

The Theory of Languages

Highlights in London

September 12-15, 2017

Paul Brunet

University College London

Universal laws

$$a \cup b = b \cup a$$

(commutativity of union)

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

(associativity of concatenation)

Universal laws

$\forall \Sigma, \forall a, b, c \subseteq \Sigma^*$

$$a \cup b = b \cup a$$

(commutativity of union)

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

(associativity of concatenation)

Universal laws

$\forall \Sigma, \forall a, b, c \subseteq \Sigma^*$

$$a \cup b = b \cup a$$

(commutativity of union)

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

(associativity of concatenation)

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \cap f \mid e^\sim$.

Universal laws

$\forall \Sigma, \forall a, b, c \subseteq \Sigma^*$

$$a \cup b = b \cup a$$

(commutativity of union)

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

(associativity of concatenation)

Variables in X

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \cap f \mid e^\sim.$

Universal laws

$\forall \Sigma, \forall a, b, c \subseteq \Sigma^*$

$a \cup b = b \cup a$ (commutativity of union)

$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$ (associativity of concatenation)

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \cap f \mid e^\sim.$
Regular operators

Universal laws

$\forall \Sigma, \forall a, b, c \subseteq \Sigma^*$

$$a \cup b = b \cup a$$

(commutativity of union)

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

(associativity of concatenation)

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \cap f \mid e^{\sim}$.

Mirror image



Intersection



Universal laws

$\forall \Sigma, \forall a, b, c \subseteq \Sigma^*$

$a \cup b = b \cup a$ (commutativity of union)

$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$ (associativity of concatenation)

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \cap f \mid e^\sim.$

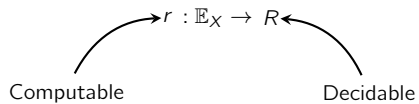
Language equivalence

$\text{Lang} \models e \simeq f$ iff $\forall \Sigma, \forall \sigma : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*), \hat{\sigma}(e) = \hat{\sigma}(f).$

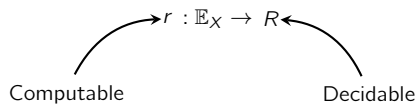
representation

$$r : \mathbb{E}_X \rightarrow R$$

Effective representation

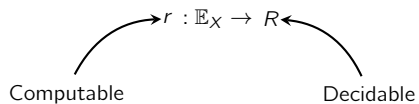


Effective free representation



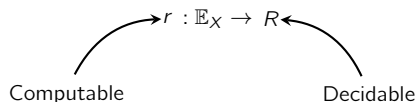
$$r(e) = r(f) \iff \text{Lang} \models e \simeq f$$

Effective free representation



$$Ax \vdash e = f \iff r(e) = r(f) \iff \text{Lang} \models e \simeq f$$

Effective free representation



$$\text{Ax} \vdash e = f \iff r(e) = r(f) \iff \text{Lang} \models e \simeq f$$

Kleene Algebra, KA with Tests, Kleene lattices, Allegories, Monoids,...

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) =$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) =$$

▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) =$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) =$$

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$: then $\widehat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \{\varepsilon\}$, thus:

$$\widehat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) =$$

$$\widehat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) =$$

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$:

$$\widehat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) =$$

$$\widehat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) =$$

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \{\varepsilon\}$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \{\varepsilon\} \cdot \sigma(b) = \sigma(b).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \{\varepsilon\} = \sigma(b).$$

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) =$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) =$$

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \{\varepsilon\}$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \{\varepsilon\} \cdot \sigma(b) = \sigma(b).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \{\varepsilon\} = \sigma(b).$$

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \emptyset$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) =$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) =$$

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \{\varepsilon\}$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \{\varepsilon\} \cdot \sigma(b) = \sigma(b).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \{\varepsilon\} = \sigma(b).$$

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \emptyset$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \emptyset \cdot \sigma(b) = \emptyset.$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \emptyset = \emptyset.$$

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \{\varepsilon\}$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \{\varepsilon\} \cdot \sigma(b) = \sigma(b).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \{\varepsilon\} = \sigma(b).$$

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \emptyset$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \emptyset \cdot \sigma(b) = \emptyset.$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \emptyset = \emptyset.$$



Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \{\varepsilon\}$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \{\varepsilon\} \cdot \sigma(b) = \sigma(b).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \{\varepsilon\} = \sigma(b).$$

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \emptyset$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \emptyset \cdot \sigma(b) = \emptyset.$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \emptyset = \emptyset.$$



Idea

Compare terms over $\langle \cdot, \cap \rangle$ assuming that certain variables contain ε .

