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On Boolean closed full trios and rational Kripke frames

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Abstract We study what languages can be constructed from a non-regular language L using Boolean operations and (synchronous) rational transductions. If all rational transductions are allowed, one can construct the whole arithmetical hierarchy relative to L. In the case of synchronous rational transductions, we present non-regular languages that allow constructing languages arbitrarily high in the arithmetical hierarchy and we present non-regular languages that allow constructing only recursive languages.

A consequence of the results is that aside from the regular languages, no full trio generated by a single language is closed under complementation. Another consequence is that there is a fixed rational Kripke frame such that assigning an arbitrary non-regular language to some variable allows the definition of any language from the arithmetical hierarchy in the corresponding Kripke structure using multimodal logic.

1 Introduction

The study of closure properties of language classes has a long tradition in automata and language theory; it can be traced back to the introduction of regular languages [23]. One reason for this interest is that they have numerous applications. This holds in particular if one considers classes of languages that have finite respresentations (e.g., regular languages can be represented by nondeterministic finite automata). In this case, the closure properties can even be effective. For

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instance, in the case of regular languages, automata constructions for various operations (Boolean operations, concatenation, Kleene star, homomorphic images and preimages) are available. Closure properties can be also used to show that a language L does not belong to a language class by constructing from L a language that is known to be outside of the class. Moreover, closure properties also often serve as a way to describe language classes without reference to concrete generating or accepting devices: In many cases, a language class can be described as the smallest class of languages that possesses a given collection of closure properties and contains certain generating languages. For instance, by the theorem of Chomsky and Schützenberger [7], the class of context free languages is the smallest class of languages that contains the Dyck languages and that is closed under intersection with regular languages and homomorphisms. Similar descriptions are available for various types of counter languages [17,21], the arithmetical hierarchy [5], the recursively enumerable languages [19,11] and many others [32].

In this paper, we are concerned with language classes that are closed under Boolean operations and under rational transductions, i.e., we consider Boolean closed full trios [3]. This particular combination of closure properties is interesting for several reasons:

1. Automatic structures are an important class of infinite structures in algorithmic model theory. A relational structure is automatic if its universe is a regular language and every relation is synchronous rational (i.e., accepted by a two-head automaton whose heads move synchronously). The first-order theory of every automatic structure is decidable [22]. To prove this fundamental result, one uses that
   - regular languages can be represented by finite automata ("finite representation"),
   - using this representation, the class of regular languages is effectively closed under Boolean operations and images and preimages of length-preserving morphism[1] ("effective closure"), and
   - finite automata have a decidable emptiness problem ("decidable emptiness").

   The closure properties follow from the fact that the class of regular languages is a Boolean closed full trio. Thus, identifying a Boolean closed full trio $\mathcal{C}$ beyond the regular languages that enjoys finite representations, effective closure, and decidable emptiness would give rise to a notion of *$\mathcal{C}$-automatic structures*, which guarantees decidability of the first-order theory. Formal language theory has yielded a wealth of union-closed full trios (i.e., language classes that are closed under union and rational transductions) with finite representation, effective closure and decidable emptiness (see, for example, [3,10,21]). It therefore seems prudent to seek Boolean closed full trios among them.
2. Suppose the language class $\mathcal{C}$ has finite representation, effective closure, and decidable emptiness. Then also the universality problem (given a language $L \in \mathcal{C}$, does L equal X^*?) and, more generally, the regular inclusion problem (given regular R and $L \in \mathcal{C}$, does L include R?) are decidable.
3. Bekker and Goranko [2] investigated rational Kripke frames and the model-checking problem for multimodal logic on rational Kripke frames (see [4] for

[1] These latter closure properties are needed in order to realize projection and cylindrification of relations.

more details on modal logic). A Kripke frame (which is basically an edge labelled graph) is rational if the set of worlds forms a regular language and the visibility relations are given by rational transductions. Then the languages definable by multimodal logic are always confined to the Boolean closed full trio generated by the values (that is, languages) assigned to the variables. This was observed by Bekker and Goranko [2] and then used to show that the model checking problem for multimodal logic and rational Kripke frames is decidable if all variables are assigned regular languages. As in the case of automatic structures, larger language classes with finite representation, effective closure, and decidable emptiness would allow extending this result.

4. The principal full trio generated by the language L is the class of images of L under arbitrary rational transductions. Examples of principal full trios are the context-free languages, languages accepted by multicounter automata (for a bounded number of counters and blind, partially blind, or with zero test [17]), and the languages accepted by valence automata over a finitely generated monoid [12]. See [3] for more examples.
   Since such principal full trios are always closed under union, the closure of a principal full trio under complementation is equivalent to the class being a Boolean closed full trio.

Hence, the question arises whether there are language classes beyond the regular languages that enjoy these closure properties and still admit decision procedures for simple properties such as emptiness. This work answers this question in an extremely negative way. Our first main result (Theorem 3.1) states that every Boolean closed full trio that contains a *non-regular language* already includes the whole arithmetical hierarchy relative to this language (and therefore in particular all recursively enumerable languages) and thus loses virtually all decidability properties. Our result means that in a full trio beyond the regular languages, *virtually no decidability property can coexist with Boolean closure.*

A large number of grammar and automata models are easily seen to exceed the regular languages but stay within the recursively enumerable languages. Hence, Theorem 3.1 also implies that the corresponding language classes are never Boolean closed full trios. We can also conclude that *other than the regular languages, no principal full trio* is closed under complementation.

A consequence of our first main result seems to be that there is no class of "$\mathcal{C}$-automatic structures" with decidable first-order theory. But actually, such a class $\mathcal{C}$ has to be closed under Boolean operations and *synchronous* rational transductions [13], only. In other words, $\mathcal{C}$ need not really be a Boolean closed full trio. Since our proofs make heavy use of asynchronous rational transductions, the question arises whether the situation changes if we use only synchronous rational transductions. In this context, we present as our second main result non-regular languages L (e.g., the language $\{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid |w|_a = |w|_b\}$) that allow constructing, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a language that is hard for the n^{th} level of the arithmetical hierarchy (Theorem 4.5). On the other hand, we also provide examples of non-regular languages that only produce recursive languages.

Coming back to arbitrary rational transductions, it turns out that three fixed rational transductions, together with the Boolean operations, suffice to construct all arithmetical languages from any non-regular language. Therefore, our third main result (Theorem 5.1) states that there is a fixed rational Kripke frame with three modalities such that assigning any non-regular language to a variable allows the definition of every arithmetical language using multimodal logic.

Related work. Other results of a similar spirit on closure properties of language classes have been known for a long time. For example, Hartmanis and Hopcroft [18] proved that every intersection closed full AFL containing $E = \{a^n b^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ already includes the recursively enumerable languages (see [16] for similar results). Since every Boolean closed full trios is an intersection closed full AFLs, compared to the result of Hartmanis and Hopcroft, we require more closure properties, but in return, we may replace E by an arbitrary non-regular language. See page 8 for more information.

Furthermore, Book [5] has shown that the arithmetical languages constitute the smallest Boolean closed full trio that is closed under homomorphic replication, a generalization of homomorphisms. Hence, our result means that in Book's result one can replace homomorphic replication by containment of a non-regular language.

Seibert [35] has shown that applying projections and Boolean operations to asynchronously recognizable relations (a generalization of rational transductions to arities beyond 2) allows constructing all arithmetical languages and relations over any fixed alphabet. Differently from Seibert, we do not apply Boolean operations to relations, but only to languages. Furthermore, we present a single finite set of rational transductions that allows constructing all arithmetical languages over $\{0, 1\}$ from any non-regular language over $\{0, 1\}$.

This is an extended version of the conference contribution [24] that, besides the proofs missing there also contains additional results on synchronous rational transductions.

2 Preliminaries

For more details on automata and formal languages, the reader can consult [3, 20]. Let Σ be a fixed countable set of abstract symbols, the finite subsets of which are called *alphabets*. Given an alphabet X, the set of words over X is denoted by X^* and the empty word by λ. A *homomorphism* is a mapping $h\colon X^* \to Y^*$ (for alphabets X, Y) such that $h(\lambda) = \lambda$ and $h(uv) = h(u)h(v)$ for all $u, v \in X^*$. Subsets of X^* for alphabets X are called *languages*. For a language L, the smallest alphabet X with $L \subseteq X^*$ is denoted by $\alpha(L)$. The *complement* of L is defined as $\overline{L} = \alpha(L)^* \setminus L$.

For two languages $L, K \subseteq X^*$, we define their *shuffle* as

$$L \sqcup\!\sqcup K = \{u_1 v_1 \cdots u_n v_n \mid \quad u_1, \ldots, u_n, v_1, \ldots, v_n \in X^*, \\ u_1 \cdots u_n \in L, \quad v_1 \cdots v_n \in K\}.$$

Let M be a monoid with neutral element 1. An *automaton over* M is a tuple $A = (Q, M, E, q_0, Q_f)$, in which Q is a finite set of *states*, E is a finite subset of $Q \times M \times Q$ called the set of *edges*, $q_0 \in Q$ is the *initial state*, and $Q_f \subseteq Q$ is the set of *final states*. A *path (from p_0 to p_m)* is a sequence $p_0\, a_1\, p_1\, a_2\, p_2 \cdots a_m\, p_m$ with $(p_i, a_{i+1}, p_{i+1}) \in E$ for all $0 \le i < m$. Its *label* is $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m \in M$. In case $m = 0$ we have the empty path from p_0 to p_0 and its label is the neutral element $1 \in M$.

If $p_0 = q_0$ is the initial state and $p_m \in Q_f$ is some final state, then this path is *accepting*. The set generated by A is then

$$S(A) = \{a \in M \mid a \text{ is the label of some accepting path in } A\}.$$

A set $R \subseteq M$ is called *rational* if there is some automaton A over M with $R = S(A)$. A rational language is also called *regular*.

Given alphabets X and Y, a *rational transduction* is a rational subset of the monoid $X^* \times Y^*$. We allow ourselves to abbreviate "rational transduction" to "transduction". Automata over the monoid $X^* \times Y^*$ are called *transducer over* (X, Y), if $X = Y$, we simply speak of transducer over the alphabet X. Homomorphisms $h\colon X^* \to Y^*$ are the simplest examples of rational transductions (when viewed as relations $\{(h(x), x) \mid x \in X^*\}$).

In the following, let $R, S \subseteq X^* \times Y^*$ and $T \subseteq Y^* \times Z^*$ be rational transductions and let $L \subseteq Z^*$ be a language. Then we write TL for $\{y \in Y^* \mid \exists z \in L\colon (y, z) \in T\}$ for the image of L under T.

Remark 2.1. Consequently, we view the rational transduction $T \subseteq Y^* \times Z^*$ as a mapping from 2^{Z^*} to 2^{Y^*}. Now let A be a transducer generating T. Then edges in A are of the form $(p, (y, z), q)$ where p and q are states, $y \in Y^*$ and $z \in Z^*$. In line with our understanding of T as a mapping from 2^{Z^*} to 2^{Y^*}, the word z is the input and the word y is the output in such an edge.

This also explains why we consider the homomorphism $h\colon X^* \to Y^*$ as the set of pairs $(h(x), x) \in Y^* \times X^*$ for $x \in X^*$ since only then $h(L) = hL$.

Furthermore the *composition* of the rational transductions S and T is defined as

$$ST = \{(x, z) \in X^* \times Z^* \mid \exists y \in Y^*\colon (x, y) \in S,\ (y, z) \in T\}.$$

Note that $(ST)L = S(TL)$. Moreover, the *product* of R and S is given by

$$R \cdot S = \{(u_0v_0, u_1v_1) \in X^* \times Y^* \mid (u_0, u_1) \in R,\ (v_0, v_1) \in S\}.$$

It is well known that the relations $R \cup S, R^{-1}, R \cdot S \subseteq X^* \times Y^*$ and $ST \subseteq X^* \times Z^*$ are rational transductions. If the language L is regular, then also TL is regular. Even more, from transducers for R, S, and T and an automaton for L, one can compute transducers for these relations and an automaton for TL. These properties and many more results about rational transductions can be found in [3].

