

Tutorial on Language Generation

Organizers: Moses Charikar, Anay Mehrotra, Charlotte Peale, Chirag Pabbaraju, Grigoris Velegkas

Validity–Breadth Trade-Off (Part I)

This Talk:

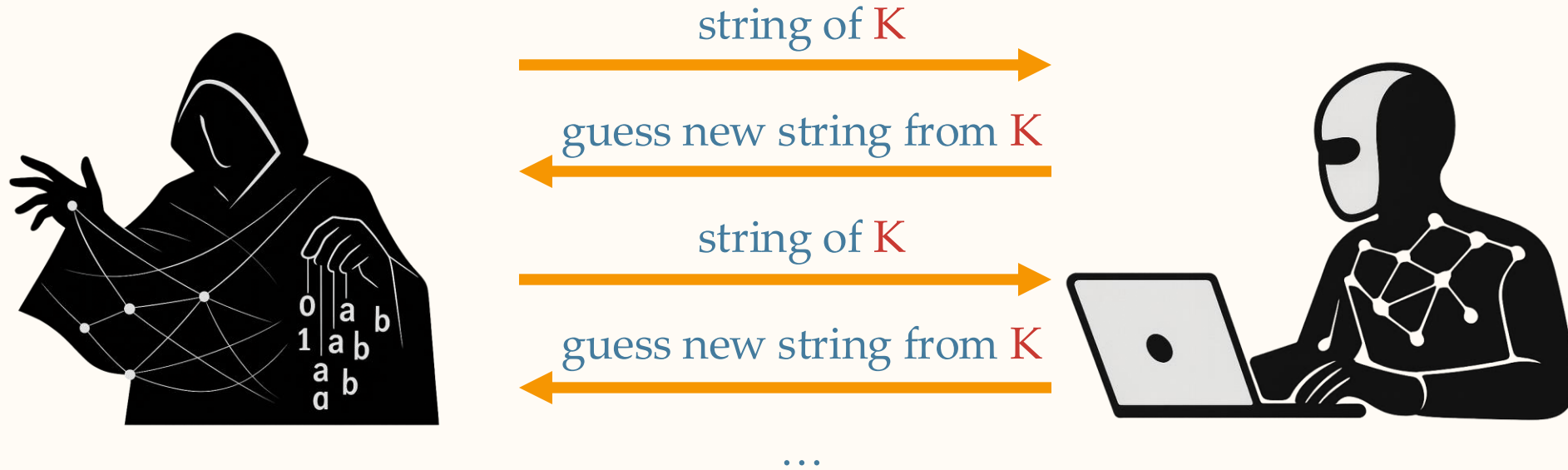
- Why Breadth?
- Definitions of Breadth + Abstractions
- Results
- Step Back
- Future Directions

Proofs in Part II by Grigoris

Recap of Language Generation in the Limit

Language Generation

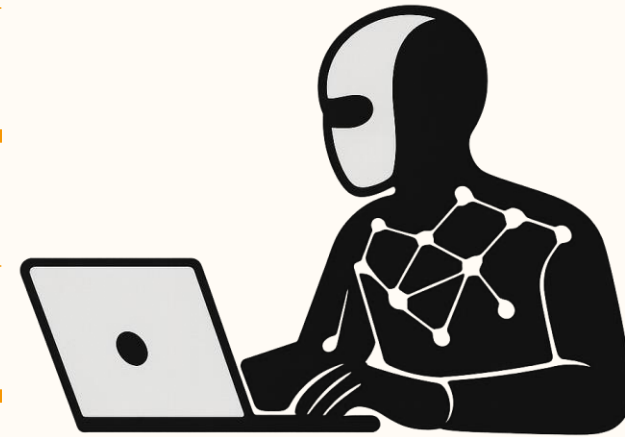
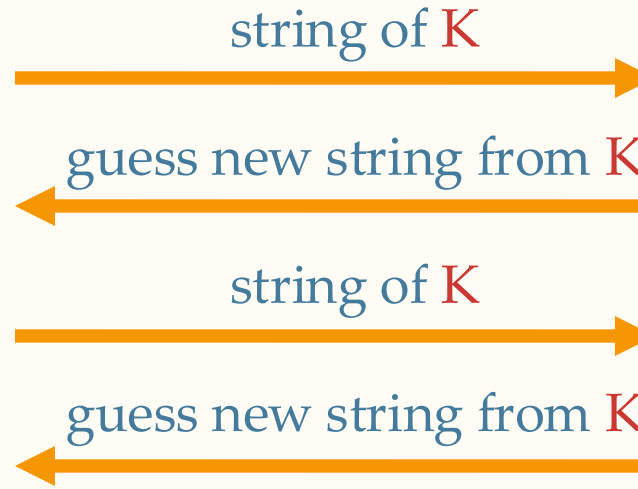
Kleinberg, Mullainathan, 2024



Success: guess correct (i.e., valid and unseen) for every $t > t'$
(We say that algorithm has generated K in the limit)

