



HAL
open science

INEQUALITIES FOR ONE-STEP PRODUCTS

Mário Branco, Jean-Eric Pin

► **To cite this version:**

Mário Branco, Jean-Eric Pin. INEQUALITIES FOR ONE-STEP PRODUCTS. DLT 2018, Sep 2018, Tokyo, Japan. hal-01816900

HAL Id: hal-01816900

<https://hal.science/hal-01816900v1>

Submitted on 15 Jun 2018

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

INEQUALITIES FOR ONE-STEP PRODUCTS

MÁRIO J. J. BRANCO AND JEAN-ÉRIC PIN

ABSTRACT. Let a be a letter of an alphabet A . Given a lattice of languages \mathcal{L} , we describe the set of ultrafilter inequalities satisfied by the lattice \mathcal{L}_a generated by the languages of the form L or LaA^* , where L is a language of \mathcal{L} . We also describe the ultrafilter inequalities satisfied by the lattice \mathcal{L}_1 generated by the lattices \mathcal{L}_a , for $a \in A$. When \mathcal{L} is a lattice of *regular* languages, we first describe the profinite inequalities satisfied by \mathcal{L}_a and \mathcal{L}_1 and then provide a small basis of inequalities defining \mathcal{L}_1 when \mathcal{L} is a Boolean algebra of regular languages closed under quotient.

The *concatenation product* of languages and its connection with algebra and logic has been a very active research area over the past fifty years. It is often sufficient to consider *one-step products* of the form $L \rightarrow LaA^*$ where a is a letter of the alphabet A , or their dual forms $L \rightarrow A^*aL$. For instance, it has been shown [18, 39, 40] that a variety of regular languages closed under these two operations is also closed under product. It is also known that a regular language belongs to the smallest variety of languages closed under one-step products if and only if its syntactic monoid is \mathcal{R} -trivial. One step products were also used in [37] to describe the languages whose syntactic monoid is idempotent (see also [9, 11]) and in [10] to get the expressive power of linear temporal logic without until.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comprehensive study of one-step products, first for arbitrary languages, then for regular languages, using the so called *equational approach*.

Historical background. In the regular case, the equational approach goes back to Schützenberger’s characterization of star-free languages by the profinite equation $x^{\omega+1} = x^\omega$ [32]. Two results make it possible to account for similar situations: Eilenberg’s variety theorem [11], which gives a bijection between varieties of regular languages and varieties of finite monoids and Reiterman’s theorem [29] which provides a description of varieties of finite monoids by profinite equations.

During the years 1975–2000, much effort was devoted to *operations on regular languages*, notably concatenation product [35, 26]. One-step products were first considered as an exercise in Eilenberg’s book [11, Exercise IX. 2.1] and a deep result of [4] led to an equational characterization of this operation in the variety setting.

The first author received financial support of FCT, through project UID/MULTI/04621/2013 of CEMAT-Ciências. The second author received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 670624) and is supported by the DeLTA project (ANR-16-CE40-0007).

However, varieties of languages soon proved to be an overly constrained concept and a series of generalizations were successively introduced [19, 12, 36, 25, 13], each of them leading to an update of the equational approach. The first of these updates [19] consisted in replacing profinite equations by profinite inequalities and the last one led to a very concise statement: *every lattice of regular languages can be defined by a set of profinite inequalities*.

On the other hand, an even more ambitious generalization was proposed in [14]. It applies to *arbitrary* languages, but the price to pay is to replace profinite words by ultrafilters. Still, a similar result holds: *every lattice of languages can be defined by a set of ultrafilters inequalities*.

Main results. Let A be a finite alphabet, let \mathcal{L} be a lattice of languages of A^* and let a be a letter of A . Let \mathcal{L}_a be the lattice generated by the languages of the form L or LaA^* , where $L \in \mathcal{L}$. Let also \mathcal{L}_1 be the lattice generated by the union of all lattices \mathcal{L}_a , for $a \in A$.

Our first main result (Theorem 4.1 and Corollary 4.2) gives ultrafilter inequalities defining \mathcal{L}_a and \mathcal{L}_1 , given the ultrafilter inequalities defining \mathcal{L} . A similar result was given in [16] but our inequalities are simpler and have the advantage to give immediately profinite inequalities in the regular case (Theorem 4.3 and Corollary 4.4). Moreover, our approach is quite generic and could easily be transposed to other settings than one-step products.

Our second main result gives a much smaller basis of profinite inequalities when \mathcal{L} is a Boolean algebra of regular languages closed under quotients (Theorem 5.2): *The lattice \mathcal{L}_1 admits as a base the set of profinite inequalities of the form $zx = zx^2$, $zxy = zyx$ and $z \leq zx$, where x , y and z are profinite words such that the profinite equations $z = zx = zy$ hold in \mathcal{L}* . The proof relies on the conjunction of two advanced tools, the derived category of a relational morphism and Simon's theorem on the free category on a finite graph, supplemented by a compactness argument.

Our paper is organized as follows. Section 1 gathers the needed topological notions. Section 2 presents the inequality theory for languages. One step products are introduced in Section 3, and Section 4 provides ultrafilter inequalities for \mathcal{L}_a and \mathcal{L}_1 . Section 5 gives a base of profinite inequalities for \mathcal{L}_1 when \mathcal{L} is a Boolean algebra closed under quotients.

