Peter Kostolányi

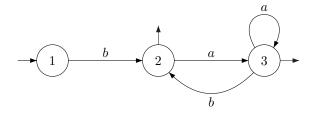
Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

CAI 2022 28th October 2022

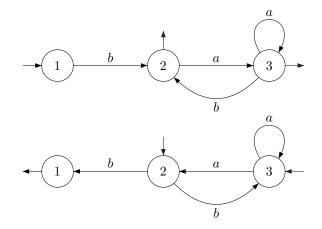
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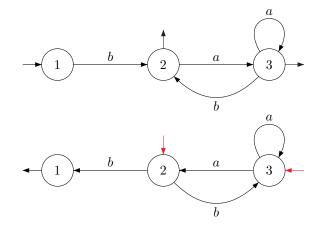
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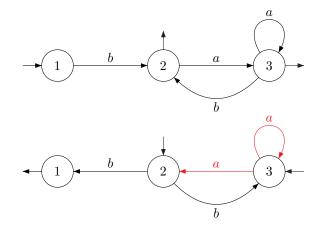
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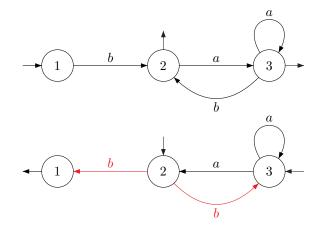
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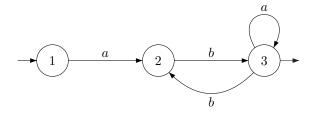
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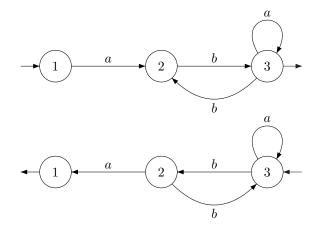
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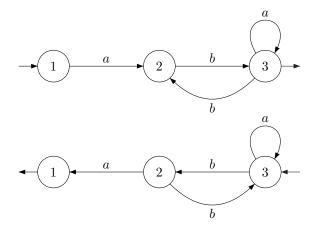
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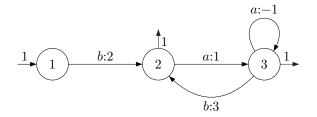
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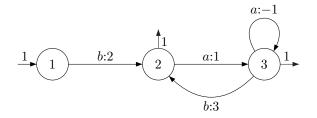
Well-understood property, but not in a weighted setting.

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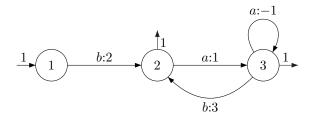


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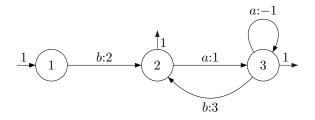
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- Value assigned to $w \in \Sigma^*$: sum of values of runs on w.

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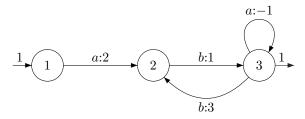
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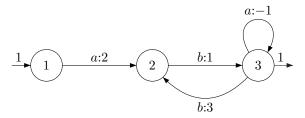
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The answers depend on S. We explore some particular cases.

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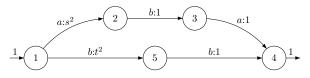
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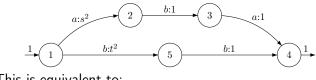
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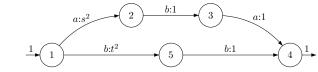


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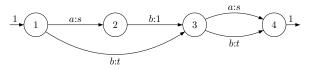
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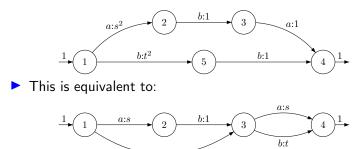
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Any bideterministic equivalent needs at least 5 states.

b:t

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- \mathcal{A}' is minimal, so \mathcal{A} has to be minimal.

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 Just apply the Cardon-Crochemore algorithm and find out whether the output is bideterministic.

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- Otherwise A is bideterminisable iff we can obtain its equivalent by assigning weights to B.

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Decision algorithm (cont.):

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- We need $\Psi(w) \cdot \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} = (\|\mathcal{A}\|, w)$ for all w recognised by \mathcal{B} .
- ▶ If there is a solution, the system is equivalent to a finite system for $w = w_1, \ldots, w_M$, where the $\Psi(w_i)$'s form a basis of the vector space generated by all $\Psi(w)$.

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Thank you for your attention.