Language Generation

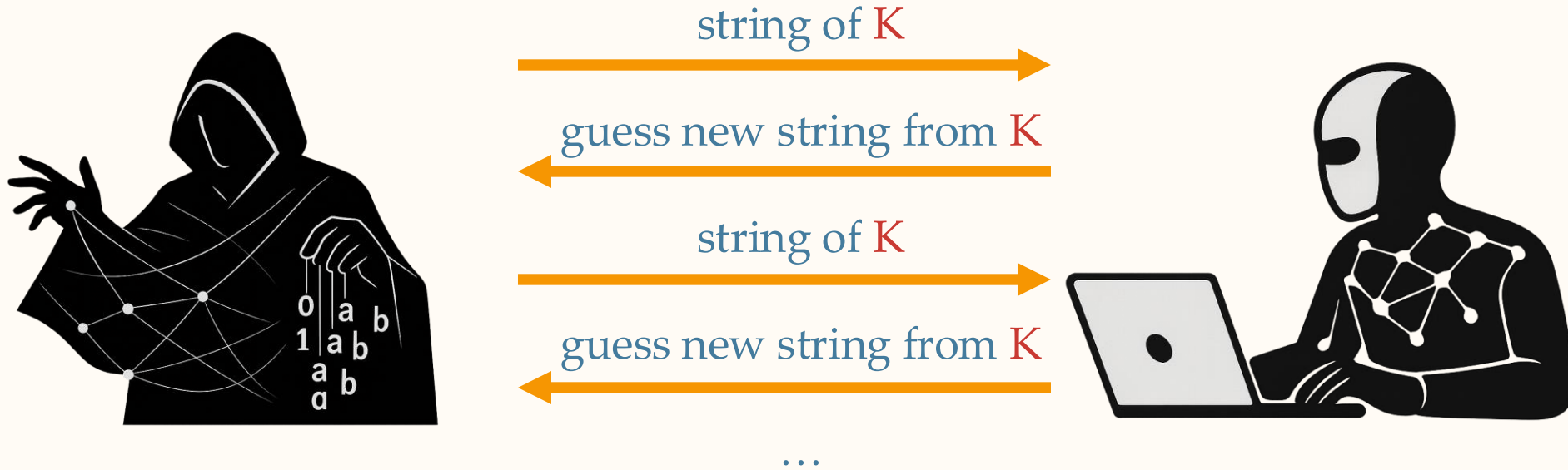
Kleinberg, Mullainathan, 2024



Algorithm never sees negative examples

Language Generation

Kleinberg, Mullainathan, 2024

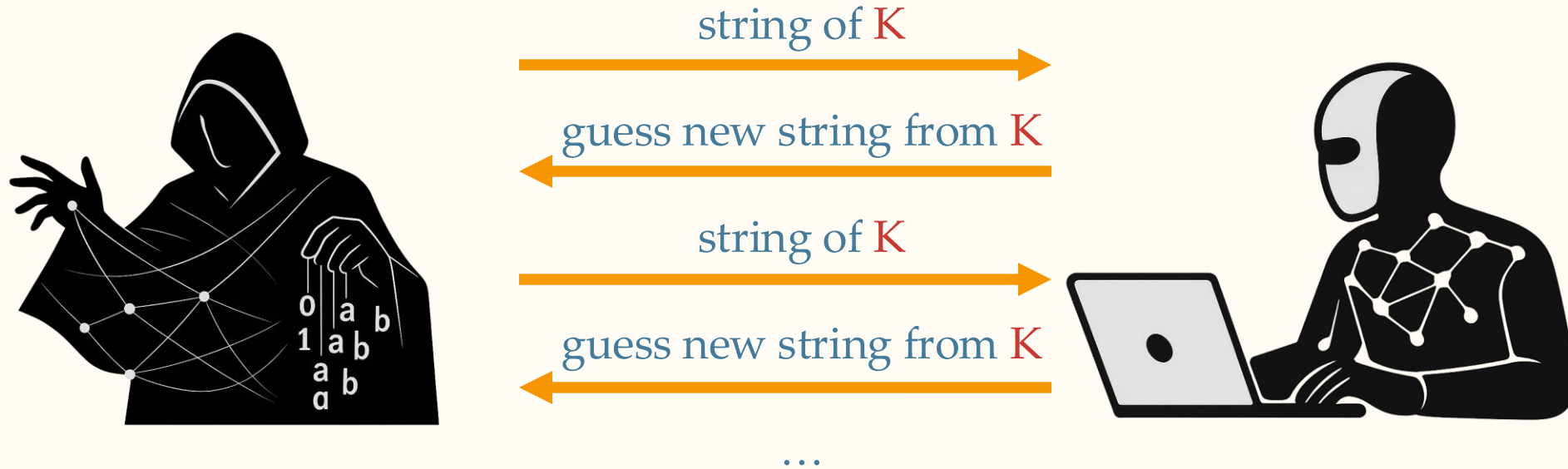


Algorithm never sees negative examples

No feedback

Language Generation

Kleinberg, Mullainathan, 2024



Algorithm never sees negative examples

No feedback

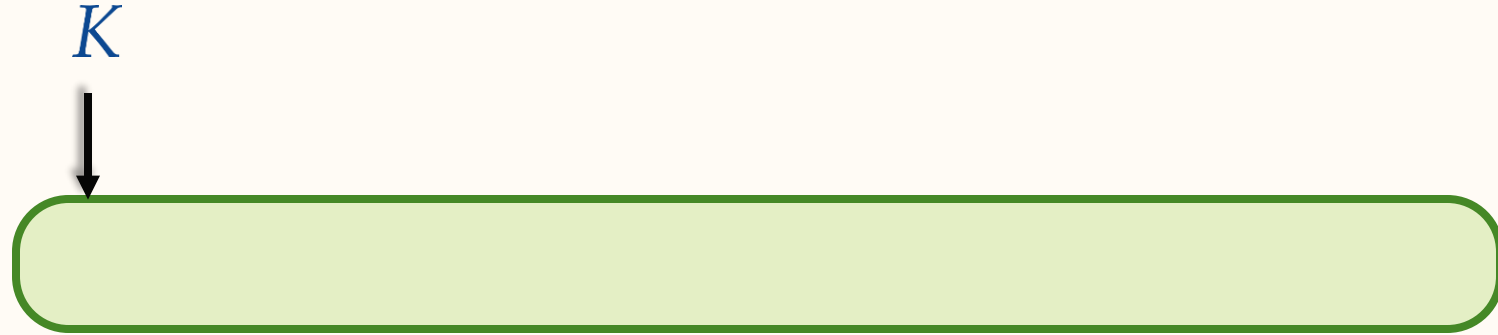
Assume all languages infinite

Language Generation in the Limit

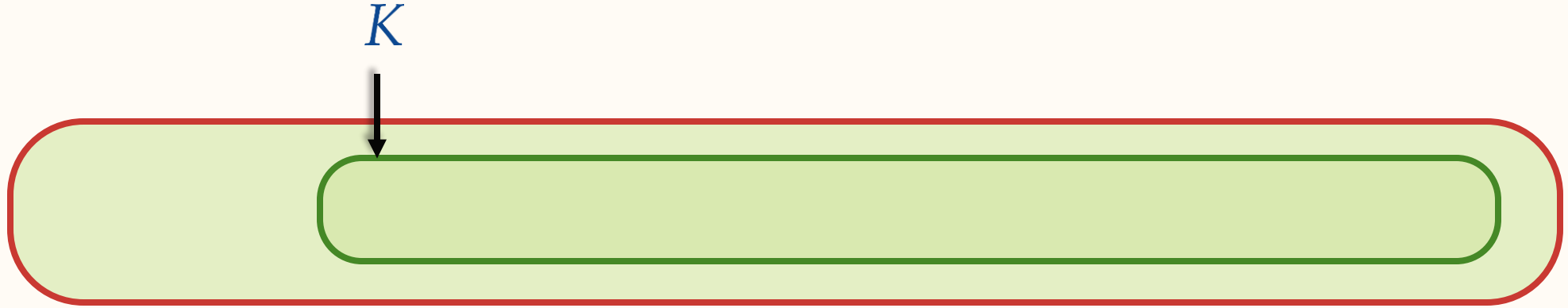
Theorem [Kleinberg, Mullainathan 2024]

*Language generation in the limit **is possible**
for any countable collection of languages*

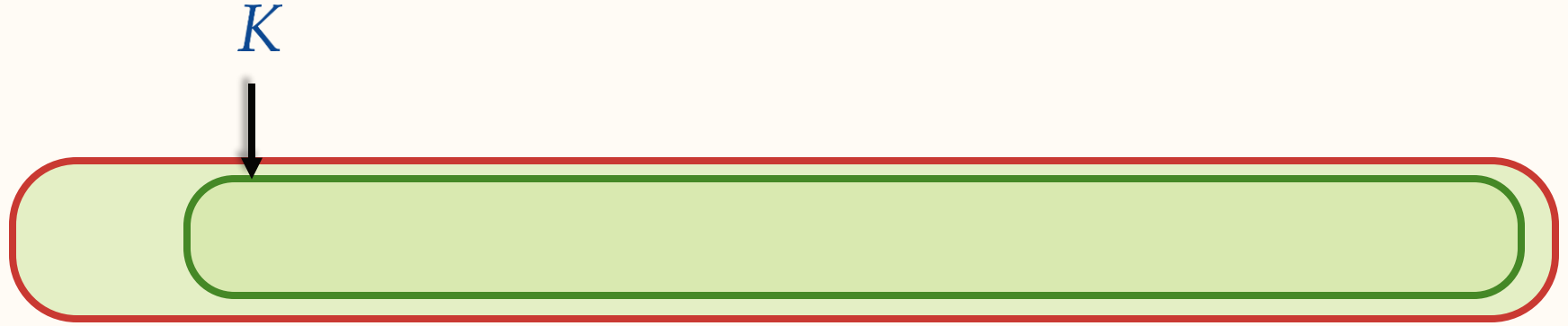
[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth



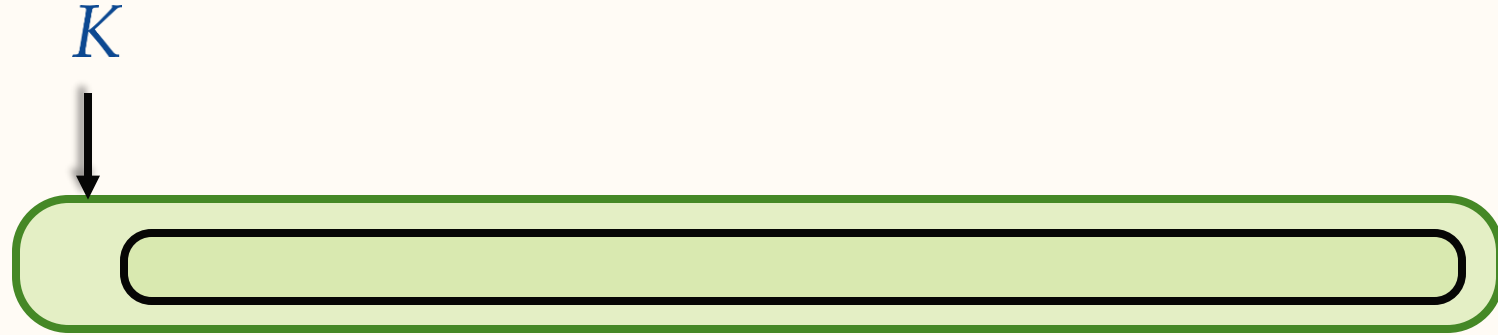
[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth



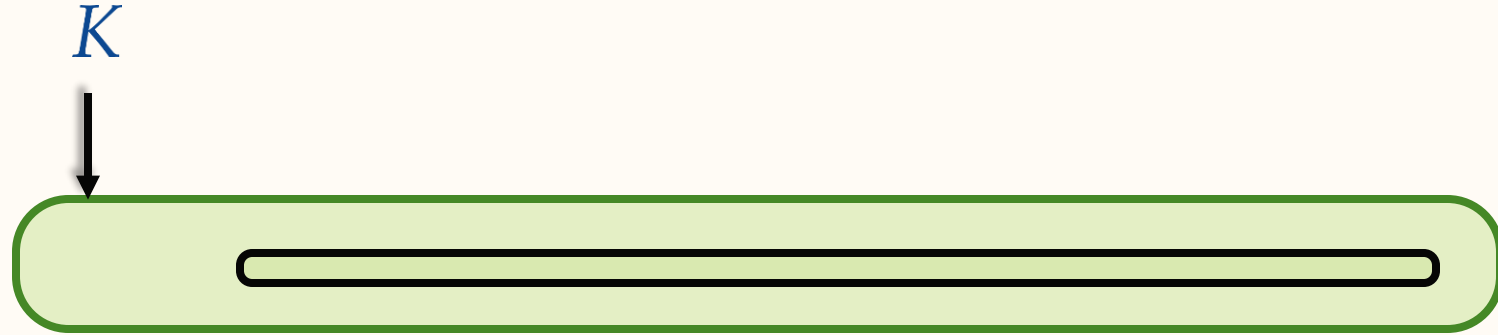
[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth



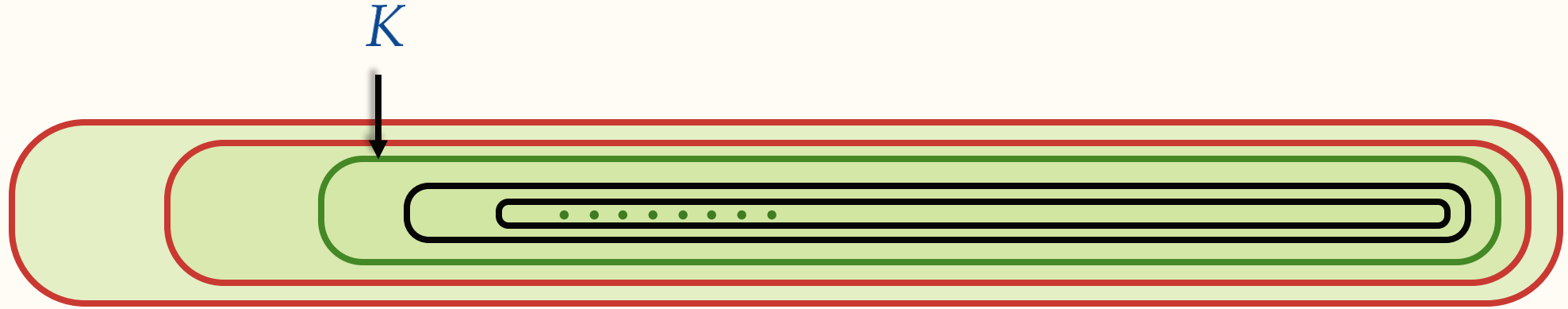
[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth



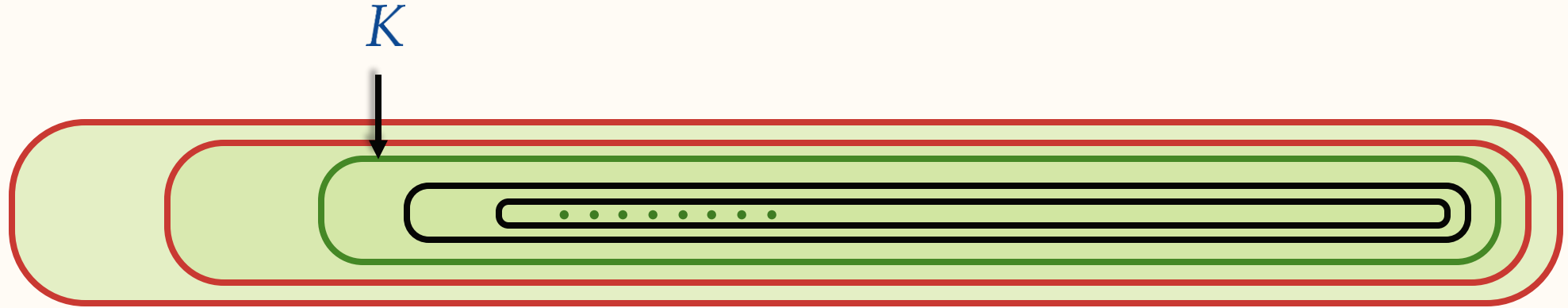
[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth



[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth

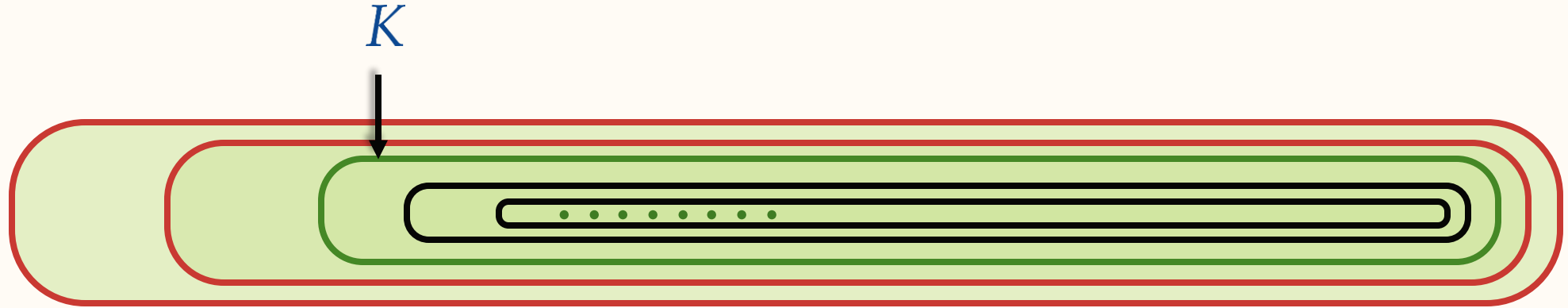


[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth



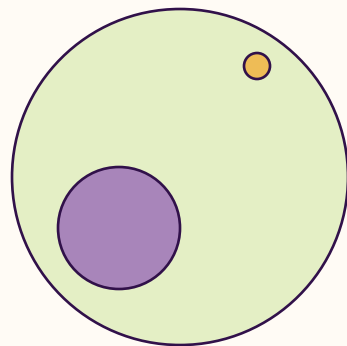
One question asked by [KM24]: Can a generator avoid hallucinations while maintaining some notion of “breadth”

[KM'24]'s Generator Loses Breadth



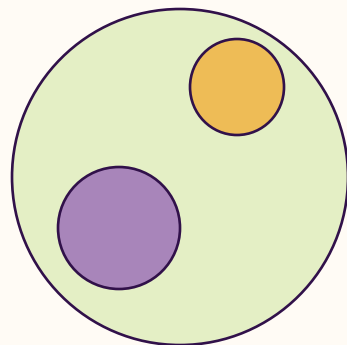
One question asked by [KM24]: Can a generator avoid hallucinations while maintaining some notion of “breadth”
Or what is *the limit in generation in the limit*

What is Breadth?