Remark 2.2. In the literature, one often writes $S \circ T$ for the composition and RS for the product. We deviate from this convention since we will use the the composition of rational transductions far more often than the product.

A *language class* is a class of languages that contains at least one non-empty language. We call a language class *Boolean closed* if it is closed under all Boolean operations (union, intersection, and complementation).

A language class $\mathcal{C}$ is called a *full trio* (or *cone*) if it is closed under (arbitrary) homomorphisms, inverse homomorphisms, and intersection with regular languages. By Nivat's normal form theorem [28], for every rational transduction $R \subseteq X^* \times Y^*$ there exist a regular language L and two homomorphisms g and h such that $R = \{(g(u), h(u)) \mid u \in L\}$. Consequently, for every language $K \subseteq X^*$ we have $RK = g(h^{-1}(K) \cap L)$. It follows that a class $\mathcal{C}$ is a full trio if and only if it is closed under rational transductions, i.e., for every $L \in \mathcal{C}$ and every rational transduction

R, we have $RL \in \mathcal{C}$. By the *full trio generated by* the language L we mean the smallest full trio that contains L. Since the intersection of all full trios containing L is a full trio, this class exists for every L. It is not difficult to describe it explicitly: If L is empty, it is the class of regular languages (since $\{\emptyset\}$ is no language class, it is no full trio either); if L is non-empty, it is the class of all languages RL where R is a rational transduction. A full trio is called a *principal full trio* if it is generated by some language.

For any class of languages $\mathcal{C}$, we write $\mathsf{RE}(\mathcal{C})$ for the class of languages accepted by some Turing machine with an oracle $L \in \mathcal{C}$. We also write RE for $\mathsf{RE}(\{\emptyset\})$ and $\mathsf{RE}(L)$ for $\mathsf{RE}(\{L\})$. Then the *arithmetical hierarchy* (see [34] for more details) is defined as

$$\Sigma_1 = \mathsf{RE}, \qquad \Sigma_{n+1} = \mathsf{RE}(\Sigma_n) \ \text{ for } n \geq 1, \qquad \mathsf{AH} = \bigcup_{n\geq 1} \Sigma_n.$$

Languages in AH are called *arithmetical*. For every $n \geq 1$, there exist sets that are Σ_n-complete with respect to many-one reductions. An example of such a set is the set of all (suitable encodings of) first-order sentences of the form $\theta = \exists\bar{x}_1\forall\bar{x}_2\cdots\exists/\forall\bar{x}_n\colon \varphi(\bar{x}_1,\ldots,\bar{x}_n)$, where $\bar{x}_1,\ldots,\bar{x}_n$ are tuples of variables, φ is a quantifier-free formula such that θ is true in the arithmetical model $(\mathbb{N},+,\times)$.

The *arithmetical hierarchy relative to the language* L is defined as

$$\Sigma_1(L) = \mathsf{RE}(L), \quad \Sigma_{n+1}(L) = \mathsf{RE}(\Sigma_n(L)) \ \text{ for } n \geq 1, \quad \mathsf{AH}(L) = \bigcup_{n\geq 1} \Sigma_n(L).$$

Note that every class $\mathsf{AH}(L)$ is a Boolean closed full trio. Indeed, each $\Sigma_n(L)$ is a full trio: Given $K \in \Sigma_n(L)$ and a rational transduction R, then $RK = \{x \mid \exists y \in K\colon (x,y) \in R\}$ belongs to $\Sigma_n(L)$ as well. Moreover, $\Sigma_n(L)$ is closed under union and intersection. Finally, the complement of each member of $\Sigma_n(L)$ is contained in $\Sigma_{n+1}(L)$.

We will often encode words over an alphabet X by words over $X_2 = \{0,1\}$. If X is an alphabet, then any homomorphism $g\colon X^* \to X_2^*$ with $\{g(a) \mid a \in X\} = \{10^i \mid 1 \leq i \leq |X|\}$ will be called a *standard encoding*. It is an injective homomorphism. Hence, a language $L \subseteq X^*$ is regular if and only if $g(L)$ is regular: Clearly, if L is regular, then $g(L)$ is regular, since regular languages are closed under homomorphic images. On the other hand, if $g(L)$ is regular, then also $g^{-1}(g(L))$ is regular, since regular languages are closed under homomorphic preimages. But this set equals L since g is injective.

For two alphabets X and Y with $Y \subseteq X$, the homomorphism $\pi_Y\colon X^* \to Y^*$ is defined by $\pi_Y(x) = x$ for $x \in Y$ and $\pi_Y(x) = \lambda$ for $x \in X \setminus Y$, i.e., $\pi_Y(u)$ is obtained from u by deleting all letters not belonging to Y.

3 Boolean closed full trios

The first main result of this work is the following.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $X_2 = \{0,1\}$. There are rational transductions R,S,T over X_2^* such that for any non-regular language $L \subseteq X_2^*$, each $K \in \mathsf{AH}(L)$, $K \subseteq X_2^*$, can be obtained from L using R,S,T and Boolean operations.*

Before proving this theorem, we first record a few of its consequences.

Corollary 3.2. *Let X be an alphabet and let $L \subseteq X^*$ be a non-regular language. Then* $\mathsf{AH}(L)$ *is the smallest Boolean closed full trio containing L.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be the smallest Boolean closed full trio containing L. Since, as remarked earlier, $\mathsf{AH}(L)$ is a Boolean closed full trio, we immediately obtain $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathsf{AH}(L)$.

Let $g\colon X^* \to \{0,1\}^*$ be a standard encoding. Note that $g(L)$ and L are images of each other under the rational transductions g and g^{-1}, resp. Hence the smallest Boolean closed full trio $\mathcal{T}_{g(L)}$ containing $g(L)$ equals $\mathcal{T}$. Since L is non-regular, also $g(L)$ is non-regular and we have $\mathsf{AH}(L) = \mathsf{AH}(g(L))$. Hence, also in this case, Theorem 3.1 implies that $\mathsf{AH}(L) = \mathsf{AH}(g(L)) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{g(L)} = \mathcal{T}$ which concludes the proof. ◻

A large number of language classes studied in formal language theory are full semi-AFLs, i.e., union closed full trios [10,17,3,12]. Although the authors are not aware of any particular full semi-AFL for which it is not known whether complementation closure is available, the following fact is interesting because of its generality.

Corollary 3.3. *Other than the class of regular languages, no full semi-AFL $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathsf{RE}$ is closed under complementation.*

Proof. Suppose $\mathcal{C}$ were a complementation closed full semi-AFL (i.e., a Boolean closed full trio) that contains a non-regular language L. According to Cor. 3.2, it would already include $\mathsf{AH}(L) \supseteq \mathsf{AH}$ and thus not be included in RE. ◻

Note that the following corollary is not a special case of Corollary 3.3 as it is not restricted to language classes below RE.

Corollary 3.4. *A principal full trio is closed under complementation if and only if it is the class of regular languages.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a principal full trio and let L be a language generating $\mathcal{T}$. If L is regular, then $\mathcal{T}$ is the class of regular languages and is therefore closed under complementation.

Suppose L is not regular. Since then L is non-empty, $\mathcal{T}$ consists of all languages of the form RL, where R is a rational transduction. Hence, $\mathcal{T}$ is contained in $\mathsf{RE}(L)$ and is closed under union. The latter follows from the fact that the class of rational transductions is closed under union. If $\mathcal{T}$ were closed under complementation, it would be closed under all Boolean operations and thus, by Cor. 3.2, include $\mathsf{AH}(L)$. Since $\mathsf{RE}(L) \subsetneq \mathsf{AH}(L)$, this is a contradiction. ◻

Let us also mention a corollary concerning valence automata. A *valence automaton over the monoid M* is an automaton A over the monoid $X^* \times M$, where X is an alphabet. The *language accepted by* A is defined as $L(A) = \{w \in X^* \mid (w,1) \in S(A)\}$. The class of languages accepted by valence automata over M is denoted by $\mathsf{VA}(M)$. We call a monoid M *finitely generated* if there is an alphabet X and a surjective monoid morphism $\varphi\colon X^* \to M$.

Corollary 3.5. *For finitely generated monoids M, the following are equivalent:*

(i) $\mathsf{VA}(M)$ *is closed under complementation.*
(ii) $\mathsf{VA}(M)$ *is the class of all regular languages.*
(iii) M *has only finitely many right-invertible elements.*

Proof. Let X be some alphabet and $\varphi\colon X^* \to M$ a surjective monoid morphism. We consider the language $L = \varphi^{-1}(1)$. It is easy to verify that $\mathsf{VA}(M)$ is the principal full trio generated by L. Hence Corollary 3.4 yields the equivalence between (i) and (ii). The equivalence between (ii) and (iii) has been shown in [33] (and independently in [37]). □

A classic result in the same spirit as Theorem 3.1 has been obtained by Hartmanis and Hopcroft [18], and it concerns intersection closed full AFLs. A *full AFL* is a full trio that is closed under union and Kleene star. Hartmanis and Hopcroft proved that every intersection closed full AFL that contains $E = \{a^n b^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ already includes the recursively enumerable languages (see [16] for similar results). Many language classes studied in formal language theory are full AFLs, such as the context-free languages, the one-counter languages, the languages of higher-order pushdown automata (see [3] for the first two classes and [8,9] for the last).

A Boolean closed full trio is also closed under the Kleene star (equation (3), page 17, demonstrates how to express the Kleene star using complementation and transductions) and thus constitutes an intersection closed full AFL. Therefore, Theorem 3.1 tells us that if we expand the set of closure properties in the result by Hartmanis and Hopcroft to Boolean closed full trios, we may replace E with an arbitrary non-regular language. Note that we cannot replace E with an arbitrary non-regular language in the case of intersection closed AFLs. Ginsburg and Goldstine [16] have constructed non-regular languages L such that the smallest intersection closed AFL containing L does not contain all of RE. Another counterexample is the class of languages defined by labeled transfer Petri nets with upward-closed target sets: They constitute an intersection closed full AFL [15, Theorem 7] and contain the non-regular language $\{a^n b^m \mid n \geq m\}$ [15]. Moreover, the emptiness problem is decidable for this class.

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 3.1.