1. STONE DUALITY AND INEQUALITIES

In this paper, we denote by S^c the complement of a subset S of a set E . We also denote \bar{L} the topological closure of a subset L of a topological space.

Let A be a finite alphabet. A *lattice of languages* is a set \mathcal{L} of languages of A^* closed under finite unions and finite intersections. A lattice closed under complement is a *Boolean algebra*. It is *closed under quotients* if, for each $L \in \mathcal{L}$ and $u \in A^*$, the languages $u^{-1}L$ and Lu^{-1} are also in \mathcal{L} . Recall that $u^{-1}L = \{x \in A^* \mid ux \in L\}$ and $Lu^{-1} = \{x \in A^* \mid xu \in L\}$.

Let \mathcal{B} be a Boolean algebra of languages of A^* . An *ultrafilter* of \mathcal{B} is a non-empty subset γ of \mathcal{B} such that:

- (1) the empty set does not belong to γ ,
- (2) if $K \in \gamma$ and $K \subseteq L$, then $L \in \gamma$ (closure under extension)

- (3) if $K, L \in \gamma$, then $K \cap L \in \gamma$ (closure under intersection),
- (4) for every $L \in \mathcal{B}$, either $L \in \gamma$ or $L^c \in \gamma$ (ultrafilter condition).

Stone duality tells us that \mathcal{B} has an associated compact Hausdorff space $S(\mathcal{B})$, called its *Stone space*. This space is given by the set of ultrafilters of \mathcal{B} with the topology generated by the basis of clopen sets of the form $\{\gamma \in S(\mathcal{B}) \mid L \in \gamma\}$, where $L \in \mathcal{B}$.

Only two Stone spaces are considered in this paper. The first one is the Stone space of the Boolean algebra of all the subsets of A^* , known as the *Stone-Čech compactification* of A^* and denoted by βA^* . An important property of βA^* is that every map f from A^* to a compact space K has a unique continuous extension $\beta f : \beta A^* \rightarrow K$.

The second one is the Stone space of the Boolean algebra of all *regular* subsets of A^* . It was proved by Almeida [1] to be equal to the *free profinite monoid* on A , denoted by $\widehat{A^*}$. Its elements are called *profinite words*. We refer to [2, 20, 21] for more information on this space, which can also be seen as the completion of the metric space (A^*, d) , where d is the *profinite metric* on A^* .

Two other facts will be used in this paper. First, if $X, Y \subseteq \widehat{A^*}$, then $\overline{XY} = \overline{X} \overline{Y}$. Secondly, the monoid $\widehat{A^*}$ is *equidivisible* [3]. A monoid M is equidivisible if for every $u, v, x, y \in M$, the equality $uv = xy$ implies that there is $t \in M$ such that $ut = x$ and $v = ty$, or such that $xt = u$ and $y = tv$. Consequently, usual definitions on words (prefixes, suffixes, factors) extend to profinite words. This is a crucial difference with βA^* , which is not even a monoid.

Hyperspace. Let X be a Hausdorff space and let $\mathcal{C}(X)$ be the set of its closed subsets¹, called the *hyperspace* of X . For each open set U , let us set

$$U^- = \{C \in \mathcal{C}(X) \mid C \cap U \neq \emptyset\} \quad U^+ = \{C \in \mathcal{C}(X) \mid C \subseteq U\}.$$

The *Vietoris topology* on $\mathcal{C}(X)$ has as a subbase all the sets of the form U^+ or U^- , where U is open [5, p. 47]. It is known that, equipped with the Vietoris topology, $\mathcal{C}(X)$ is always a compact space.

When X is a metric space, then $\mathcal{C}(X)$ is also a metric space. The metric defining the Vietoris topology of the $\mathcal{C}(\widehat{A^*})$ was explicitly given in [24].

2. INEQUALITIES ON LANGUAGES

The inequality theory for languages was first introduced in [14] and later used in [15, 16, 22]. It is based on the following definitions.

Let \mathcal{B} be a Boolean algebra of languages of A^* , which, in this paper, will either be the set of all languages or the set of all regular languages of A^* .

Definition 2.1. *Let μ_0, μ_1 be ultrafilters of \mathcal{B} . A language L of \mathcal{B} satisfies the ultrafilter inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$ if the condition $L \in \mu_0$ implies $L \in \mu_1$, or, equivalently, if the condition $\mu_0 \in \overline{L}$ implies $\mu_1 \in \overline{L}$.*

When \mathcal{B} is the lattice of all regular languages, ultrafilters are profinite words and we use the terms *profinite inequality* and *profinite equation*.

¹Contrary to a frequent convention, we do include the empty set in $\mathcal{C}(X)$.

Definition 2.1 can be extended to sets of languages and to sets of inequalities. Given a subset \mathcal{S} of \mathcal{B} and an ultrafilter inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$, we say that \mathcal{S} satisfies the ultrafilter inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$ (notation $\mu_0 \leq_{\mathcal{S}} \mu_1$) to mean that every language of \mathcal{S} satisfies $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$. Thus $\mu_0 \leq_{\mathcal{S}} \mu_1$ if and only if $\mu_0 \cap \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mu_1 \cap \mathcal{S}$.

