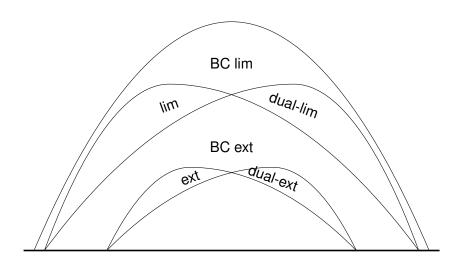
# Language Operations and a Structure Theory of $\omega$ -Languages

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#### Introduction

- consider regular \*-languages
- ▶ look at  $\mathcal{L}^* \to \mathcal{L}^\omega$  language operators like lim, ext, BC of them. etc.
  - 1.  $ext(L) := \{ \alpha \in \Sigma^{\omega} \mid \exists n : \alpha[0, n] \in L \} = L \cdot \Sigma^{\omega}$
  - 2.  $\overline{\text{ext}}(L) := \{ \alpha \in \Sigma^{\omega} \mid \forall n : \alpha[0, n] \in L \} = L \cdot \Sigma^{\omega}$
  - 3.  $\lim(L) := \{ \alpha \in \Sigma^{\omega} \mid \forall N : \exists n > N : \alpha[0, n] \in L \} =$ 
    - $\{\alpha \in \Sigma^{\omega} \mid \exists^{\omega} n \colon \alpha[0, n] \in L\}$
  - 4.  $\overline{\lim}(L) := \{ \alpha \in \Sigma^{\omega} \mid \exists N : \forall n > N : \alpha[0, n] \in L \}$
  - 5. Kleene-Closure of  $\mathcal{K}$ :  $\bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i \cdot V_i^{\omega}, U_i, V_i \in \mathcal{K}$
- ightharpoonup compare the resulting  $\omega$ -languages

## Diagram



#### Questions

- instead of regular \*-languages, look at other \*-language classes, e.g. FO[<] (starfree), FO[+1], PT, positive PT, ...</p>
- does it result in the same relations as in the diagram? are the enclosures strict?

#### Some results

- 1. BC ext  $\mathcal{L}^*(PT) = BC \lim \mathcal{L}^*(PT)$
- 2.  $\mathcal{L}^{\omega}(FO[+1]) = BC \operatorname{ext} \mathcal{L}^{*}(FO[+1])$
- 3.  $\mathcal{L}^{\omega}(FO[<]) = BC \lim \mathcal{L}^*(FO[<])$
- 4. BC ext  $\mathcal{L}^*(FO[<]) \subsetneq BC \lim \mathcal{L}^*(FO[<])$
- 5. BC ext  $\mathcal{L}^*(LT) \subseteq BC \lim \mathcal{L}^*(LT)$
- 6. BC ext  $\mathcal{L}^*(pos-PT) = BC \lim \mathcal{L}^*(pos-PT)$
- 7. BC ext  $\mathcal{L}^*(pos-PT) = BC ext \mathcal{L}^*(PT)$

### More general results

- 1.  $\forall L \in \mathcal{L} \colon L \cdot \Sigma^* \in \mathcal{L}$  $\Rightarrow \text{ext}(\mathcal{L}^*) \subset \text{lim}(\mathcal{L}^*)$
- 2.  $\exists \tilde{L} \in \lim \mathcal{L}, \tilde{L} \neq \Sigma^{\omega}, \forall n \colon \tilde{L}[0, n] = \Sigma^{n}$   $\Rightarrow \tilde{L} \notin BC \operatorname{ext}(\mathcal{L})$  $\Rightarrow BC \operatorname{ext}(\mathcal{L}) \neq BC \operatorname{lim}(\mathcal{L})$