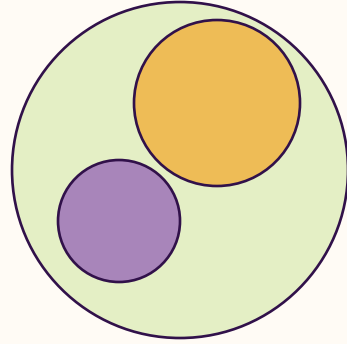
- Generator's support G
- Training data S
- Target language K

What is Breadth?



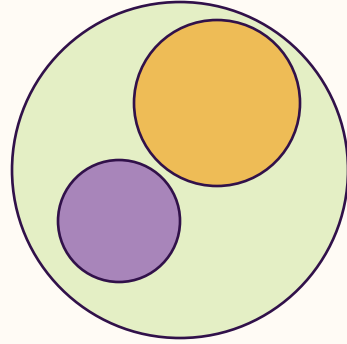
- Generator's support G
- Training data S
- Target language K

What is Breadth?



- Generator's support G
- Training data S
- Target language K

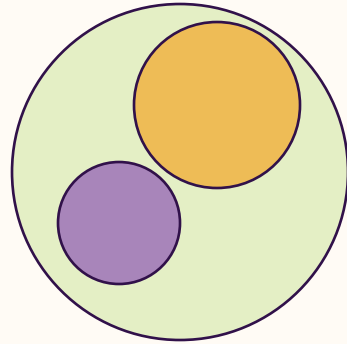
What is Breadth?



- Generator's support G
- Training data S
- Target language K

Why is this relevant?

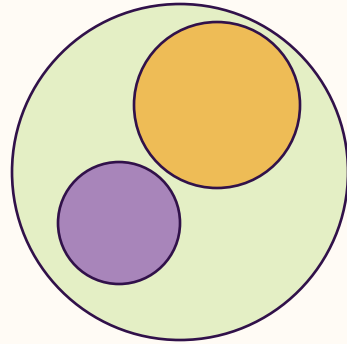
What is Breadth?



- Generator's support G
- Training data S
- Target language K

Why is this relevant? Captures how much the “*knows*”

What is Breadth?

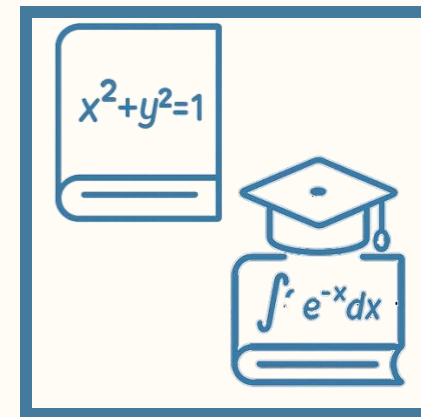


- Generator's support G
- Training data S
- Target language K

Why is this relevant? Captures how much the “*knows*”



“panda surfing in a watermelon juice with sunglasses while singing.”



Solve new math problems

Some Definitions of Breadth

For generator G , let $G(S) \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be the output-set of G trained on S

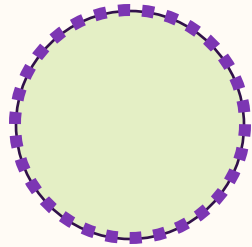
Some Definitions of Breadth

For generator G , let $G(S) \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be the output-set of G trained on S

Set Theoretic Definitions

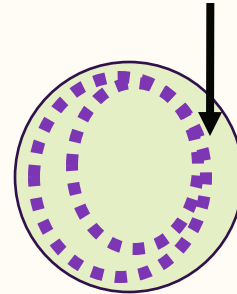
Exact Breadth

$$G(S) = K \setminus S$$



Approximate Breadth

$$|(K \setminus S) \setminus G(S)| < \infty$$



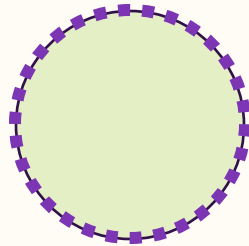
Some Definitions of Breadth

For generator G , let $G(S) \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be the output-set of G trained on S

Set Theoretic Definitions

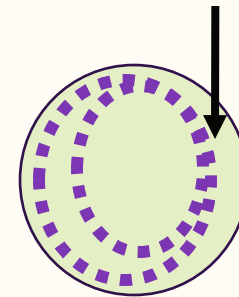
Exact Breadth

$$G(S) = K \setminus S$$



Approximate Breadth

$$|(K \setminus S) \setminus G(S)| < \infty$$



Consider $K = \mathbb{N}$, $G(S) = \{i, i+1, \dots\}$ and $G(S) = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$

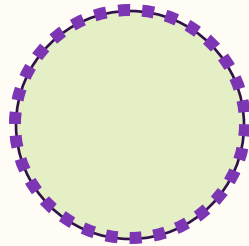
Some Definitions of Breadth

For generator G , let $G(S) \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be the output-set of G trained on S

Set Theoretic Definitions

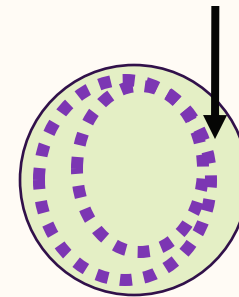
Exact Breadth

$$G(S) = K \setminus S$$



Approximate Breadth

$$|(K \setminus S) \setminus G(S)| < \infty$$



Consider $K = \mathbb{N}$, $G(S) = \{i, i+1, \dots\}$ and $G(S) = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$

Can also require/relax additional properties [CP'25] [KMV'24]

Abstractions of Breadth

Most lower bounds for breadth use diagonalization [CP'25] [KMV'24]

Core Question (in diagonalization-based proofs): How many languages can G achieve the property for *simultaneously*?

Abstractions of Breadth

Most lower bounds for breadth use diagonalization [CP'25] [KMV'24]

Core Question (in diagonalization-based proofs): How many languages can G achieve the property for *simultaneously*?

This view gives two abstractions:

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Abstractions of Breadth

Most lower bounds for breadth use diagonalization [CP'25] [KMV'24]

Core Question (in diagonalization-based proofs): How many languages can G achieve the property for *simultaneously*?

