth?
We equip the 2-way transducers with multiple reading heads, which can Also serve as markers ("pebbles").
$\rightarrow$ Tito's pebble transducer simulation $\leftarrow$

## Pebble transducers

## Polyregular functions $=$ computed by $k$-pebble transducers $(k \geq 1)$

Finite states + stack of height $\leqslant k$ of two-way heads ("pebbles")
"Inner squaring" innsq: $w_{0} \# \ldots \# w_{n} \longmapsto\left(w_{0}\right)^{n} \# \ldots \#\left(w_{n}\right)^{n}$

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"Inner squaring" innsq: $w_{0} \# \ldots \# w_{n} \longmapsto\left(w_{0}\right)^{n} \# \ldots \#\left(w_{n}\right)^{n}$


Output: abcabc\#

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Output: abcabc\#

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Output: abcabc\#b

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Output: abcabc\#ba

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Output: abcabc\#bac

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From "regular" to "polyregular"
Regular functions $=$ functions computed by deterministic 2-way transducers
For regular functions, the output length is always at most linear in the input length: $f(|\omega|)=O(|\omega|) \quad \Rightarrow$ linear growth rate

How can we modify the model to go beyond linear growth?
We equip the 2-way transducers with multiple reading heads, which can Also serve as markers ("pebbles").
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Configurations now depend on all $k$ reading heads. Thus, $f(|w|)=\sigma\left(|w|^{k}\right)$


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Idea: introduce multiple reading heads to enable polynomial growth

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This talk!

Polyregular functions

- map strings to strings
$a b c d \mapsto a b c d a b c a b a$

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Polyregular functions

- map strings to strings $\quad a b c d \mapsto$|  | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| 4 | $d$ | $a$ | $b$ | $c$ | $a$ | $b$ | $a$ |  |  |
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Polyregular functions

- map strings to strings

$$
\begin{array}{ll|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l} 
& & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \hat{4} & 2 \\
4 & 4^{2} & 4 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \hat{2} & 2 & \hat{1} \\
a & a & b & c & d & a & b & c & a & b & a
\end{array}
$$

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Polyregular functions

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|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\hat{4}$ | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 4 | $4^{2}$ | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | $\hat{2}$ | 2 | $\hat{1}$ |  |
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for $:=n$ to 1
for $j=1$ to $n$
if $j \leqslant i$ output $w(j)$

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- positions in the output string "are" k-tuples of positions in the input string
- characterisations via:
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for-prograns are of the shape
for-Loops correspond to spawned pebbles (a position masters) in the transducers.

The pebbles obey a stack discipline.


Polyregular functions - Logical charaderisation
Concatenation of prefixes

$$
\begin{array}{ll|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l} 
& \hat{4} & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & & \\
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We can describe the output via
for $:=n$ to 1
for $j=1$ to $n$ if $j \leqslant i$ output $\omega(j)$

- a domain formula $\varphi_{\text {dom }}(i, j)=j \leq i$
- a total-arder formula $\varphi \leq\left(i, j, i^{\prime}, j^{\prime}\right)=\left(i \geq i^{\prime}\right) \vee\left(\left(i=i^{\prime}\right) \wedge\left(j \leq j^{\prime}\right)\right)$
- Label formulas $\varphi_{a}(i, j)=a(j)$

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| goo $i=n$ to | 1 |
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Together, the formulae describe a 2-d.m. String-to-string interpretation. MSO transductions for regular functions $=1$-dimensional case

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\begin{array}{rlrl}
\text { innsa; } & w_{0} \# \ldots \# w_{n} & \mapsto & w_{0}^{n} \# \ldots \# w_{n}^{n} \quad \text { all } w_{i} \in\{a, b\}^{*} \\
a b a \# b a a \# b b & \mapsto a b a a b a \# b a a b a a \# b b b
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We define the corresponding MSO interpretation.

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& \varphi_{b}(i, j)=\#(i) \wedge b(j) \\
&-\varphi_{\leq}\left(i, j, i^{\prime}, j\right)=(\#(j) \wedge(j \leq j)) \\
& \vee \exists s^{\prime}, s:\left((s \leq j) \wedge s^{\prime} \leq j^{\prime}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$\wedge$ \# neither between $s, j$ nor between $s^{\prime}, j$ '
$\wedge$ neither $s$ nor $s$ ' has a direct predecessor $a$ or $b$
$\wedge$ (lexicographically $(s, i j) \leqslant\left(s^{\prime}, i^{\prime}, j^{\prime \prime}\right)$

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$k=2$ : Case analysis of possible relations between pairs
$k>2$ : Reduction to $k_{2}=2$

Domination on rationals : $k>2$

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Step 1. Move coordinate $i$ to its final position, and move $j$ so that the tuple grows

Step 2. Move coordinate $j$ back to the initial, position and move $m$ to its final position
$\rightarrow$ One coordinate dominates globally:

Polyregular functions: Growth

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Does the number of needed pebbles also match then?

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$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Pdyregular functions }= & \text { the functions definable via string-ta-string } \\
& \text { MSO interpretations }
\end{aligned}
$$

Does the growth-rate exponent coincide with the dimension?
A polyregular function has output size $\sigma\left(n^{k}\right)$.
The function can be defined via a k-dimensional MSO interpretation.
[Bojoinczyk '23]
Does the number of needed peldoles also match then? clearly, it hods that: B pebbles $\Rightarrow \sigma\left(n^{k}\right)$ growth

Polyregular functions: Logical charaderisation
Polyregular finctions $=$ the functions definatle via string-ta-string MSO interpretations

Consider the inner squaring function

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
\text { innsa; } & w_{0} \# \ldots \# w_{n} & \mapsto & w_{0}^{n} \# \ldots \# w_{n}^{n} \quad \text { all } w_{i} \in\{a, b\}^{*} \\
a b a \# b a a \# b b & \mapsto a b a a b a \# b a a b a a \# b b b
\end{array}
$$

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[ ${ }^{3}$ ajañazyk, $k$. Lh ate '19]
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\end{array}
$$

We define the corresponding MSO transduction.

- (domain \&) Label formulas

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \varphi_{a}(i, j)=\#(i) \wedge a(j) \quad \varphi_{\#}(i, j)=\max (i) \wedge \#(j) \\
& \varphi_{b}(i, j)=\#(i) \wedge b(j) \\
& \text { - } \varphi_{\leq}\left(i, j, i^{\prime}, j\right)=(\#(j) \wedge(j \leq j)) \\
& \vee \exists s^{\prime}, s:\left((s \leq j) \wedge s^{\prime} \leq j^{\prime}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$\wedge$ \# neither between $s, j$ nor between $s^{\prime}, j$ '
$\wedge$ neither $s$ nor $s$ has a direct predecessor $a$ or $b$
$\wedge$ (exicographically $(s, i, j) \leqslant\left(s^{\prime}, i, j^{\prime \prime}\right)$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { innsa: } w_{0} \# \ldots \# w_{n} \mapsto w_{0}^{n} \# \ldots w_{n}^{n} \quad \text { all } w_{c} \in\{0,5\}^{*} \\
& a b a \# b a a \# b b \mapsto a b a a b a \# b a a b a a \# b b b b
\end{aligned}
$$



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Polyregular functions $=$ the functions definable via string-ta-string MSO interpretations

Consider the inner squaring function

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
\text { innsa: } w_{0} \# . . . \# w_{n} & \mapsto \omega_{0}^{n} \# \ldots \# \omega_{n}^{n} \quad a l l \\
w_{i} \in\{a, b\}^{*} \\
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\end{array}
$$

It looks like we need 3 pebbles:


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a b a \# b a a \# b b & \mapsto a b a a b a \# b a a b a a \# b b \hookrightarrow b
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It looks like we need 3 pebbles:

1) one to mark the (beginning of the) currently copied subword wi
2) one to count the copies that are output
3) one to actually copy the current subward $w_{i}$


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Does grouth-rate exponent $k$ imply that $k$ pebbles suffice?

Polyregular functions: Growth

- output positions are k-tuples of input positions $\Rightarrow|f(\omega)| \in O\left(|\omega|^{k}\right)$
(+finite state) polynomial "growth rate"
What about the converse?
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NO! No constant number of pebbles suffices to compute all polyregular functions with growth rate exponent $k=2$.

Ito main result in LUCS 2020 paper

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For example, inns \& Pebble 2.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { innsa; } \\
\text { all } w_{i} \in\{0,3,3\}^{n} \\
w_{0} \# \# w_{0}^{n} \# \ldots \# w_{n}^{n} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
$$

Polyregular functions: Growth

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For example, insp \& Pebble 2.

Our contribution: Easter proofs for the above.
[k. Nguyen, Pradic '23]
This tall e: Easier proof for innsq $\ddagger$ Pebble 2.

Inner squaring cannot be done with 2 pebbles

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { inns: }\{a, b, \#\}^{*} & \rightarrow\{a, b, \#\}^{*} \\
w_{0} \# \ldots w_{n} & \mapsto w_{0}^{n} \# \ldots w_{n}^{n} \quad\left(\text { all } w_{i} \in\{a, b\}^{*}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Inner squaring cannot be done with 2 pebbles
inns: $\{a, b, \#\}^{*} \rightarrow\{a, b, \#\}^{*}$
$w_{0} \# \ldots w_{n} \longmapsto w_{0}^{n} \# \ldots \# w_{n}^{n} \quad\left(\right.$ all $\left.w_{i} \in\{a, b\}^{*}\right)$
It suffices to show:
No function in Pebble coincides with insp an ( $a^{*} b_{\#)^{*}}^{*} \not \#^{*}$.
Assume that there is such a function.

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Na function in Pebble z coincides with innsq an ( $\left.a^{*} b \#\right)^{*} \not A^{*}$.
Assume that there is such a function.
using the arguments from the next slide

Then there must be $L \leq b\{a, b\}^{*} b$ that

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- is the output of some 2-way transducer (i.e. the coinage of a regular function)

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- contains for every N eN a word $\underbrace{a \ldots a b}_{\text {all } \ldots \text {-bars nave lengthen } n \geqslant N}$ with $a t$ least $N$ bs.

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We apply a pumping argavent to $L$ to conclude that it cannot exist.

Inner squaring cannot be done with 2 pebbles
Assume there is $f \in$ Pebble z that coincides with innsg on $\left(a^{*} b \neq\right)^{*} \|^{*}$ ",

Inner squaring cannot be done with 2 pebbles
Assume there is $f \in$ Pebble $_{2}$ that coincides with innsg on $\left(a^{*} b \not\right)^{*} \#^{*}$,

$f$ can be obtained by adequately nesting regular functions.

Inner squaring cannot be done with 2 pebbles
Assume there is $f \in$ Pebble z that coincides with innsg on $\left(a^{*} b \#\right)^{*} \#^{*}$,


I can be obtained by adequately nesting regular functions,
Those having linear growth, the "inner functions" can only produce linearly long infixes.
Consider $\left(a^{n} b \#\right)^{n} \#^{n \cdot m} \xrightarrow{i n n s q}\left(\left(a^{n} b\right)^{n \cdot m+n+1} \#\right)^{n} \#^{n \cdot m}$.

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$\Rightarrow$ subcomputations produce $\leq 1 \#$ ear.
But there must be one that produces $\geqslant N$ b's an one side of the $\#$. We obtain a) (ab( $\left.a^{n} b\right)^{r} a \times(a$. (fa some $n, r \geqslant N)$.

Inner squaring cannot be done with 2 pebbles
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But there must be one that produces $\geqslant N$ b's an one side of the $\#$, We obtain a). $\left.a b\left(a^{n} b\right)^{r} a\right)(a$. (for same $n, r \geqslant N)$.

This way, we construct $L \leq b\{a, b\}^{*} b$ that

- is the coinage of a regular function
- consists of infixes of elements in innsq $\left(\left(a^{*} b \#\right)^{* *} \#\right.$ **
- contains for every N eN a $\underbrace{b a \ldots a v e ~ l e n g t e r ~}_{\text {all } a-b a r s} n \geqslant N$ with $a t$ least $N$ b's.

Inner squaring cannot be done with 2 pebbles
$L \leq b\{a, b\}^{*} b$ is a regular image that

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- contains for every NeT a word $\underbrace{b a \quad a b \ldots a b}_{\text {an a-ddase nave leger } n \geqslant N}$ with at least $N$ b's.

