

Automatic Sequences and Zip-Specifications

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'Zipping' streams

$$\sigma = \sigma(0) : \sigma(1) : \sigma(2) : \dots$$

$$\tau = \tau(0) : \tau(1) : \tau(2) : \dots$$

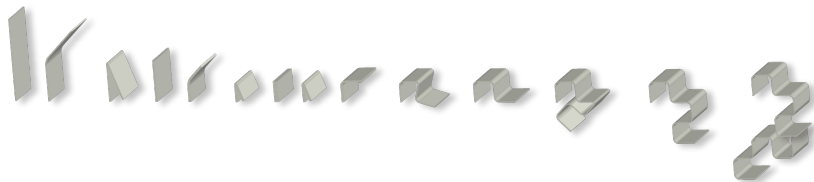
results in:

$$\mathbf{zip}(\sigma, \tau) = \sigma(0) : \tau(0) : \sigma(1) : \tau(1) : \sigma(2) : \tau(2) : \dots$$

Defining equation:

$$\mathbf{zip}(x : \sigma, \tau) = x : \mathbf{zip}(\tau, \sigma)$$

paperfolding: **zip**-specification

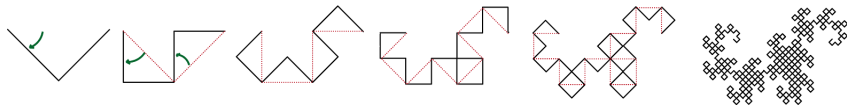


Peaks = \wedge : Peaks

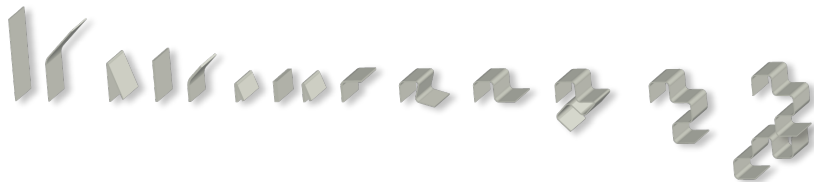
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Tyrol = **zip**(Peaks, Valleys)

Folds = **zip**(Tyrol, Folds)



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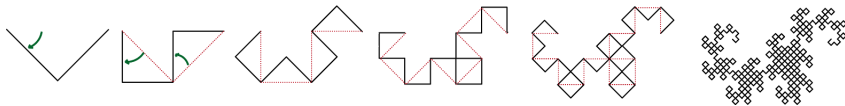


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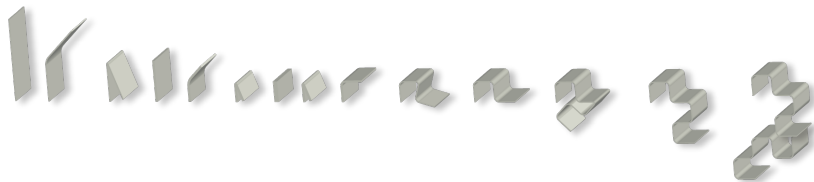
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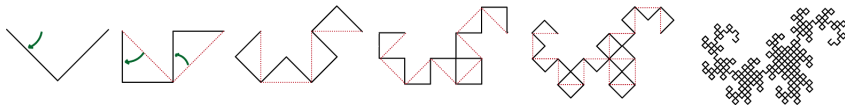


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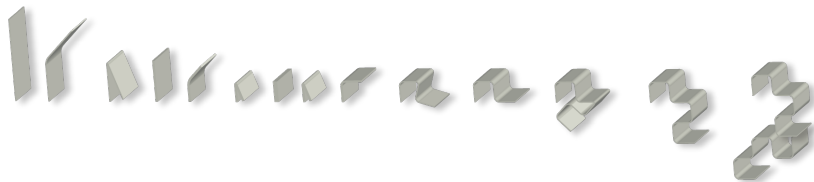
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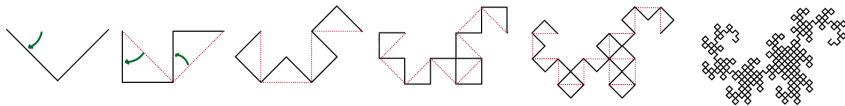


