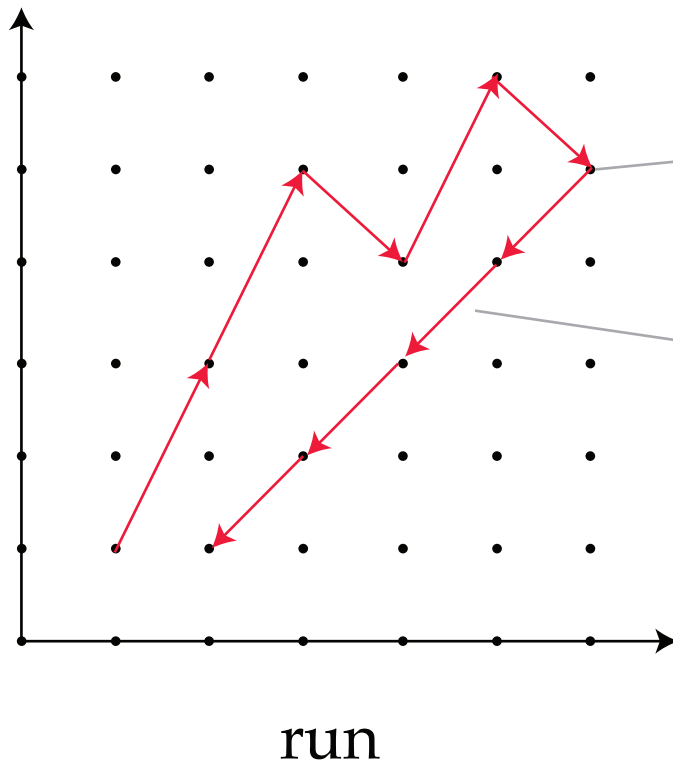
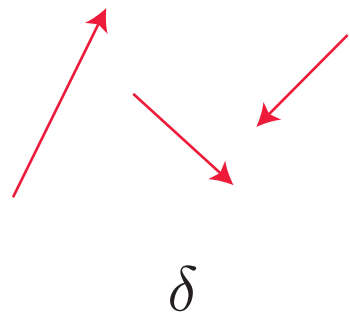


- 0 position controlled by player 0
- 1 position controlled by player 1

Winning condition for infinite plays:
player 0 wins if label a appears
infinitely often, otherwise 1 wins



configuration

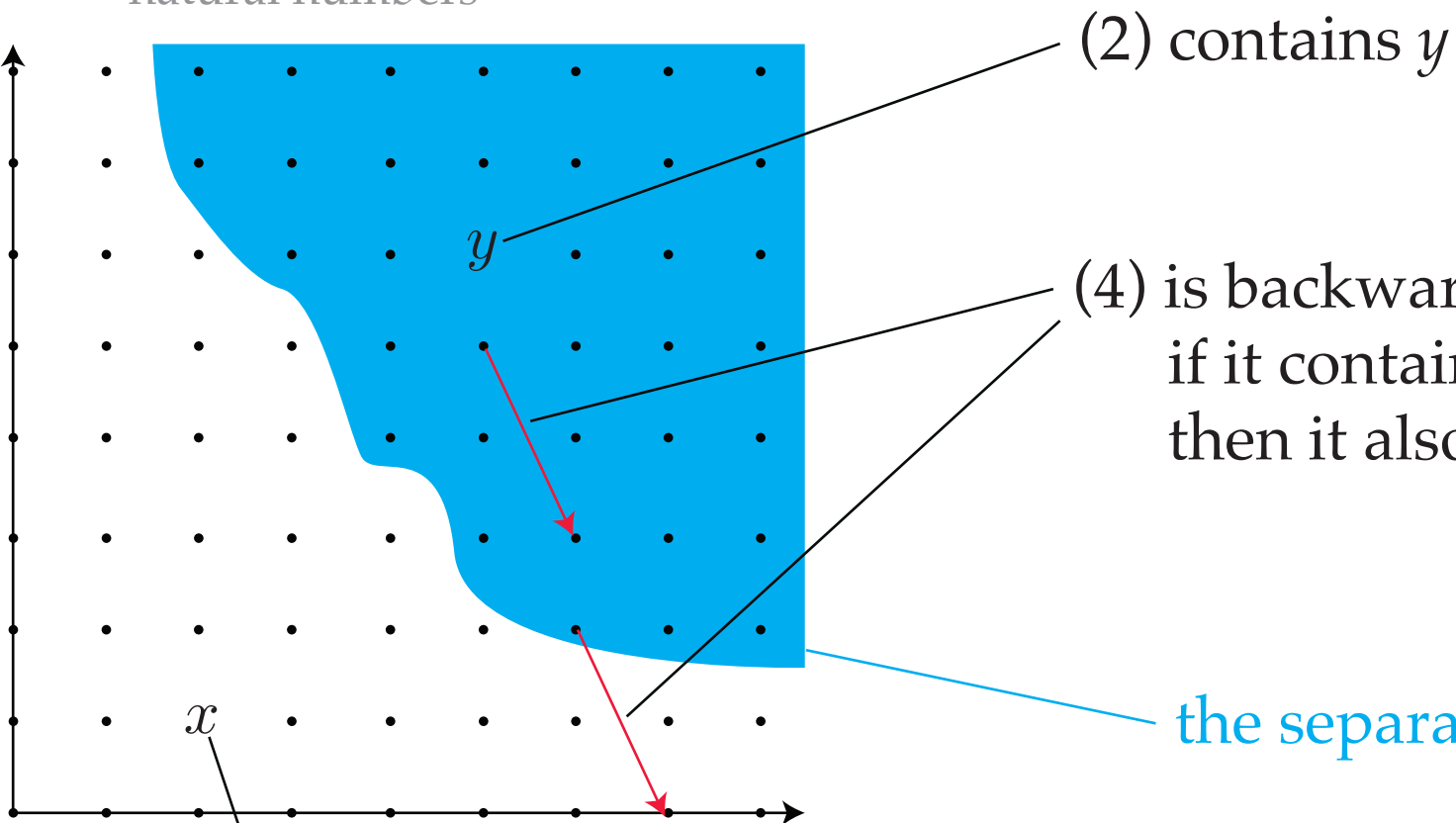
transition, i.e. a pair

$$x \rightarrow y$$

of configurations satisfying

$$y - x \in \delta$$

(3) is upward closed
for the coordinate-wise
ordering on tuples of
natural numbers

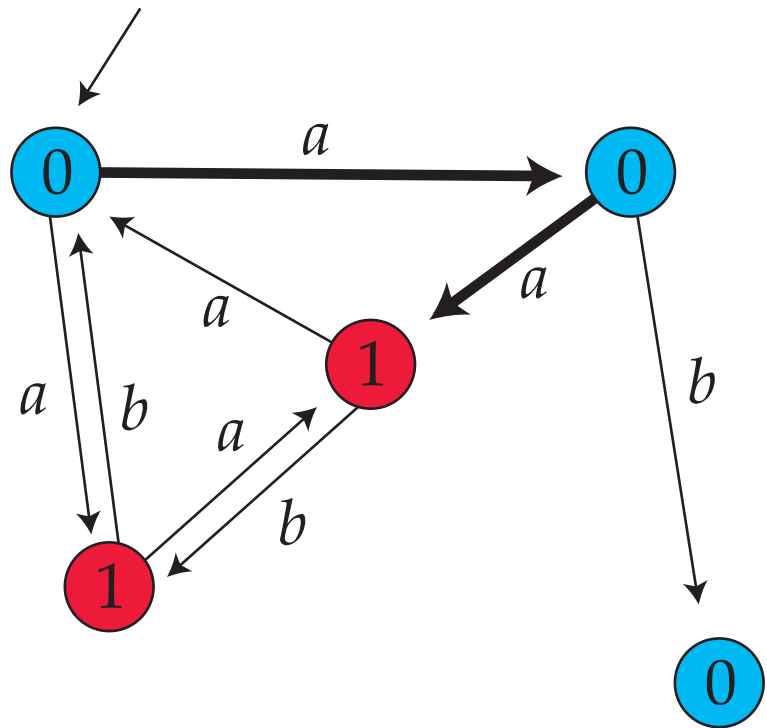


(2) contains y

(4) is backward closed under transitions:
if it contains the target of a transition,
then it also contains the source.

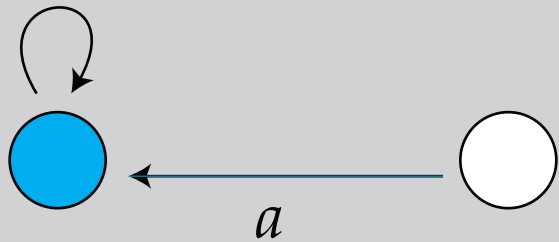
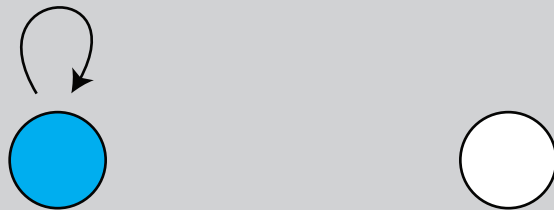
the separator

(1) does not contain x

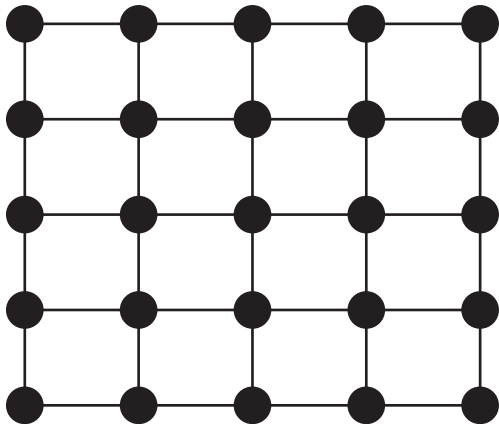


moves chosen by player 0



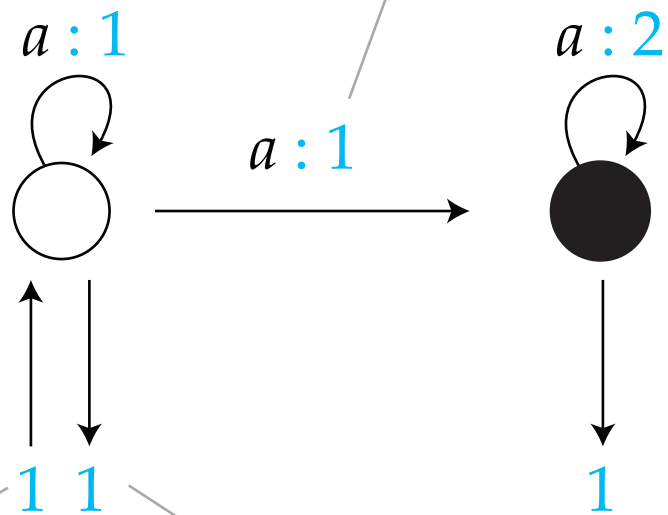
F_1  F_2  F_3 

a set of transitions is pictured by showing the automaton
with only transitions from the set



square grid of dimension 5

transition of weight 1 (transitions not drawn have weight 0)



initial weight

final weight

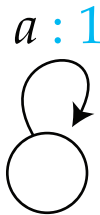
1

initial
weight of



1^i

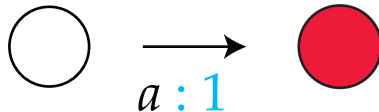
number of times
the transition



is used

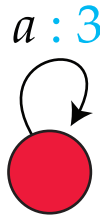
1

weight of
transition



2^j

number of times
the transition



is used

2

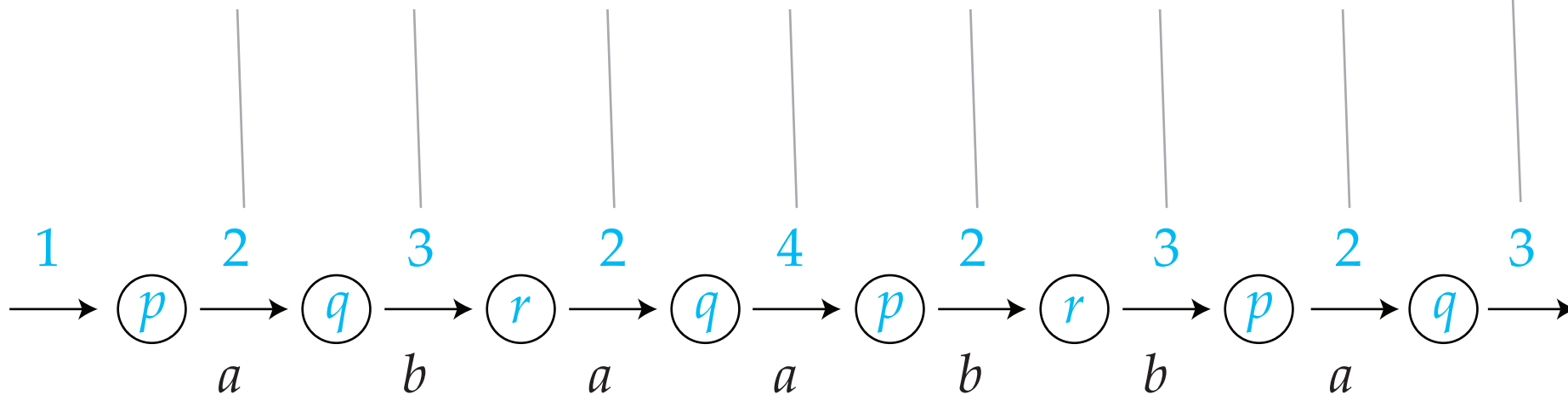
final
weight of



initial weight of first state

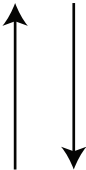
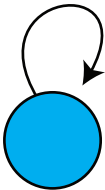
final weight of last state

