# Semantic tree operations

Let us introduce the *tree tuple* where represents certain node - semantic particle or a subtree.

Here is a tree tuple factor which encodes uniquely the position of the node in the tree.

The following operations are defined for tree tuple factors:

We have a base of tree tuple factors which are defined as the digits greater than 0 of -nary number system such that . We define an operation `` denoting digit concatenation . Obviously,

for any pair

Note that the latter implies that

for any tuple where

Encoding a complete -ary tree of height with the algebraic notation above:

. Further we will assume that .

In general we have:

where

Obviously, we have at most distinct terms which represent nodes i.e. semantic values.

The expression for the tree also can be written as:

where and are the *node factors* given with . The node values are the values ordered in increasing order of . This order corresponds to *level order traversal* of the -ary tree. Note that with appropriately defined comparison operation `<` we can model different ways of traversing the -ary tree. For instance, if we define `<` as the comparison for the values of we will have ordering which corresponds to the *preorder traversal* of the tree.

*Example*

Peter is Dimitar’s son.

Dimitar’s son has a friend in the neighborhood and his friend’s name is James.

* James is Peter’s friend

Peter is the son of Dimitar.

The son of Dimitar has a friend in the neighborhood and the name of his friend is James.

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Expressing with the algebraic notation discussed earlier:

which is expanded to:

Expressing with the algebraic notation yields:

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which is expanded to:

Semantic Aggregation:

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Properties and Dependent Properties:

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A particle is defined as a tree-like structure of attached properties as depicted on the figures above.

Let is construct the V particle of the verb “is”:

P1: