
io-port 02147023**Volkov, M.V.****Reflexive relations, extensive transformations and piecewise testable languages of a given height.**

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Let Σ be a finite alphabet and Σ^* be the free monoid generated by Σ . A language over Σ is ‘piecewise testable of height k ’ if it belongs to the Boolean algebra generated by languages of the form $\Sigma^* x_1 \Sigma^* \cdots x_m \Sigma^*$ where $0 \leq m \leq k$ and $x_1, \dots, x_m \in \Sigma$. Simon gave an elegant algebraic characterization of the piecewise testable languages. Indeed, a language is piecewise testable if and only if it can be recognized by a finite \mathcal{J} -trivial monoid (a monoid M is \mathcal{J} -trivial if $MaM = MbM$ implies $a = b$ for all $a, b \in M$). By \mathcal{R}_n is denoted the monoid of all reflexive binary relations on a set with n elements. It can be thought of as a submonoid of the monoid of all $n \times n$ matrices over the Boolean semiring $\mathcal{B} = \langle \{0, 1\}; +, \cdot \rangle$, that is, the submonoid consisting of matrices in which all diagonal entries are 1. By \mathcal{U}_n is denoted the submonoid of \mathcal{R}_n consisting of upper triangular matrices, and by \mathcal{C}_n the monoid of all order preserving and extensive transformations of a chain with n elements. The class \mathbf{J} of all finite \mathcal{J} -trivial monoids forms a pseudovariety generated by each of the three sequences $\{\mathcal{U}_n\}$, $\{\mathcal{R}_n\}$ and $\{\mathcal{C}_n\}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). For every $k = 1, 2, \dots$, the class of all piecewise testable languages of height k corresponds to some pseudovariety of finite monoids denoted by \mathbf{J}_k . The union of the increasing sequence $\mathbf{J}_1 \subset \mathbf{J}_2 \subset \cdots \subset \mathbf{J}_k \subset \cdots$ is \mathbf{J} . In this paper, the author shows that for every k , each of \mathcal{R}_{k+1} , \mathcal{U}_{k+1} , \mathcal{C}_{k+1} generates \mathbf{J}_k . Using this and some results of Blanchet-Sadri, the author gives a complete solution of the finite basis problem for the monoids \mathcal{U}_n , \mathcal{R}_n and \mathcal{C}_n for each n (also called Straubing’s monoids).
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