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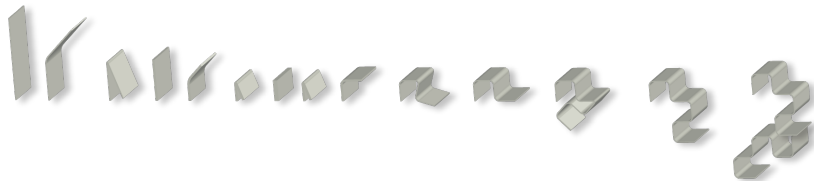
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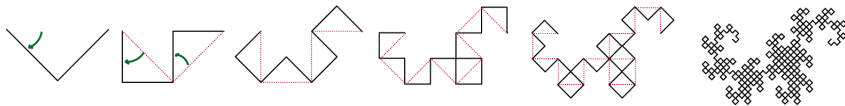


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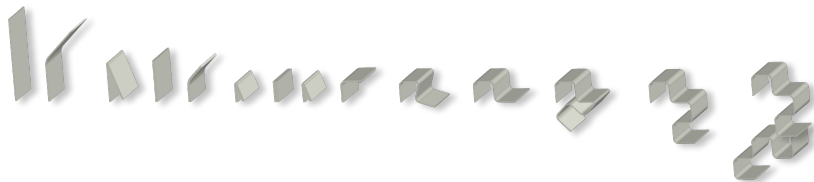
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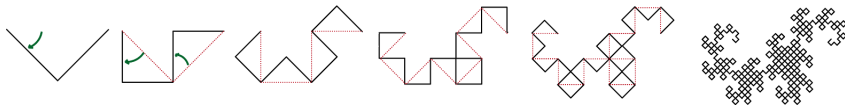


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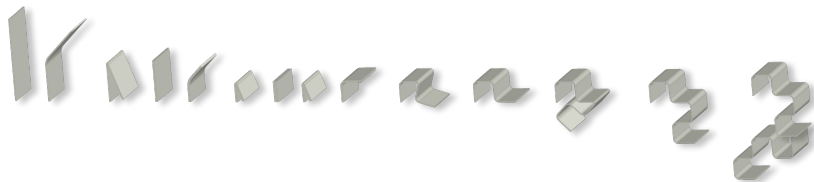
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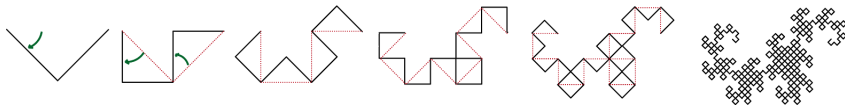


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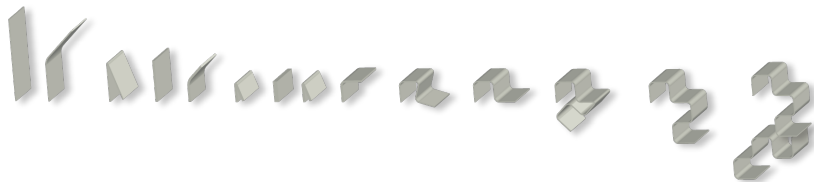
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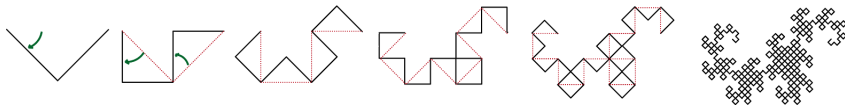


