

# Single-use transducers for data words

Mikołaj Bojańczyk

Rafał Stefański

University of Warsaw

# Register automata (by example)

The first letter appears again

3 2 2 1 3 2  $\overset{Q_{acc} \left( \square \right)}{\downarrow}$

$$A = \langle IN, \Rightarrow \rangle$$

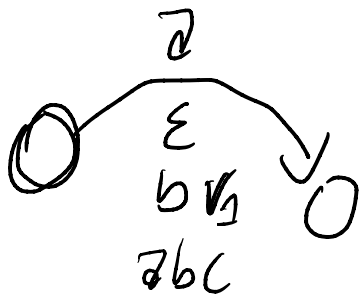
# Register transducers

Mark all the positions with the first letter with a. ( $A^* \rightarrow \{a, b\}^*$ )

3 2 2 1 3 3

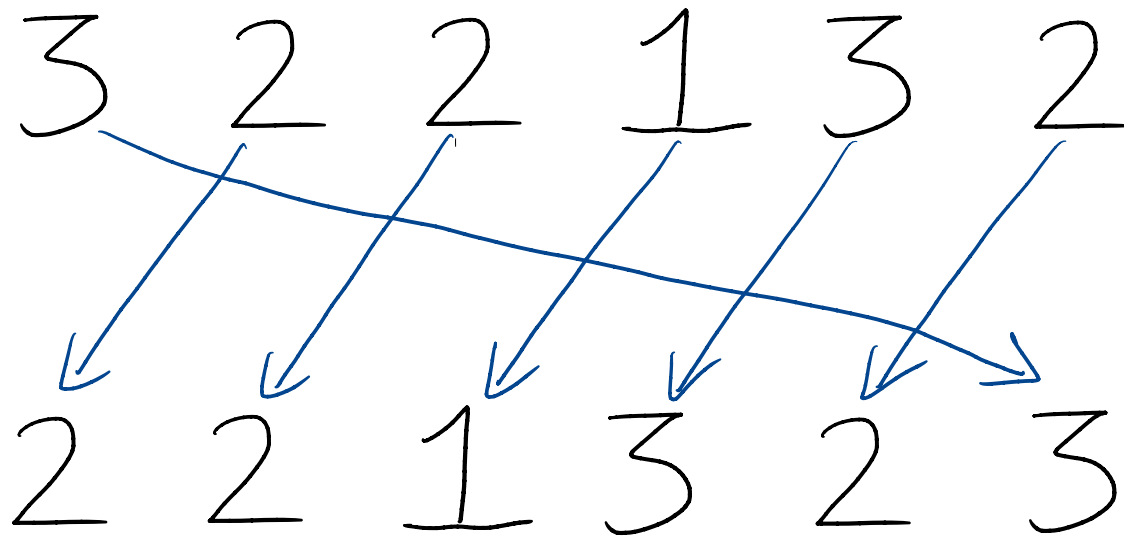


a b b b a a



# Register transducers

Cyclic shift by 1 ( $A^* \rightarrow A^*$ )



# Register two-way transducers

Reverse

3 2 2 1 3 2

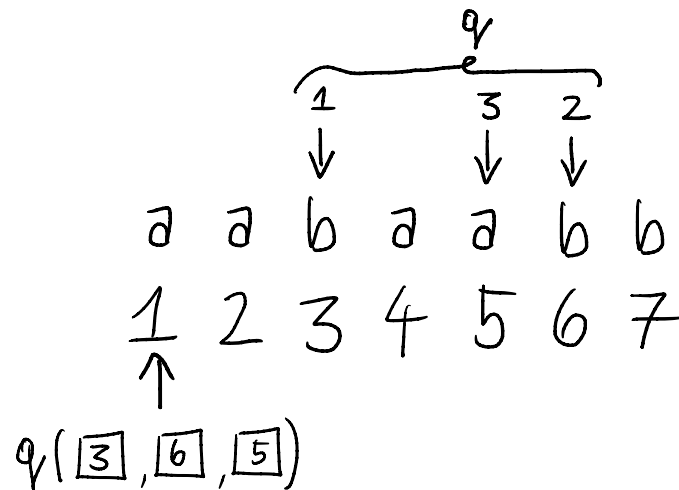


2 3 1 2 2 3

# Register two-way automata have undecidable emptiness

On words over  $\Sigma \times A$ , where every two atoms are distinct  
↑  
finite

a 2-way register automaton can simulate a 2-way multi-headed automaton on  $\Sigma$ .