Example

$$\text{Lang} \models (1 \cap a) \cdot b \simeq b \cdot (1 \cap a)$$

Proof. Let $\sigma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$.

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \in \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \{\varepsilon\}$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \{\varepsilon\} \cdot \sigma(b) = \sigma(b).$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \{\varepsilon\} = \sigma(b).$$

- ▶ If $\varepsilon \notin \sigma(a)$: then $\hat{\sigma}(1 \cap a) = \emptyset$, thus:

$$\hat{\sigma}((1 \cap a) \cdot b) = \emptyset \cdot \sigma(b) = \emptyset.$$

$$\hat{\sigma}(b \cdot (1 \cap a)) = \sigma(b) \cdot \emptyset = \emptyset.$$



Idea

Tests

Compare terms over $\langle \cdot, \cap \rangle$ assuming that certain variables contain ε .

Adapting tools from relation algebra

Adapting tools from relation algebra

▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise graph homomorphism

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise graph homomorphism
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** Petri automata

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise graph homomorphism
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** Petri automata
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^* \mid 1$

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise graph homomorphism
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** Petri automata
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^* \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of **weak** graphs

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise graph homomorphism
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** Petri automata
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^* \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise **A-weak** morphisms

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise graph homomorphism
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** Petri automata
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^* \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise **A-weak** morphisms
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** **Weighted** Petri automata

Adapting tools from relation algebra

- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph homomorphism
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** SP-graphs + sets of tests: **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** graph morphism parametrised by tests: **A-weak** morphisms
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^+$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of SP-graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise graph homomorphism
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** Petri automata
- ▶ $s, t ::= a \mid s \cdot t \mid s \cap t \mid 0 \mid s \cup t \mid s^* \mid 1$
 - ▶ **Representation** sets of **weak** graphs
 - ▶ **Preorder** pointwise **A-weak** morphisms
 - ▶ **Decision procedure** **Weighted** Petri automata
- ▶ **Adding mirror image:** duplicate the alphabet.

Main results

$$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*.$$

Decidability theorem

The equational theory of languages over \mathbb{E}_X is ExpSpace-complete.

Hardness comes from the universality problem for regular languages with intersection.

Main results

$$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*.$$

Decidability theorem

The equational theory of languages over \mathbb{E}_X is ExpSpace-complete.

Hardness comes from the universality problem for regular languages with intersection.

$$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile.$$

Axiomatisability theorem

The equational theory of languages over \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} is finitely axiomatisable.

Open problems

1. Can we axiomatize with e^* ?

Open problems

- I. Can we axiomatize with e^* ?
- II. Is there a free representation with residuals?

$$b \leq a \setminus c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \cdot b \leq c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \leq c / b$$

Open problems

- I. Can we axiomatize with e^* ?
- II. Is there a free representation with residuals?

$$b \leq a \setminus c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \cdot b \leq c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \leq c / b$$

- III. Can we have tests? or names?

Open problems

- I. Can we axiomatize with e^* ?
- II. Is there a free representation with residuals?

$$b \leq a \setminus c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \cdot b \leq c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \leq c / b$$

- III. Can we have tests? or names?
- IV. What about T?

Open problems

- I. Can we axiomatize with e^* ?
- II. Is there a free representation with residuals?

$$b \leq a \setminus c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \cdot b \leq c \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a \leq c / b$$

- III. Can we have tests? or names?
- IV. What about \top ?

That's all folks!

