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## alphabet

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An alphabet  $\Sigma$  is a nonempty finite set such that every string formed by elements of  $\Sigma$  can be decomposed uniquely into elements of  $\Sigma$ .

For example,  $\{b, lo, g, bl, og\}$  is not a valid alphabet because the string blog can be broken up in two ways: b lo g and bl og.  $\{\mathbb{C}a, \ddot{n}a, d, a\}$  is a valid alphabet, because there is only one way to fully break up any given string formed from it.

If  $\Sigma$  is our alphabet and  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , we define the following as the *powers of*  $\Sigma$ :

- $\Sigma^0 = \lambda$ , where  $\lambda$  stands for the empty string.
- $\Sigma^n = \{xy | x \in \Sigma, y \in \Sigma^{n-1}\}$  (xy is the juxta position of x and y)

So,  $\Sigma^n$  is the set of all strings formed from  $\Sigma$  of length n.