This view gives two abstractions:

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth: 

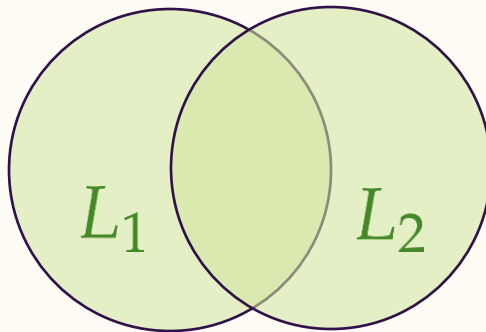
Suppose generator $G(S)$ achieves breadth for L_1, L_2 with $L_1 \neq L_2$

Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth: 

Suppose generator $G(S)$ achieves breadth for L_1, L_2 with $L_1 \neq L_2$

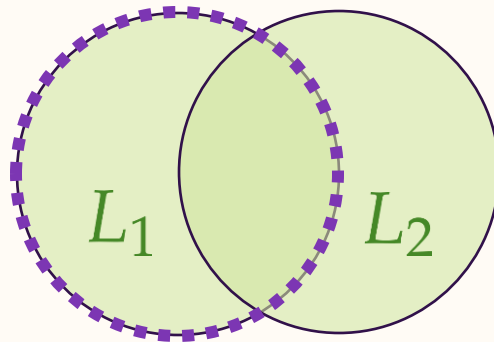


Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth: 

Suppose generator $G(S)$ achieves breadth for L_1, L_2 with $L_1 \neq L_2$

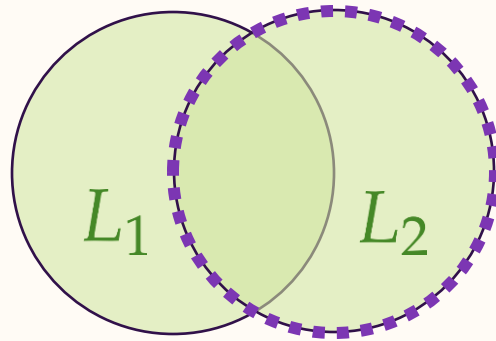


Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth: 

Suppose generator $G(S)$ achieves breadth for L_1, L_2 with $L_1 \neq L_2$

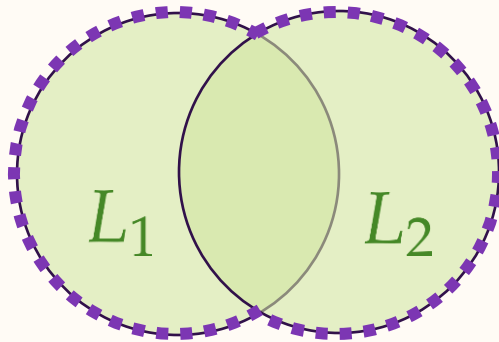


Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth: 

Suppose generator $G(S)$ achieves breadth for L_1, L_2 with $L_1 \neq L_2$



Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth 

Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓

Approximate-Breadth: 

Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓

Approximate-Breadth: 

Consider $L_1 \subsetneq L_2$ with $|L_2 \setminus L_1| < \infty$

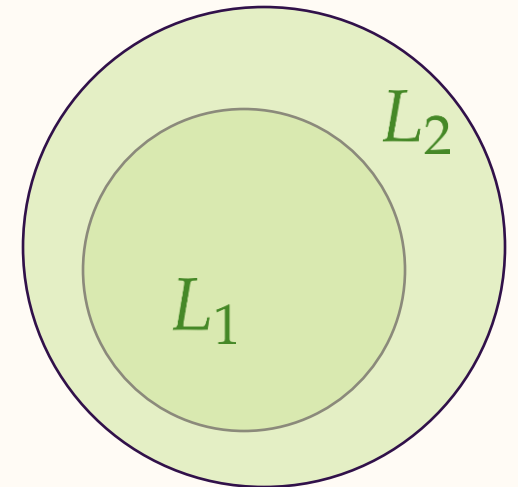
Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓

Approximate-Breadth: 

Consider $L_1 \subsetneq L_2$ with $|L_2 \setminus L_1| < \infty$



Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

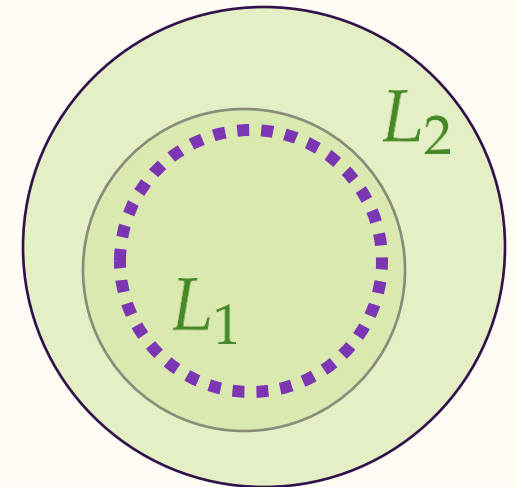
Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓

Approximate-Breadth: 🤸

Consider $L_1 \subsetneq L_2$ with $|L_2 \setminus L_1| < \infty$

Let $G(S)$ have approximate breadth for L_2



Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

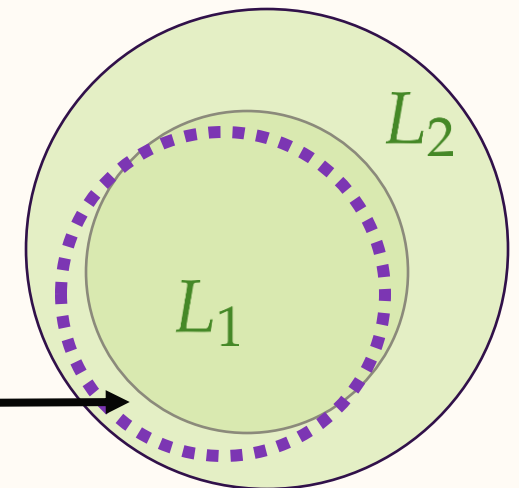
Exact Breadth ✓

Approximate-Breadth: 

Consider $L_1 \subsetneq L_2$ with $|L_2 \setminus L_1| < \infty$

Let $G(S)$ have approximate breadth for L_2

Can generate things not in L_1 !



Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

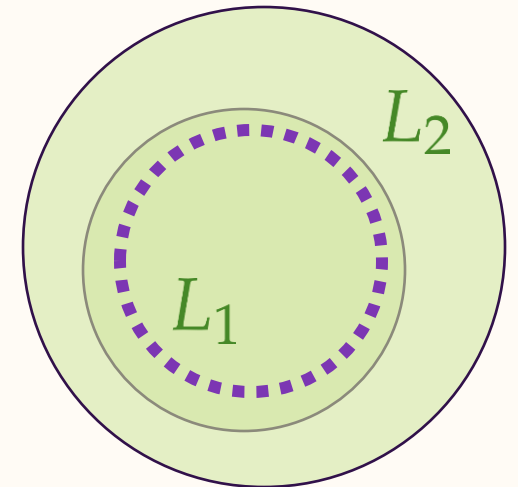
Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓

Approximate-Breadth: 

Consider $L_1 \subsetneq L_2$ with $|L_2 \setminus L_1| < \infty$

Let $G(S)$ have approximate breadth for $\not\subset_2 L_1$



Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth  Approximate Breadth 

Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ✗

Unambiguous generation has uniqueness:

Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ✗

Unambiguous generation has uniqueness:

Definition. G generates unambiguously from K w.r.t. \mathcal{L} if G is *strictly better* generator for K than $L \neq K$ in \mathcal{L} (w.r.t. any metric)

Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ✗

Unambiguous generation has uniqueness:

Definition. G generates unambiguously from K w.r.t. \mathcal{L} if G is *strictly better* generator for K than $L \neq K$ in \mathcal{L} (w.r.t. any metric)



Which Notions of Breadth have Uniqueness?

Definition (Uniqueness). Property P has uniqueness, if generator G can achieve P for only one language at once.