See more at:
<http://paul.brunet-zamansky.fr>

Outline

I. Talk

II. Extra: bibliography

III. Extra: free representation

IV. Extra: decidability and complexity

V. Extra: axiomatization

Bibliography

Freyd & Scedrov, **Categories, Allegories**, 1990

Andréka & Bredikhin, **The equational theory of union-free algebras of relations**, 1995

Andréka, Mikulás & Németi, **The equational theory of Kleene lattices**, 2011

Bloom, Ésik & Stefanescu, **Notes on equational theories of relations**, 1995

B. & Pous, **Petri Automata for Kleene Allegories**, 2015

B., **Reversible Kleene lattices**, 2017

Weak graphs

Definition

A weak graph is a pair of a graph and a set of tests.

Weak graphs

Definition

A weak graph is a pair of a graph and a set of tests.

Weak graph preorder

$\langle G, A \rangle \blacktriangleleft \langle H, B \rangle$ if $B \subseteq A$ and there is an A -weak morphism from H to G .

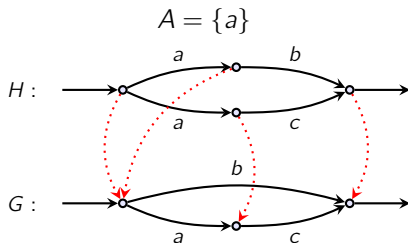
Weak graphs

Definition

A weak graph is a pair of a graph and a set of tests.

Weak graph preorder

$\langle G, A \rangle \triangleleft \langle H, B \rangle$ if $B \subseteq A$ and there is an A -weak morphism from H to G .



Characterisation Theorem

$$u, v \in \mathbb{T}_X ::= 1 \mid a \mid u \cdot v \mid u \cap v$$

Characterisation Theorem

$$u, v \in \mathbb{T}_X ::= 1 \mid a \mid u \cdot v \mid u \cap v$$

For every term $u \in \mathbb{T}_X$ we can build a weak graph $\mathcal{G}(u)$.

Characterisation Theorem

$$u, v \in \mathbb{T}_X ::= 1 \mid a \mid u \cdot v \mid u \cap v$$

For every term $u \in \mathbb{T}_X$ we can build a weak graph $\mathcal{G}(u)$.

Corollary

$$\text{Lang} \models u \subseteq v \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{G}(u) \blacktriangleleft \mathcal{G}(v).$$

Free representation of expressions

$$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*.$$

Free representation of expressions

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*$.

\mathbb{E}_X

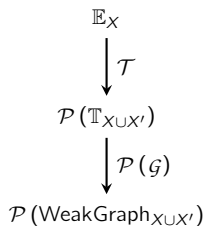
Free representation of expressions

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{E}_X \\ \downarrow \mathcal{T} \\ \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{T}_{X \cup X'}) \end{array}$$

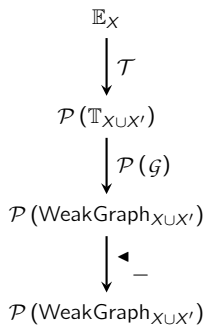
Free representation of expressions

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*$.



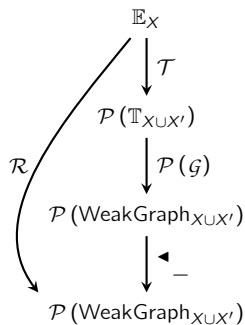
Free representation of expressions

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*$.



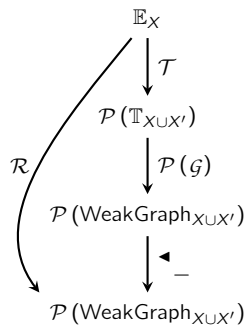
Free representation of expressions

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^*$.



Free representation of expressions

$$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile \mid e^\star.$$

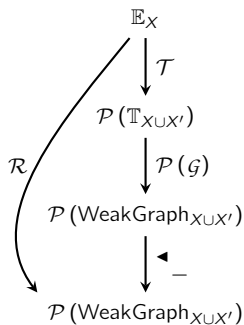


Theorem

$$\text{Lang} \models e \simeq f \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(e) = \mathcal{R}(f)$$

Free representation of expressions

$$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\sim \mid e^\star.$$



Lemma

If e doesn't use the Kleene star, then $\mathcal{T}(e)$ is finite.