weights of transitions connecting consecutive states



weight of the run $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 1728$

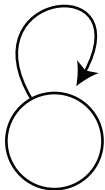
$a : 2$



$1 \quad 1$

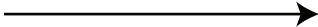


$a : 1$

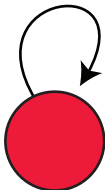


1

$a : 1$



$a : 1$



1

$$\text{initial state} = h(\text{initial state})$$

\mathcal{B}

$$(h(q)) \cdot a = h(q \cdot a)$$

\mathcal{B}

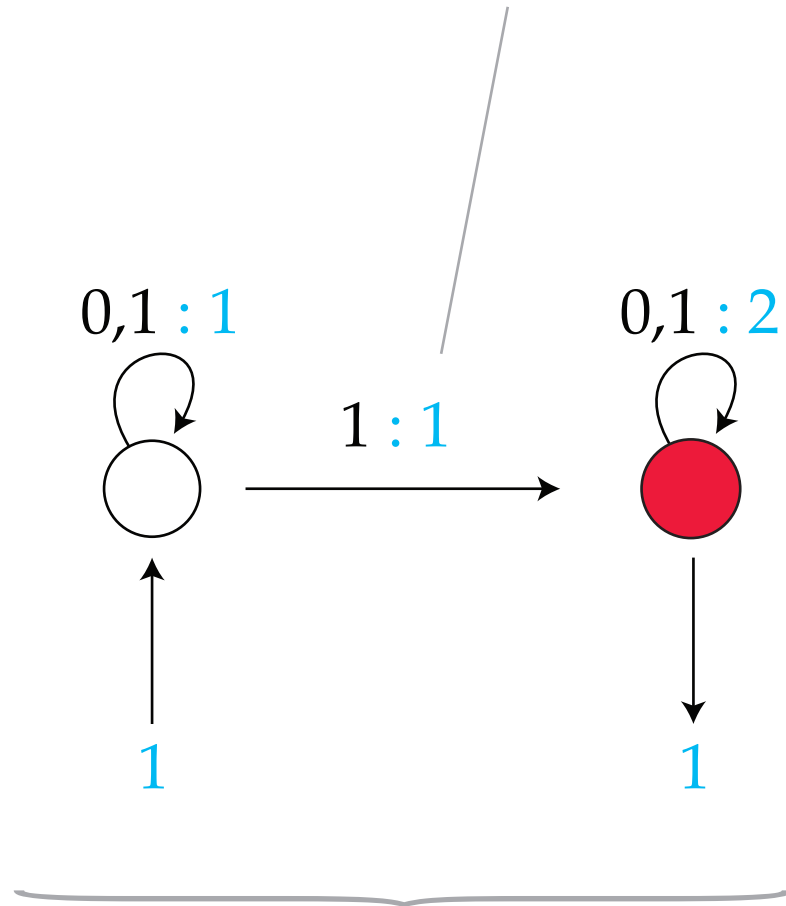
\mathcal{A}

$$\text{output}(h(q)) = \text{output}(q)$$

\mathcal{B}

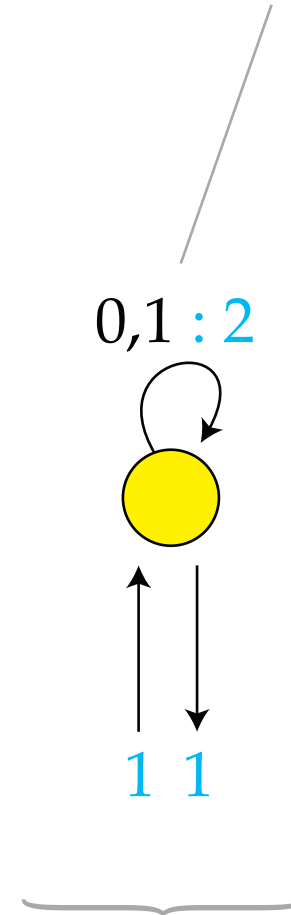
\mathcal{A}

if a position in the input word has bit 1
and is followed by i bits, then the position
contributes 2^i to the output



binary representation

if the input word has length n ,
then the loop around this
state will contribute 2^n



leading 1

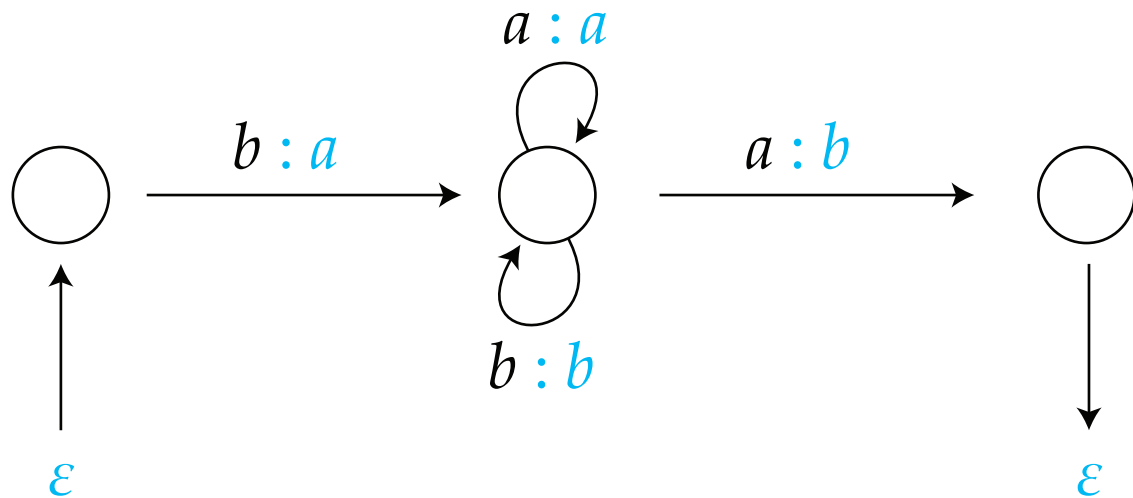
q'_0	q'_1	q'_2	\dots	q'_{n-1}	q'_n	run of the product automaton
p_0	p_1	p_2		p_{n-1}	p_n	

w_1	w_2	\dots	w_n	output of the transducer
-------	-------	---------	-------	--------------------------

q_0	q_1	q_2	\dots	q_{n-1}	q_n	states of the transducer
-------	-------	-------	---------	-----------	-------	--------------------------

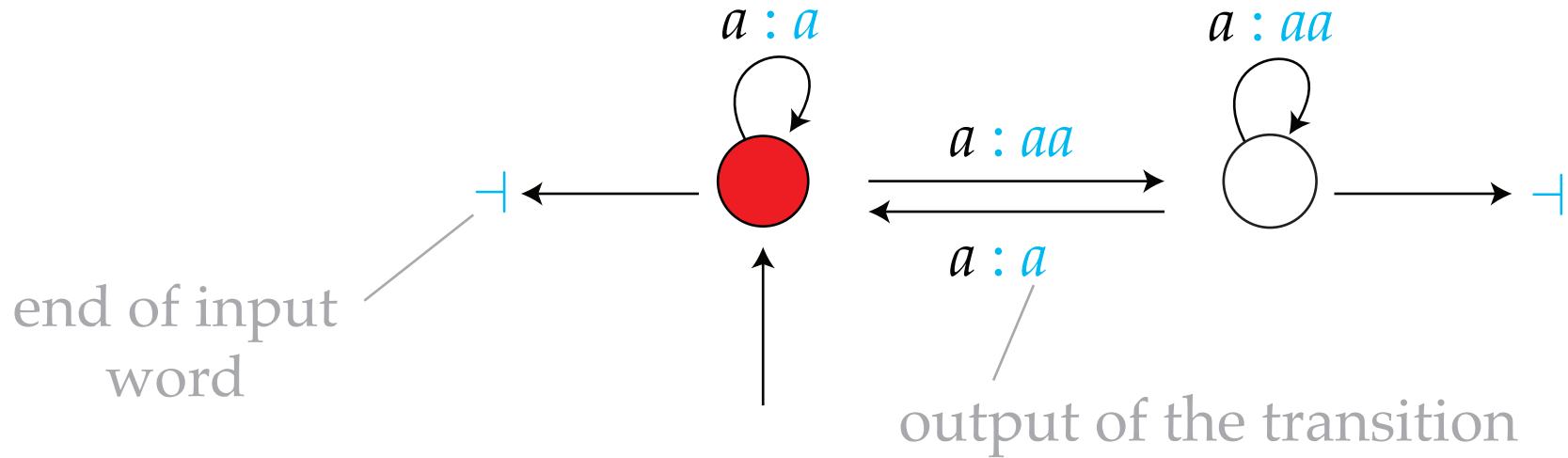
a_1	a_2	\dots	a_n	input word
-------	-------	---------	-------	------------

transition that inputs b and outputs a



initial state
labelled by ε

final state
labelled by ε



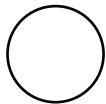








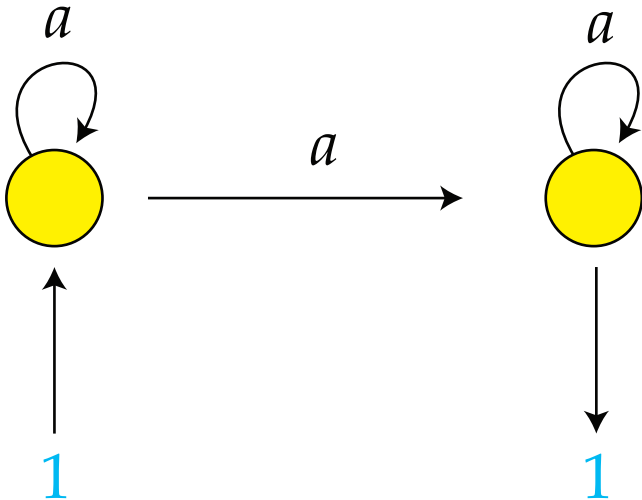


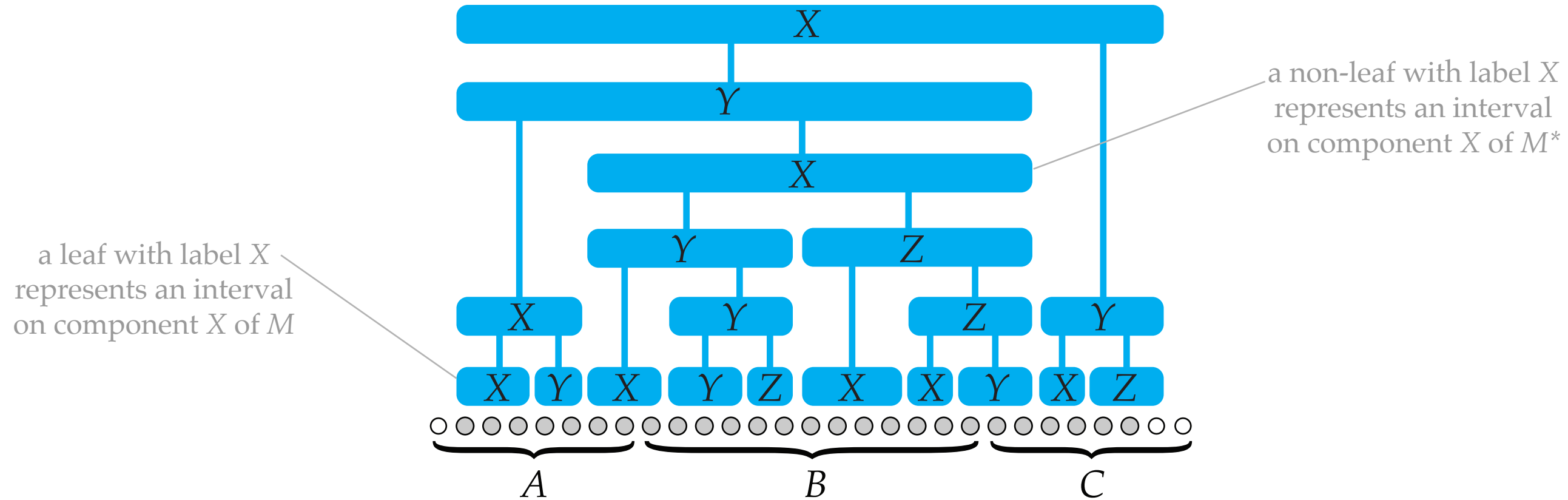


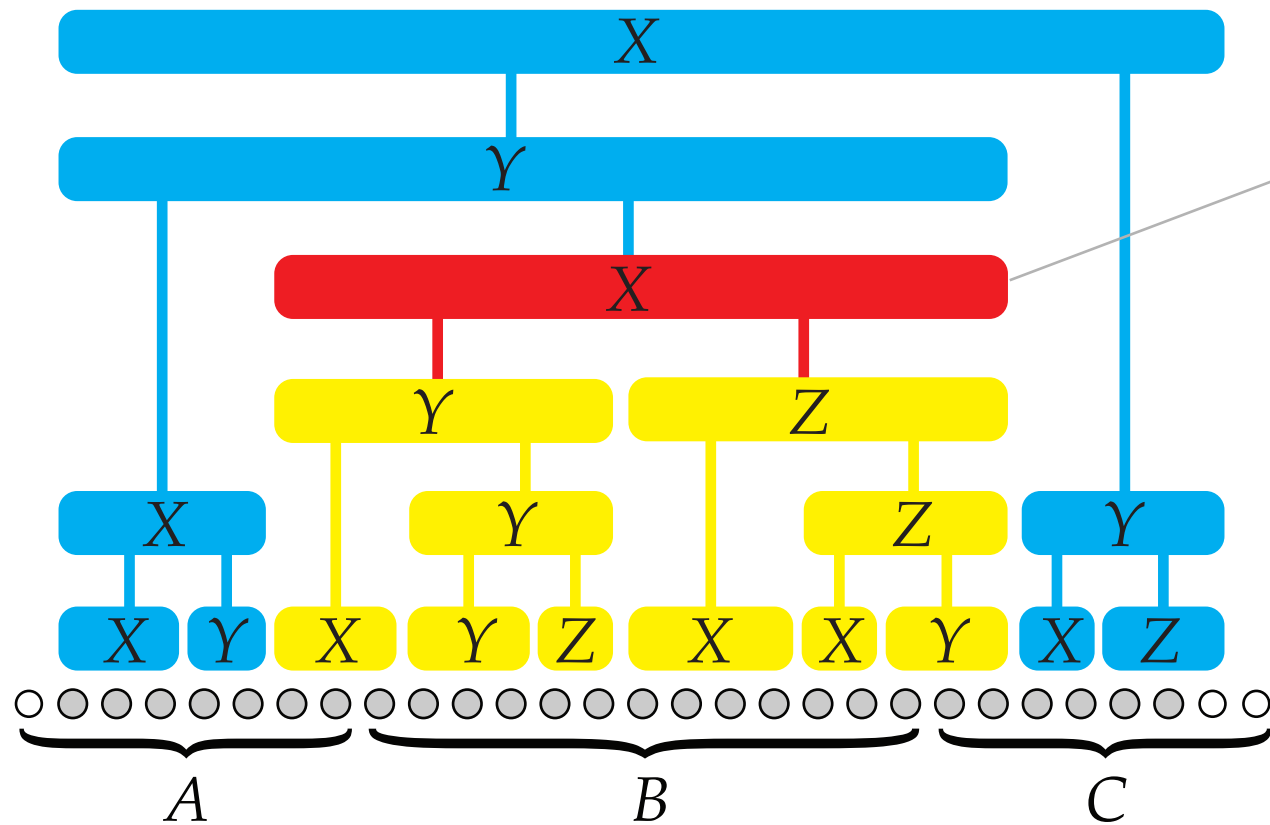
a



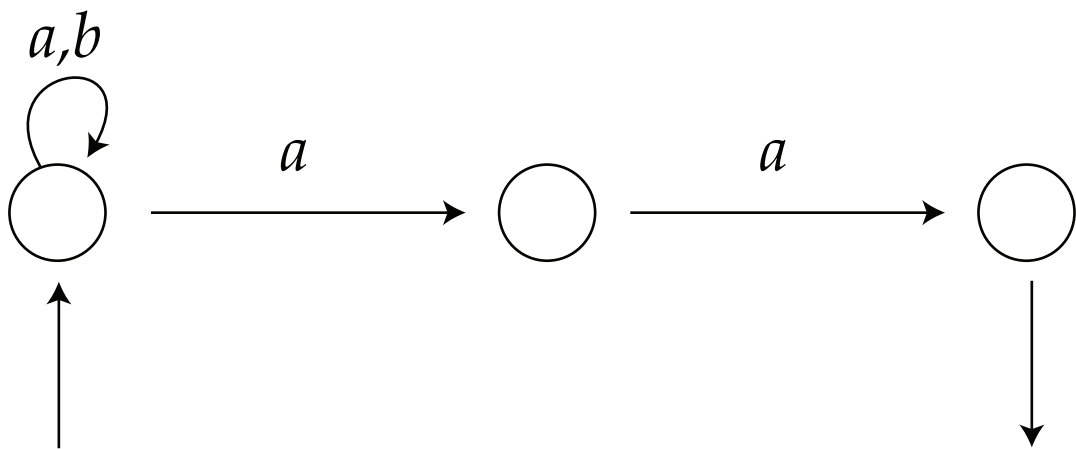
a

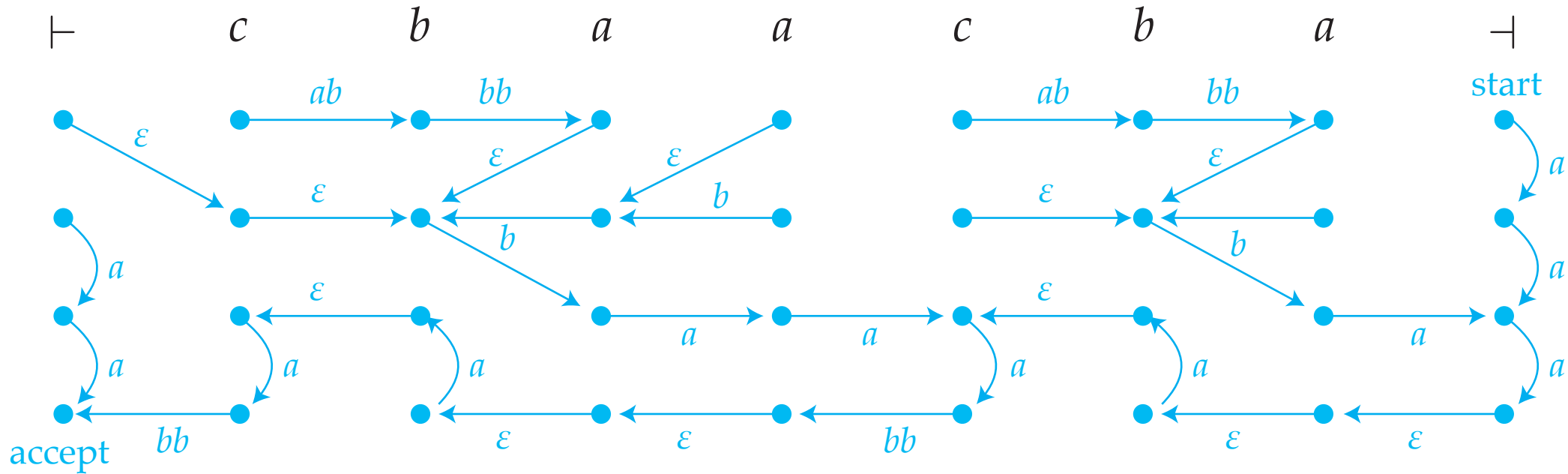




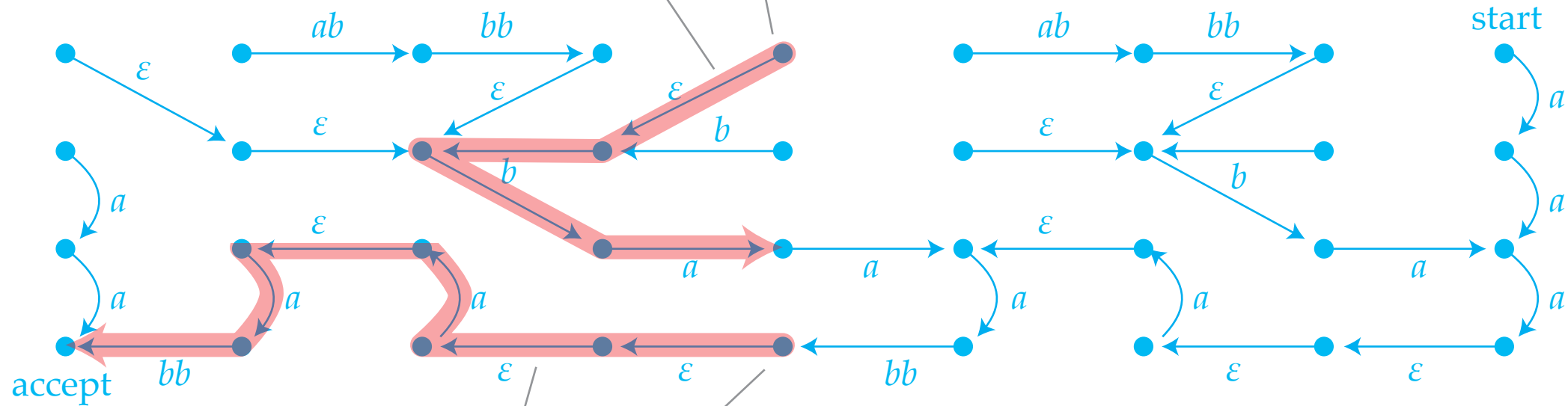


smallest interval
which contains B

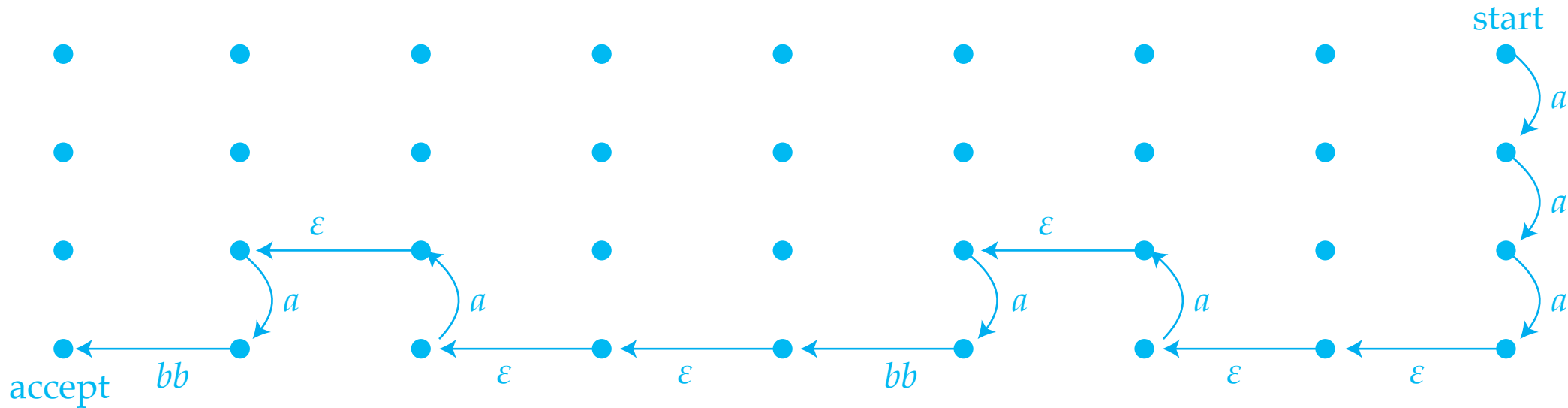


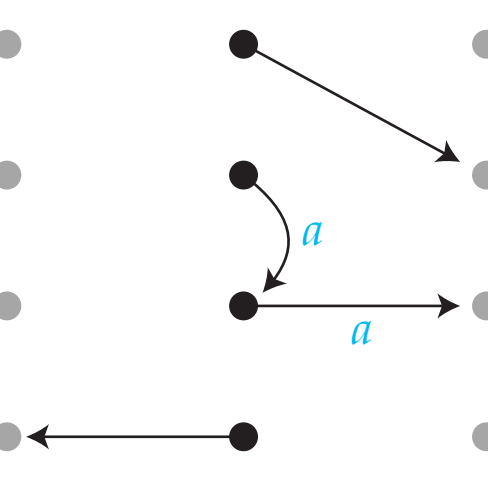


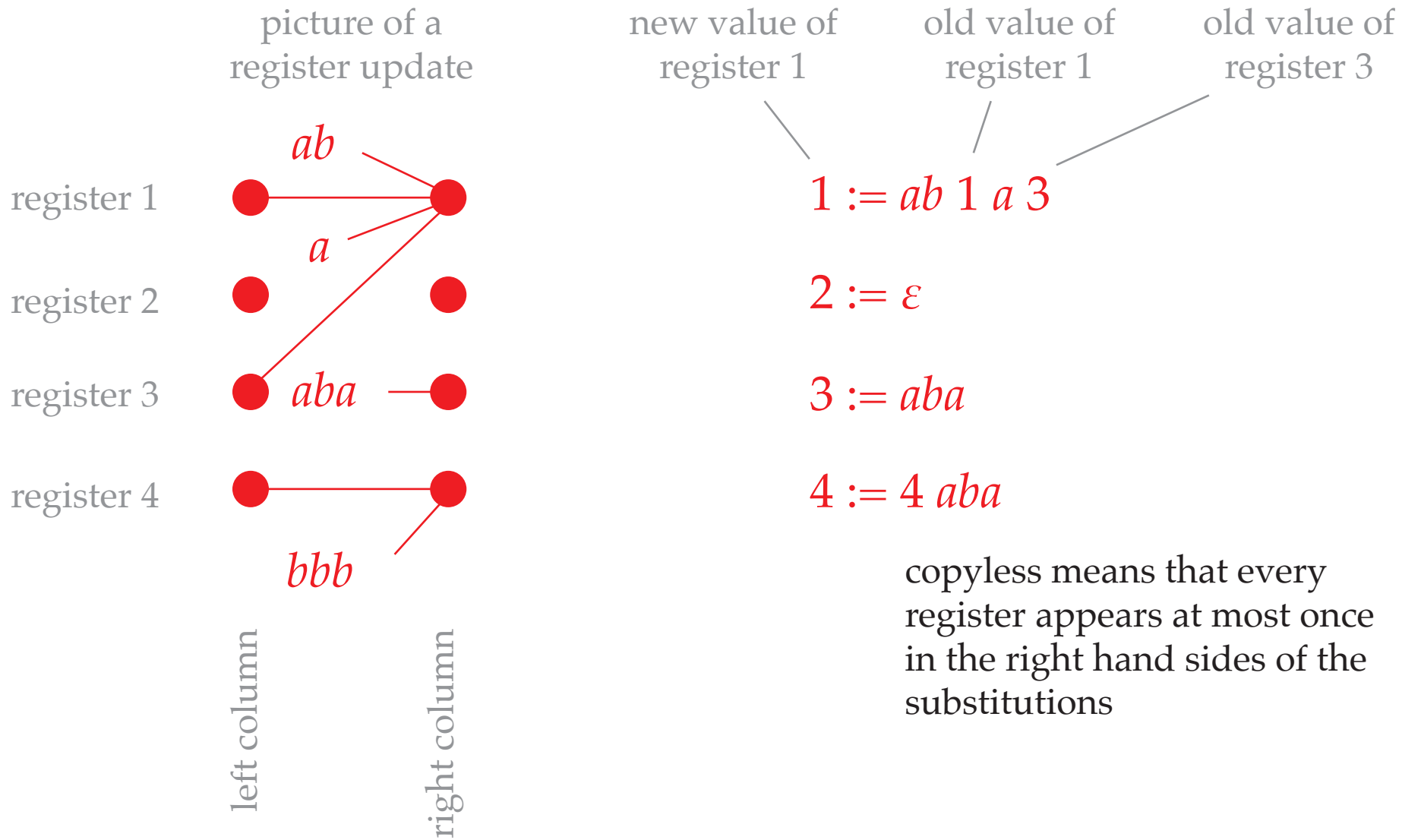
the segment of this configuration



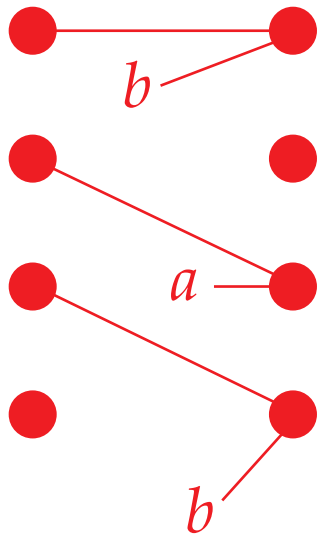
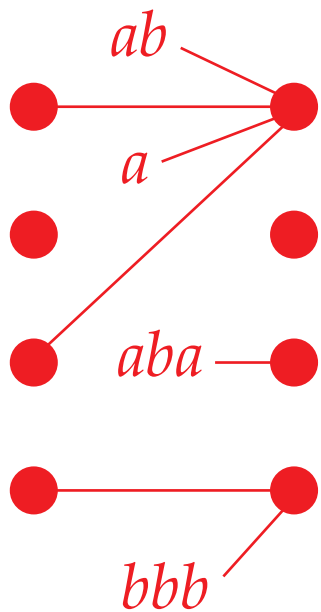
the segment of this configuration