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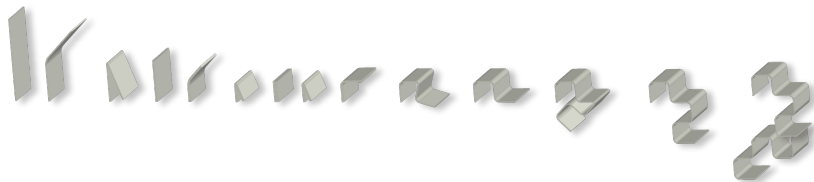
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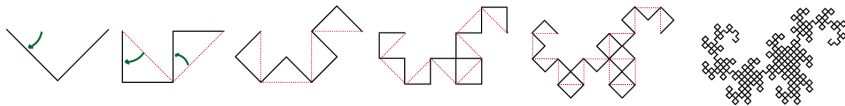


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zip-specifications

We consider **finite zip-specifications** for streams using recursion equations built from:

- ▶ alphabet letters c_1, c_2, \dots
- ▶ stream constructor $'\cdot'$
- ▶ **zip**

Motivating Questions

- ▶ Is equivalence of zip-specifications decidable?
- ▶ Which class of streams is specifiable?

unziping: basis for coalgebraic analysis

Using 'zip-destructors'

$$\text{even}(v) = v(0) : v(2) : v(4) : \dots$$

$$\text{odd}(v) = v(1) : v(3) : v(5) : \dots$$

unzipping can be done:

$$\text{even}(\text{zip}(\sigma, \tau)) = \sigma$$

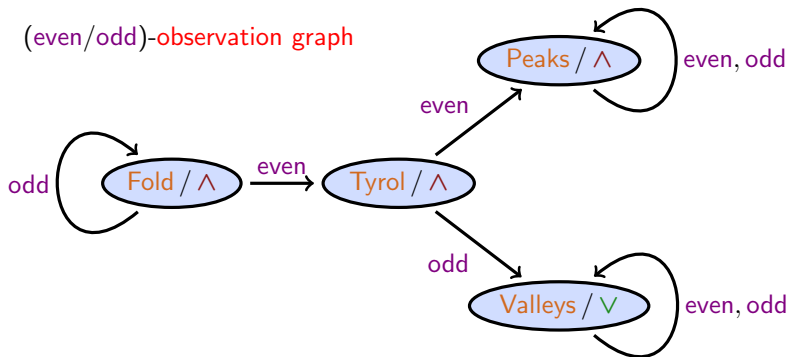
$$\text{odd}(\text{zip}(\sigma, \tau)) = \tau$$

Defining equations:

$$\text{even}(x : \sigma) = x : \text{odd}(\sigma)$$

$$\text{odd}(x : \sigma) = \text{even}(\sigma)$$

paperfolding: (even/odd)-observation graph of zip-spec



Folds = zip(Tyrol, Folds)

Tyrol = zip(Peaks, Valleys)

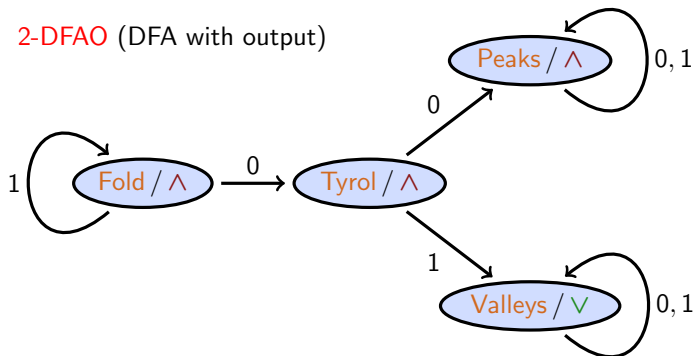
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Folds \rightarrow^ω $\wedge : \wedge : \vee : \wedge : \wedge : \vee : \vee : \wedge : \wedge : \wedge : \vee : \vee : \wedge : \vee : \vee : \wedge : \dots$

paperfolding: specification as automatic sequence

2-DFAO (DFA with output)