Theorem

$$\text{Lang} \models e \simeq f \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(e) = \mathcal{R}(f)$$

Decidability and Complexity

Representation Theorem

$\text{Lang} \models e \simeq f \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(e) = \mathcal{R}(f).$

Decidability and Complexity

Representation Theorem

$\text{Lang} \models e \simeq f \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(e) = \mathcal{R}(f)$.

Half-Kleene Theorem

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}(e)) = \mathcal{R}(e)$ and $|\mathcal{A}(e)| = |e| \times 2^{|\mathcal{X}|}$.

Decidability and Complexity

Representation Theorem

$\text{Lang} \models e \simeq f \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(e) = \mathcal{R}(f)$.

Half-Kleene Theorem

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}(e)) = \mathcal{R}(e)$ and $|\mathcal{A}(e)| = |e| \times 2^{|X|}$.

Simulation algorithm

Comparing Weighted Petri automata is ExpSpace.

Decidability and Complexity

Representation Theorem

$\text{Lang} \models e \simeq f \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R}(e) = \mathcal{R}(f)$.

Half-Kleene Theorem

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}(e)) = \mathcal{R}(e)$ and $|\mathcal{A}(e)| = |e| \times 2^{|\mathcal{X}|}$.

Simulation algorithm

Comparing Weighted Petri automata is ExpSpace.

Main Theorem

The equational theory of languages over the signature \mathbb{E}_X is ExpSpace-complete.

Axiomatization for series parallel terms

$u, v, w \in \mathbb{SP}_X ::= a \mid u \parallel v \mid u \cdot v, \quad A \subseteq X.$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} v \leq w}{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq w}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot u' \leq v \cdot v'}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap u' \leq v \cap v'}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot (v \cdot w) = (u \cdot v) \cdot w}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq v \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq u}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq u \cdot v}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq v \cdot u}$$

Axiomatization for series parallel terms

$u, v, w \in \mathbb{SP}_X ::= a \mid u \parallel v \mid u \cdot v, \quad A \subseteq X.$

Preorder

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} v \leq w}{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq w}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot u' \leq v \cdot v'}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap u' \leq v \cap v'}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot (v \cdot w) = (u \cdot v) \cdot w}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq v \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq u}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq u \cdot v}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq v \cdot u}$$

Axiomatization for series parallel terms

$u, v, w \in \mathbb{SP}_X ::= a \mid u \parallel v \mid u \cdot v, \quad A \subseteq X.$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u}$$

Monotonicity

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} v \leq w}{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq w}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot u' \leq v \cdot v'}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap u' \leq v \cap v'}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot (v \cdot w) = (u \cdot v) \cdot w}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq v \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq u}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq u \cdot v}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq v \cdot u}$$

Axiomatization for series parallel terms

$u, v, w \in \mathbb{SP}_X ::= a \mid u \parallel v \mid u \cdot v, \quad A \subseteq X.$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} v \leq w}{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq w}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot u' \leq v \cdot v'}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap u' \leq v \cap v'}$$

Associativity

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot (v \cdot w) = (u \cdot v) \cdot w}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq v \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq u}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq u \cdot v}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq v \cdot u}$$

Axiomatization for series parallel terms

$u, v, w \in \mathbb{SP}_X ::= a \mid u \parallel v \mid u \cdot v, \quad A \subseteq X.$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} v \leq w}{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq w}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot u' \leq v \cdot v'}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap u' \leq v \cap v'}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot (v \cdot w) = (u \cdot v) \cdot w}$$

Meet-semilattice

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq v \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq u}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq u \cdot v}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq v \cdot u}$$

Axiomatization for series parallel terms

$u, v, w \in \mathbb{SP}_X ::= a \mid u \parallel v \mid u \cdot v, \quad A \subseteq X.$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} v \leq w}{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq w}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot u' \leq v \cdot v'}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq v \quad A \vdash_{sp} u' \leq v'}{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap u' \leq v \cap v'}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cdot (v \cdot w) = (u \cdot v) \cdot w}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \leq u \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq v \cap u}$$

$$\overline{A \vdash_{sp} u \cap v \leq u}$$

Super-units

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq u \cdot v}$$

$$\frac{\text{var}(u) \subseteq A}{A \vdash_{sp} v \leq v \cdot u}$$

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;
- ▶ $\langle \cup, \cap \rangle$ is a distributive lattice;