Definition 2.2. Let E be a set of ultrafilter inequalities. A subset of \mathcal{B} satisfies E if it satisfies every inequality of E . The set of languages defined by E is the set of all languages satisfying E .

The following result is a consequence of Stone duality, see [14, Theorem 5.1] or [22, Theorem 8.3].

Theorem 2.3. A subset \mathcal{L} of \mathcal{B} is a sublattice of \mathcal{B} if and only if it can be defined by a set of ultrafilter inequalities of the form $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$, where μ_0 and μ_1 are ultrafilters of \mathcal{B} .

It is convenient to write $\mu_0 = \mu_1$ as a shortcut for $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$ and $\mu_1 \leq \mu_0$. It is easy to see that a language L of \mathcal{B} satisfies the ultrafilter equation $\mu_0 = \mu_1$ if and only if L and L^c satisfy the ultrafilter inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$.

3. THE OPERATION $L \rightarrow LaA^*$

Let a be a letter of A and let u be a word of A^* . A word v is said to be an a -prefix of u if va is a prefix of u . Let $p_a(u)$ be the set of a -prefixes of u , that is,

$$p_a(u) = \{v \in A^* \mid va \text{ is a prefix of } u\}.$$

We view p_a as a *transduction* from A^* into itself. Following the notation introduced in [6], we set, for $L \subseteq A^*$,

$$p_a^-(L) = \{u \in A^* \mid p_a(u) \cap L \neq \emptyset\} \quad p_a^+(L) = \{u \in A^* \mid p_a(u) \subseteq L\}$$

The link with the operation $L \rightarrow LaA^*$ comes from the following observation:

Proposition 3.1. One has $p_a^-(L) = LaA^*$ and $p_a^+(L) = (L^c a A^*)^c$.

We now extend the definition of the set of a -prefixes to βA^* and to $\widehat{A^*}$.

a -prefixes in βA^* . After explaining that βA^* is not a monoid, it may seem contradictory to define the set of a -prefixes of an ultrafilter. The key point is that since $\mathcal{C}(\beta A^*)$ is a compact space, any transduction of finite range from A^* to itself admits a unique continuous extension from βA^* to $\mathcal{C}(\beta A^*)$. This applies in particular to the map p_a . Thus if μ is an ultrafilter on A^* , we say that $\beta p_a(\mu)$ is the set of a -prefixes of μ and by abuse of language, we call a -prefixes of μ an element of $\beta p_a(\mu)$.

a -prefixes in $\widehat{A^*}$. It follows from [24, Theorem 4.1] that a map $f : A^* \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\widehat{A^*})$ is uniformly continuous if and only if, for every regular language L , $f^{-1}(L)$ is a regular language². Since $p_a^-(L) = LaA^*$ by Proposition 3.1, this condition is trivially satisfied by p_a and hence p_a extends uniquely to a (uniformly) continuous map $\widehat{p}_a : \widehat{A^*} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\widehat{A^*})$. The next proposition gives a direct definition of \widehat{p}_a .

²This is actually a variation on some general results of [17] and [33, Theorem 1]. See also [7] for a nice survey.

Proposition 3.2. For each $u \in \widehat{A^*}$,

$$\widehat{p}_a(u) = \{v \in \widehat{A^*} \mid \text{there exists } w \in \widehat{A^*} \text{ such that } u = vaw\}.$$

4. INEQUALITIES FOR \mathcal{L}_a , AND \mathcal{L}_1

Let a be a letter of A and let \mathcal{L} be a lattice of languages. The aim of this section is to find out the ultrafilter inequalities satisfied by \mathcal{L}_a and \mathcal{L}_1 , and, when \mathcal{L} is a lattice of regular languages, the profinite inequalities satisfied by these lattices.

4.1. Ultrafilters inequalities. The ultrafilter inequalities satisfied by \mathcal{L}_a are described in the following theorem. A different description was given in [16].

Theorem 4.1. Let $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \beta A^*$. The following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) The lattice \mathcal{L}_a satisfies the inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$,
- (2) The lattice \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$ and, for each a -prefix γ_0 of μ_0 , there exists an a -prefix γ_1 of μ_1 such that \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $\gamma_0 \leq \gamma_1$.

Proof. In this proof, \overline{S} denotes the closure in βA^* of a subset S of A^* .

Let $K_0 = \beta p_a(\mu_0)$ and $K_1 = \beta p_a(\mu_1)$. One can show that, for $i = 0, 1$, K_i is the unique compact subset of βA^* such that, for each $S \subseteq A^*$,

$$K_i \cap \overline{S} \neq \emptyset \text{ if and only if } SaA^* \in \mu_i. \quad (4.1)$$

(1) \implies (2). If $\mu_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}_a} \mu_1$, then, $\mu_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}} \mu_1$ since $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_a$. The second part of (2) is trivially satisfied if $K_0 = \emptyset$. Thus we will now assume that K_0 is nonempty. Then since $\overline{A^*} = \beta A^*$, $K_0 \cap \overline{A^*}$ is also nonempty and (4.1) shows that $A^*aA^* \in \mu_0$. Since $\mu_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}_a} \mu_1$, one also gets $A^*aA^* \in \mu_1$ and again by (4.1), K_1 , which is equal to $K_1 \cap \overline{A^*}$, is nonempty.