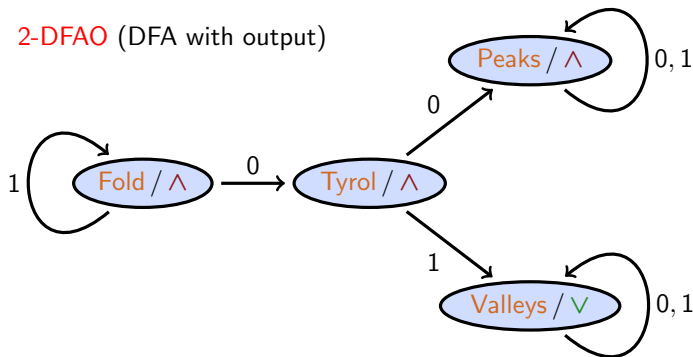


$$((2)_2)_{\text{Folds}} = (10)_{\text{Folds}} \xrightarrow{0} (1)_{\text{Tyrol}} \xrightarrow{1} ()_{\text{Valleys}} \dots \text{output: } \boxed{v}$$

Folds \rightarrow^ω $\wedge : \wedge : \boxed{v} : \wedge : \wedge : v : v : \wedge : \wedge : \wedge : v : v : \wedge : v : v : \wedge : \dots$

paperfolding: specification as automatic sequence

2-DFAO (DFA with output)



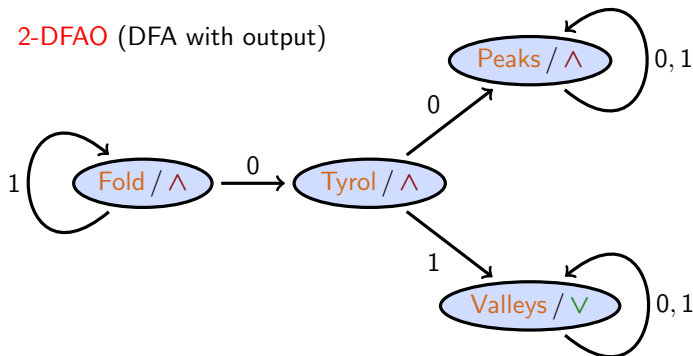
$$((2)_2)_{\text{Folds}} = (10)_{\text{Folds}} \xrightarrow{0} (1)_{\text{Tyrol}} \xrightarrow{1} ()_{\text{Valleys}} \dots \text{output: } \vee$$

$$((4)_2)_{\text{Folds}} = (100)_{\text{Folds}} \xrightarrow{0} (10)_{\text{Tyrol}} \xrightarrow{1} (1)_{\text{Peaks}} \xrightarrow{1} ()_{\text{Peaks}} \dots \text{output: } \boxed{\wedge}$$

$$\text{Folds} \rightarrow^\omega \wedge : \wedge : \vee : \wedge : \boxed{\wedge} : \vee : \vee : \wedge : \wedge : \wedge : \vee : \vee : \wedge : \vee : \vee : \wedge : \dots$$

paperfolding: specification as automatic sequence

2-DFAO (DFA with output)



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automatic = **zip**-specifiable = finite observation graph

Main Theorem

For streams $\sigma \in \Delta^\omega$ the following properties are equivalent:

- 1 σ is 2-automatic.
- 2 σ can be defined by a **zip**₂-specification.
- 3 The (even/odd)-observation graph of σ is finite.

automatic = **zip**-specifiable = finite observation graph

Generalises to all $k \geq 2$!

Main Theorem

For streams $\sigma \in \Delta^\omega$ the following properties are equivalent:

- 1 σ is k -automatic.
- 2 σ can be defined by a **zip** _{k} -specification.
- 3 The $(\pi_{0,k}, \pi_{1,k}, \dots, \pi_{k-1,k})$ -observation graph of σ is finite.

Proof: by a careful coalgebraic analysis.