3.1 Simplifying the task

Theorem 3.1 claims the existence of only three rational transductions over $\{0,1\}$ that allow, for all non-regular languages $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, constructing all languages $K \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ from $\Sigma_n(L)$. Note that $K \in \Sigma_{n+1}(L)$ if there is $L' \in \Sigma_n(L)$ with $K \in \mathsf{RE}(L')$ (and we can even assume $L' \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$). Hence the central problem is the construction of languages from $\mathsf{RE}(L)$. This construction is much easier to understand with larger alphabets and more than three rational transductions. For these reasons, our proof involves the following weaker version of Theorem 3.1:

Theorem 3.6. *Let* $X_2 = \{0,1\}$*. There is a finite set* F *of rational transductions over some alphabet* Z *such that for any languages* $K, L \subseteq X_2^*$ *with* $K \in \mathsf{RE}(L)$ *and* L *non-regular, the language* K *can be constructed from the language* L *using the rational transductions from* F *and Boolean operations.*

We first show how to derive the main result, Theorem 3.1, from this weaker version. This proof splits into two lemmas, one dealing with the number of rational transductions and the other with the alphabets.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $X_2 = \{0, 1\}$. For each finite set F of rational transductions over X_2, there are rational transductions R, S, T over X_2 such that every composition of transductions from F can be written in the form $T^n S^m R$ with $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. For $x \in X_2$, let A_x be the transduction that appends x to each input word, hence $A_x = \{(wx, w) \mid w \in X_2^*\}$. Furthermore, let $F = \{U_0, \dots, U_{k-1}\}$, $b = k + 1$, and let U_i' be the rational transduction

$$U_i' = \{(u10^m, v10^{bm+i}) \mid (u, v) \in U_i, m \in \mathbb{N}\}, \quad U_k' = \{(w, w10^k) \mid w \in X_2^*\}$$

for each $0 \le i < k$. We shall prove that $R = A_1$, $S = A_0$, and $T = \bigcup_{0 \le i \le k} U_i'$ have the desired property. Let $U_{i_n} \cdots U_{i_0}$ be a composition of elements of F and let $i_{n+1} = k$. We claim that

$$U_{i_n} \cdots U_{i_0} = T^{n+2} S^m R \quad \text{for } m = \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} i_j b^j.$$

The idea is that the exponent m encodes the sequence of indices $i_{n+1}, i_n, \dots, i_0$ in base b. Applying $S^m R$ appends 10^m to each input word. Then, each application of T to a word $w10^\ell$ chooses some U_j', but this choice will only lead to a valid computation of the transducer if ℓ is congruent to j modulo b. Hence, applying T^{n+1} to $w10^m$ has the same effect as applying $U_{i_n}' \cdots U_{i_0}'$. Since the most significant digit in the b-ary representation of m is $i_{n+1} = k$, applying T once more means applying U_k' and hence removing the 10^k suffix of the input word. In the end, we applied $U_{i_n} \cdots U_{i_0}$. □

Lemma 3.8. *Let $X_2 = \{0, 1\}$, X an arbitrary alphabet and let F be a finite set of rational transductions over X. There exists a finite set F' of rational transductions over X_2 such that the following holds for all languages $K, L \subseteq X_2^*$: If K can be constructed from L using transductions from F and Boolean operations, then it can be constructed from L using transductions from F' and Boolean operations.*

Proof. Let $g \colon X^* \to X_2^*$ be some standard encoding. In F', we collect the following rational transductions:

- gRg^{-1} for $R \in F$,
- $R_Y = \{(g(w), g(w)) \mid w \in Y^*\}$ for $Y \subseteq X$,
- $R_g = \{(0, g(0)), (1, g(1))\}^*$ and R_g^{-1}.

We clearly have $g(L \cap K) = g(L) \cap g(K)$ and $g(L \cup K) = g(L) \cup g(K)$ for $K, L \subseteq X^*$. Since g is injective, the mapping $g^{-1}g$ is the identity on X^*. Hence also $g(RL) = gRg^{-1}(g(L))$ for any transduction R over X and any language $L \subseteq X^*$. Since g is injective, we also get

$$g(\overline{L}) = g(\alpha(L)^* \setminus L) = h(\alpha(L))^* \setminus g(L) = g(\alpha(L))^* \cap \overline{g(L)} = R_{\alpha(L)}(\overline{g(L)})$$

for $L \subseteq X^*$.

Let $K, L \subseteq X_2^*$ and suppose that K can be constructed from L using transductions from F and Boolean operations. Then, by induction, $g(K)$ can be constructed from $g(L)$ using transductions from F' and Boolean operations. Since $K = R_g^{-1}(g(K))$ and $g(L) = R_g(L)$, we can therefore construct K from L using transductions from F' and Boolean operations. □

Proof of Theorem 3.1 assuming Theorem 3.6. Let X_2, F and Z be as in Theorem 3.6. By Lemma 3.8, we find a finite set F' of rational transductions over X_2 such that any language $K \subseteq X_2^*$ with $K \in \mathsf{RE}(L)$ can be constructed from any non-regular language $L \subseteq X_2^*$ using transductions from F' and Boolean operations. Applying Lemma 3.7 to this set gives three rational transductions R, S, and T over X_2 that, for any non-regular language $L \subseteq X_2^*$ allow generating (from L) all languages $K \subseteq X_2^*$ from $\mathsf{RE}(L) = \Sigma_1(L)$ using also Boolean operations. By induction, this allows constructing all languages $K \subseteq X_2^*$ in $\mathsf{AH}(L)$ from L. Hence, Theorem 3.1 follows indeed from Theorem 3.6. □

Given this proof, it remains to demonstrate the correctness of Theorem 3.6. To this aim, we will proceed in three steps:

1. As a kind of warm-up (and for later use), we show how to generate all regular languages from X^* with a fixed finite set of rational transductions (without using any Boolean operations, Lemma 3.9).
2. The central part of the proof is the second step: Let $H \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be recursively enumerable and $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be non-regular. Then H can be accepted by some 2-counter automaton. We encode the computations of this 2-counter automaton by certain words. The main idea is that counter values are not encoded in any particular number system, but by the infinitely many equivalence classes of the Myhill-Nerode-equivalence of the non-regular language L. As a result, any recursively enumerable language H can be constructed from any non-regular language L (Lemma 3.16).
3. In the third and final step, let $K \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be recursively enumerable in $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ (with L non-regular), i.e., $K \in \mathsf{RE}(L)$. Then there is an oracle Turing machine accepting K with oracle L. The set of accepting computations of this oracle Turing machine (when ignoring the correctness of the oracle answers) is computable. Consequently, the sequence of oracle answers in accepting computations is recursively enumerable and therefore in RE. Hence it can be constructed from L (by the second step of our proof) and, again using L, we can also verify that all the oracle answers are correct (this is the sketch of the final proof of Theorem 3.6 from page 17).

3.2 Constructing regular languages

In this subsection, we show that using a fixed set of rational transductions, one can obtain every regular language from X^*.

Lemma 3.9. *Let X be an alphabet and $Y = X \uplus \{\#, \$\}$. There is a finite set F of rational transductions over Y such that for any languages $K, L \subseteq X^*$ with K regular and $L \neq \emptyset$, the language K can be constructed from the language L using the rational transductions from F.*

Proof. We may assume that K is accepted by an automaton

$$A = (Q, X^*, E, 1, Q_f),$$

where $Q = \{1, \ldots, k\}$, $Q_f \subseteq Q$, and $E \subseteq Q \times X \times Q$.

Our goal is to produce the language T_A of all encodings of accepting runs of A, i.e., of all words $\$^{i_0}x_1\$^{i_1} \cdots x_n\$^{i_n}$, such that $i_0 = 1$, $i_n \in Q_f$, $x_j \in X$ and $(i_j, x_{j+1}, i_{j+1}) \in E$ for $0 \le j < n$. Then, clearly, the rational transduction P that outputs only the x_j (i.e., deletes all occurrences of \$) will satisfy $PT_A = K$. In the following, the additional symbol # is called a *marker*.

First we use the initial transduction

$$I = \$(X\$^+)^* \times X^*$$

to produce the set $\$(X\$^+)^* = IL$ from $L \neq \emptyset$. In the following, a word

$$\$^{i_0}x_1\$^{i_1} \cdots x_n\$^{i_n}$$

is called an *encoding*. Its factors $\$^{i_j}$ are called *state blocks* and its factors $\$^{i_j}x\$^{i_{j+1}}$ are called *transition blocks*.

The transduction I already guarantees that the leftmost state block corresponds to the initial state. We now wish to remove all words that contain a state block of length greater than k. In order to do this, we use the transduction S, which inserts the marker # in the beginning of every state block. Furthermore, we have the transduction M, which moves each occurrence of the marker one position to the right (i.e. outputs \$# on input #\$) if its right neighbor is a \$, and drops the occurrence otherwise. We also have the transduction R, which rejects all inputs that contain the marker #. All other words are unchanged by R. Then applying $RM^{k+1}S$ yields the set of encodings with state blocks of length at most k.

In the next step, we wish to remove from the language all encodings whose rightmost state block does not correspond to any accepting state from Q_f. To this end, we use the transduction S' that inserts a marker in the beginning of the last state block. The transduction R' rejects all words that end with # and removes all occurrences of # from any other word. Then $R'M^iS'$ yields the set of encodings with rightmost state block not of length i. Hence, applying $R'M^iS$ for each $i \in Q \setminus Q_f$ in succession yields the set of encodings whose rightmost state block represents an accepting state.

In the final step, we wish to remove from the language all encodings that contain a transition block $\$^\ell x\$^m$ with $x \in X$, $0 \le \ell, m \le k$, and $(\ell, x, m) \notin E$. Again, we use S to introduce # at the beginning of each state block. Then, we use M^ℓ to move every # by ℓ positions to the right. Next, we apply M_x, which replaces $\#x$ by $x\#$. Occurrences of # that are not followed by x are removed by M_x. Then we apply M^m. At the end, we use R'', which rejects all words that have a factor # or that end with #, and removes all # that are followed by \$. In total, applying $R''M^mM_xM^\ell S$ clearly yields the set of encodings that do not contain the transition block $\$^\ell x\$^m$. Therefore, we apply this sequence of transductions for each triple (ℓ, x, m) with $0 \le \ell, m \le k$, $x \in X$, and $(\ell, x, m) \notin E$. This clearly produces the language T_A and hence $K = PT_A$ is obtained. Since we only used transductions the transductions in $F = \{I, S, S', M, R, R', R''\} \cup \{M_x \mid x \in X\}$, the lemma is proved. □

Lemmas 3.7, 3.8, and 3.9 together immediately imply the following byproduct, which might be of independent interest.

Corollary 3.10. *Let $X_2 = \{0,1\}$. There are rational transductions S, T in $X_2^* \times X_2^*$ and a regular language $L \subseteq X_2^*$ such that every regular language over X_2 can be written as $T^n S^m L$ for some $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.9, there is a finite set of rational transductions over $X_2 \cup \{\$, \#\}$ that allows constructing any regular language over X_2 from X_2^*. By Lemma 3.8, there is a finite set of rational transductions over X_2 that allows constructing any regular language over X_2 from X_2^*. Hence, by Lemma 3.7, there are three rational transductions R, S, T such that any regular language $K \subseteq X_2^*$ equals $T^n S^m R X_2^*$ for some $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, the corollary holds with $L = RX_2^*$. □

3.3 Constructing the counter language C

This subsection is the technical heart of the proof of Theorem 3.6. Here, we show that from an arbitrary non-regular language and using a fixed finite set of rational transductions and Boolean operations, one can construct the language C of valid sequences of counter operations.

We define the alphabet $\Delta = \{+, -, z\}$, whose elements will represent the operations *increment*, *decrement*, and *zero test*, respectively.

Definition 3.11. Let $C \subseteq \Delta^*$ be the set of words $\delta_1 \cdots \delta_m$, $\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_m \in \Delta$ for which there are numbers $x_0, \ldots, x_m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x_0 = 0$ and for $1 \le i \le m$:

1. if $\delta_i = +$, then $x_i = x_{i-1} + 1$,
2. if $\delta_i = -$, then $x_i = x_{i-1} - 1$, and
3. if $\delta_i = z$, then $x_i = x_{i-1} = 0$.

The main difficulty in proving Theorem 3.6 is to construct C from a language L, where the only information we have about L is that it is not regular. A central role in this construction is played by the Myhill-Nerode equivalence (and the non-regularity of L is used since only then, we have infinitely many equivalence classes): Let X be an alphabet and $L \subseteq X^*$. For words $u, v \in X^*$, we write $u \equiv_L v$ if for each $w \in X^*$, we have

$$uw \in L \quad \text{if and only if} \quad vw \in L.$$

The equivalence relation $\equiv_L$ is called the *Myhill-Nerode equivalence.* The well-known Myhill-Nerode Theorem (see e.g. [20]) states that L is regular if and only if $\equiv_L$ has a finite index. Using the Myhill-Nerode equivalence, we define another language from C, which can be thought of as making the counter values x_i explicit and encoding them as Myhill-Nerode classes.