Let $\gamma_0 \in K_0$. We claim that the set

$$\mathcal{S} = \{K_1 \cap \overline{L} \mid L \in \gamma_0 \cap \mathcal{L}\}$$

has the finite intersection property. Since, for $L_1, L_2 \in \mathcal{L}$, $\overline{L_1 \cap L_2} = \overline{L_1} \cap \overline{L_2}$, \mathcal{S} is closed under finite intersection and it suffices to prove that \mathcal{S} does not contain the empty set. But if $L \in \gamma_0 \cap \mathcal{L}$, then $\gamma_0 \in \overline{L}$ and thus $K_0 \cap \overline{L} \neq \emptyset$. It follows by (4.1) that $LaA^* \in \mu_0$. Now since $\mu_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}_a} \mu_1$, one also gets $LaA^* \in \mu_1$ and again by (4.1), $K_1 \cap \overline{L} \neq \emptyset$. It follows that the elements of \mathcal{S} are all nonempty, which proves the claim.

Since $\mathcal{C}(\beta A^*)$ is compact, the intersection of all elements of \mathcal{S} is nonempty. Let γ_1 be an element of this intersection. Then since $A^* \in \gamma_0 \cap \mathcal{L}$, one gets in particular $\gamma_1 \in K_1 \cap \overline{A^*} = K_1$.

It just remains to show that $\gamma_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}} \gamma_1$. Let $L \in \mathcal{L}$. If $L \in \gamma_0$, then $L \in \gamma_0 \cap \mathcal{L}$ and thus $K_1 \cap \overline{L} \in \mathcal{S}$ by definition of \mathcal{S} . Since γ_1 belongs to all elements of \mathcal{S} , we get in particular $\gamma_1 \in K_1 \cap \overline{L}$. It follows that $\gamma_1 \in \overline{L}$ and thus $L \in \gamma_1$ as required.

(2) \implies (1). Suppose that (2) holds. Since $\mu_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}} \mu_1$, it just remains to prove that, if $L \in \mathcal{L}$ and $LaA^* \in \mu_0$, then $LaA^* \in \mu_1$. Since $LaA^* \in \mu_0$, it follows from (4.1) that $K_0 \cap \overline{L}$ is nonempty. Let $\gamma_0 \in K_0 \cap \overline{L}$. Now, by (2) there exists $\gamma_1 \in K_1$ such that $\gamma_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}} \gamma_1$. Since $\gamma_0 \in \overline{L}$, one gets $\gamma_1 \in \overline{L}$ and hence $\gamma_1 \in K_1 \cap \overline{L}$. It follows by (4.1) that $LaA^* \in \mu_1$ as required. \square

Since \mathcal{L}_1 is the join of the lattices \mathcal{L}_a , for $a \in A$, one gets the following corollary.

Corollary 4.2. *Let $\mu_0, \mu_1 \in \beta A^*$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) *The lattice \mathcal{L}_1 satisfies the inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$,*
- (2) *The lattice \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $\mu_0 \leq \mu_1$ and, for each letter a and for each a -prefix γ_0 of μ_0 , there exists an a -prefix γ_1 of μ_1 such that \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $\gamma_0 \leq \gamma_1$.*

4.2. Profinite inequalities. The counterparts of Theorem 4.1 and Corollary 4.2 for a lattice \mathcal{L} of regular languages are stated below.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $u_0, u_1 \in \widehat{A}^*$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) *The lattice \mathcal{L}_a satisfies the inequality $u_0 \leq u_1$,*
- (2) *The lattice \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $u_0 \leq u_1$ and, for each a -prefix v_0 of u_0 , there exists an a -prefix v_1 of u_1 such that \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $v_0 \leq v_1$.*

Corollary 4.4. *Let $u_0, u_1 \in \widehat{A}^*$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) *The lattice \mathcal{L}_1 satisfies the inequality $u_0 \leq u_1$,*
- (2) *The lattice \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $u_0 \leq u_1$ and, for each letter a and each a -prefix v_0 of u_0 , there exists an a -prefix v_1 of u_1 such that \mathcal{L} satisfies the inequality $v_0 \leq v_1$.*

5. A BASE OF PROFINITE INEQUALITIES FOR \mathcal{L}_1

In this section, we assume that \mathcal{L} is a Boolean algebra of regular languages closed under quotients. In this case, \mathcal{L}_1 is a lattice of regular languages closed under quotients. It follows that the set of profinite inequalities satisfied by \mathcal{L}_1 is closed under translations: if $u_0 \leq u_1$ is satisfied by \mathcal{L}_1 , then, for all $x, y \in \widehat{A}^*$, the inequality $xu_0y \leq xu_1y$ is also satisfied by \mathcal{L}_1 .

A set E of profinite inequalities is a *base* for \mathcal{L}_1 if \mathcal{L}_1 is the smallest lattice of regular languages closed under quotients satisfying the inequalities of E . The aim of this section is to produce such a base of profinite inequalities.

As a Boolean algebra, \mathcal{L} satisfies the profinite inequality $u_0 \leq u_1$ if and only if it satisfies $u_0 = u_1$. The profinite inequalities satisfied by \mathcal{L}_1 are described by Corollary 4.4: $u_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}_1} u_1$ if and only if (u_0, u_1) satisfies the following conditions:

- (C₁) $u_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} u_1$
- (C₂) for each letter a and each a -prefix v_0 of u_0 , there exists an a -prefix v_1 of u_1 such that $v_0 \leq_{\mathcal{L}} v_1$.

Let us consider the following subsets of $\widehat{A}^* \times \widehat{A}^*$:

$$E_1(\mathcal{L}) = \{(zx^2, zx) \mid x, z \in \widehat{A}^* \text{ and } z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx\}$$

$$E_2(\mathcal{L}) = \{(z, zx) \mid x, z \in \widehat{A}^* \text{ and } z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx\}$$

$$E_3(\mathcal{L}) = \{(zx_0x_1, zx_1x_0) \mid x_0, x_1, z \in \widehat{A}^* \text{ and } z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_1\}$$

$$E(\mathcal{L}) = E_1(\mathcal{L}) \cup E_2(\mathcal{L}) \cup E_3(\mathcal{L})$$

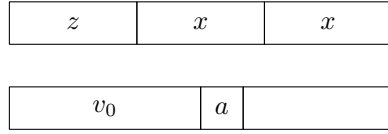
Let us first verify that the inequalities defined by $E(\mathcal{L})$ are all satisfied by \mathcal{L}_1 .

Proposition 5.1. *Each profinite inequality $u_0 \leq u_1$ such that $(u_0, u_1) \in E(\mathcal{L})$ satisfies Conditions (C_1) and (C_2) and hence is satisfied by \mathcal{L}_1 .*

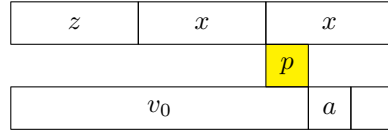
This is mainly a consequence of the equidivisibility of \widehat{A}^* .

Proof. (1) Suppose that $(u_0, u_1) \in E_1(\mathcal{L})$. Then there exist $x, z \in \widehat{A}^*$ such that $u_0 = zx^2$, $u_1 = zx$ and $z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx$. It follows $zx^2 =_{\mathcal{L}} zx$ and thus $u_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} u_1$.

Let a be a letter of A . If v_0a is a prefix of zx^2 , then either v_0a is a prefix of zx or zx is a prefix of v_0 .



First case.



Second case.

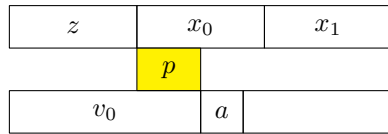
In the first case, it suffices to take $v_1 = v_0$ to get an a -prefix of zx such that $v_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} v_1$. In the second case, $v_0 = zxp$ for some p such that pa is a prefix of x . Let $v_1 = zp$. Then $v_1a = zpa$ is a prefix of zx and since $z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx$, $v_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} v_1$.

(2) Suppose that $(u_0, u_1) \in E_2(\mathcal{L})$. Then there exist $x, z \in \widehat{A}^*$ such that $u_0 = z$, $u_1 = zx$ and $z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx$. Thus the condition $u_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} u_1$ is trivially satisfied.

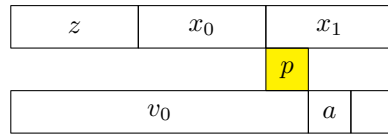
Let a be a letter of A . If v_0a is a prefix of z , then v_0a is also a prefix of zx and it suffices to take $v_1 = v_0$ to satisfy (C_2) .

(3) Suppose that $(u_0, u_1) \in E_3(\mathcal{L})$. Then there exist $x_0, x_1, z \in \widehat{A}^*$ such that $u_0 = zx_0x_1$, $u_1 = zx_1x_0$ and $z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_1$. It follows $zx_0x_1 =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_1 =_{\mathcal{L}} z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_1x_0$ and thus $u_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} u_1$.

Let a be a letter of A . If v_0a is a prefix of zx_0x_1 , then either v_0a is a prefix of zx_0 or zx_0 is a prefix of v_0 .



First case.



Second case.

In the first case, $v_0 = zp$ for some p such that pa is a prefix of x_0 . Let $v_1 = zx_1p$. Then $v_1a = zx_1pa$ is a prefix of zx_1x_0 and since $z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_1$, $v_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} v_1$. In the second case, $v_0 = zx_0p$ for some p such that pa is a prefix of x_1 . Let $v_1 = zp$. Then $v_1a = zpa$ is a prefix of zx_1x_0 and since $z =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_0$, $v_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} v_1$. \square

We can now state the main result of this section.

Theorem 5.2. *The inequalities of the form $u_0 \leq u_1$ such that $(u_0, u_1) \in E(\mathcal{L})$ form a base of profinite inequalities for \mathcal{L}_1 . Alternatively, the equalities $u_0 = u_1$ such that $(u_0, u_1) \in E_1(\mathcal{L}) \cup E_3(\mathcal{L})$ and the inequalities $u_0 \leq u_1$ such that $(u_0, u_1) \in E_2(\mathcal{L})$ form another base for \mathcal{L}_1 .*

We first show that the two sets of inequalities proposed in the statement define the same lattice of regular languages (Proposition 5.3).

Proposition 5.3. *The two sets of inequalities proposed in the statement of Theorem 5.2 define the same lattice of regular languages.*

Proof. Since the second set is larger than the first one, it suffices to show that the inequalities of the second set can be deduced from those of the first set.