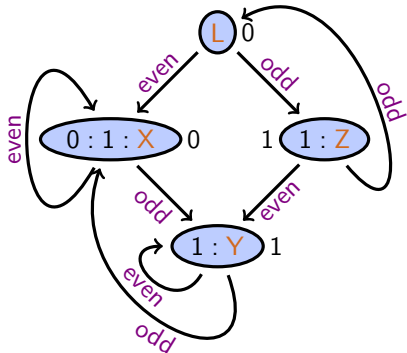
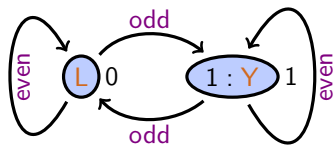
Equivalence of zip-specs is decidable

$L = 0 : X$
 $X = 1 : \text{zip}(X, Y)$
 $Y = 0 : \text{zip}(Y, X)$

$L = 0 : \text{zip}(1 : Z, 1 : X)$
 $X = 1 : \text{zip}(Y, X)$
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 $Z = \text{zip}(L, Y)$

Zip-specifications are equivalent iff

their observation graphs are bisimilar



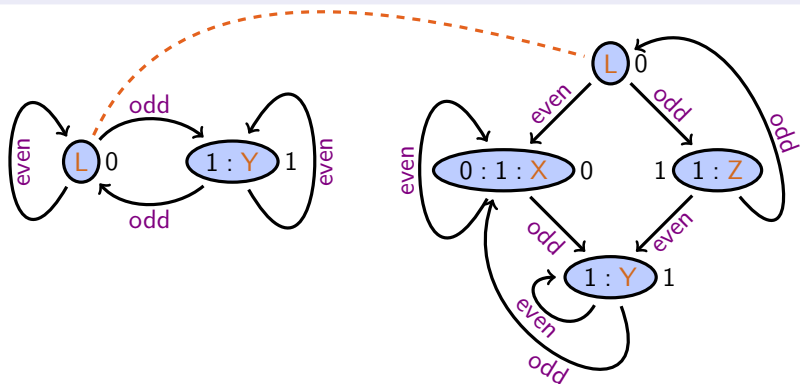
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Zip-specifications are equivalent iff

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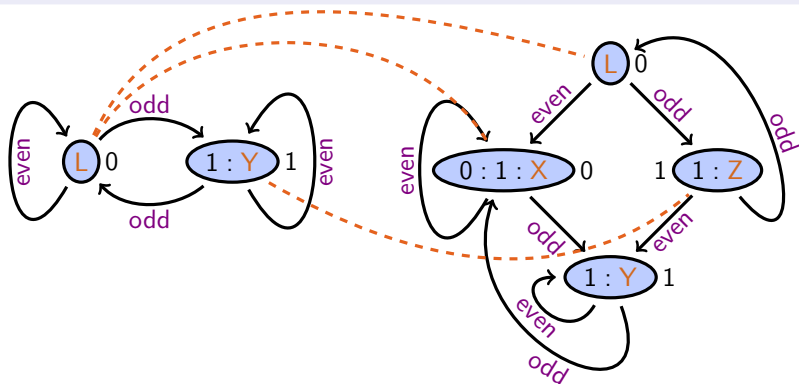
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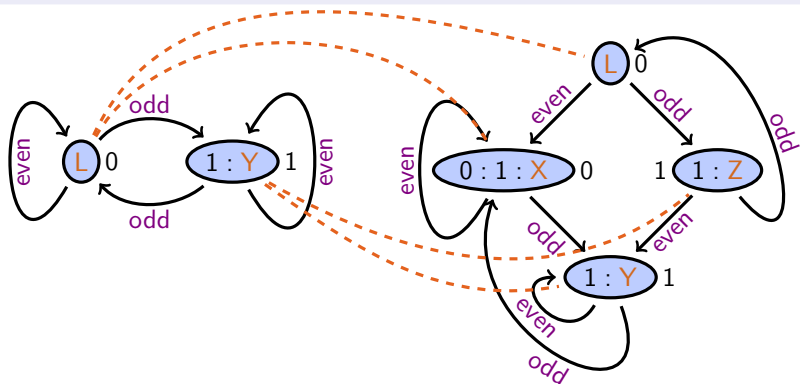
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Zip-specifications are equivalent iff