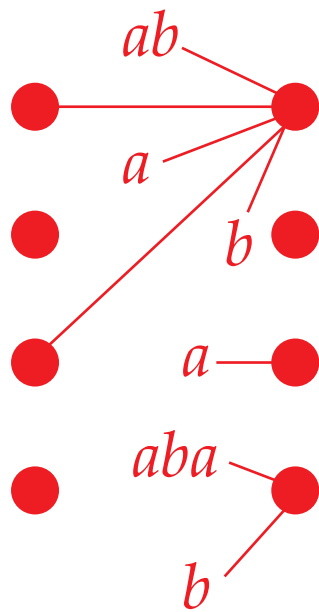




two register updates τ, σ



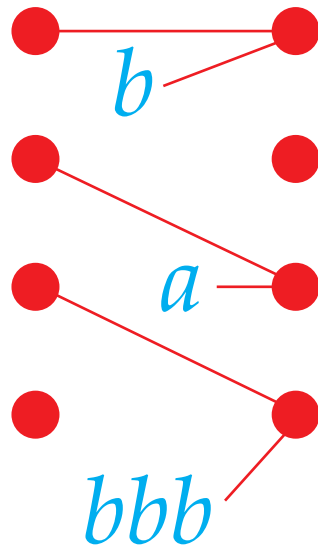
their composition $\tau \cdot \sigma$



register valuation

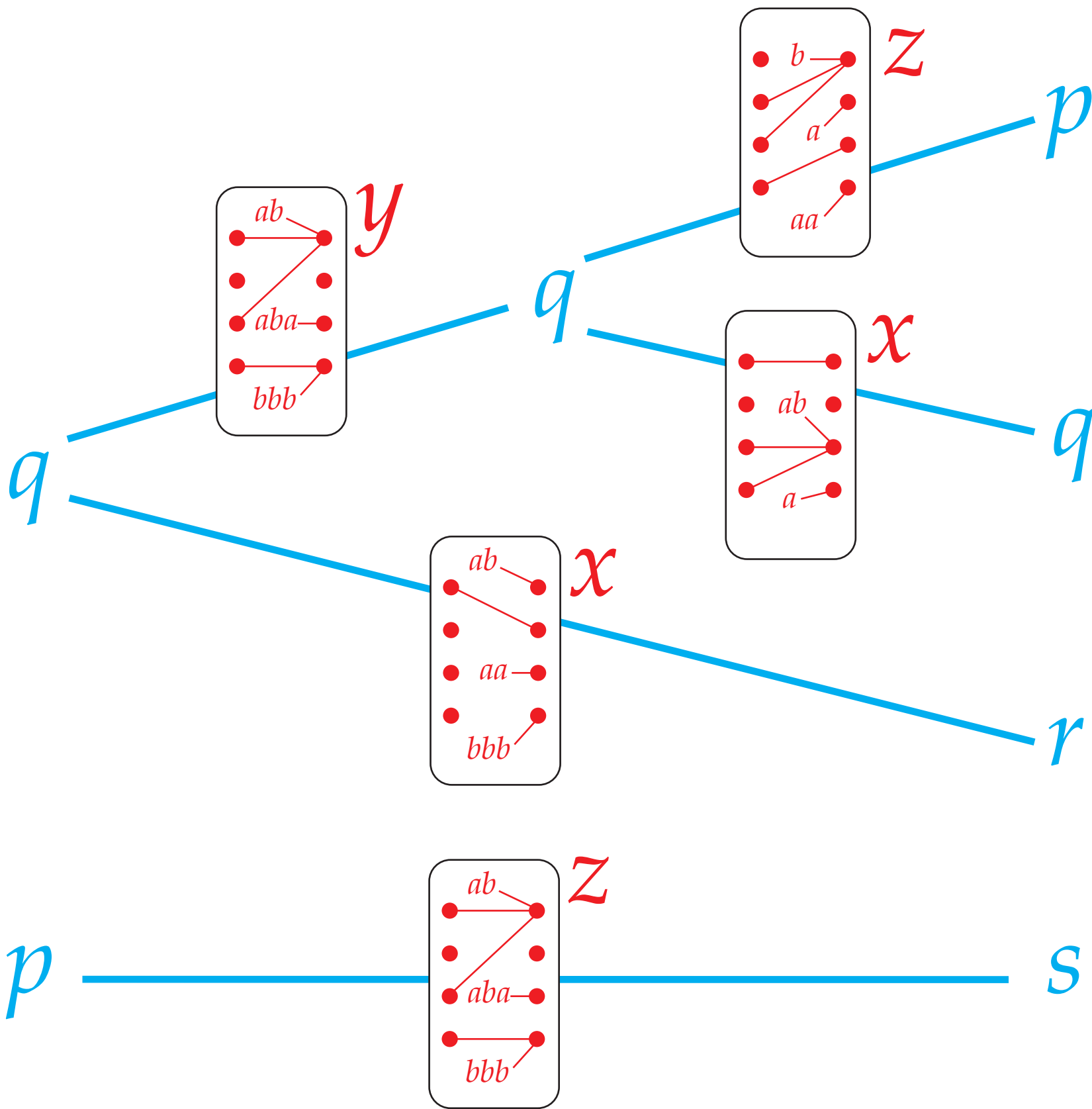
- *a*
- *baa*
- *ac*
-

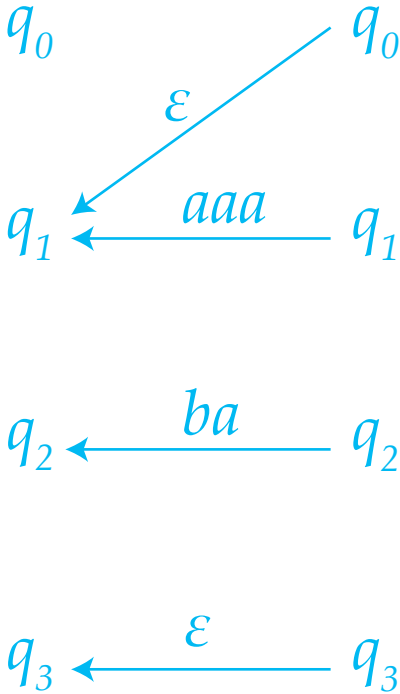
register update

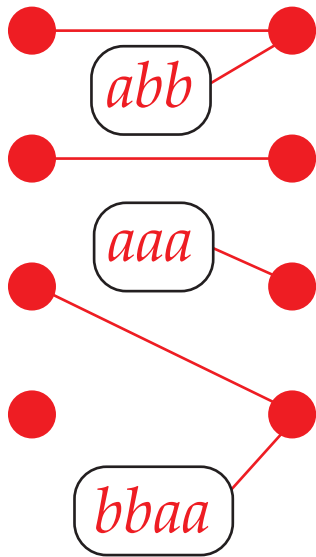


new register valuation

- *ab*
-
- *baaa*
- *acbbb*

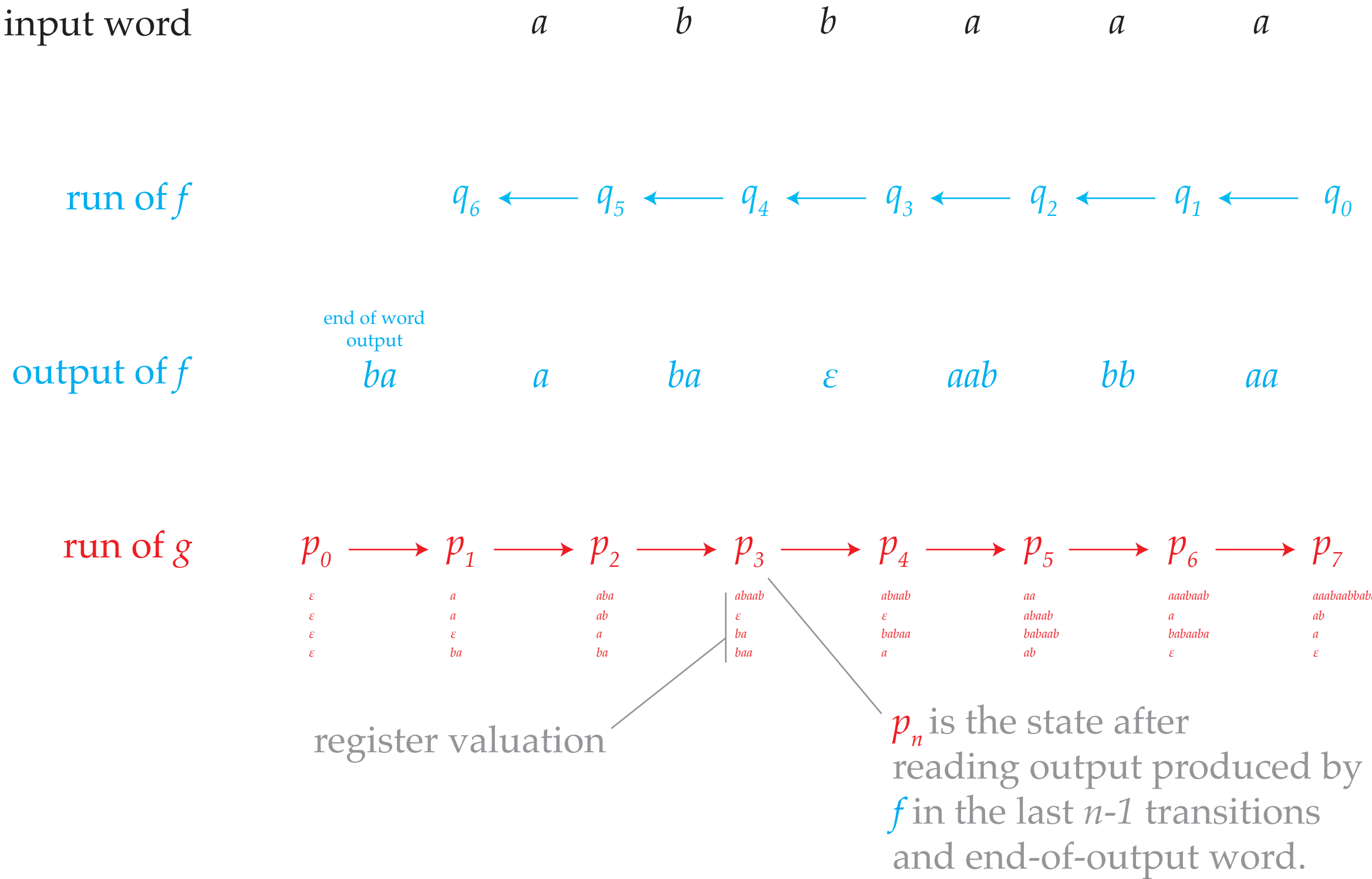


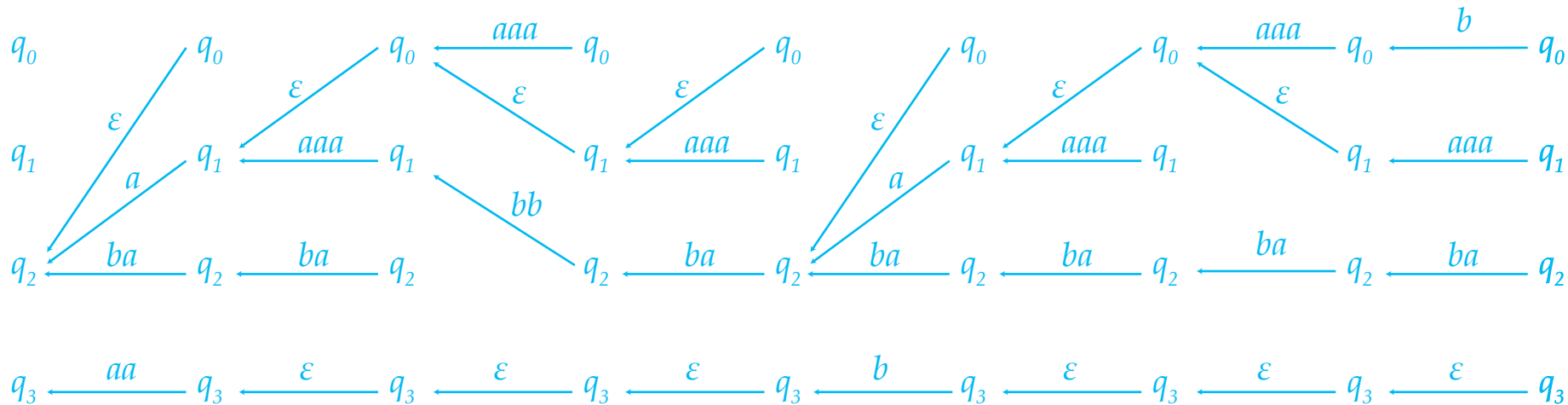




3 registers used to
store these words

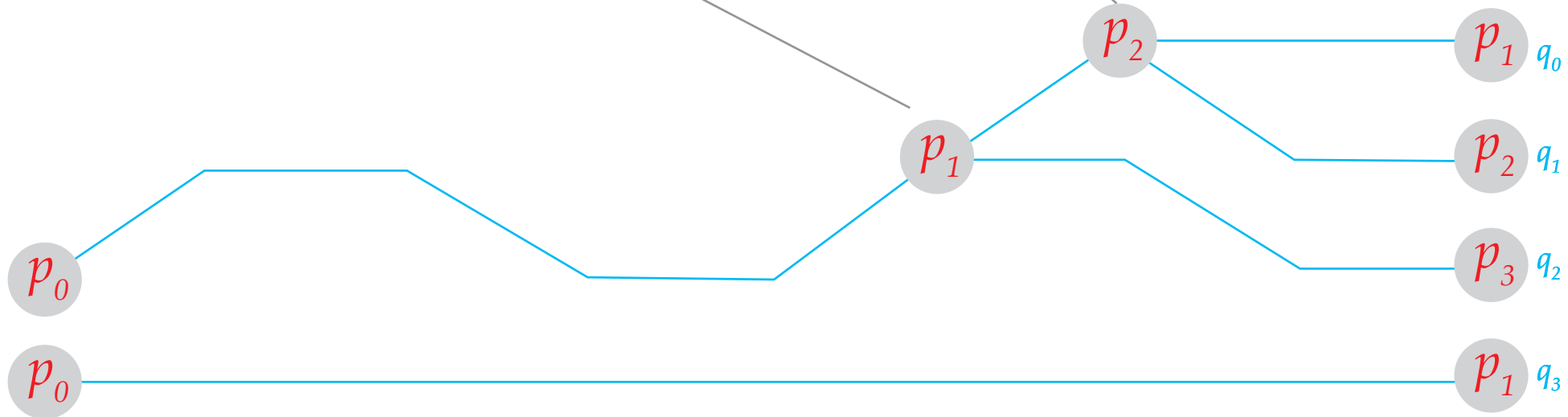
abb *aaa* *bbaa*

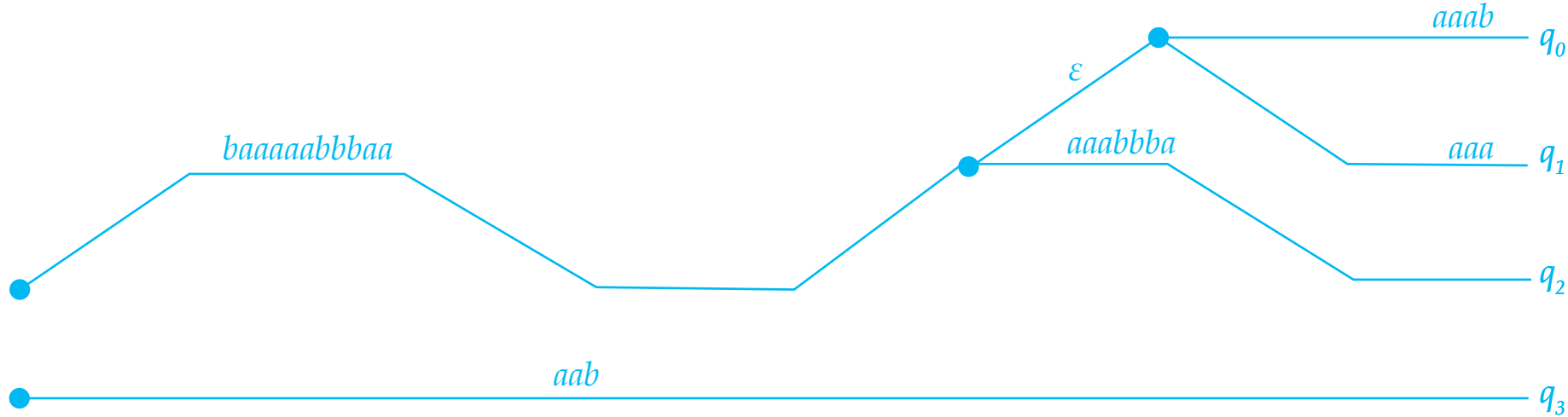


c a b a c a d d 

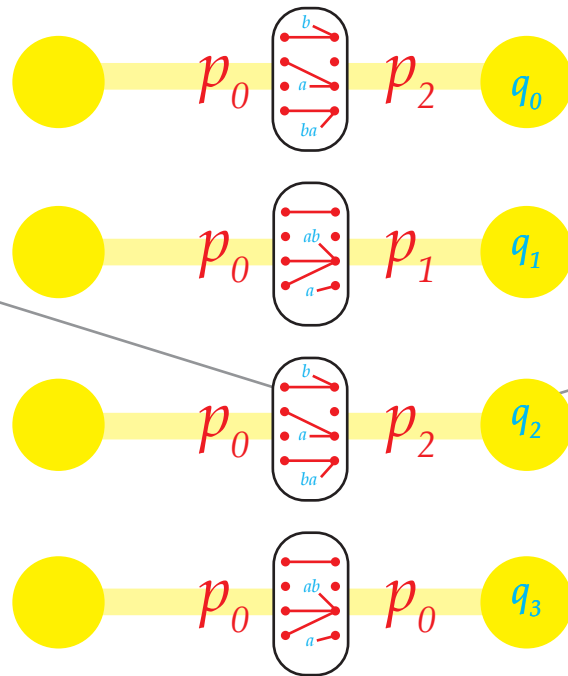
the label of an edge e
is the register update of g
in the run on the label of e ,
assuming the initial state
was this

the label of a node v
is the state of g assumed
after reading the labels on
the path leading to v