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ✗ Unambiguous ✓

Unambiguous generation has uniqueness:

Definition. G generates unambiguously from K w.r.t. \mathcal{L} if G is *strictly better* generator for K than $L \neq K$ in \mathcal{L} (w.r.t. any metric)



Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Any property with uniqueness:

Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Any property with uniqueness:

Exact Breadth  Approximate Breadth  Unambiguous 

Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Any property with uniqueness:

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ? Unambiguous ✓

Approximate Breadth: 

Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

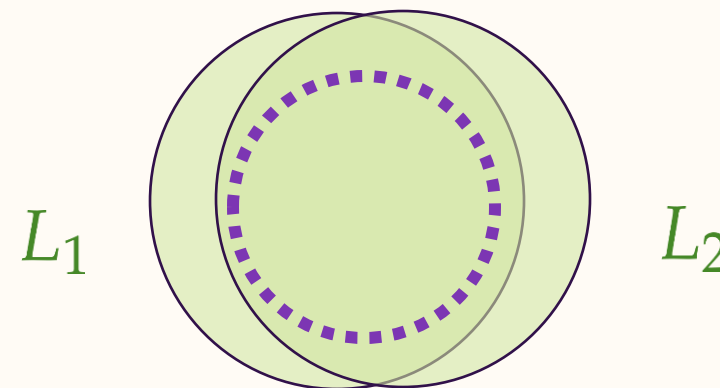
Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Any property with uniqueness:

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ? Unambiguous ✓

Approximate Breadth: 🧑

Suppose $G(S)$ has approximate breadth for L_1 and L_2



Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

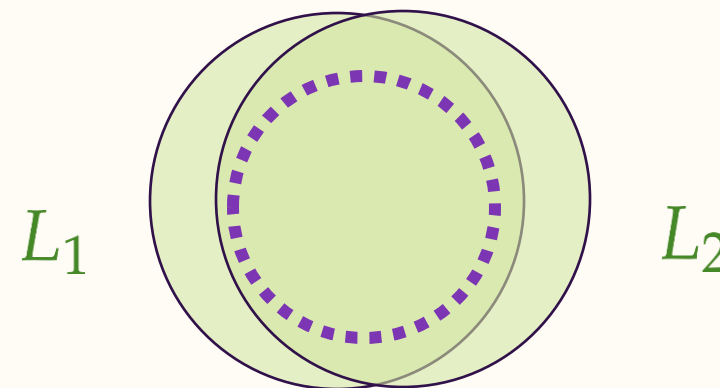
Any property with uniqueness:

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ? Unambiguous ✓

Approximate Breadth: 🤸

Suppose $G(S)$ has approximate breadth for L_1 and L_2

$$L_1 \Delta L_2 \subseteq (L_1 \setminus L_2) \cup (L_2 \setminus L_1)$$



Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Any property with uniqueness:

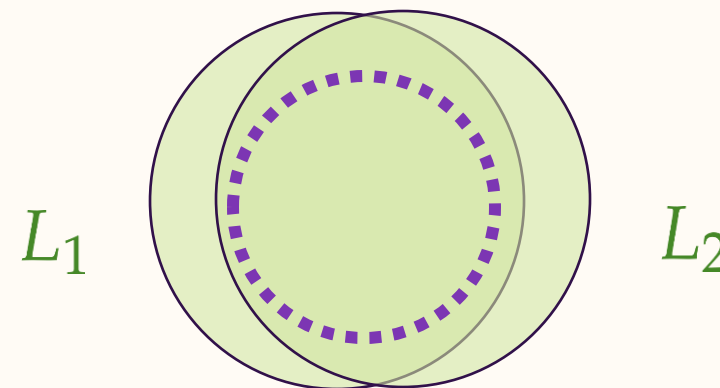
Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ? Unambiguous ✓

Approximate Breadth: 🧑

Suppose $G(S)$ has approximate breadth for L_1 and L_2

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 \Delta L_2 &\subseteq (L_1 \setminus L_2) \cup (L_2 \setminus L_1) \\ &\subseteq (L_1 \setminus G(S)) \cup (L_2 \setminus G(S)) \end{aligned}$$

because $G(S) \subseteq L_1, L_2$



Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Any property with uniqueness:

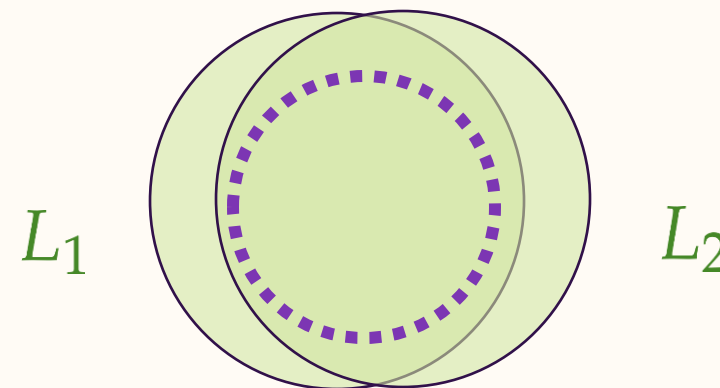
Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ✓ Unambiguous ✓

Approximate Breadth: 🧑

Suppose $G(S)$ has approximate breadth for L_1 and L_2

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 \Delta L_2 &\subseteq (L_1 \setminus L_2) \cup (L_2 \setminus L_1) \\ &\subseteq (L_1 \setminus G(S)) \cup (L_2 \setminus G(S)) \end{aligned}$$

because $G(S) \subseteq L_1, L_2$



Which Notions have Finite Non-Uniqueness?

Definition (Finite Non-Uniqueness). Property P has finite non-uniqueness, if G can achieve P for L_1 and L_2 only if $|L_1 \Delta L_2| < \infty$

Any property with uniqueness:

Exact Breadth ✓ Approximate Breadth ✓ Unambiguous ✓

Other examples: *Allow generators to have finite hallucinations*

Results with Breadth

Theorem [CP'25][KMV'24]. For any language collection \mathcal{L} :

Results with Breadth

Theorem [CP'25][KMV'24]. For any language collection \mathcal{L} :

- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is identifiable

Results with Breadth

Theorem [CP'25][KMV'24]. For any language collection \mathcal{L} :

- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is identifiable
- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *finite non-uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is “almost” identifiable

Results with Breadth

Theorem [CP'25][KMV'24]. For any language collection \mathcal{L} :

- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is identifiable
- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *finite non-uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is “almost” identifiable



Will be formalized in the next talk!

Results with Breadth

Theorem [CP'25][KMV'24]. For any language collection \mathcal{L} :

- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is identifiable
- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *finite non-uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is “almost” identifiable



Will be formalized in the next talk!

Proof strategy? *Diagonalization via characterization of identification*

Results with Breadth

Theorem [CP'25][KMV'24]. For any language collection \mathcal{L} :

- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is identifiable
- ▷ Generator \mathcal{G} can achieve a property P with *finite non-uniqueness* for \mathcal{L} only if \mathcal{L} is “almost” identifiable



Will be formalized in the next talk!