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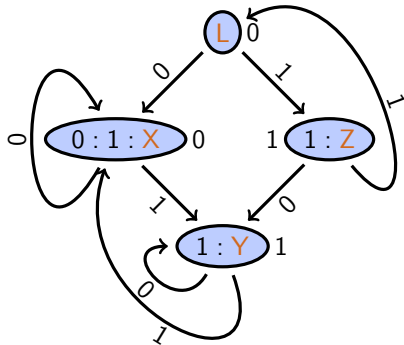
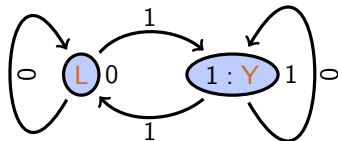


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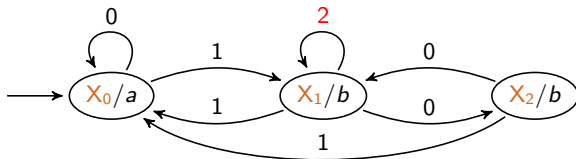
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Zip-specifications are equivalent iff
their associated DFAO's are language equivalent



zip-mix and mix-automatic

mix-DFAO



corresponding zip-mix specification:

$$X_0(0) = a$$

$$X_1(0) = b$$

$$X_2(0) = b$$

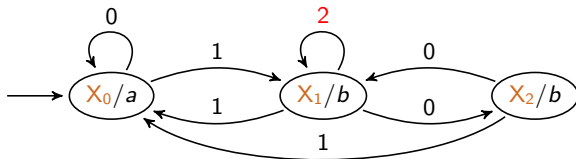
$$X_0 = \mathbf{zip}_2(X_0, X_1)$$

$$X_1 = \mathbf{zip}_3(X_2, X_0, X_1)$$

$$X_2 = \mathbf{zip}_2(X_1, X_0)$$

zip-mix and mix-automatic

mix-DFAO

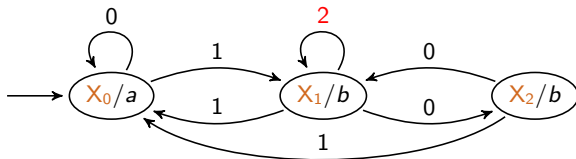


corresponding zip-mix specification:

$$\begin{array}{ll} X_0 = a : X'_0 & X'_0 = \mathbf{zip}_2(X_1, X'_0) \\ X_1 = b : X'_1 & X'_1 = \mathbf{zip}_3(X_0, X_1, X'_2) \\ X_2 = b : X'_2 & X'_2 = \mathbf{zip}_2(X_0, X'_1) \end{array}$$

zip-mix and mix-automatic

mix-DFAO



corresponding **zip-mix** specification:

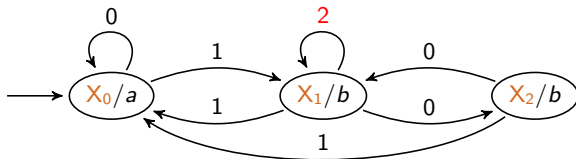
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mix-automatic sequences

- ▶ specifiable by/correspond to **zip-mix**-specifications
- ▶ properly extend automatic sequences
- ▶ **decidable**: comparison with automatic sequences
- ▶ **undecidable**: equivalence of (**zip** + unzip)-mix specifications

zip-mix and mix-automatic

mix-DFAO



corresponding zip-mix specification:

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open questions for mix-automatic sequences

- ▶ decidable equivalence problem ?
- ▶ mix-automatic \implies morphic ?

Our results

- ▶ **zip_k**-stream-specifications
 - ▶ coalgebraic treatment in terms of observation graphs
 - ▶ equivalence problem is decidable
(reduction to bisimilarity/language equiv. of observation graphs)
- ▶ Correspondence with **automatic sequences**:
 - ▶ observation graphs correspond to DFAO's
 - ▶ **k-automatic** = **zip_k-definable**
- ▶ **mix-automatic** sequences
 - ▶ produced by **mix-DFAO**'s, correspondence with **zip-mix** specifications
 - ▶ properly extend automatic sequences
 - ▶ equivalence problem still decidable?
 - ▶ undecidable if un**zip-mix** operations are added
- ▶ **dynamic logic representation** of automatic sequences