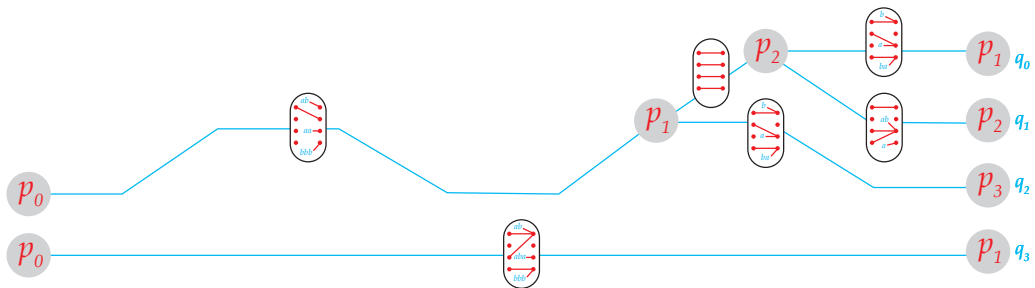


register update of g
after reading the
end of input word
for state q_2

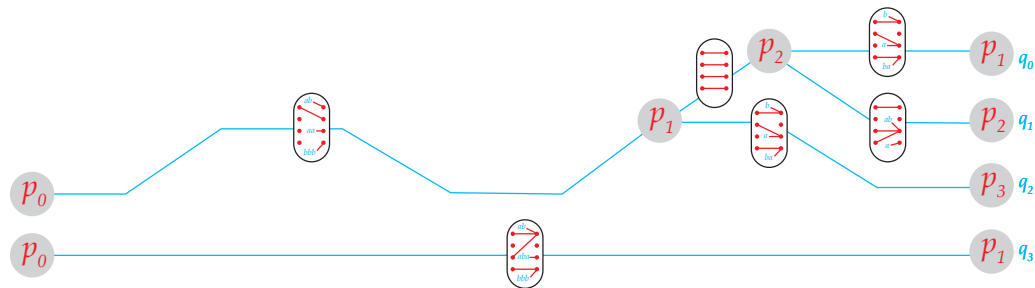


state of g
after reading the
end of input word
for state q_2

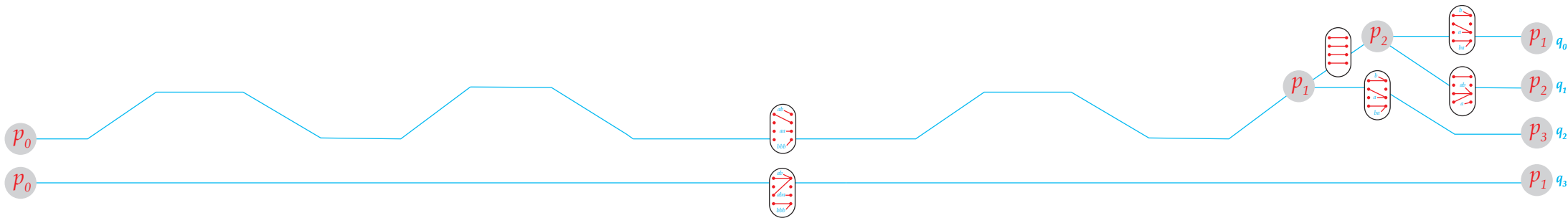
update forest s



update forest t



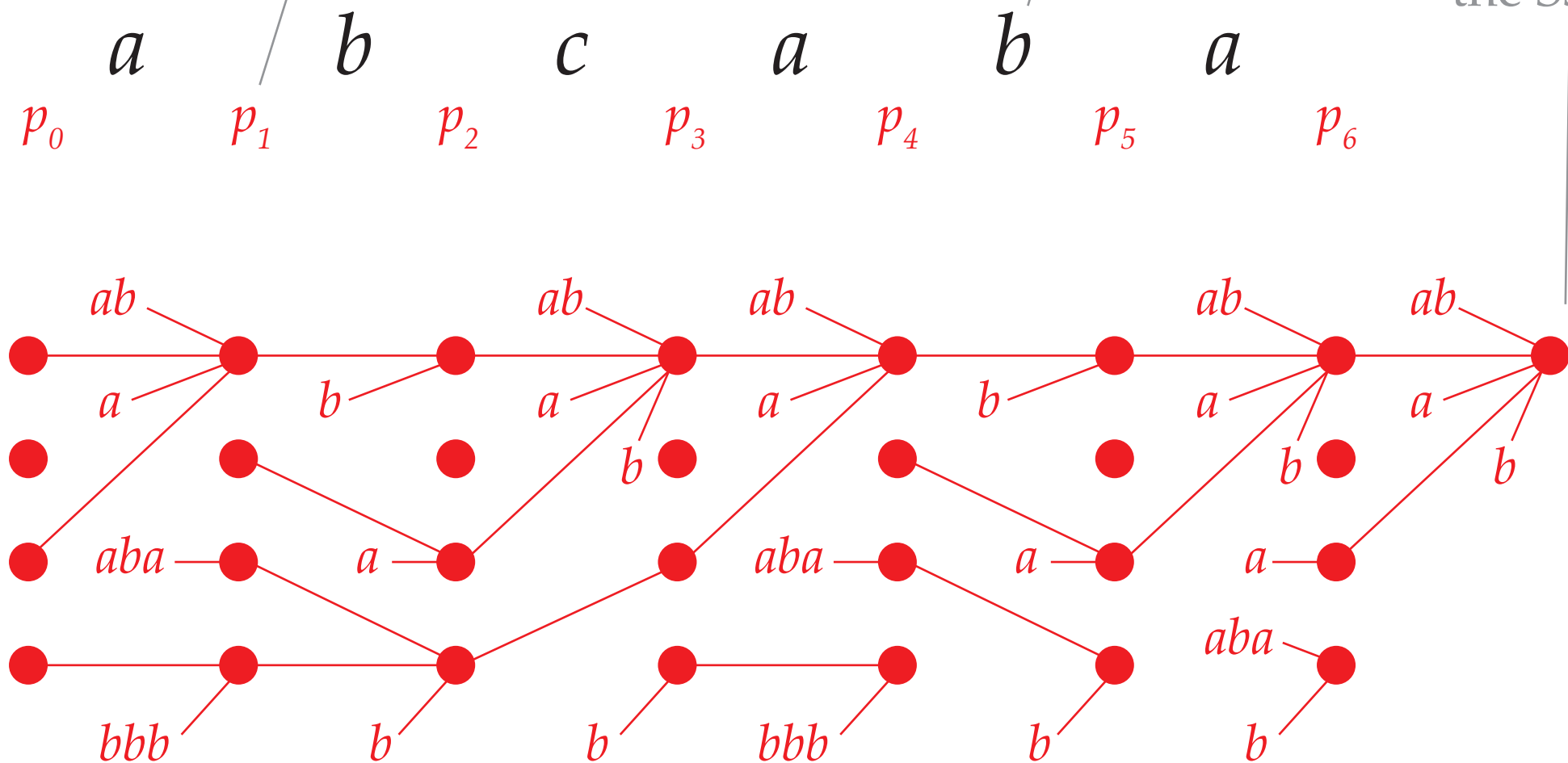
their composition st



control state of the SST

input letter

output of the SST



register update executed in
the transition from p_3 to p_4

output function
of the SST

a

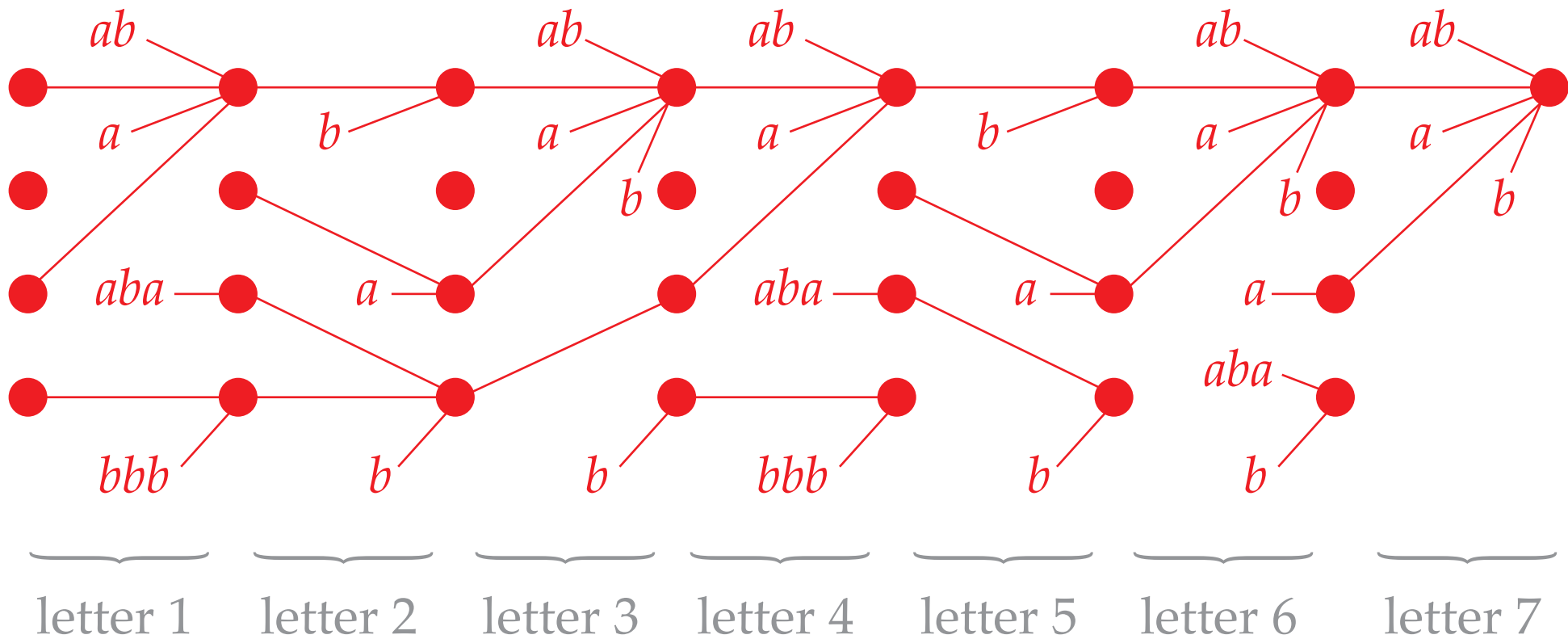
b

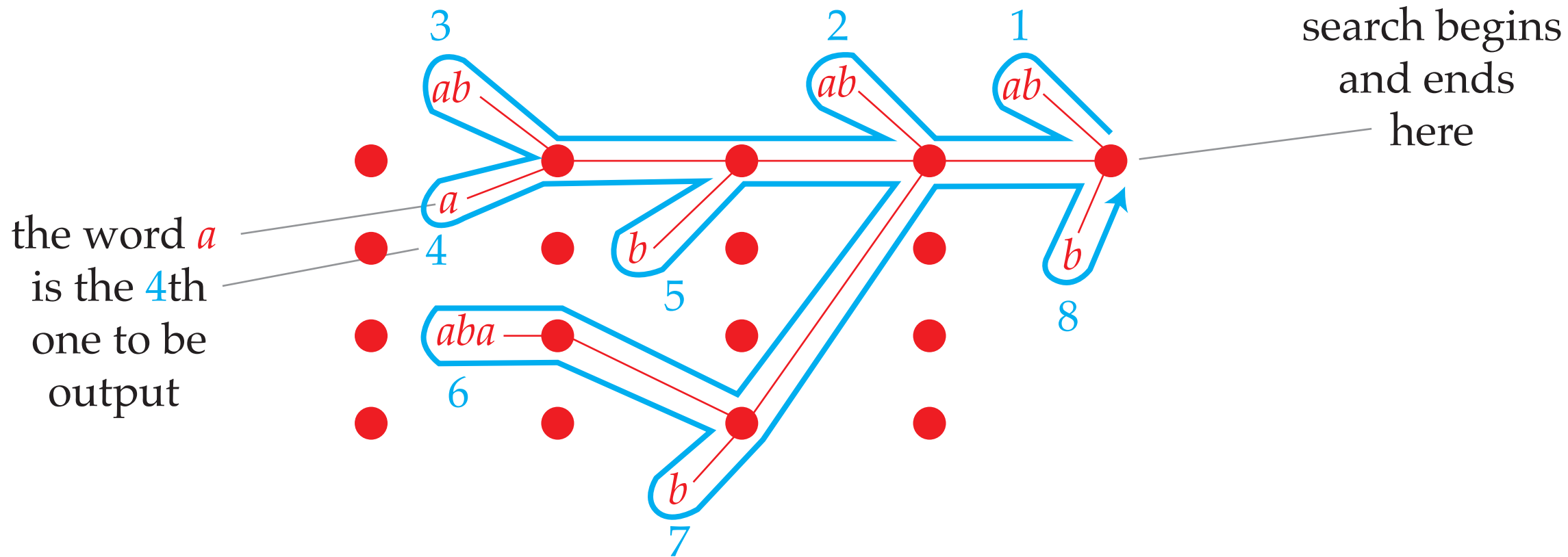
c

a

b

a





c

b

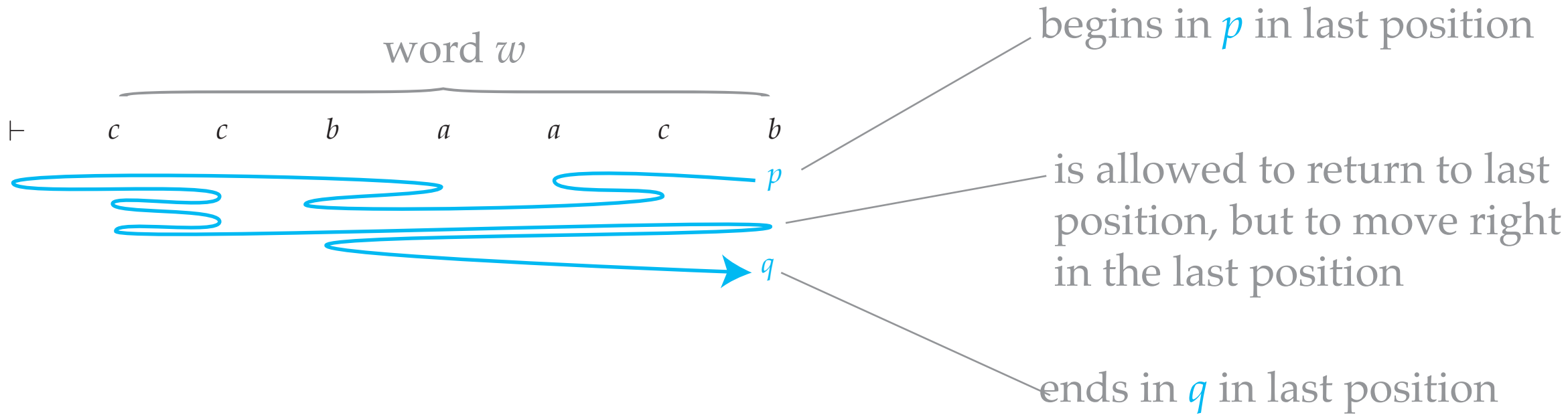
a