Definition 3.12. Consider the alphabets $X_2 = \{0,1\}$ and $\Delta = \{+, -, z\}$, some symbol $\# \notin X_2 \cup \Delta$ and a language $L \subseteq X_2^*$. Let $\hat{C}_L \subseteq (\Delta \cup X_2 \cup \{\#\})^*$ be the set of all words

$$v_0 \delta_1 v_1 \cdots \delta_m v_m \# u_0 \cdots \# u_n \tag{1}$$

with $m, n \ge 0$, $\delta_i \in \Delta$, $v_i, u_j \in X_2^*$, such that $u_k \not\equiv_L u_\ell$ for $k \ne \ell$, $v_0 \equiv_L u_0$, and for each $1 \le i \le m$, we have

1. if $\delta_i = +$ and $v_{i-1} \equiv_L u_j$, then $v_i \equiv_L u_{j+1}$,
2. if $\delta_i = -$ and $v_{i-1} \equiv_L u_j$, then $v_i \equiv_L u_{j-1}$, and
3. if $\delta_i = z$, then $v_{i-1} \equiv_L v_i \equiv_L u_0$.

The idea behind this definition is that counter values are represented by Myhill-Nerode classes (with respect to L), which are denoted by the words u_i and v_j in (1). This means, words that are Myhill-Nerode equivalent represent the same counter value. The words $v_0, \ldots, v_m$ describe the counter values as they are attained over time (the class of v_i represents the value at time $i \in \{0, \ldots, m\}$), and the words $u_0, \ldots, u_n$ describe the counter values sorted by their magnitude (the class u_j represents the value $j \in \{0, \ldots, n\}$). Therefore, to distinguish different counter values, we require that $u_k \not\equiv_L u_\ell$ for $k \neq \ell$. The word v_{i-1} (resp., v_i) in (1) represents the counter value before (resp., after) the counter operation δ_i. For instance, if $\delta_i = +$, then the counter value represented by v_i should be one more than the counter value represented by v_{i-1}. This is expressed by requiring that for some j, $v_{i-1} \equiv_L u_j$ and $v_i \equiv_L u_{j+1}$.

Note that since in $\hat{C}_L$, the counter values are represented by Myhill-Nerode classes, $\hat{C}_L$ can mimic counter operations up to the number of these classes: Encoding k distinct counter values requires k Myhill-Nerode classes. This means, if L is non-regular, projecting to the counter instruction symbols yields precisely C. If L is regular, this is not true: In that case, the projection only contains instruction sequences where the counter value stays below the index of $\equiv_L$.

Lemma 3.13. *Let $X_2 = \{0, 1\}$. If the language $L \subseteq X_2^*$ is not regular, then we have $\pi_\Delta(\hat{C}_L) = C$.*

Proof. In order to prove the inclusion "$\supseteq$", let $\delta_1 \ldots \delta_m \in C$. Then there are numbers $x_0, \ldots, x_m \in \mathbb{N}$ as in Definition 3.11. There is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\{x_0, \ldots, x_m\}$ is included in $\{0, \ldots, n\}$. Since L is not regular, we can find words $u_0, \ldots, u_n \in X_2^*$ such that $u_k \not\equiv_L u_\ell$ for $k \neq \ell$. Now for each $0 \leq i \leq m$, let $v_i = u_{x_i}$. Then it can be checked straightforwardly that $v_0\delta_1 v_1 \cdots \delta_m v_m \# u_0 \cdots \# u_n \in \hat{C}_L$ and hence $\delta_1 \cdots \delta_m \in \pi_\Delta(\hat{C}_L)$.

For the inclusion "$\subseteq$", suppose $\delta_1 \cdots \delta_m \in \pi_\Delta(\hat{C}_L)$. Then there are words $v_0, \ldots, v_m, u_0, \ldots, u_n \in X_2^*$ with

$$v_0\delta_1 v_1 \cdots \delta_m v_m \# u_0 \cdots \# u_n \in \hat{C}_L.$$

Using the fact that the u_k are pairwise incongruent w.r.t. $\equiv_L$ and by induction on i, one can easily verify that for each $0 \leq i \leq m$, there is a unique $x_i \in \{0, \ldots, n\}$ such that $v_i \equiv_L u_{x_i}$. By the definition of $\hat{C}_L$, this choice of $x_0, \ldots, x_n$ satisfies the conditions 1–3 of Definition 3.11. ◻

The following lemma is the central ingredient in our proof. We show that from each language L, one can construct $\hat{C}_L$ using Boolean operations and a fixed finite set of rational transductions. Then, when L is non-regular, Lemma 3.13 allows us to obtain C.

Lemma 3.14. *Let $X_2 = \{0, 1\}$ and $Y = X_2 \cup \Delta \cup \{\#\}$. There is a finite set F of rational transductions such that for any (possibly regular) language $L \subseteq X_2^*$, the language $\hat{C}_L \subseteq Y^*$ can be obtained from L using transductions in F and Boolean operations.*

Proof. We construct $\hat{C}_L$ from L using a sequence of Boolean operations and transductions $T_1, \ldots, T_{19}$ over Y for which it will be clear that they do not depend on L. Then Lemma 3.8 ensures that these transductions over Y can be replaced by transductions over X_2.

There are clearly rational transductions T_1 and T_2 with

$$W_1 = \{u\#v\#w \mid u, v, w \in X_2^*,\ uw \in L\} = T_1L,$$
$$W_2 = \{u\#v\#w \mid u, v, w \in X_2^*,\ vw \in L\} = T_2L,$$

which means we can construct W_1 and W_2. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} W' &= \{u\#v\#w \mid u, v, w \in X_2^*, (uw \in L, vw \notin L) \text{ or } (uw \notin L, vw \in L)\} \\ &= (W_1 \cap \overline{W_2}) \cup (\overline{W_1} \cap W_2) \end{aligned}$$

can also be constructed. We can clearly find a rational transduction T_3 with

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \{u\#v \mid u, v \in X_2^*, u \not\equiv_L v\} \\ &= \{u\#v \mid u\#v\#w \in W' \text{ for some } w \in X_2^*\} \\ &= T_3W'. \end{aligned}$$

This means $P = \{u\#v \mid u \equiv_L v\} = X_2^*\#X_2^* \setminus W = X_2^*\#X_2^* \cap \overline{W} = T_4\overline{W}$, for some transduction T_4, can be constructed. With suitable rational transductions T_5, T_6, we have

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \{u_0\#u_1 \cdots \#u_n \mid u_i \not\equiv_L u_j \text{ for all } i \neq j\} \\ &= (X_2^*\#)^*X_2^* \setminus \{ru\#svt \mid r, s \in (X_2^*\#)^*, t \in (\#X_2^*)^*, u\#v \in P\} \\ &= T_6\overline{T_5P}, \end{aligned}$$

meaning that S can be constructed as well. Let M (*matching*) be the set of all words $v_1\delta v_2\#u_1\#u_2$ where $v_1, v_2, u_1, u_2 \in X_2^*$ with

- if $\delta = +$, then $v_1 \equiv_L u_1$ and $v_2 \equiv_L u_2$,
- if $\delta = -$, then $v_1 \equiv_L u_2$ and $v_2 \equiv_L u_1$, and
- if $\delta = z$, then $v_1 \equiv_L v_2 \equiv_L u_1$.

Since

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \{v_1{+}v_2\#u_1\#u_2 \mid v_1\#u_1 \in P,\ v_2\#u_2 \in P\} \\ &\quad \cup \{v_1{-}v_2\#u_1\#u_2 \mid v_1\#u_2 \in P,\ v_2\#u_1 \in P\} \\ &\quad \cup \{v_1zv_2\#u_1\#u_2 \mid v_1\#v_2 \in P,\ v_1\#u_1 \in P,\ u_2 \in X_2^*\} \\ &= (T_7P \cap T_8P) \cup (T_9P \cap T_{10}P) \cup (T_{11}P \cap T_{12}P) \end{aligned}$$

for suitable rational transductions $T_7, \ldots, T_{12}$, we can also construct M.

Let E (*error*) be the set of words $v_1\delta v_2\#u_0 \cdots \#u_n$ such that for every $1 \leq j \leq n$, we have $v_1\delta v_2\#u_{j-1}\#u_j \notin M$ or we have $\delta = z$ and $v_1 \not\equiv_L u_0$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} E' &= \{v_1\delta v_2r\#u_1\#u_2s \mid v_1\delta v_2\#u_1\#u_2 \in M, r, s \in (\#X_2^*)^*\} \\ &= T_{13}M \end{aligned}$$

for some rational transduction T_{13}, we can construct E'. Furthermore, since

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \left[(X_2^*\Delta X_2^*\#X_2^*(\#X_2^*)^* \setminus E'\right] \\ &\quad \cup \{v_1 z v_2\#u_0 r \mid v_1 \not\equiv_L u_0,\ r \in (\#X_2^*)^*, v_2 \in X_2^*\} \\ &= T_{14}\overline{P} \cup T_{15}\overline{E'}, \end{aligned}$$

for some rational transductions T_{14}, T_{15}, we can construct E.

Let N (*no error*) be the set of words $v_0\delta_1 v_1 \cdots \delta_m v_m\#u_0 \cdots \#u_n$ such that for every $1 \le i \le m$, there is a $1 \le j \le n$ with $v_{i-1}\delta_i v_i\#u_{j-1}\#u_j \in M$ and if $\delta_i = z$, then $v_{i-1} \equiv_L u_0$. Since

$$N' = \{w \in (X_2^*\Delta)^* v_1\delta v_2(\Delta X_2^*)^*\#u_0 \cdots \#u_n \mid v_1\delta v_2\#u_0 \cdots \#u_n \in E\} = T_{16}E$$

and

$$N = (X_2^*\Delta)^+ X_2^*\#X_2^*(\#X_2^*)^* \setminus N' = T_{17}\overline{N'}$$

for some rational transductions T_{16}, T_{17}, we can construct N.

Finally, we define I (*initial condition*) to be the language of those

$$v_0\delta_1 v_1 \cdots \delta_m v_m\#u_0 \cdots \#u_n \in N$$

with $v_0 \equiv_L u_0$. Since

$$I = N \cap \{v_0(\Delta X_2^*)^*\#u_0(\#X_2^*)^* \mid v_0\#u_0 \in P\} = N \cap T_{18}P,$$

for some rational transduction T_{18}, we can construct I.

Now we have $\hat{C}_L = I \cap (X_2^*\Delta)^* X_2^*\#S = I \cap T_{19}S$ for some rational transduction T_{19}, meaning we can construct $\hat{C}_L$. This proves our claim and hence the lemma. □

Lemma 3.15. *Let $X_2 = \{0,1\}$. There is a finite set F of rational transductions such that for any non-regular language $L \subseteq X_2^*$, the language C can be obtained from L using transductions in F and Boolean operations.*

Proof. Let $L \subseteq X_2^*$ be non-regular. By Lemma 3.13, we have $C = \pi_\Delta(\hat{C}_L)$. Thus, if we add π_Δ to the set of transductions from Lemma 3.14, we obtain a finite set that allows constructing C from L. □

3.4 Constructing all recursively enumerable languages

This subsection is the last technical step in proving Theorem 3.6. Using the counter language constructed in Section 3.3, we construct all recursively enumerable languages. To this aim, we use two-counter automata. Recall that Δ is the alphabet $\{+,-,z\}$. A *two-counter automaton* is a tuple

$$A = (Q, X, E, q_0, Q_f),$$

where Q is a finite set of *states*, X is its *input alphabet*, $E \subseteq Q \times X^* \times \Delta \times \Delta \times Q$ is a finite set of *edges*, $q_0 \in Q$ is its *initial state*, and $Q_f \subseteq Q$ is its set of *final states*. A *configuration* is an element of $Q \times X^* \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. For configurations (q, u, n_0, n_1) and (q', u', n_0', n_1'), we write $(q, u, n_0, n_1) \vdash_A (q', u', n_0', n_1')$ if there is an edge $(q, v, \delta_0, \delta_1, q') \in E$ such that $u' = uv$ and for each $i \in \{0,1\}$, we have

1. $\delta_i = +$ and $n_i' = n_i + 1$,
2. $\delta_i = -$ and $n_i' = n_i - 1$, or
3. $\delta_i = z$ and $n_i' = n_i = 0$.