The equation $zx = zx^2$ is equivalent to $zx^2 \leq zx$ and $zx \leq zx^2$. The inequality $zx^2 \leq zx$ is given by $E_1(\mathcal{L})$ and the other one is a consequence of $z \leq zx$, an inequality given by $E_2(\mathcal{L})$. Finally, the equation $zx_0x_1 = zx_1x_0$ follows from the inequalities $zx_0x_1 \leq zx_1x_0$ and $zx_1x_0 \leq zx_0x_1$, both given by $E_3(\mathcal{L})$. \square

The end of the proof relies on a technical tool, the derived category of a relational morphism, and on Simon's theorem on free categories over a graph, or more precisely, its ordered version.

Derived category of a relational morphism. We refer to [31, 30, 34, 38] for more details on this topic. The ordered version was first introduced in [23].

Let M and N be finite ordered monoids and let $\tau : M \rightarrow N$ be a relational morphism. We define a category C_τ as follows: its objects are the elements of N and its arrows are of the form

$$\textcircled{n_0} \xrightarrow{(m, n)} \textcircled{n_1}$$

where $n \in \tau(m)$ and $n_1 = n_0n$. Composition of arrows is obtained by multiplying their labels:

$$\textcircled{n_0} \xrightarrow{(m, n)} \textcircled{n_1} \xrightarrow{(m', n')} \textcircled{n_2} = \textcircled{n_0} \xrightarrow{(mm', nn')} \textcircled{n_2}$$

The identity at the object n , denoted by 1_n , is the arrow

$$\textcircled{n} \xrightarrow{(1, 1)} \textcircled{n}$$

Two arrows are *coterminal* if they have same origin and same end. Given two coterminal arrows from n_0 to n_1 , we write

$$\textcircled{n_0} \xrightarrow{(m, n)} \textcircled{n_1} \preceq \textcircled{n_0} \xrightarrow{(m', n')} \textcircled{n_1}$$

if, for every $m_0 \in \tau^{-1}(n_0)$, one has $m_0m \leq m_0m'$. This defines a preorder on the set of arrows of C_τ which is compatible with the product in C_τ .

Let \sim be the congruence associated with \preceq . Thus

$$\textcircled{n_0} \xrightarrow{(m, n)} \textcircled{n_1} \sim \textcircled{n_0} \xrightarrow{(m', n')} \textcircled{n_1}$$

if, for all $m_0 \in \tau^{-1}(n_0)$, one has $m_0m = m_0m'$. The *derived category* of τ , denoted D_τ , is the quotient of C_τ by \sim . The *ordered derived category* of τ is the derived category equipped with the order induced by the preorder \preceq in C_τ .

A result on finite ordered categories Let C be a category and let p be an arrow of the free category over C (that is, a path in the directed graph

C). We denote by $c(p)$ the *content* of p , that is, the set of arrows occurring in p . The following statement [23, Prop. 4.2] is the counterpart for ordered categories of a celebrated theorem of I. Simon on categories.

Proposition 5.4. *Let C be a finite ordered category. The following conditions are equivalent:*

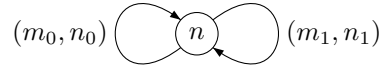
- (1) *The local monoids of C satisfy the monoid identities $x^2 = x$, $xy = yx$ and $1 \leq x$.*
- (2) *C satisfies the inequality $x \leq y$ for any coterminal arrows x and y of the free category over C such that $c(x) \subseteq c(y)$.*

Sketch of the proof of Theorem 5.2. We first give a slightly more precise result when \mathcal{L} is a finite Boolean algebra (Proposition 5.5). The general case follows by a compactness argument (omitted).

Proposition 5.5. *Let \mathcal{L} be a finite Boolean algebra of regular languages of A^* closed under quotients. Then \mathcal{L}_1 is defined by the set of inequalities $u_0 \leq u_1$ such that $(u_0, u_1) \in E(\mathcal{L}) \cap (A^* \times A^*)$.*

Proof. Let $E'(\mathcal{L}) = E(\mathcal{L}) \cap (A^* \times A^*)$. Let L be a regular language of A^* satisfying the inequalities defined by $E'(\mathcal{L})$. Let us show that L satisfies all the inequalities $u_0 \leq u_1$ such that Conditions (C₁) and (C₂) are satisfied.

Let $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, \dots, L_n\}$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let $\eta_i : A^* \rightarrow M_i$ be the syntactic morphism of L_i and let $\eta : A^* \rightarrow M_1 \times \dots \times M_n$ be the diagonal morphism defined by $\eta(u) = (\eta_1(u), \dots, \eta_n(u))$. Let $\mu : A^* \rightarrow M$ be the syntactic morphism of L . Finally, let $N = \eta(A^*)$ and let τ be the relational morphism $\eta \circ \mu^{-1} : M \rightarrow N$. We claim that every local monoid of D_τ satisfies the inequalities $x^2 = x$, $xy = yx$ and $x \leq 1$. Let $n \in N$ and consider two loops $r = (n, (m_0, n_0), n)$ and $s = (n, (m_1, n_1), n)$ around n .