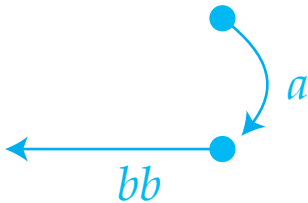
a

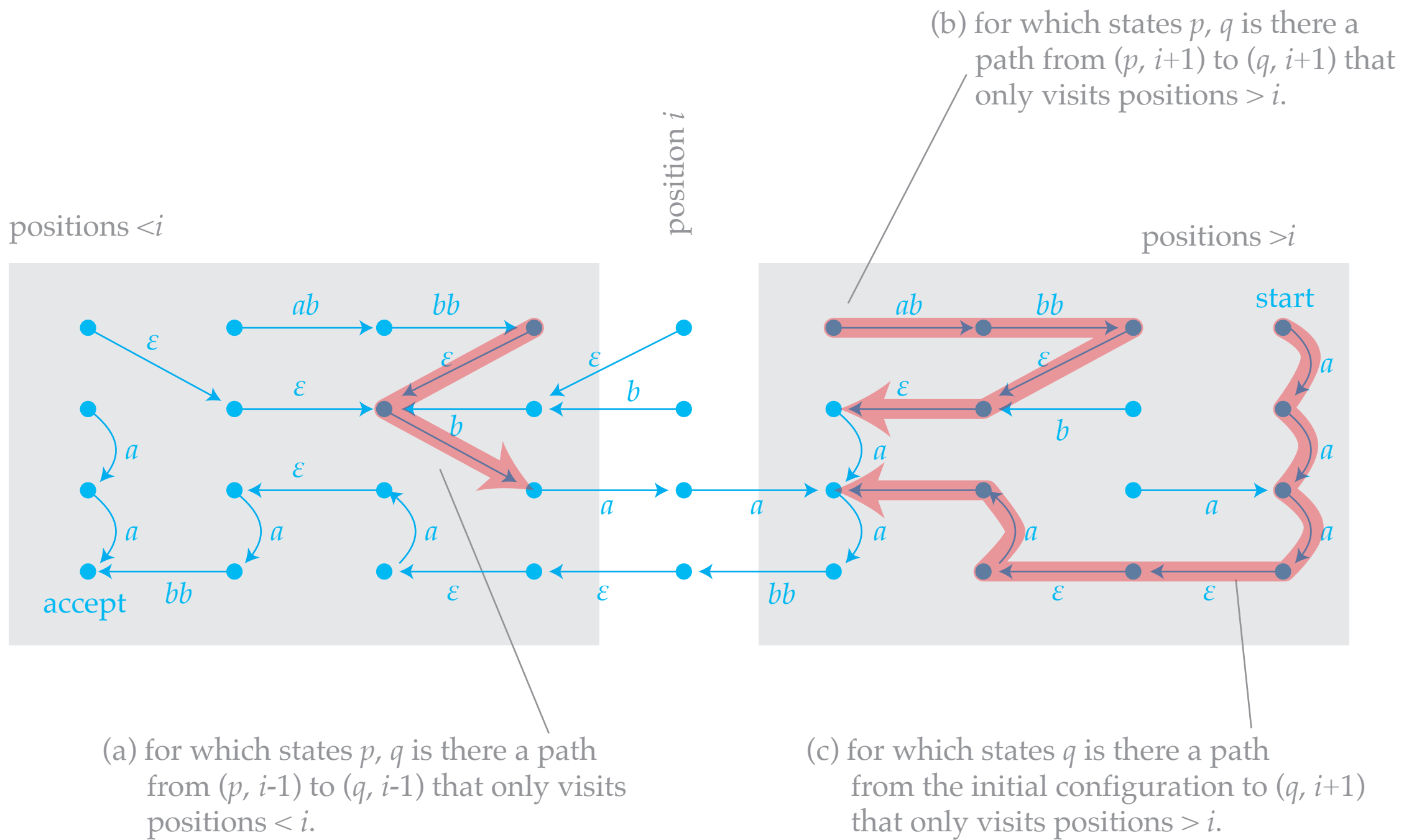
c

b

a







M must contain this suffix

input word

b

b

a

a

a

run

q

$\xrightarrow{(L, b)}$

r

$\xrightarrow{(K, \varepsilon)}$

q

$\xrightarrow{(M, a)}$

p

$\xrightarrow{(L, ab)}$

r

$\xrightarrow{(L, bb)}$

q

\longrightarrow

aa

end-of-input word

output word

b

a

ab

bb

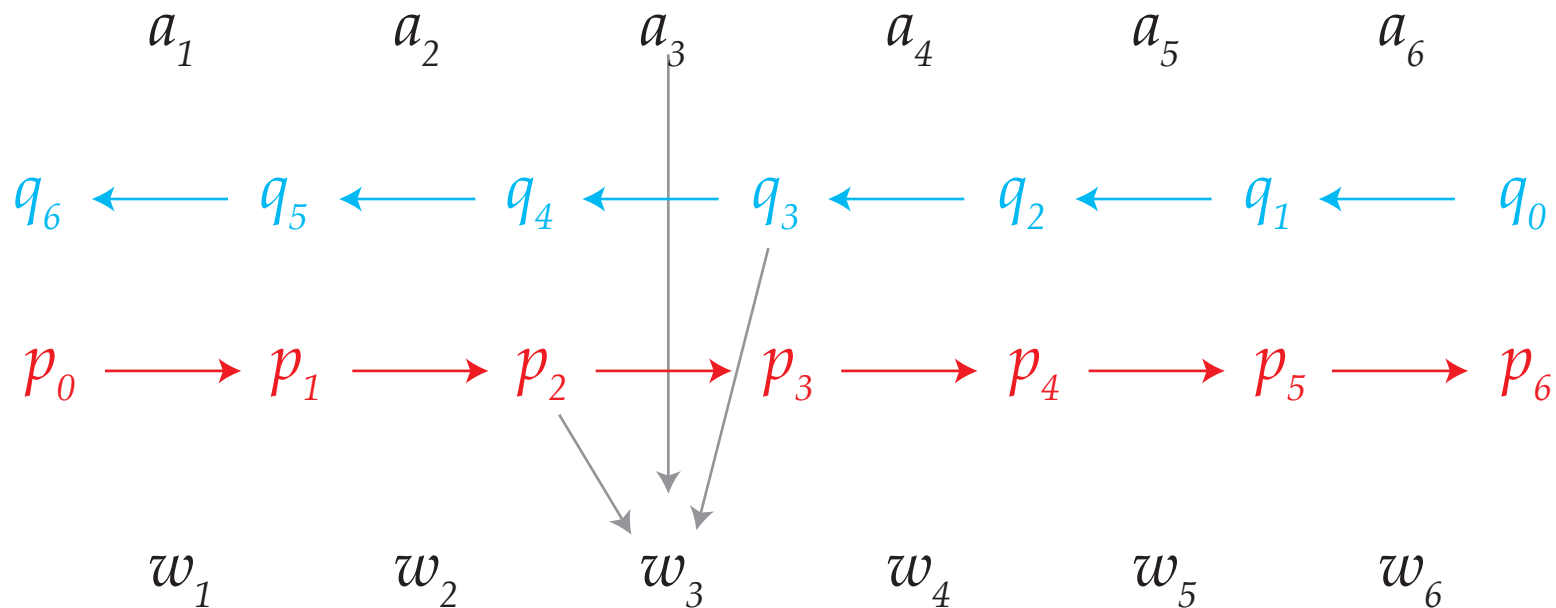
aa

input word

run of right-to-left
automaton

run of left-to-right
automaton

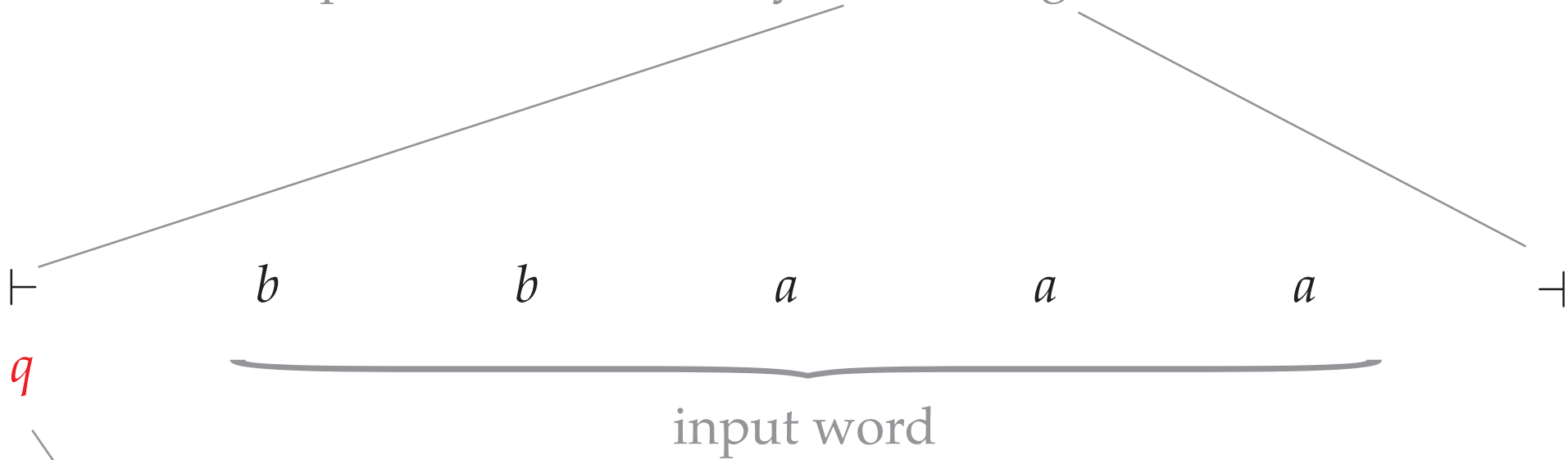
output of bimachine



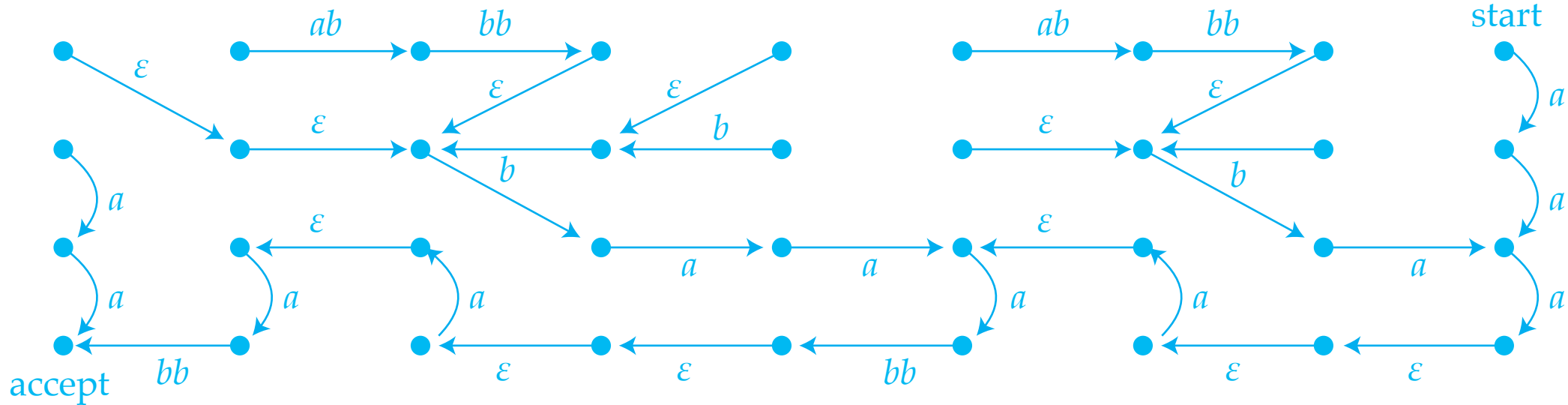
the i -th output word is the value of the output function on