Proof strategy? *Diagonalization via characterization of identification*

[KMV'25]: (a) extends to statistical model, (b) extends conditionally

Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



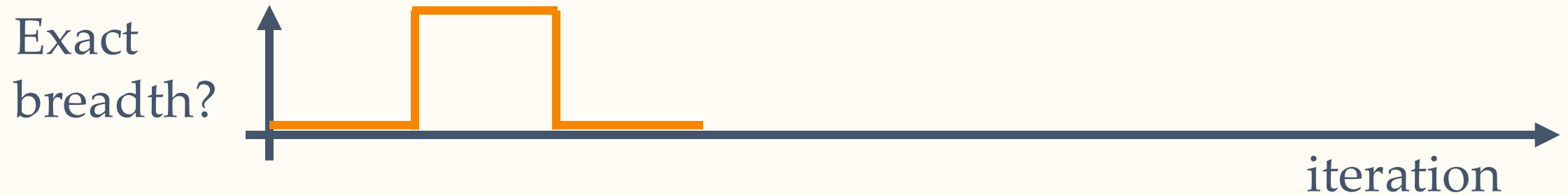
Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



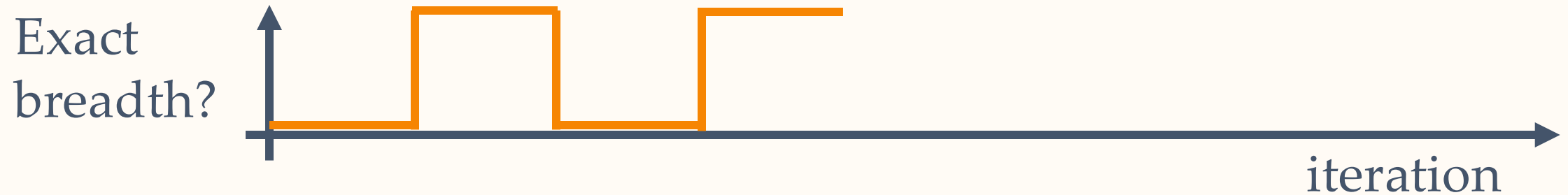
Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



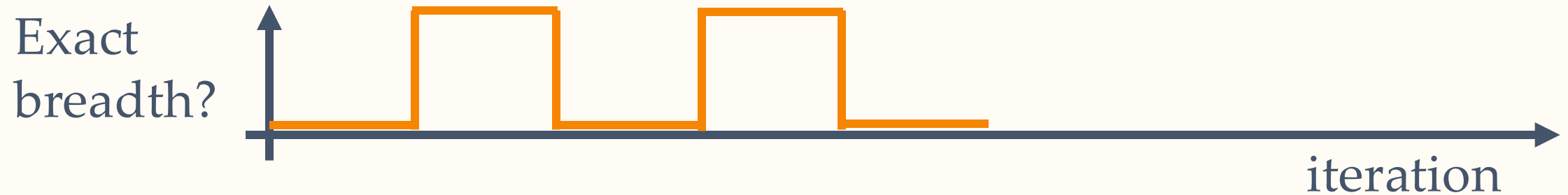
Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



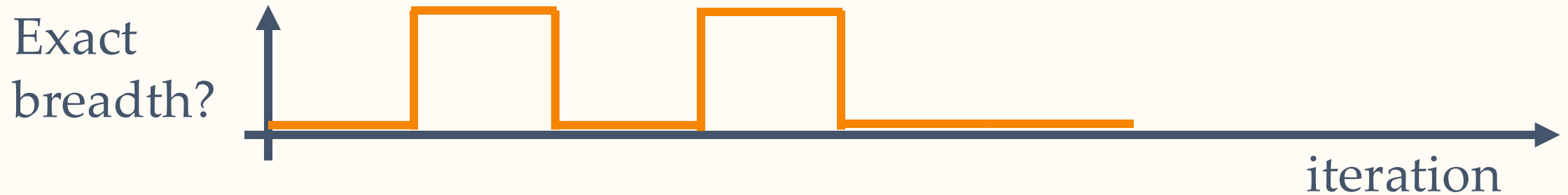
Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



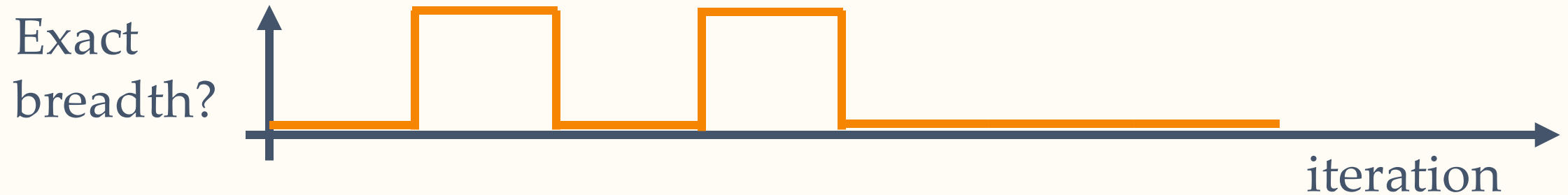
Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



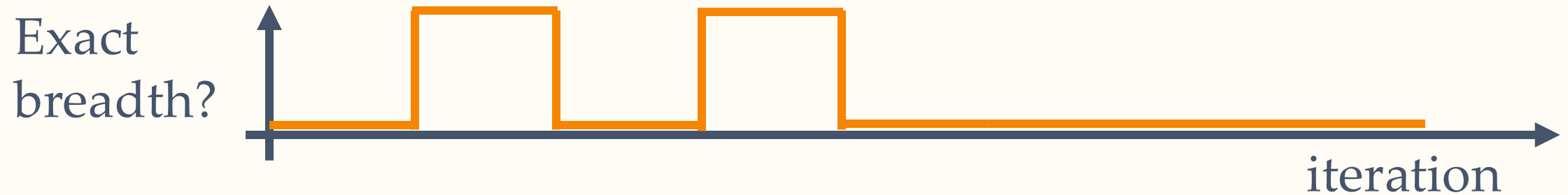
Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



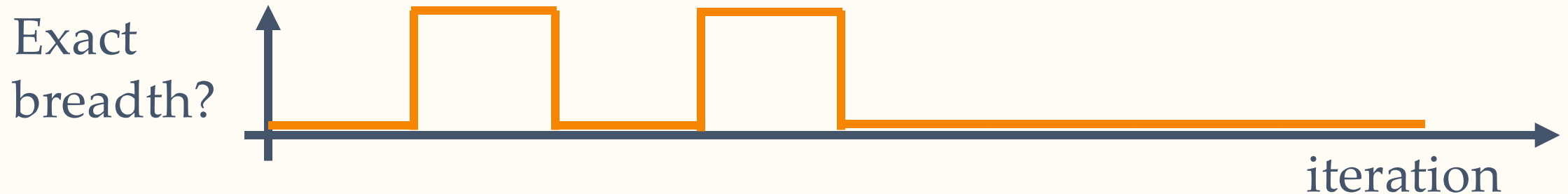
Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times



Question: Is it possible to achieve exact breadth infinitely many times?

Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}

Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

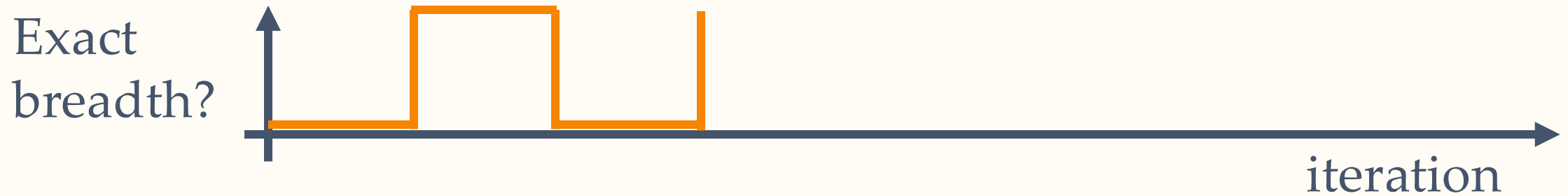
Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

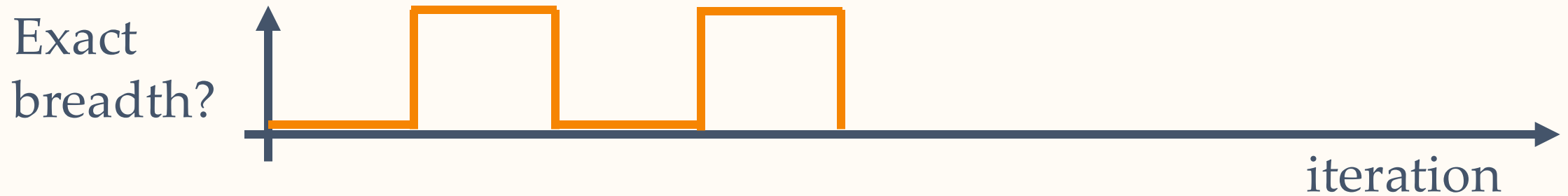
Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