The language *accepted* by A is then

$$L(A) = \{w \in X^* \mid \exists f \in Q_f, n_0, n_1 \in \mathbb{N}\colon (q_0, \lambda, 0, 0) \vdash_A^* (f, w, n_0, n_1)\}.$$

The definition here forces the automaton to operate on both counters in each step, whereas in the usual definition, these automata can also use only one counter at a time. This is not a serious restriction: A two-counter automaton that accesses only one counter at a time can be simulated as follows. Instead of incrementing counter i, we first increment both counters and then decrement counter $1-i$ and increment counter i again. If we proceed analogously for decrement (decrement i and increment $1-i$, then decrement i and decrement $1-i$) and zero test (zero test on i and increment on $1-i$, then zero test on i and decrement on $1-i$), we represent the counter values (n_0, n_1) of the old automaton by the values $(2n_0, 2n_1)$ and thus accept the same language.

Lemma 3.16. *Let $X_2 = \{0,1\}$ and $X = X_2 \cup \Delta \cup \{\#, \$\}$. There is a finite set F of rational transductions over X such that for any non-regular language $L \subseteq X_2^*$, every language $K \subseteq X_2^*$ with $K \in \mathsf{RE}$ can be obtained from L using transductions in F and Boolean operations.*

Proof. Let F_1 be the set of rational transductions provided by Lemma 3.9 when the alphabet X is used. Furthermore, let F_2 be the set of rational transductions provided by Lemma 3.15.

Suppose $K \subseteq X_2^*$ is recursively enumerable. There is a two-counter automaton $A = (Q, X_2, E, 1, \{2\})$ that accepts K and satisfies $Q = \{1, \ldots, k\}$. Let R be the regular language of all words

$$\$^{m_0} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \# w_i \# \delta_i^{(0)} \delta_i^{(1)} \$^{m_i}$$

with $(m_{i-1}, w_i, \delta_i^{(0)}, \delta_i^{(1)}, m_i) \in E$ for every $1 \le i \le n$, $m_0 = 1$, and $m_n = 2$. By the choice of F_1, we can obtain R from L using only transductions in F_1.

Recall the definition of the language C from Definition 3.11. Clearly, there are rational transductions T_1 and T_2 such that

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \left\{ \$^{m_0} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \# w_i \# \delta_i^{(0)} \delta_i^{(1)} \$^{m_i} \in R \;\middle|\; \delta_1^{(j)} \cdots \delta_n^{(j)} \in C \text{ for } j \in \{0,1\} \right\} \\ &= R \cap T_1 C \cap T_2 C. \end{aligned}$$

By the choice of F_2, we can obtain U from L using only Boolean operations and transductions in $F_1 \cup F_2 \cup \{T_1, T_2\}$. Finally, applying to U the transduction π_{X_2} that outputs all occurrences of letters from X_2 clearly yields K. Setting $F = F_1 \cup F_2 \cup \{T_1, T_2, \pi_{X_2}\}$ therefore proves the lemma. □

3.5 Proof of Theorem 3.6

Let F' be the set of transductions provided by Lemma 3.16 and let $K, L \subseteq X_2^*$ with $K \in \mathsf{RE}(L)$ and L non-regular. This means that there is an oracle Turing machine A such that K is accepted by A^L. We turn the oracle Turing machine A^L into an ordinary Turing machine A' as follows. The Turing machine A' simulates A^L, except for oracle queries: Whenever A^L uses the oracle for a word, A' just guesses an answer nondeterministically. Moreover, A' has two additional tapes where it records all oracle queries for which it guessed "yes" and "no", respectively. After simulating A^L, the Turing machine A' outputs

$$u_1\#_1 \cdots u_n\#_1 v_1\#_2 \cdots v_m\#_2 w, \tag{2}$$

where $w \in X_2^*$ is the input read by the computation, $u_1, \ldots, u_n \in X_2^*$ are the queries where A' guessed "yes", and $v_1, \ldots, v_m \in X_2^*$ are the queries where A' guessed "no". Let $K' \subseteq Y^*$ with $Y = X_2 \cup \{\#_1, \#_2\}$ be the set of words (2) output by A'. Then, by construction, K' is a recursively enumerable language. We have

$$\begin{aligned} K = \{w \in X_2^* \mid & \exists u_1, \ldots, u_n \in L,\ v_1, \ldots, v_m \in X_2^* \setminus L\colon \\ & u_1\#_1 \cdots u_n\#_1 v_1\#_2 v_1\#_2 \cdots v_m\#_2 w \in K'\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $g\colon Y^* \to X_2^*$ be a standard encoding. Then also $g(K')$ is recursively enumerable. By Lemma 3.16, $g(K')$ can be obtained from L by transductions in F' and Boolean operations. Hence, we can obtain $K' = g^{-1}(g(K'))$ from L.

Furthermore, since

$$\begin{aligned} (L\#_1)^* &= \overline{(X_2^*\#_1)^*\overline{L}\#_1(X_2^*\#_1)} \cap (X_2^*\#_1)^* = T_2\left(\overline{T_1\overline{L}}\right), \\ (\overline{L}\#_2)^* &= \overline{(X_2^*\#_2)^* L\#_2(X_2^*\#_2)} \cap (X_2^*\#_2)^* = T_4\left(\overline{T_3 L}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

for some rational transductions T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, we can construct $(L\#_1)^*$ and $(\overline{L}\#_2)^*$ from K. Moreover, since

$$\begin{aligned} K'' &:= \{u_1\#_1 \cdots u_n\#_1 v_1\#_2 \cdots v_m\#_2 w \in K' \mid u_1, \ldots, u_n \in L,\quad v_1, \ldots, v_m \in \overline{L}\} \\ &= K' \ \cap\ (L\#_1)^*(X_2^*\#_2)^* X_2^* \ \cap\ (X_2^*\#_1)^*(\overline{L}\#_2)^* X_2^* \\ &= K' \ \cap\ T_5(L\#_1)^* \ \cap\ T_6(\overline{L}\#_2)^* \end{aligned}$$

for suitable rational transductions T_5, T_6, we can construct K'' from L. Finally, we apply a transduction T_7 that, for an input from Y^*, outputs the longest suffix in X_2^*. This yields K from L. Since, apart from the transductions in F', we only used g^{-1} and $T_1, \ldots, T_7$, Theorem 3.6 follows. □

4 Synchronous rational transductions

Let $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be any non-regular language. Then, by Theorem 3.1, we can construct from L any arithmetical language $K \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ using rational transductions and Boolean operations. The proof makes crucial use of *asynchronous* rational transductions, i.e., transductions accepted by automata whose edges are labeled by pairs of words *of possibly different length*. In this section, we study the question of whether this is avoidable. We give two answers to this question:

1. If L is non-regular and has a neutral word (see Definition 4.4 below), then we can construct a non-recursively-enumerable language from L using synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations. Moreover, if L is also recursive, then we can construct for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ a language that is hard for Σ_n.
2. There is a non-regular language L such that only recursive languages can be constructed from L using synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations.

We start with the definition of synchronous rational transductions from [14, Def. 4.1].

Definition 4.1. Let X be an alphabet. A transducer $A = (Q, X^* \times X^*, E, q_0, Q_f)$ over the alphabet X is *synchronous* if $(p, (u, v), q) \in E$ implies $|u| = |v| = 1$. A relation $R \subseteq X^* \times X^*$ is a *synchronous rational transduction* if it is a finite union of relations of the form

$$S(A) \cdot (L \times \{\lambda\}) \text{ or } S(A) \cdot (\{\lambda\} \times L)$$

where A is a synchronous transducer over X and $L \subseteq X^*$ is a regular language.

Example 4.2. *If R is a synchronous rational transduction and K and L are regular languages (all over the alphabet X), then also $R \cdot (K \times L)$ is a synchronous rational transduction:*

Since for languages K_1, K_2, L_1, L_2, the relation $(K_1 \times L_1) \cdot (K_2 \times L_2)$ equals $(K_1K_2) \times (L_1L_2)$, we may assume that $R = S(A)$ for some synchronous transducer A. For $x \in X^*$, let $x^{-1}K = \{y \mid xy \in K\}$. Then $S(A) \cdot (K \times L)$ is the union of all relations of the form

- $\underbrace{S(A) \cdot \{(x', y) \mid |x'| = |y|, x'^{-1}K = x^{-1}K, y \in L\}}_{=K_x} \cdot (x^{-1}K \times \{\lambda\})$ *for* $x \in X^*$ *and*
- $\underbrace{S(A) \cdot \{(x, y') \mid |x| = |y'|, y'^{-1}L = y^{-1}L, x \in K\}}_{=L_y} \cdot (\{\lambda\} \times y^{-1}L)$ *for* $y \in X^*$.

Since K and L are regular, we have the following:

1. *There are only finitely many sets $x^{-1}K$ and $y^{-1}L$, i.e., the union above is finite.*
2. *For any $x \in X^*$, the set of words x' with $x'^{-1}K = x^{-1}K$ is regular (and similarly for L). Hence the relations K_x and L_y can be accepted by synchronous transducers.*

It will be convenient to have a shorthand for “can be constructed from L using synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations”:

Definition 4.3. For a language L, let $\mathcal{STB}_L$ denote the class of all languages (over arbitrary alphabets) that can be constructed from L by synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations.

4.1 Languages that generate undecidable languages

In this section, we identify languages L such that $\mathcal{STB}_L$ contains complicated languages.

Definition 4.4. Let $L \subseteq X^*$. A *neutral word for L* is a word $v \in X^+$ such that $uvw \in L$ if and only if $uw \in L$ for any $u, w \in X^*$.

An example of non-regular languages with a neutral word is the language $\{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid |w|_0 = |w|_1\}$ with the neutral word 01 or, more generally, every identity language of a finitely generated group. Another example is the one-sided Dyck language, which consists of all $w \in \{a,b\}^*$ such that $|w|_a = |w|_b$ and for every prefix p of w, we have $|p|_a \geq |p|_b$. Here, the neutral word is ab. Note that a non-regular language with a neutral word necessarily contains at least two letters.

The following main result of this section is similar to Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 4.5. *Let $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be a non-regular language with a neutral word. Using synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations, one can construct a non-recursively-enumerable language from L. If, in addition, L is recursive, one can construct for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a Σ_n-hard language from L.*

Remark 4.6. There are a few differences between this theorem and Theorem 3.1:

- We allow only synchronous rational transductions.
- We construct only some arithmetical languages, but these languages are arbitrarily high in the arithmetical hierarchy.
- We do not show that a fixed finite set of synchronous rational transductions suffices. In our proof, the used synchronous rational transductions will depend on the language L and the level n we want to reach.

The rest of Section 4.1 prepares the proof of Theorem 4.5. This proof can be found on page 26.

4.1.1 Languages with neutral words and synchronous rational transductions

The aim of this section is to rescue as much as possible from the proof of Theorem 3.1, namely Lemma 3.14. To this aim, we observe that its proof only uses a certain type of transducers, which we call end-erasing. A transducer $A = (Q, X^* \times X^*, E, q_0, Q_f)$ over an arbitrary alphabet X is called *end-erasing* if $E \subseteq Q \times (X \cup \{\lambda\}) \times (X \cup \{\lambda\}) \times Q$ and if $(p, (\lambda, x), q), (q, (y, z), r) \in E$ implies $y = \lambda$. In other words, if the transducer outputs nothing on the first tape in one step, it will never output anything again on the first tape. In particular, every computation consists of two parts: The first part uses only edges with labels $X \times (X \cup \{\lambda\})$ and the second part uses only those with labels in $\{\lambda\} \times (X \cup \{\lambda\})$. Transductions generated by an end-erasing transducer are also called *end-erasing*. The following lemma will allow us to replace the transductions used in the proof of Lemma 3.14 by synchronous rational transductions.

Lemma 4.7. *Let X be any alphabet and $L \subseteq X^*$ be a language with a neutral word and T be an end-erasing rational transduction. Then there is a synchronous rational transduction S such that $SL = TL$.*

Proof. We call a transducer *non-erasing* if the label of each of its edges belongs to $X \times (X \cup \{\lambda\})$. A transduction is *non-erasing* if it is generated by a non-erasing transducer. Then, a transduction is end-erasing if and only if it can be written as a finite union of transductions $R \cdot (\{\lambda\} \times L)$, where R is a non-erasing transduction and L is a regular language. Using Example 4.2, it suffices to prove the lemma in the case that T is non-erasing.

Let A be a non-erasing transducer for T and let $w \in X^+$ be a neutral word for L. We transform A into a transducer A' as follows. At each state of A, we attach a cycle that reads the pair (λ, w). Then $S(A) \subseteq S(A')$ implies $S(A)L \subseteq S(A')L$. For the other inclusion, let $u \in S(A')L$, i.e., there is $v \in L$ with $(u, v) \in S(A')$. Consider an accepting path in A' that is labeled by (u, v). By the construction of A', we can write v as $v = v_0wv_1wv_2 \dots wv_n$ for some words $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ such that $(u, v_0v_1 \dots v_n) \in S(A)$. Since w is a neutral word for L, we get $v_0v_1 \dots v_n \in L$ and therefore $u \in S(A)$. Consequently, $S(A)L = S(A')L$.

Suppose $q_0(x_0, y_0)q_1 \cdots (x_n, y_n)q_n$ is a path in a transducer. The *delay* of this path is

$$\max_{0 \le i \le n} \{||x_0 \cdots x_i| - |y_0 \cdots y_i||\}.$$

If B is a transducer, then the *delay of* B is the maximal delay in an accepting path of B. Moreover, for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we write $S_k(B)$ for the set of labels of accepting paths of B with delay at most k.

We let $k = |w|$ and claim that $S_k(A')L = S(A')L$. Since $S_k(A') \subseteq S(A')$ by definition, we have to show $S(A')L \subseteq S_k(A')L$. Given a word $u \in S(A')L = S(A)L$, we consider a path labeled (u, v) in A with $v \in L$. Since A is non-erasing, in each state, the output word produced so far is at least as long as the read input word. We turn this path into a path of A' as follows. Whenever the delay grows to k, we execute a cycle (λ, w), which reduces the length difference to 0. This new path exists in A' and has delay at most k. Since w is a neutral word, the path also reads a word from L, so that we have $u \in S_k(A')L$.

Clearly, one can turn A' into a transducer A'' that has delay at most k and satisfies $S(A'') = S_k(A')$. In particular, we have $S(A'')L = S_k(A')L = TL$. Since every transducer with finite delay generates a synchronous rational transduction [13], this completes our proof. ◻

Lemma 4.8. *Let $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be a (possibly regular) language with a neutral word. Then $\hat{C}_L$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.*

Proof. An inspection of the proof of Lemma 3.14 shows that the rational transductions $T_1, \dots, T_{19}$, which, together with Boolean operations, are used to construct $\hat{C}_L$ are all end-erasing. Furthermore, every language obtained in the process has a neutral word, namely the neutral word of L. Hence, by Lemma 4.7, $\hat{C}_L \in \mathcal{STB}_L$. ◻

4.1.2 Construction of encodings of recursively enumerable relations

Notation We consider the alphabets $X = \{0, 1\}$, $\Delta = \{+, -, z\}$ and $Y = X \cup \Delta \cup \{\#\}$. For $i \in \mathbb{N}$, define $X_i = \{0_i, 1_i\}$, $\Delta_i = \{+_i, -_i, z_i\}$, and $Y_i = X_i \cup \Delta_i \cup \{\#_i\}$. Then we have a homomorphism $h_i \colon Y^* \to Y_i^*$ given by $h_i(y) = y_i$ for all $y \in Y$.

Analogous to the proof of Lemma 3.14, we assign to a language $L \subseteq X^*$ the language

$$\begin{aligned} S_L &= \{v_0{+}v_1{+}v_2 \cdots {+}v_m \mid v_i \in X^*, v_i \not\equiv_L v_j \text{ for all } 0 \le i < j \le m\} \\ &= \{w \mid w \in (\{+\} \cup X)^*, \exists y \in Y^* \colon w\#y \in \hat{C}_L\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the language S_L here differs from the language S of Lemma 3.14 only by replacing $\#$ with $+$. A word $w = v_0{+}v_1{+}v_2 \cdots {+}v_m$ (with $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_m \in X^*$) from this language will serve as an encoding of the natural number $m = |w|_+$. In the same spirit, a word $h_1(w_1)h_2(w_2)\ldots h_n(w_n)$ (with $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n \in S_L$) will serve as an encoding of the tuple $(|w_1|_+, |w_2|_+, \ldots, |w_n|_+) \in \mathbb{N}^n$.

Definition 4.9. Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ be some numerical relation and let $L \subseteq X^*$ be some language. The encoding of A wrt. L is the language

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L} = \{h_1(w_1)h_2(w_2)\ldots h_n(w_n) \mid\ & w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n \in S_L,\\ & (|w_1|_+, |w_2|_+, \ldots, |w_n|_+) \in A\}\,.\end{aligned}$$

In this section, we show that $\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L} \in \mathcal{STB}_L$ whenever $L \subseteq X^*$ is non-regular with a neutral word and $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ is recursively enumerable. Since $\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$ for $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ is a subset of $h_1(S_L)\cdots h_n(S_L)$, we start by showing that this language belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Lemma 4.10. *Let $L \subseteq X^*$ be a language with a neutral word. Then the languages S_L and $h_1(S_L)\ \cdots\ h_n(S_L)$ belong to $\mathcal{STB}_L$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. An inspection of the proof of Lemma 3.14 shows that S_L can be constructed from L by end-erasing transductions and Boolean operations. In addition, any of the intermediate languages has a neutral word, namely the neutral word of L. Hence, by Lemma 4.7, the language S_L belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Since the length-preserving homomorphisms $h_1, \ldots, h_n$ can be realized by synchronous rational transductions, we get $h_1(S_L), \ldots, h_n(S_L) \in \mathcal{STB}_L$. The end-erasing rational transduction

$$(Y_1^* \cdots Y_{i-1}^* \times \{\lambda\}) \cdot \{(w, w) \mid w \in Y_i^*\} \cdot (Y_{i+1}^* \cdots Y_n^* \times \{\lambda\})$$

maps $h_i(S_L)$ to $H_i = Y_1^* \cdots Y_{i-1}^* h_i(S_L) Y_{i+1}^* \cdots Y_n^*$. Since any neutral word w for L is also neutral for S_L, each language $h_i(S_L)$ also has a neutral word, namely $h_i(w)$. Consequently, Lemma 4.7 implies that also each H_i belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Hence, the language $h_1(S)\cdots h_n(S) = \bigcap_{i=1}^n H_i$ is the intersection of n languages from $\mathcal{STB}_L$ and therefore belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$ as well. □

Machines with n counters are the main tool in our proof that $\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$ for recursively enumerable sets $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^{n-2}$. An *n-counter machine* is a tuple $M = (Q, E, q_0, Q_f)$, where Q is the finite set of *states*, $E \subseteq Q \times \bigcup_{1 \le i \le n} \Delta_i \times Q$ is the set of *edges*, $q_0 \in Q$ is the *initial state*, and $Q_f \subseteq Q$ is the set of *accepting states*. Tuples from $Q \times \mathbb{N}^n$ are called *configurations* of M. The one-step relation $\vdash_M$ is defined by

$$(p, m_1, \ldots, m_n) \vdash_M (q, m_1', \ldots, m_n')$$

if there exists a transition $(p, \delta_i, q) \in E$ with $\delta_i \in \Delta_i$ such that $m_j' = m_j$ for all $j \neq i$ and

- $\delta_i = +_i$ and $m_i' = m_i + 1$ or
- $\delta_i = -_i$ and $m_i' = m_i - 1$ or
- $\delta_i = z_i$ and $m_i' = m_i = 0$.

The machine M accepts the input $(m_1, \ldots, m_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ if there exist $q \in Q_f$ and a tuple $(n_1, \ldots, n_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ such that $(q_0, m_1, \ldots, m_n) \vdash_M^* (q, n_1, \ldots, n_n)$. The crucial property of these counter machines is that a set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ is recursively enumerable if and only if the set $A \times \{(0,0)\}$ is accepted by some $(n+2)$-counter machine [25].

Lemma 4.11. *Let $L \subseteq X^*$ be some non-regular language and let $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ be accepted by an n-counter machine. Then the encoding* $\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$ *of A wrt. L belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.*

Proof. Let A be accepted by the n-counter machine $M = (Q, E, q_0, Q_f)$. Note that $M' = (Q, \left(\bigcup_{1\le i\le n} \Delta_i\right)^*, E, q_0, Q_f)$ is an automaton, which we call the *underlying automaton*. Then $R = S(M')$ is a regular language, namely the set of all sequences of counter operations permitted by M irrespective of whether

- a counter has a positive value when it should be decremented and
- a counter has value 0 when it is tested for emptiness.

Recall that the language C is the set of valid sequences of counter operations, i.e., this language ensures that the two conditions ignored by R are satisfied (for a single counter). Consequently, $\sqcup\!\sqcup_{1\le i\le n} h_i(C)$ is the set of valid sequences of operations on n different counters. It follows that the language

$$+_1^{m_1} \cdots +_n^{m_n} R \;\cap\; \sqcup\!\sqcup_{1\le i\le n} h_i(C)$$

is the set of valid counter operations where first, the n counters are initialized to m_1, m_2, etc, and then the n-counter machine M is started. Therefore, for any $m_1, \ldots, m_n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have the following:

$$\begin{gathered} M \text{ accepts } (m_1, \ldots, m_n) \\ \Longleftrightarrow \\ +_1^{m_1} \cdots +_n^{m_n} R \;\cap\; \sqcup\!\sqcup_{1\le i\le n} h_i(C) \ne \emptyset \end{gathered}$$

Recall the definition of the language $\hat{C}_L$ from (1): it is the set of words $w\#y$ where $w \in (X \cup \Delta)^*$ is a valid sequence of counter operations from C interspersed with words over X^* that encode counter values, the actual meaning of such an encoding is defined by the word $y \in (X \cup \{\#\})^*$. We consider the language

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{D}_L &= \{w \in (\Delta \cup X)^* \mid w\#Y^* \cap \hat{C}_L \ne \emptyset\} \\ &= \{w \in (\Delta \cup X)^* \mid \exists y \in Y^* \colon w\#y \in \hat{C}_L\} \end{aligned}$$

of all words w of the above form (i.e., w gives a valid sequence of counter operations and the "proof of validity" is given by the maximal factors from X^*). Then $\hat{D}_L$ is the image of $\hat{C}_L$ under the synchronous rational transduction

$$\{(w, w) \mid w \in (X \cup \Delta)^*\} \cdot (\{\lambda\} \times \#Y^*)\,.$$

Since $\hat{C}_L \in \mathcal{STB}_L$ by Lemma 4.8, we obtain $\hat{D}_L \in \mathcal{STB}_L$. It follows that also $h_i(\hat{D}_L) \in \mathcal{STB}_L$ for all $1 \le i \le n$.