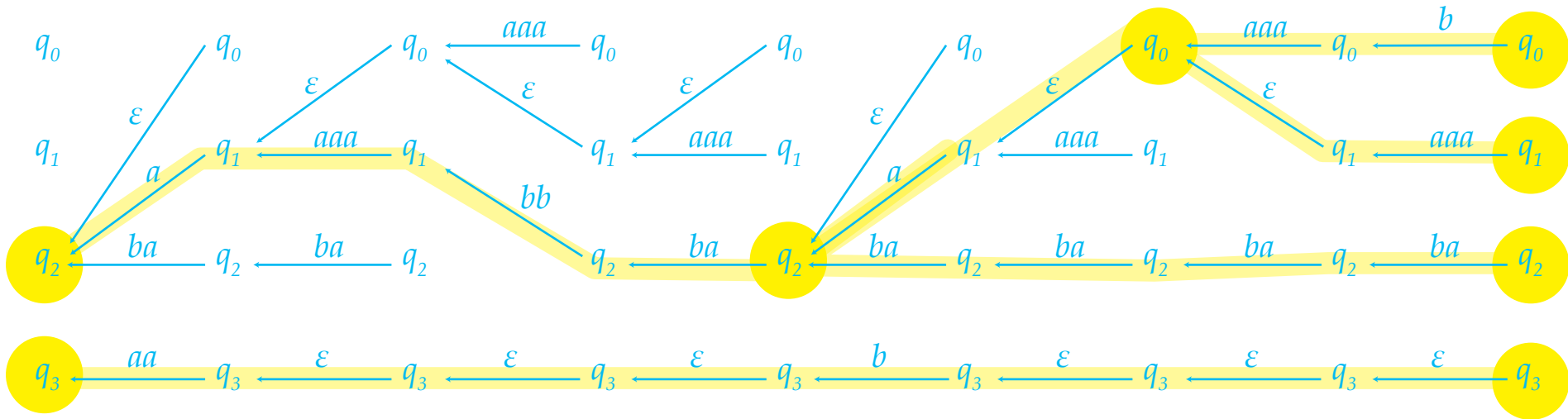
- the state of left-to-right automaton after reading letters $<i$
- the i -th letter
- the state of right-to-left automaton after reading letters $>i$

the input is embellished by left and right end markers



the automaton begins in the
left end marker in its initial state

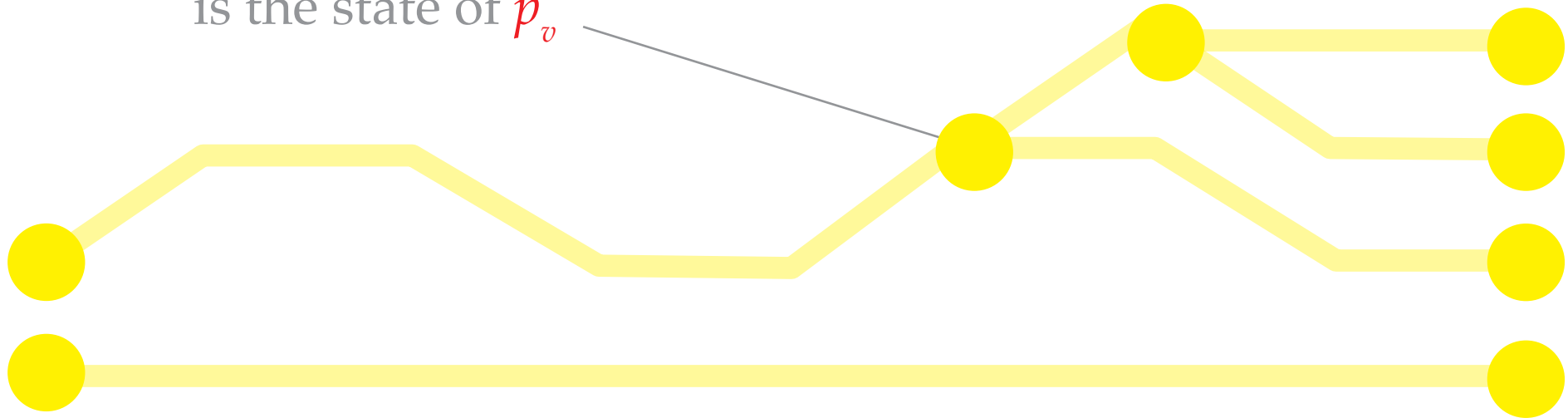


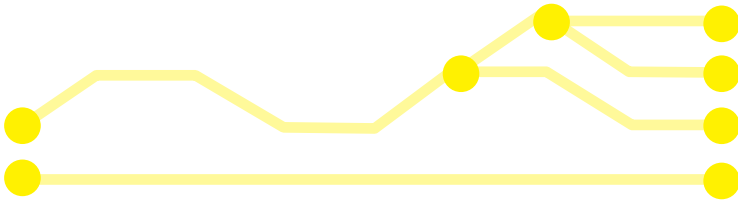
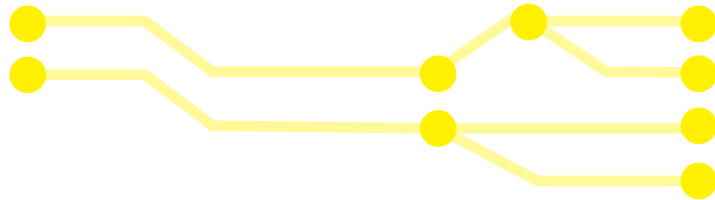


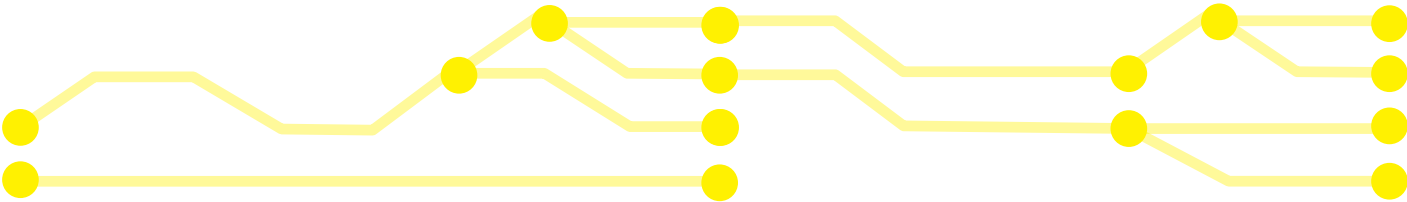
the label of an edge
that corresponds to a path π
is the register update τ_π

for leaves, we also
remember their
state in f

the label a node v
is the state of p_v



τ  σ 

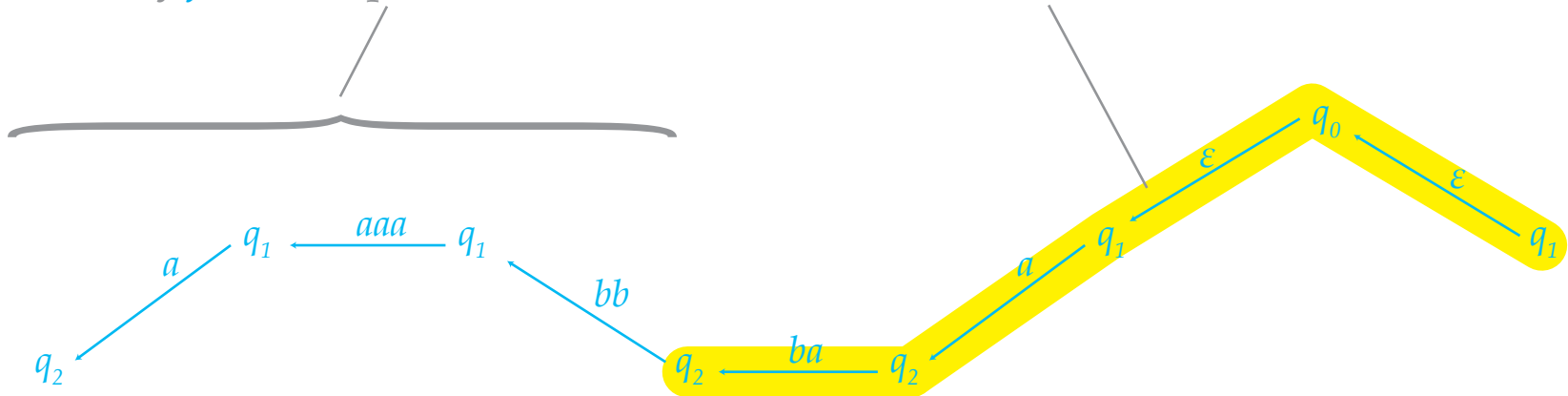


(source state, register update, target state)

profile of π is the profile of the run of g that begins in state p and reads the labels produced by f on π

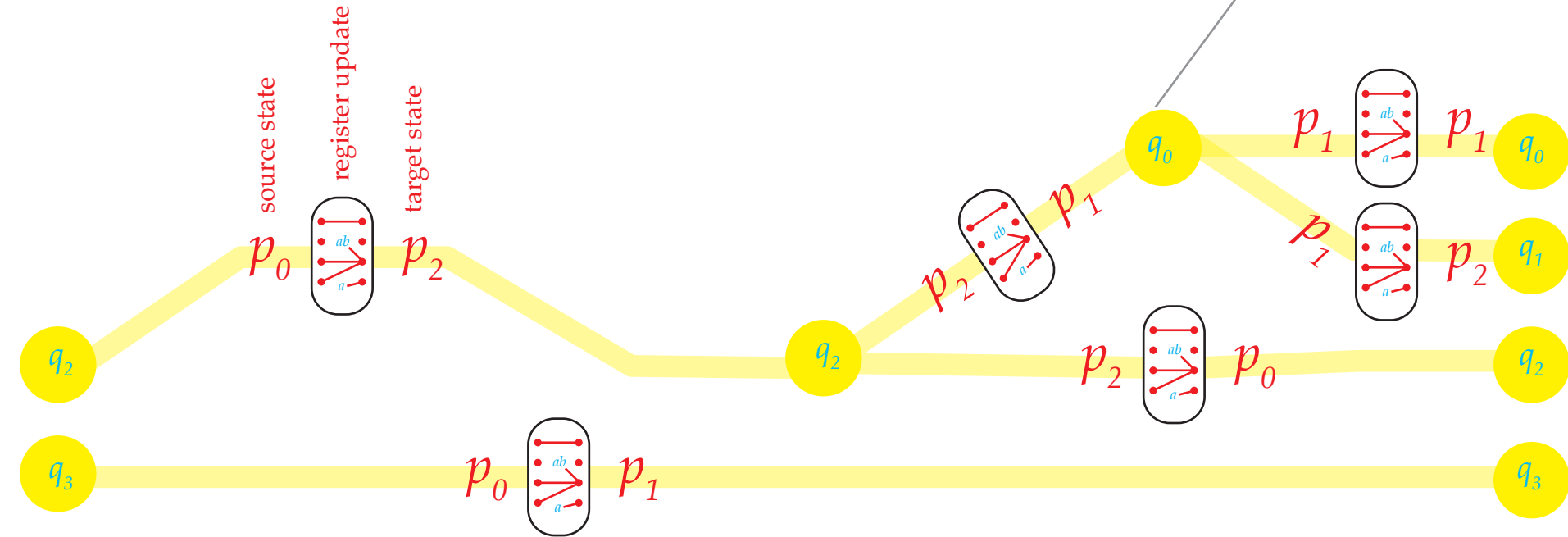
p is the state assumed by g after reading the labels produced by f on this path

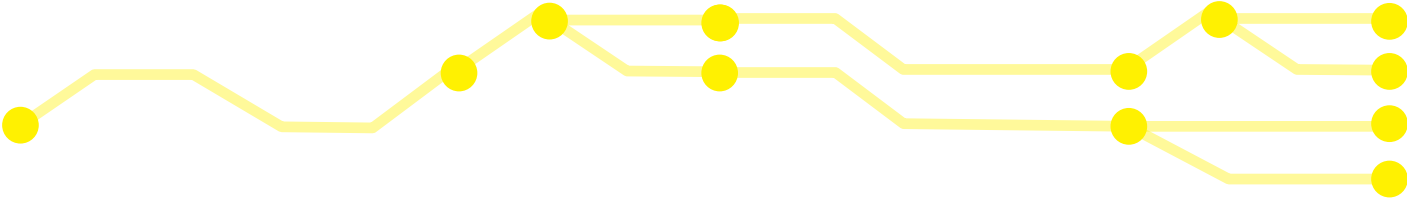
$p \longrightarrow$



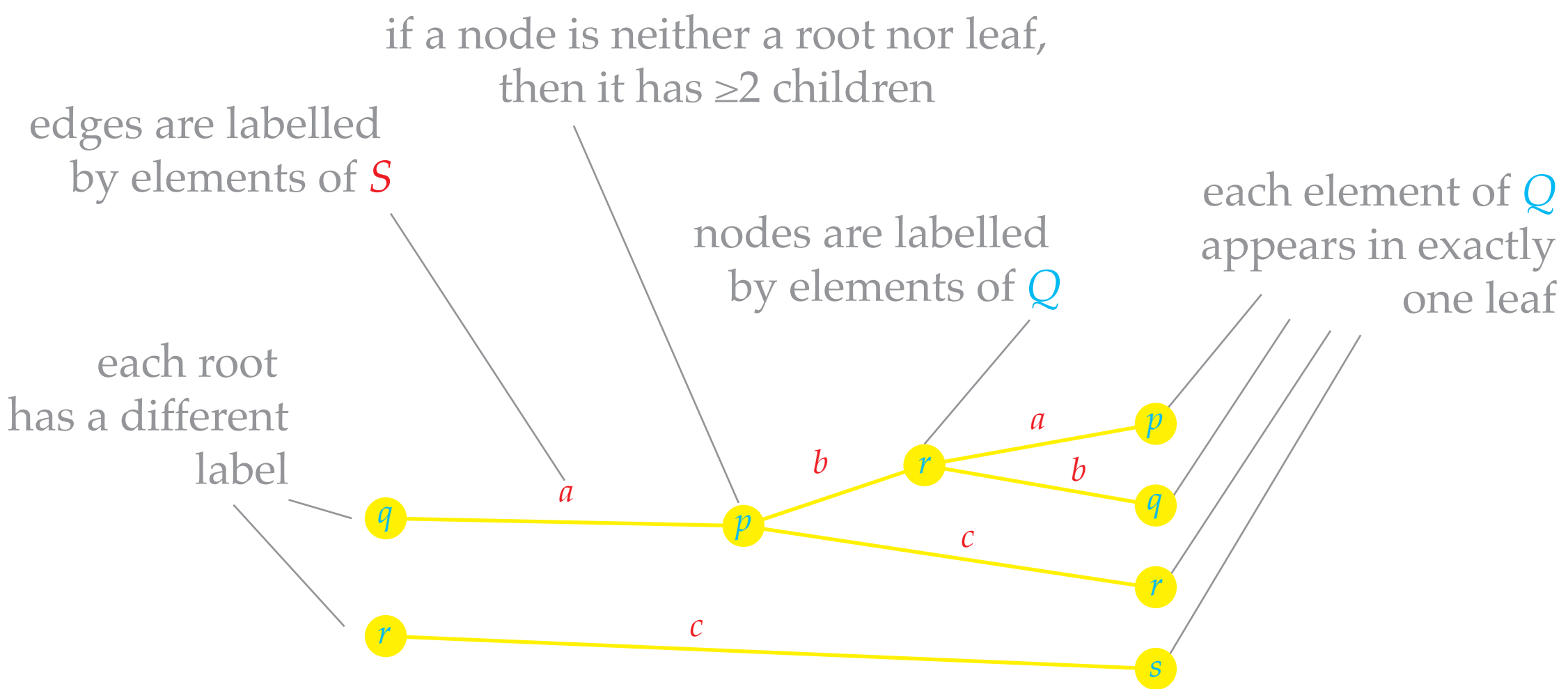
each edge, which corresponds to a path π connecting two important nodes in the configuration graph, is labelled by the profile of π

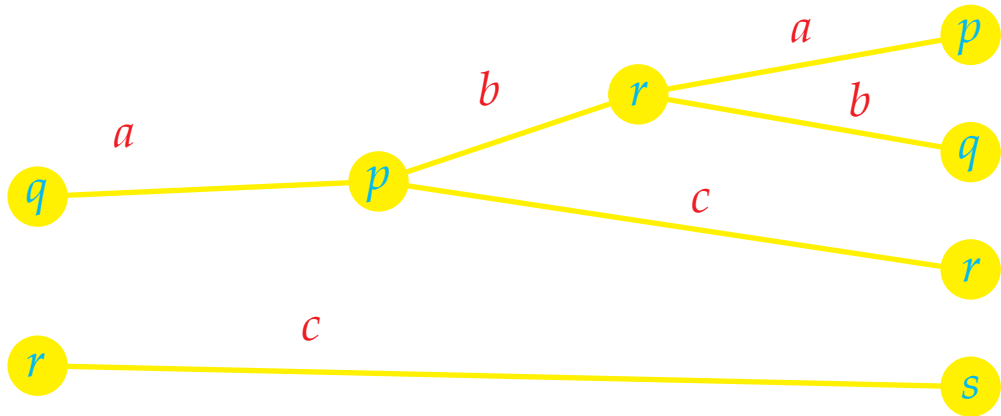
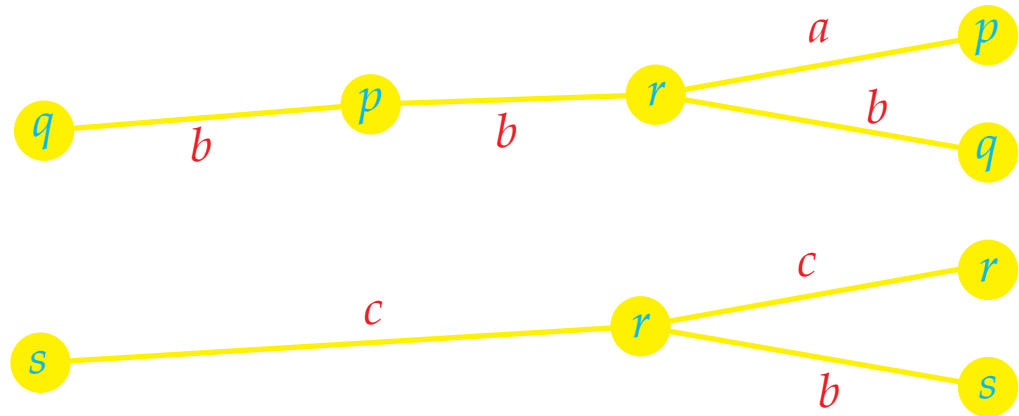
nodes are the important nodes with their labels from the configuration graph

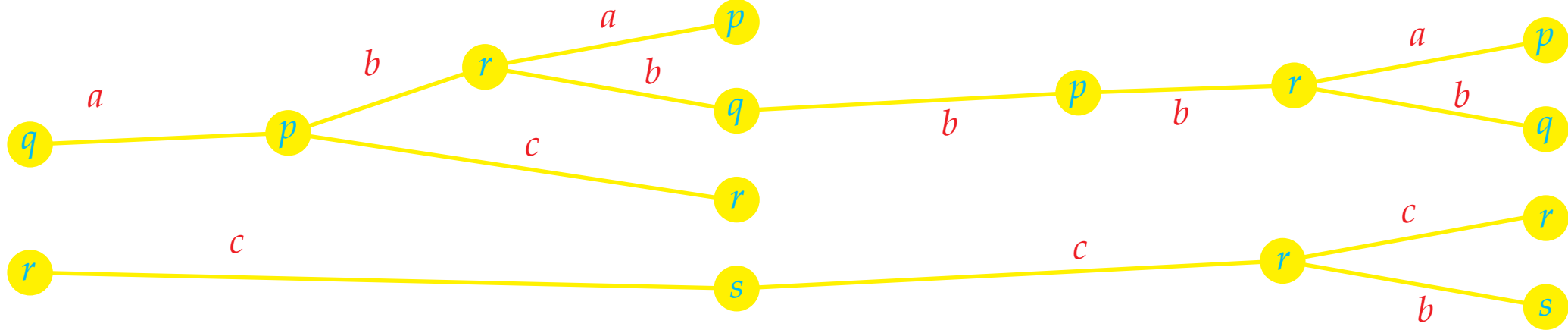


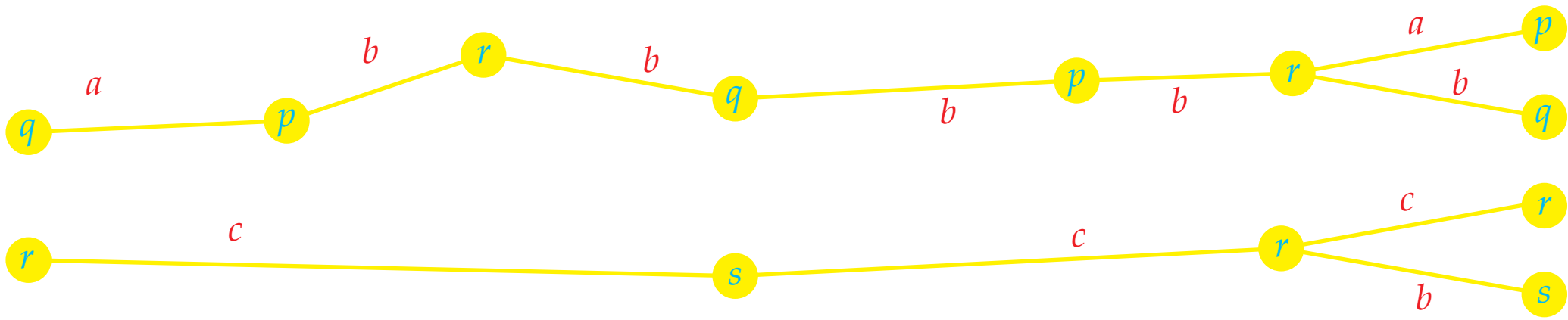


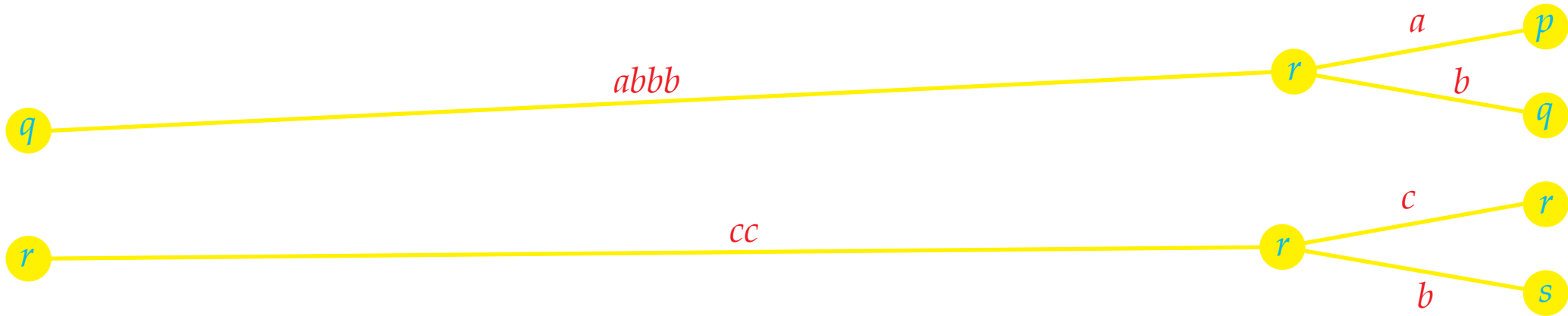




τ  σ 

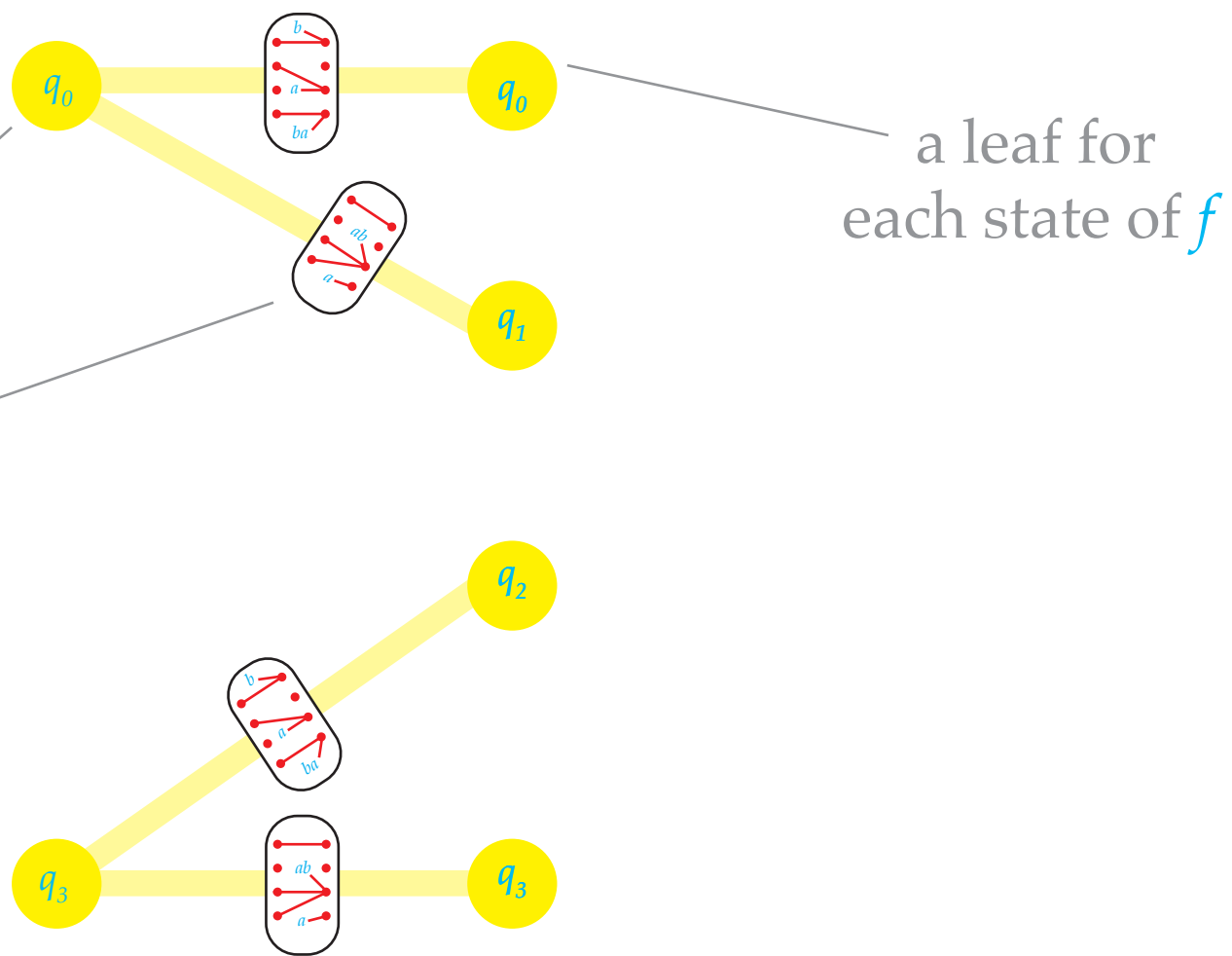






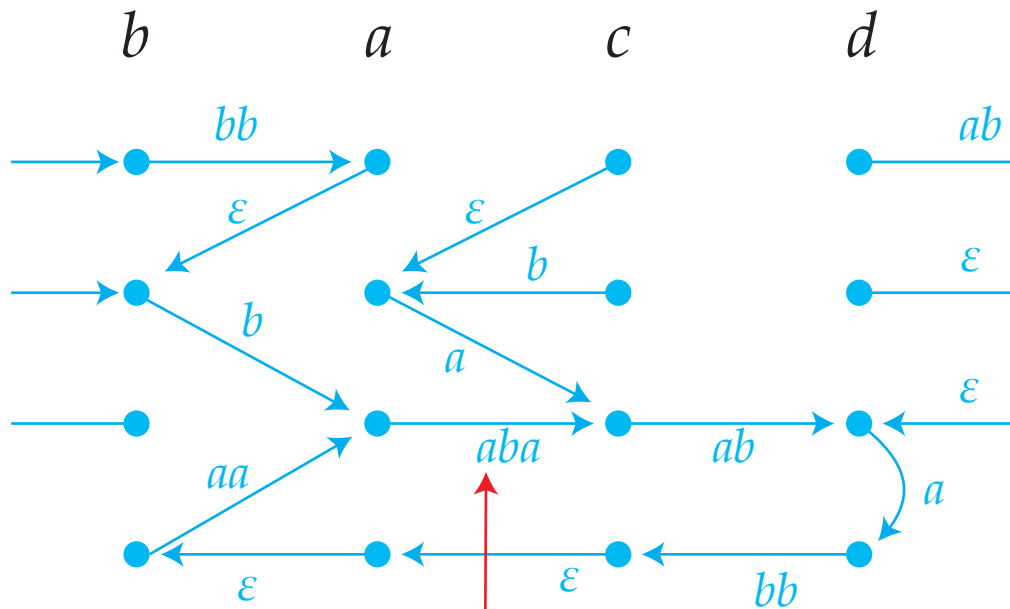
the parent of a leaf with label q
is a root with label aq

the edge to a leaf with label q
is labelled by the register update
done by the run $[\delta_w(aq), a, q]$



every leaf is also
a root, and there
are no edges

 q_0 q_1 q_2 q_3



q

state of the automaton g