Then $n_0 \in \tau(m_0)$, $n_1 \in \tau(m_1)$ and $n = nn_0 = nn_1$. Let z , x_0 and x_1 be words of A^* such that $\eta(z) = n$, $\eta(x_0) = n_0$, $\mu(x_0) = m_0$, $\eta(x_1) = n_1$ and $\mu(x_1) = m_1$. Then $\eta(zx_0) = \eta(zx_1) = \eta(z)$, which means that $zx_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} zx_1 =_{\mathcal{L}} z$. Since L satisfies the inequalities defined by $E'(\mathcal{L})$, one has $\mu(z) \leq \mu(zx_0) = \mu(zx_0^2)$ and $\mu(zx_0x_1) = \mu(zx_1x_0)$. Consequently, $1_n \preceq r$, $r^2 \sim r$ and $rs \sim sr$, which proves the claim. We can now apply Proposition 5.4 to the ordered derived category of τ . Let $(u_0, u_1) \in A^* \times A^*$ satisfying Conditions (C₁) and (C₂).

With each $w = a_1 \cdots a_n \in A^*$, where $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$, we associate a path $p(w)$ in D_τ as follows:

$$1 \xrightarrow{[(1, a_1)] \sim} \eta(a_1) \xrightarrow{[(\eta(a_1), a_2)] \sim} \eta(a_1 a_2) \cdots \xrightarrow{[(\eta(a_1 \cdots a_{n-1}), a_n)] \sim} \eta(w).$$

Now $u_0 =_{\mathcal{L}} u_1$ if and only if $\eta(u_0) = \eta(u_1)$, Condition (C₁) is equivalent to $p(u_0)$ and $p(u_1)$ be coterminal, and (C₂) is equivalent to $c(p(u_0)) \subseteq c(p(u_1))$. It follows now from Proposition 5.4 that $p(u_0) \preceq p(u_1)$. This means that $\mu(zu_0) \leq \mu(zu_1)$ for any $z \in \eta^{-1}(1)$ and hence $\mu(u_0) \leq \mu(u_1)$. Thus L satisfies $u_0 \leq u_1$. \square

Conclusion. The programme would now be to extend the known results on operations on regular languages to the framework of lattices. So far, only the polynomial closure was understood [8]. This paper solves the case of one-step products, but a challenging problem would be to extend the results of [26, 35] to lattices.

Classes of languages \rightarrow \downarrow Operations	(Positive) Varieties	Lattices of regular languages
Lattice generated by one step products	[28, Th. 4.6]	This paper
Polynomial closure	[27]	[8]
Closure under product and Boolean operations	[35, 26]	Open

REFERENCES

- [1] J. ALMEIDA, Residually finite congruences and quasi-regular subsets in uniform algebras, *Portugaliae Mathematica* **46** (1989), 313–328.
- [2] J. ALMEIDA, *Finite semigroups and universal algebra*, World Scientific Publishing Co. Inc., River Edge, NJ, 1994. Translated from the 1992 Portuguese original and revised by the author.
- [3] J. ALMEIDA AND A. COSTA, Infinite-vertex free profinite semigroupoids and symbolic dynamics, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **213**,5 (2009), 605–631.
- [4] J. ALMEIDA AND P. WEIL, Profinite categories and semidirect products, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **123**,1-3 (1998), 1–50.
- [5] G. BEER, *Topologies on closed and closed convex sets, Mathematics and its Applications* vol. 268, Kluwer Academic Publishers Group, Dordrecht, 1993.
- [6] C. BERGE, *Espaces topologiques: Fonctions multivoques, Collection Universitaire de Mathématiques, Vol. III*, Dunod, Paris, 1959.
- [7] M. M. BONSANGUE AND J. N. KOK, Relating multifunctions and predicate transformers through closure operators, in *Theoretical aspects of computer software (Sendai, 1994)*, pp. 822–843, *Lecture Notes in Comput. Sci.* vol. 789, Springer, Berlin, 1994.
- [8] M. J. BRANCO AND J.-É. PIN, Equations for the polynomial closure, in *ICALP 2009, Part II*, S. Albers, A. Marchetti-Spaccamela, Y. Matias, S. Nikolettseas and W. Thomas (eds.), Berlin, 2009, pp. 115–126, *Lect. Notes Comp. Sci.* vol. 5556, Springer.
- [9] J. A. BRZOZOWSKI, K. ČULÍK, II AND A. GABRIELIAN, Classification of noncounting events, *J. Comput. System Sci.* **5** (1971), 41–53.
- [10] J. COHEN, D. PERRIN AND J.-É. PIN, On the expressive power of temporal logic for finite words, *J. Comput. System Sci.* **46** (1993), 271–294.
- [11] S. EILENBERG, *Automata, Languages and Machines*, vol. B, Academic Press, New York, 1976.
- [12] Z. ÉSIK, Extended temporal logic on finite words and wreath products of monoids with distinguished generators, in *DLT 2002, Kyoto, Japan*, Ito, Masami et al. (ed.), Berlin, 2002, pp. 43–58, *Lect. Notes Comp. Sci.* n° 2450, Springer.
- [13] M. GEHRKE, S. GRIGORIEFF AND J.-É. PIN, Duality and equational theory of regular languages, in *ICALP 2008, Part II*, L. Aceto and al. (eds.), Berlin, 2008, pp. 246–257, *Lect. Notes Comp. Sci.* vol. 5126, Springer.
- [14] M. GEHRKE, S. GRIGORIEFF AND J.-É. PIN, A topological approach to recognition., in *ICALP 2010, Part II*, S. e. a. Abramsky (ed.), Berlin, 2010, pp. 151–162, *Lect. Notes Comp. Sci.* vol. 6199, Springer.
- [15] M. GEHRKE, A. KREBS AND J.-É. PIN, Ultrafilters on words for a fragment of logic, *Theoret. Comput. Sci.* **610**,part A (2016), 37–58.

- [16] M. GEHRKE, D. PETRIŞAN AND L. REGGIO, The Schützenberger product for syntactic spaces, in *43rd International Colloquium on Automata, Languages, and Programming*, pp. Art. No. 112, 14, *LIPICs. Leibniz Int. Proc. Inform.* vol. 55, Schloss Dagstuhl. Leibniz-Zent. Inform., Wadern, 2016.
- [17] E. MICHAEL, Topologies on spaces of subsets, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **71** (1951), 152–182.
- [18] J.-É. PIN, *Variétés de langages et variétés de semigroupes*, Thèse d'état, Université Paris VI, 1981.
- [19] J.-É. PIN, A variety theorem without complementation, *Russian Mathematics (Izvestija vuzov. Matematika)* **39** (1995), 80–90.
- [20] J.-É. PIN, Profinite methods in automata theory, in *26th International Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science (STACS 2009)*, S. Albers and J.-Y. Marion (eds.), pp. 31–50, Internationales Begegnungs- und Forschungszentrum für Informatik (IBFI), Schloss Dagstuhl, Germany, 2009.
- [21] J.-É. PIN, Equational descriptions of languages, *Int. J. Found. Comput. S.* **23** (2012), 1227–1240.
- [22] J.-É. PIN, Dual space of a lattice as the completion of a Pervin space, in *Relational and algebraic methods in computer science*, pp. 24–40, *Lect. Notes Comp. Sci.* vol. 10226, Springer, Cham, 2017.
- [23] J.-É. PIN, A. PINGUET AND P. WEIL, Ordered categories and ordered semigroups, *Communications in Algebra* **30** (2002), 5651–5675.
- [24] J.-É. PIN AND P. V. SILVA, A topological approach to transductions, *Theoret. Comput. Sci.* **340** (2005), 443–456.
- [25] J.-É. PIN AND H. STRAUBING, Some results on \mathcal{C} -varieties, *Theoret. Informatics Appl.* **39** (2005), 239–262.
- [26] J.-É. PIN AND P. WEIL, Profinite semigroups, Mal'cev products and identities, *J. of Algebra* **182** (1996), 604–626.
- [27] J.-É. PIN AND P. WEIL, Polynomial closure and unambiguous product, *Theory Comput. Systems* **30** (1997), 1–39.
- [28] J.-É. PIN AND P. WEIL, The wreath product principle for ordered semigroups, *Communications in Algebra* **30** (2002), 5677–5713.
- [29] J. REITERMAN, The Birkhoff theorem for finite algebras, *Algebra Universalis* **14**,1 (1982), 1–10.
- [30] J. RHODES AND B. STEINBERG, *The q -theory of finite semigroups*, Springer Monographs in Mathematics, Springer, New York, 2009.
- [31] J. RHODES AND B. TILSON, The kernel of monoid morphisms, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **62**,3 (1989), 227–268.
- [32] M.-P. SCHÜTZENBERGER, On finite monoids having only trivial subgroups, *Information and Control* **8** (1965), 190–194.
- [33] M. B. SMYTH, Power domains and predicate transformers: a topological view, in *Automata, languages and programming (Barcelona, 1983)*, pp. 662–675, *Lecture Notes in Comput. Sci.* vol. 154, Springer, Berlin, 1983.
- [34] B. STEINBERG AND B. TILSON, Categories as algebra. II, *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.* **13**,6 (2003), 627–703.
- [35] H. STRAUBING, Aperiodic homomorphisms and the concatenation product of recognizable sets, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **15**,3 (1979), 319–327.
- [36] H. STRAUBING, On logical descriptions of regular languages, in *LATIN 2002*, Berlin, 2002, pp. 528–538, *Lect. Notes Comp. Sci.* n° 2286, Springer.
- [37] D. THÉRIEN, A language theoretic interpretation of the Schützenberger representations with applications to certain varieties of languages, *Semigroup Forum* **28**,1-3 (1984), 235–248.
- [38] B. TILSON, Categories as algebra: an essential ingredient in the theory of monoids, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* **48**,1-2 (1987), 83–198.
- [39] P. WEIL, Products of languages with counter, *Theoret. Comput. Sci.* **76** (1990), 251–260.
- [40] P. WEIL, Closure of varieties of languages under products with counter, *J. Comput. System Sci.* **45** (1992), 316–339.

MÁRIO J. J. BRANCO: CEMAT-CIÊNCIAS AND DEP. MATEMÁTICA DA FACULDADE DE
CIÊNCIAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA, CAMPO GRANDE, 1749-016 LISBOA, PORTUGAL
Email address: `mjbranco@fc.ul.pt`

JEAN-ÉRIC PIN: IRIF, UNIVERSITÉ PARIS DENIS DIDEROT ET CNRS - CASE 7014 -
F-75205 PARIS CEDEX 13 FRANCE.
Email address: `Jean-Eric.Pin@irif.fr`