Consider the projection $\pi_i \colon \left(\bigcup_{1\le i\le n} Y_i\right)^* \to Y_i^*$ defined by

$$\pi_i(y) = \begin{cases} y & \text{if } y \in Y_i \\ \lambda & \text{if } y \in \displaystyle\bigcup_{1\le j\le n, j\ne i} Y_j \end{cases}$$

Then π_i^{-1} can be realized by an end-erasing transducer since it nondeterministically inserts factors over $\bigcup_{1\le j\le n, j\ne i} Y_j$ into words over Y (whose letters are first indexed by i). Since $\hat{D}_L$ has a neutral word (e.g. the neutral word of L), so does $h_i(\hat{D}_L)$. Hence, by Lemma 4.7, there is a synchronous rational transduction mapping $h_i(\hat{D}_L)$ to $\pi_i^{-1}(h_i(\hat{D}_L))$, i.e., this language belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$. It follows that also the language

$$H = \bigcap_{1 \le i \le n} \pi_i^{-1}(h_i(\hat{D}_L))$$

belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$ since it is the intersection of n languages from $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

We want to select words from H that correspond to computations of M. To this end, recall that the language R of the underlying automaton M' is regular. Intersecting R and H directly makes little sense: R encodes computations using only operations in Δ, whereas H also contains representatives for $\equiv_L$-classes. Therefore, we pad R with words from X_i^*. Let R' be the set of all words

$$\delta_1 w_1 \cdots \delta_k w_k \,,$$

where $\delta_1 \cdots \delta_k \in R$ and for each $j \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, there is an $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ with $\delta_j \in \Delta_i$ and $w_j \in \Delta_i X_i^*$. In other words, after each symbol $\delta \in \Delta_i$ in a word from R, we add a word from X_i^*. Clearly, R' is regular. Therefore, the language

$$h_1(S_L) \, \cdots \, h_n(S_L) \, R'$$

is the image of $h_1(S_L) \cdots h_n(S_L)$ under a synchronous rational transduction. Since $h_1(S_L) \, \cdots \, h_n(S_L) \in \mathcal{STB}_L$ by Lemma 4.10, also the language

$$h_1(S_L) \cdots h_n(S_L) \, R' \cap H \tag{4}$$

belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$ since it is the intersection of two languages from $\mathcal{STB}_L$. A word belongs to this language if

- its projection to the counter operations $\bigcup_{1 \le i \le n} \Delta_i$ first increments the counters $1, \ldots, n$ to some values and then follows some accepting path in the underlying automaton M',
- its projection to the counter operations is valid,
- the "proof of validity" is provided by the maximal factors from $\bigcup_{1 \le i \le n} X_i^*$, and
- these maximal factors from X_i^* (apart from the first one) immediately follow some counter operation of counter i.

Consequently, also the language

$$K = \{ w \in h_1(S_L) \, \cdots \, h_n(S_L) \mid \exists y \in R' \colon wy \in H \}$$

belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$ since it can be obtained from the language from (4) by the synchronous rational transduction

$$\{ (w, w) \mid w \in Z_1^* \cdots Z_n^* \} \cdot (\{\lambda\} \times R'),$$

where $Z_i = \{+_i, 0_i, 1_i\}$ for $1 \le i \le n$. We claim that $K = \mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$:

– Suppose $w \in K$. There are $w_1, \ldots, w_n \in S_L$ with $w = h_1(w_1) \cdots h_n(w_n)$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let $m_i = |w_i|_+$. Since $w \in K$, there is a $y \in R'$ such that $wy \in H$. Let z be the sequence of counter operations in y, i.e., $z = \pi_{\{+_i, -_i, z_i | 1 \leq i \leq n\}}(y)$. Then $z \in R$ and

$$\pi_{\{+_i, -_i, z_i | 1 \leq i \leq n\}}(wy) = +_1^{m_1} \cdots +_n^{m_n} z$$

belongs to $\bigsqcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} h_i(C)$ (since wy belongs to H). Since $z \in R$, it follows that z is the sequence of counter operations of an accepting computation of M with input $(m_1, \ldots, m_n)$. Thus, the tuple $(m_1, \ldots, m_n)$ belongs to A. This ensures $w \in \mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$ by the very definition.

– Conversely suppose $w \in \mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$. There are $w_1, \ldots, w_n \in S_L$ such that we have $w = h_1(w_1) \cdots h_n(w_n)$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let $m_i = |w_i|_+$. Since $w \in \mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$, there is an accepting computation of M with input $(m_1, \ldots, m_n)$. Let z be the sequence of counter operations of this computation. Then the word

$$+_1^{m_1} \cdots +_n^{m_n} z$$

belongs to $\bigsqcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} h_i(C)$. Since this sequence of counter operations is valid, we find $y = \delta_1 w_1 \cdots \delta_k w_k \in R'$ with $z = \delta_1 \cdots \delta_k$ such that $wy \in H$. Hence, we have $w \in K$.

□

Lemma 4.12. *Let $L \subseteq X^*$ be nonempty and suppose that $H \subseteq Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_n^*$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$. Then also*

$$H_\exists = \{w \in Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_{n-1}^* \mid \exists y \in Y_n^* \colon wy \in H\}$$

and

$$H_\forall = \{w \in Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_{n-1}^* \mid \forall y \in Y_n^* \colon wy \in H\}$$

belong to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Proof. Note that $H_\exists$ is the image of H under the synchronous rational relation

$$\left\{(w, w) \mid w \in \left(\bigcup_{1 \leq i < n} Y_i\right)^*\right\} \cdot (\{\lambda\} \times Y_n^*)$$

and does therefore belong to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Since L is nonempty, any regular language K is the image of L under the synchronous rational relation $K \times \left(\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} Y_i\right)^*$, i.e., any regular language belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$. This applies in particular to the regular language $Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_n^*$, hence

$$Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_n^* \setminus H$$

belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$. It follows as above that

$$\{w \in Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_{n-1}^* \mid \exists y \in Y_n^* \colon wy \notin H\}$$

belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$. From

$$H_\forall = Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_{n-1}^* \setminus \{w \in Y_1^* Y_2^* \cdots Y_{n-1}^* \mid \exists y \in Y_n^* \colon wy \notin H\},$$

we get $H_\forall \in \mathcal{STB}_L$ as a Boolean combination of languages from $\mathcal{STB}_L$. □

Lemma 4.13. *Let $L \subseteq X^*$ be some non-regular language and let $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ be recursively enumerable. Then the encoding* $\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$ *of A wrt. L belongs to* $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Proof. Since $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ is recursively enumerable, there is an $(n+2)$-counter machine M accepting $A' = A \times \{(0,0)\}$ [25]. Then, we have

$$\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L} \subseteq Y_1^* \cdots Y_n^*, \quad \mathrm{Enc}_{A',L} \subseteq Y_1^* \cdots Y_{n+2}^*,$$

and, in the notation of Lemma 4.11, we have $\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L} = ((\mathrm{Enc}_{A',L})_\exists)_\exists$. Hence, according to Lemma 4.11, the language $\mathrm{Enc}_{A',L}$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$. By Lemma 4.12, the same is true of $\mathrm{Enc}_{A,L}$. □

4.1.3 Construction of Σ_n-hard languages

Theorem 4.14. *Let $L \subseteq X^*$ be some non-regular and recursive language with a neutral word and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. There exists a Σ_n-hard language in $\mathcal{STB}_L$. If, in addition, the Myhill-Nerode equivalence $\equiv_L$ is recursive, then $\mathcal{STB}_L$ contains even some Σ_n-complete language.*

Proof. We only spell out the proof for $n = 3$, the general case can be easily deduced from our exposition (but is notationally cumbersome and therefore omitted here). Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be some Σ_3-complete set. We prove that the language $\mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$ and is Σ_3-hard (Σ_3-complete if $\equiv_L$ is decidable).

Since K is in Σ_3, there exists a recursive relation $P \subseteq \mathbb{N}^4$ such that

$$K = \{m_1 \mid \exists m_2 \forall m_3 \exists m_4 \colon (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in P\}.$$

We consider the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
K_0 &= \{(m_1, m_2, m_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3 \mid \exists m_4 \colon (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in P\} \\
K_1 &= \{(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid \forall m_3 \exists m_4 \colon (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in P\} \\
&= \{(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid \forall m_3 \colon (m_1, m_2, m_3) \in K_0\} \\
K_2 &= \{m_1 \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists m_2 \forall m_3 \exists m_4 \colon (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in P\} \\
&= \{m_1 \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists m_2 \colon (m_1, m_2) \in K_1\}
\end{aligned}$$

We will show that $\mathrm{Enc}_{K_i,L} \in \mathcal{STB}_L$ for all $0 \le i \le 2$. Since $K = K_2$, this will in particular imply $\mathrm{Enc}_{K,L} \in \mathcal{STB}_L$.

Since P is recursive, the relation K_0 is recursively enumerable. Hence, by Lemma 4.13, the language $\mathrm{Enc}_{K_0,L}$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Enc}_{K_1,L} = \{w \in h_1(w_1)h_2(w_2) \mid\ & w_1, w_2 \in S_L, \\
& \forall w_3 \in S_L \colon h_1(w_1)h_2(w_2)h_3(w_3) \in \mathrm{Enc}_{K_0,L}\} \\
= (\mathrm{Enc}_{K_0,L})_\forall\,.&
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, by Lemma 4.12, $\mathrm{Enc}_{K_1,L}$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Similarly note that

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Enc}_{K_2,L} = \{w \in h_1(w_1) \mid\ & w_1 \in S_L, \\
& \exists w_2 \in S_L \colon h_1(w_1)h_2(w_2) \in \mathrm{Enc}_{K_1,L}\} \\
= (\mathrm{Enc}_{K_1,L})_\exists\,.&
\end{aligned}$$

Again by Lemma 4.12, $\mathrm{Enc}_{K_2,L} = \mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$ belongs to $\mathcal{STB}_L$.

Next, we show that $\mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$ is Σ_3-hard, i.e., that we can reduce K to $\mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$. So let $(m_1, m_2, m_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3$. Since L is recursive[2] and non-regular, we can compute words $x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_{m_1}$, $y_0, y_1, \ldots, y_{m_2}$, and $z_0, z_1, \ldots, z_{m_3}$ that are mutually non-equivalent with respect to the Myhill-Nerode-equivalence $\equiv_L$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} w = h_1(&x_0{+}x_1{+}\cdots{+}x_{m_1}) \\ &h_2(y_0{+}y_1{+}\cdots{+}y_{m_2}) \\ &\quad h_3(z_0{+}z_1{+}\cdots{+}z_{m_3})\,. \end{aligned}$$

Then $(m_1, m_2, m_3) \in K$ if and only if $w \in \mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$.

Finally, suppose that $\equiv_L$ is decidable. We demonstrate that then, $\mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$ can be reduced to K: First, fix some tuple $(n_1, n_2, n_3) \notin K$. Let $w \in \{+_i, 0_i, 1_i \mid 1 \le i \le 3\}^*$ be an arbitrary word. If it is not of the form $h_1(w_1)h_2(w_2)h_3(w_3)$ with $w_1, w_2, w_3 \in \{+, 0, 1\}^*$, then it is mapped to (n_1, n_2, n_3) (since it does not belong to $\mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$). Otherwise, the recursivness of $\equiv_L$ allows deciding whether $w_1, w_2, w_3 \in S_L$. If this is not the case, the word w is mapped to (n_1, n_2, n_3). Otherwise, we map w to $(m_1, m_2, m_3) = (|w_1|_+, |w_2|_+, |w_3|_+)$. Then, by the very definition, $w \in \mathrm{Enc}_{K,L}$ iff the tuple (m_1, m_2, m_3) belongs to K. □

4.1.4 Proof of Theorem 4.5

Let $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$ be a non-regular language with a neutral word. If L is not recursively enumerable, then $\mathcal{STB}_L$ contains (trivially) some language that is not recursively enumerable (namely, L). If L is recursively enumerable, but not recursive, then the complement of L is not recursively enumerable and an element of $\mathcal{STB}_L$. It remains to consider the case that L is recursive. But then, by Theorem 4.14, $\mathcal{STB}_L$ contains some Σ_n-hard language that cannot be recursively enumerable. This finishes the proof of the first claim. The second is Theorem 4.14. □

4.2 Languages that generate only recursive languages

The main tool in this section will be Büchi-automata or, more precisely, regular ω-languages. For an alphabet X, let X^ω denote the set of *ω-words*, i.e., of sequences $a_0a_1a_2\ldots$ of elements of X. Subsets of X^ω are called *ω-languages*.

A *Büchi-automaton over* X is an automaton $A = (Q, X^*, E, q_0, Q_f)$ over the monoid X^* with $E \subseteq Q \times X \times Q$, i.e., edges are labeled by single letters. An *infinite path from* p_0 in A is a sequence $p_0\, a_1\, p_1\, a_2\, p_2\, \ldots$ with $(p_i, a_{i+1}, p_{i+1}) \in E$ for all $i \ge 0$, its *label* is the ω-word $a_1a_2\ldots$. The path is *accepting* if $p_0 = q_0$ and there are infinitely many $i \ge 0$ with $p_i \in Q_f$. The ω-language accepted by A is the set

$$S^\omega(A) = \{u \in X^\omega \mid \text{ there is some accepting path in } A \text{ labeled } u\}\,.$$

An ω-language L is *regular* if there is some Büchi-automaton A over X with $L = S^\omega(A)$.

[2] This is the only point were we need the recursiveness of L.

To state the main technical property, we need a final definition: Let $u_i = a_{0,i}a_{1,i}\dots$ be ω-words over the alphabet X for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Then we define the ω-word

$$\otimes(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k) = (a_{0,1}, a_{0,2}, \dots, a_{0,k})(a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, \dots, a_{1,k})(a_{2,1}, a_{2,2}, \dots, a_{2,k})\dots$$

over the alphabet X^k. For $\otimes(u_1, u_2)$, we often write $u_1 \otimes u_2$. For an alphabet X with $\Box \notin X$, we set $X_k = (X \cup \{\Box\})^k$.

Lemma 4.15. *Let X be an alphabet with $\Box \notin X$, let $u \in X^\omega$ and let $P_u \subseteq X^*$ be its set of prefixes. Let the language K be constructed from P_u using synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations. From a description of this construction one can effectively construct a Büchi-automaton A_K over X_2 such that, for all words $w \in X^*$, we have*

$$u \otimes (w\Box^\omega) \in S^\omega(A_K) \iff w \in K\,. \tag{5}$$

Proof. We prove the lemma by induction on the construction of K from P_u. If $K = P_u$, then $w \in K$ if and only if

$$u \otimes (w\Box^\omega) \in \{(a,a), (a,\Box) \mid a \in X\}^\omega\,.$$

The ω-language $\{(a,a), (a,\Box) \mid a \in X\}^\omega$ is effectively regular. Hence, one can construct a Büchi-automaton A_{P_u} that describes the language P_u in the sense of (5).

For the induction step, suppose we have Büchi-automata A_{K_1} and A_{K_2} that describe the languages K_1 and K_2, resp., in the sense of (5).

The class of regular ω-languages is effectively closed under Boolean operations. Hence we can construct a Büchi-automaton A_K describing K from A_{K_1} and A_{K_2} if $K = K_1 \cup K_2$, $K = K_1 \cap K_2$ or $K = \alpha(K_1)^* \setminus K_1$.

It remains to consider the case $K = RK_1$ where R is a synchronous rational transduction. Then R is the union of finitely many synchronous rational transductions R_i of the form

$$S(A) \cdot (L \times \{\lambda\}) \text{ or } S(A) \cdot (\{\lambda\} \times L)\,, \tag{6}$$

where A is a synchronous transducer over X and $L \subseteq X^*$ is a regular language (see Definition 4.1). Since $K = RK_1 = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} R_i K_1$, it suffices to consider R to be of the form (6). We will handle the case

$$R = S(A) \cdot (L \times \{\lambda\});$$

the other one can be dealt with analogously. From the synchronous transducer A, an automaton accepting the language L, and the Büchi-automaton A_{K_1}, we can easily build a Büchi-automaton A' over X_3 accepting the set of ω-words of the form

$$\otimes(x, y\Box^\omega, z\Box^\omega)$$

with $x \in X^\omega$ and $y, z \in X^*$ such that

- $x \otimes (z\Box^\omega)$ is accepted by the Büchi-automaton A_{K_1} and
- $(y, z) \in R$.

Let A_K be obtained from A' by projecting away the third component of every letter.

Now let $w \in X^*$. Then we have $u \otimes (w\square^\omega) \in S^\omega(A_K)$ if and only if there is some finite word $z \in X^*$ with $\otimes(u, w\square^\omega, z\square^\omega) \in S^\omega(A')$. But this is equivalent to saying "there is some word $z \in K_1$ with $(w, z) \in R$". Hence, indeed, the Büchi-automaton A_K describes the language K in the sense of (5). ◻

Note that the Büchi-automaton A_K does not depend on the ω-word u, but only on the expression that constructs K from P_u. In other words, the same Büchi-automaton A_K works for all ω-words u.

We now come to the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.16. *There is a non-regular language $L \subseteq X^*$ such that for languages constructed from L using synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations, emptiness is decidable. Furthermore, all these languages are (effectively) recursive.*

A remark regarding the decidability of emptiness is in order: In order for this statement to make sense, we have to agree on a finite description of languages from $\mathcal{STB}_L$. Here, we chose an expression using Boolean operations, synchronous rational transductions (which are represented by synchronous transducers) and the language L as a constant. Given such an expression, emptiness of the resulting language K is decidable and a Turing machine accepting K can be constructed.

Proof of Theorem 4.16. There exists an ω-word u such that the following hold:

- The ω-word u is not ultimately periodic, i.e., the language P_u of prefixes of u is not regular.
- The set of Büchi-automata A with $u \in S^\omega(A)$ is decidable.

A characterization of these ω-words can be found in [31,30]. Now let $K \subseteq X^*$ be constructed from $L = P_u$ using synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations. Then, by the above lemma, we can construct a Büchi-automaton A_K such that, for any word $w \in X^*$, we have

$$u \otimes (w\square^\omega) \in S^\omega(A_K) \iff w \in K\,.$$

From A_K, we can build a Büchi-automaton A with

$$u \in S^\omega(A) \iff \exists w \in X^*\colon u \otimes (w\square^\omega) \in S^\omega(A_K).$$

Since it is decidable whether u is accepted by a given Büchi-automaton, we can decide whether $u \in S^\omega(A)$, i.e. whether $K \neq \emptyset$. Since intersecting with the regular language $\{w\}$ can be realized by a synchronous rational transduction, this means, in particular, that all languages obtained from L by synchronous rational transductions and Boolean operations are recursive. ◻

5 Rational Kripke frames

Theorem 3.1 can be also restated in terms of multimodal logic. See [4] for more details on modal logic. A *Kripke structure* (or edge- and node-labeled graph) is a tuple

$$\mathcal{K} = (V, (E_a)_{a\in A}, (U_p)_{p\in P}),$$

where V is a set of nodes (also called worlds), A and P are finite sets of actions and propositions, respectively, for every $a \in A$, $E_a \subseteq V \times V$, and for every $p \in P$, $U_p \subseteq V$. The tuple $\mathcal{F} = (V, (E_a)_{a\in A})$ is then also called a *Kripke frame*. We say that $\mathcal{K}$ (and $\mathcal{F}$) is *word-based* if $V = X^*$ for some finite alphabet X. Formulas of *multimodal logic* are defined by the following grammar, where $p \in P$ and $a \in A$:

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \Box_a\varphi \mid \Diamond_a\varphi.$$

The semantics $[\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} \subseteq V$ of formulas φ in $\mathcal{K}$ is defined inductively as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
[\![p]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} &= U_p,\\
[\![\neg\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} &= V \setminus [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}},\\
[\![\varphi \wedge \psi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} &= [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} \cap [\![\psi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}},\\
[\![\varphi \vee \psi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} &= [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} \cup [\![\psi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}},\\
[\![\Box_a\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} &= \{v \in V \mid \forall u \in V \colon (v,u) \in E_a \to u \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}\},\\
[\![\Diamond_a\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}} &= \{v \in V \mid \exists u \in V \colon (v,u) \in E_a \wedge u \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}\}.
\end{aligned}$$

A word-based Kripke frame $\mathcal{F} = (X^*, (E_a)_{a\in A})$ is called *rational* if every E_a is a rational transduction. Rational Kripke frames with a single relation are also known as *rational graphs* and have been studied intensively [6, 26, 27]. A word-based Kripke structure $\mathcal{K} = (X^*, (E_a)_{a\in A}, (U_p)_{p\in P})$ is called *rational* if every relation E_a is a rational transduction and every U_p is a regular language. The closure properties of regular languages imply that for every rational Kripke structure $\mathcal{K}$ and every multimodal formula φ, the set $[\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}$ is a regular language that can be effectively constructed from φ and (automata describing the structure) $\mathcal{K}$. Using this fact, Bekker and Goranko [2] proved that the *model-checking problem* for rational Kripke structures and multimodal logic is decidable. This problem has as input a rational Kripke structure $\mathcal{K}$ (given by a tuple of automata and transducers), a word $w \in X^*$ (where X^* is the node set of $\mathcal{K}$), and a multimodal formula φ, and it is asked whether $w \in [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}$ holds. In contrast, there exist rational graphs (even acyclic ones) with an undecidable first-order theory [6, 36], but every rational tree has a decidable first-order theory [6]. Rational Kripke structures and frames were also considered in the context of querying graph databases [1].

Our reformulation of Theorem 3.1 in terms of multimodal logic is:

Theorem 5.1. *Let $X = \{0,1\}$. There are rational transductions E_r, E_s, E_t in X^* such that the rational Kripke frame $\mathcal{F} = (X^*, E_r, E_s, E_t)$ has the following property: For every non-regular language $U_p \subseteq X^*$ and every language $K \in \mathsf{AH}(U_p)$, $K \subseteq X^*$, there exists a multimodal formula φ such that $K = [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}$, where $\mathcal{K} = (X^*, E_r, E_s, E_t, U_p)$.*

Proof. Take the rational transductions R, S, T provided by Theorem 3.1. Let $U_p \subseteq X^*$ be a non-regular language and take the Kripke structure $\mathcal{K} = (X^*, E_r, E_s, E_t, U_p)$, where $E_r = R$, $E_s = S$, and $E_t = T$. By induction, we can construct for every language K obtainable from U_p by the transductions R, S, T and Boolean operations a multimodal formula φ with $K = [\![\varphi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}$. For instance, if $K = [\![\psi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}$, then $RK = [\![\Diamond_r\psi]\!]_{\mathcal{K}}$. The theorem follows immediately. □

The question arises whether an analogous statement holds when we allow choosing an arbitrary non-rational transduction instead of an arbitrary non-regular language. In other words: Are there rational transductions $R_1, \ldots, R_n$ and regular languages $L_1, \dots, L_m$ over an alphabet X such that for any non-rational transduction T, the Kripke structure $(X^*, R_1, \dots, R_n, T, L_1, \dots, L_m)$ allows the definition of every arithmetical language in multimodal logic? The answer is no, since there are non-rational transductions T that preserve regularity, i.e., for which TL is regular whenever L is regular. Take, for example, the transduction $T = \{(w, ww) \mid w \in X^*\}$. It is clearly not rational, since $T^{-1}X^* = \{ww \mid w \in X^*\}$ is not regular. However, it is not hard to see that TL is effectively regular for regular languages L [29]. In particular, for every choice of $R_1, \dots, R_n$ and $L_1, \dots, L_m$ as above, every language definable in $(X^*, R_1, \dots, R_n, T, L_1, \dots, L_m)$ is regular and effectively constructible, implying that the model-checking problem is decidable.

6 Open problems

An interesting open question is whether the number of rational transductions in Theorem 3.1 can be reduced to 1 or 2.

Finally, Corollary 3.10 raises the question whether therein, one rational transduction would suffice: Is there a rational transduction S and a regular language L such that any regular language can be written as $S^m L$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$?

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