undecidable  
↙

Emptiness of two way register automata

$\gg$

Emptiness of LOG-SPACE Turing Machines

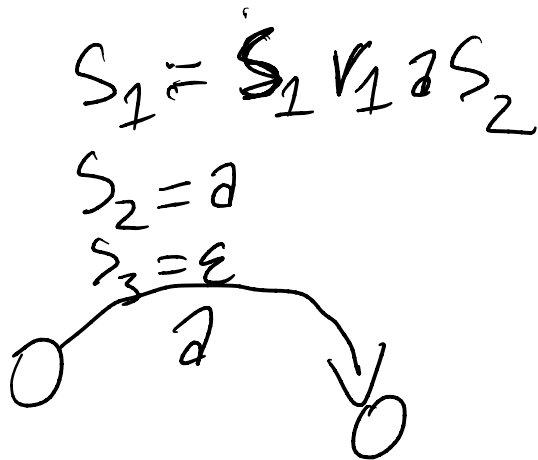
# Register SST transducers

Two types of registers:

1) Atom (control) registers

2) String (output) registers

Subject to the copyless restriction



update example

$$\cancel{S_1 = S_1 S_1}$$

$$S = S a$$



reverse

# Register SST transducers are not closed under compositions

1) "The last letter appears again" is not recognised by deterministic register automata.

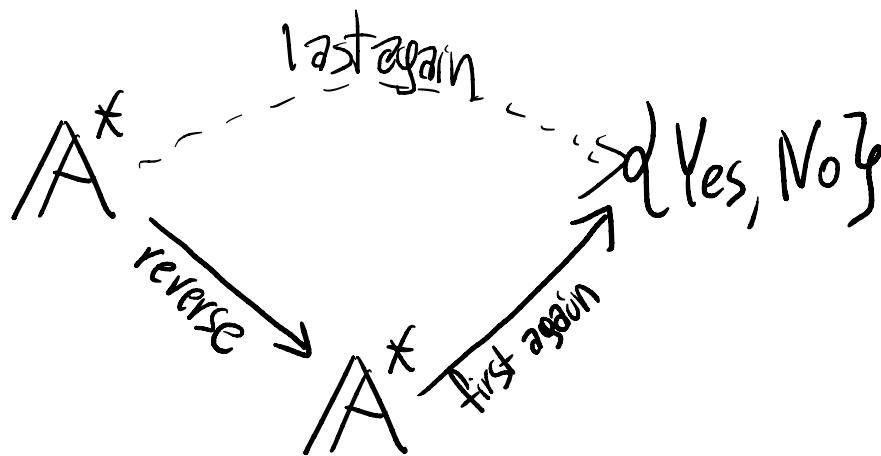
Suppose that it is recognised with 7 registers.

Consider the word:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  $\begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 15 \end{matrix}$

In this position...

2) Functions  $A^* \rightarrow \{Yes, No\}$  are equivalent to (one-way) register automata





# Single-use restriction

Whenever we compare value of a register with other value, we lose it.

The first letter appears again ↙ a non-example

$r_0$  (□)  
↓  
3 2 2 1 3 2

# Single-use transducers

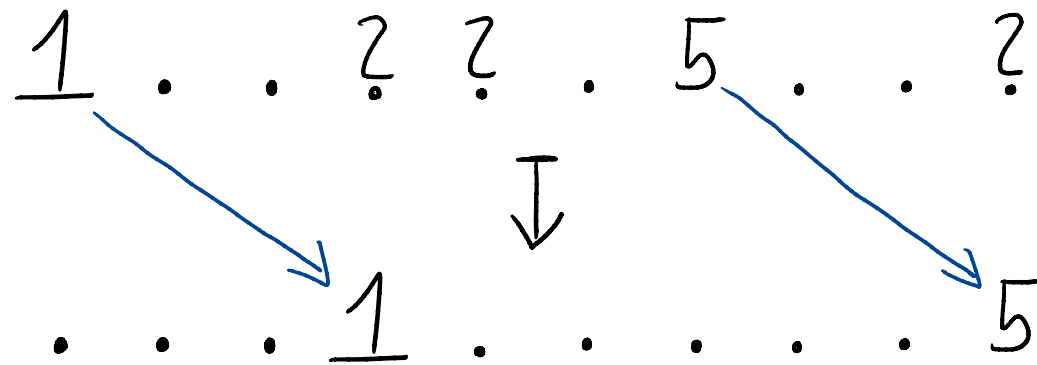
With the single-use restriction:

- 1) Register SSTs and two-way transducers are equivalent.
- 2) They are closed under composition.
- 3) Have decidable equivalence.
- 4) Admit a Krohn-Rhodes decomposition

# Krohn - Rhodes decomposition

Single-use 2-way transductions can be decomposed into:

- the prime functions for two-way transductions over finite alphabets (as defined in Mikolaj's talk)
- Single-use atom propagation:



# Perspectives:

- 1) Other atoms (e.g.  $\langle \mathbb{Q}, \leq \rangle$ )
- 2) Abstract set of states, connections with linear types
- 3) Register automaton  $\xrightarrow{?}$  Single-use register automaton
- 4) Unambiguous single-use automata
- 5) MSO transductions — rigidly guarded

Thank you!