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prefix set

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| Defines          | prefix              |
| Defines          | prefix set          |
| Defines          | proper prefix       |
| Defines          | prefix closed       |
| Defines          | prefix closure      |
| Defines          | prefix free         |

Let  $X$  be a set, and  $w \in X^*$  be a word, i.e. an element of the free monoid on  $X$ . A word  $v \in X^*$  is called *prefix* of  $w$  when a second word  $z \in X^*$  exists such that  $w = vz$ . A *proper prefix* of a word  $u$  is a prefix  $v$  of  $u$  not equal to  $u$  (sometimes  $v$  is required to be non-empty).

Note that the empty word  $\varepsilon$  and  $w$  are prefix of  $w$ , and a proper prefix of  $w$  if  $w$  is non-empty.

The *prefix set* of  $w$  is the set  $\text{pref}(w)$  of prefixes of  $w$ , i.e. if  $w = w_1w_2\dots w_n$  with  $w_j \in X$  for each  $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  we have

$$\text{pref}(w) = \{\varepsilon, w_1, w_1w_2, \dots, w_1w_2\dots w_{n-1}, w\}.$$

Some closely related concepts are:

1. A set of words is *prefix closed* if for every word in the set, any of its prefix is also in the set.
2. The *prefix closure* of a set  $S$  is the smallest prefix closed set containing  $S$ , or, equivalently, the union of the prefix sets of words in  $S$ .
3. A set  $S$  is *prefix free* if for any word in  $S$ , no proper prefixes of the word are in  $S$ .