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;
- ▶ $\langle \cup, \cap \rangle$ is a distributive lattice;
- ▶ mirror image laws:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0^\smile = 0 & 1^\smile = 1 & e^{\smile\smile} = e \\ (e \cdot f)^\smile = f^\smile \cdot e^\smile & (e \cap f)^\smile = e^\smile \cap f^\smile & (e \cup f)^\smile = e^\smile \cup f^\smile \end{array}$$

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;
- ▶ $\langle \cup, \cap \rangle$ is a distributive lattice;
- ▶ mirror image laws:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0^\smile = 0 & 1^\smile = 1 & e^{\smile\smile} = e \\ (e \cdot f)^\smile = f^\smile \cdot e^\smile & (e \cap f)^\smile = e^\smile \cap f^\smile & (e \cup f)^\smile = e^\smile \cup f^\smile \end{array}$$

- ▶ sub-unit laws:

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;
- ▶ $\langle \cup, \cap \rangle$ is a distributive lattice;
- ▶ mirror image laws:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0^\smile = 0 & 1^\smile = 1 & e^{\smile\smile} = e \\ (e \cdot f)^\smile = f^\smile \cdot e^\smile & (e \cap f)^\smile = e^\smile \cap f^\smile & (e \cup f)^\smile = e^\smile \cup f^\smile \end{array}$$

- ▶ sub-unit laws:

$$1 \cap (e \cdot f) = 1 \cap (e \cap f)$$

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;
- ▶ $\langle \cup, \cap \rangle$ is a distributive lattice;
- ▶ mirror image laws:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0^\smile = 0 & 1^\smile = 1 & e^{\smile\smile} = e \\ (e \cdot f)^\smile = f^\smile \cdot e^\smile & (e \cap f)^\smile = e^\smile \cap f^\smile & (e \cup f)^\smile = e^\smile \cup f^\smile \end{array}$$

- ▶ sub-unit laws:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cap (e \cdot f) = 1 \cap (e \cap f) \\ 1 \cap (e^\smile) = 1 \cap e \end{array}$$

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;
- ▶ $\langle \cup, \cap \rangle$ is a distributive lattice;
- ▶ mirror image laws:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0^\smile = 0 & 1^\smile = 1 & e^{\smile\smile} = e \\ (e \cdot f)^\smile = f^\smile \cdot e^\smile & (e \cap f)^\smile = e^\smile \cap f^\smile & (e \cup f)^\smile = e^\smile \cup f^\smile \end{array}$$

- ▶ sub-unit laws:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cap (e \cdot f) = 1 \cap (e \cap f) \\ 1 \cap (e^\smile) = 1 \cap e \\ (1 \cap e) \cdot f = f \cdot (1 \cap e) \end{array}$$

Axiomatization for \star -free terms

$e, f \in \mathbb{E}_X^{fin} ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cup f \mid e \cap f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^\smile$.

- ▶ $\langle 0, 1, \cdot, \cup \rangle$ is an idempotent semi-ring;
- ▶ $\langle \cup, \cap \rangle$ is a distributive lattice;
- ▶ mirror image laws:

$$\begin{array}{lll} 0^\smile = 0 & 1^\smile = 1 & e^{\smile\smile} = e \\ (e \cdot f)^\smile = f^\smile \cdot e^\smile & (e \cap f)^\smile = e^\smile \cap f^\smile & (e \cup f)^\smile = e^\smile \cup f^\smile \end{array}$$

- ▶ sub-unit laws:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \cap (e \cdot f) = 1 \cap (e \cap f) \\ 1 \cap (e^\smile) = 1 \cap e \\ (1 \cap e) \cdot f = f \cdot (1 \cap e) \\ ((1 \cap e) \cdot f) \cap g = (1 \cap e) \cdot (f \cap g) \end{array}$$