There are $k_{1} K \in \mathbb{N}$ such that every wed with $|w| \geqslant K$ has a decomposition $w=u_{0} v_{1} u_{1} \ldots v_{k} u_{k}$ with $\cdot v_{i} \neq \varepsilon$ for some $i \in\left\{1_{1} \ldots, k\right\}$
[Rozoy '86] PUMPING LEMMA

- $\left|v_{1}\right| \leq k$ for all $: \in\{1, \ldots, k\}$
- $\left\{u_{0} v_{1}^{n} \ldots u_{k-1} v_{k}^{n} u_{k} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\right\} \leq L$

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For $N:=\max \{K, 2 k+2\}$, we obtain $a b\left(a^{n} b\right)^{r} \in L$ with $n \geqslant N \geqslant k, r \geqslant N \geqslant 2 k+1$.
Hence, $b\left(a^{n} b\right)^{r}=u_{0} v_{1} u_{1} \ldots v_{k} u_{k}$ and $\underbrace{u_{0} v_{1}^{2} u_{1} \ldots v_{k}^{2} u_{k}}_{=: z} e L$.

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Each $v_{i}$ contains at most one $b$. $\Rightarrow$ There is a $u_{j}$ which confound two b's.
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Case (1): Some $v_{r}$ contains ab. $\$$

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Each $v_{i}$ contains at most one $b$. $\Rightarrow$ There is $a u_{j}$ which contains two b's.
Thus, $b a^{n} b$ is an infix of $z . \quad \Rightarrow$ All $a$-blocks in $z$ have fixed length $n$.
Case (1): Some $v_{\mathrm{r}}$ contains $a b$. $\$$ Case (2): All $v_{i}$ are in $a^{*}$. I

Conclusion
Pdyregular functions are $s$-t o-s functions with podynomial-size output.

Conclusion
Pdyregular functions are s-to-s functions with podynomial-size autput. They have various equivalent characterisations, e.g.
$f$ is polyregular

$f$ is recognised by a s-to-s pebble transducer
$\therefore \Leftrightarrow f$ is computed by a for-progran

If [Bojainczyle, K., Lhate '19]
$f$ io defined by a s-to-s MSO interpretation

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Fdlow-up wat and concepts:

- Pdyblind functions - comparisons between pebble positions are not allowed

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Fdlow-up wat and concepts:

- Pdyblind functions - comparisons between pebble positions are not allowed
- $\mathbb{Z}$-pdyregular functions - functions sum. $f$, where $f: \Sigma^{+} \rightarrow\{ \pm 1\}^{+}$is pdyregular [Colcombet, Dovéneau-Tabst, Lopez '23]

Conclusion
$f$ is polyregular of growth rate $\sigma\left(n^{k}\right)$
$f$ io defined by a k-dim. s-to-s MSO interpretation

I!
$f$ is recognised by a $k$-pebble $s$-t os pebble transducer

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$$
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\end{aligned}
$$

For example, inns requires 3 pebbles, but inns $(w) \in \sigma\left(|w|^{2}\right)$.

Conclusion
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\Longleftrightarrow
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There are also quadratic-grouth polyrgular functions $\left(f_{k}\right)_{k \in N}$ where $f_{k} \notin$ Pebble $_{k}$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Concussion
$f$ is polyregular of

growth rate $\sigma\left(n^{k}\right)$$\quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad$| $f$ in defined by a $k$-dim. |
| :--- |
| s-to-s Mso interpretation |

$$
\text { 或 } \quad \mathbb{T}
$$

$f$ is recognised by a $k$-pebble $s$-toss pebble transducer

$$
\begin{aligned}
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For example, inns requires 3 pebbles, but inns $(w) \in \sigma\left(|w|^{2}\right)$.
There are also quadratic-growth polyregular functions $\left(f_{k}\right)_{k \in N}$ where $f_{k} \notin$ Pebble $_{k}$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. [see Bojariciyk '23]

In [K., Nguyen, Pradic 23], we show that a slightly stranger result actually follows quidly gram dd results due to [Engelfret, Maneth '01].