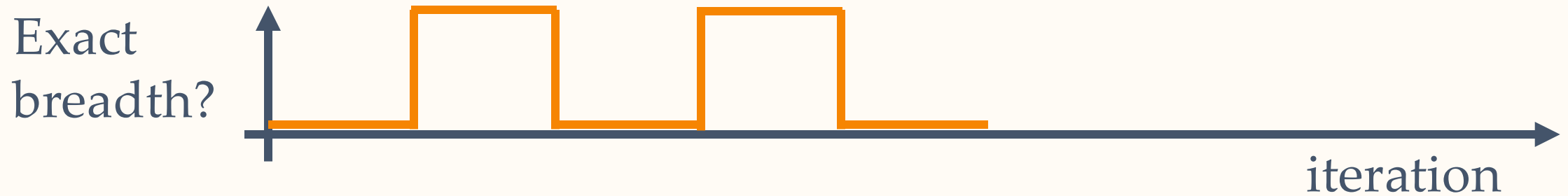
Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

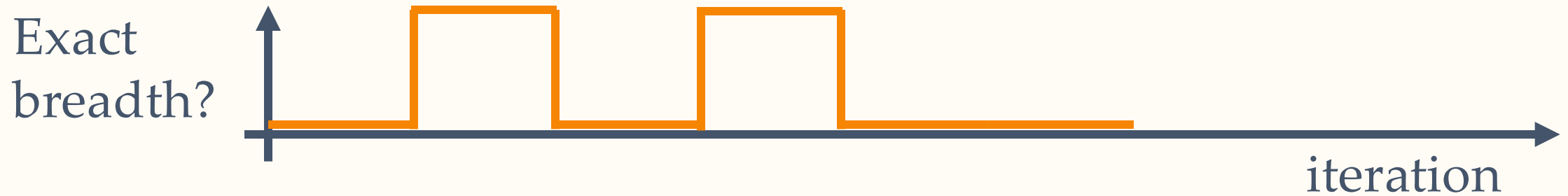
Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

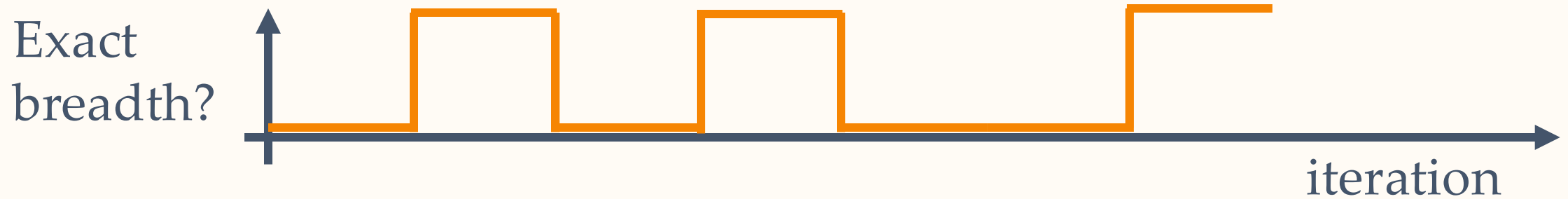
Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

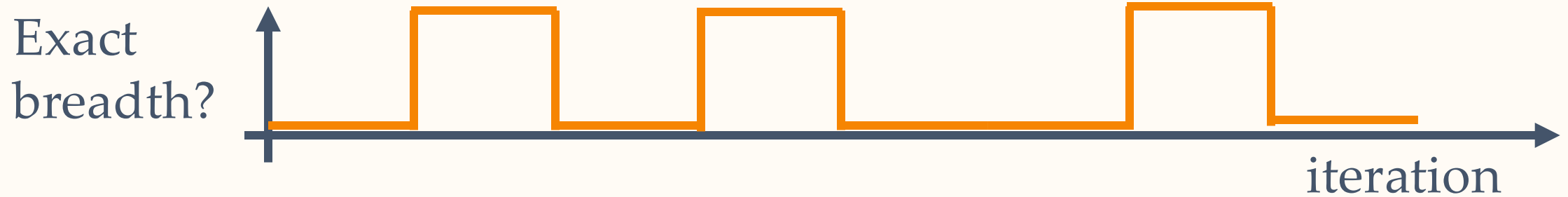
Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

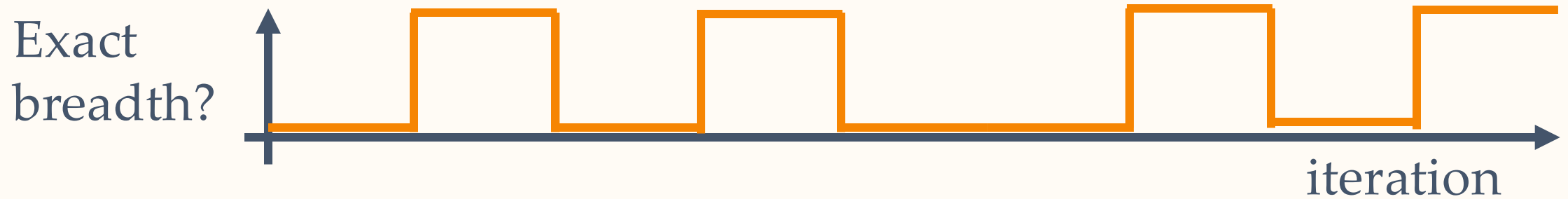
Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Some “Fine-Grained” Definitions of Breadth

Implication: For non-identifiable collections exact breadth is violated infinitely many times

Theorem. [KW'25] There is a generator \mathcal{G} , that achieves exact breadth *infinitely* many times for *any* countable collection \mathcal{L}



Immediate Open Questions

1. Fine-grained trade-offs between hallucinations and breadth

Partial results [CP'25], [KMV'24], [KW'25]

2. Allow multiple responses (could bypass impossibility results)

3. What other type of feedback is useful?

Partial results [KMV'25a], [CP'25]

Immediate Open Questions

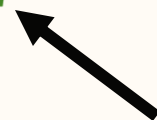
1. Fine-grained trade-offs between hallucinations and breadth

Partial results [CP'25], [KMV'24], [KW'25]

2. Allow multiple responses (could bypass impossibility results)

3. What other type of feedback is useful?

Partial results [KMV'25a], [CP'25]



COLT 2025

On Thursday in the
Language Model Session

Step Back – How Strong is Exact Breadth?

Example

Let \mathcal{L} be a countable collection indexed by axiomatic systems

Step Back – How Strong is Exact Breadth?

Example

Let \mathcal{L} be a countable collection indexed by axiomatic systems

1. $L \in \mathcal{L}$ is defined by some axiomatic system (e.g., ZFC)

Step Back – How Strong is Exact Breadth?

Example

Let \mathcal{L} be a countable collection indexed by axiomatic systems

1. $L \in \mathcal{L}$ is defined by some axiomatic system (e.g., ZFC)
2. L has strings of the form “ $\langle \text{Theorem} \rangle \langle \text{Proof} \rangle$ ”

Step Back – How Strong is Exact Breadth?

Example

Let \mathcal{L} be a countable collection indexed by axiomatic systems

1. $L \in \mathcal{L}$ is defined by some axiomatic system (e.g., ZFC)
2. L has strings of the form “ $\langle \text{Theorem} \rangle \langle \text{Proof} \rangle$ ”

Let K be defined by ZFC system (there is a TM that enumerates K)

Step Back – How Strong is Exact Breadth?

Example

Let \mathcal{L} be a countable collection indexed by axiomatic systems

1. $L \in \mathcal{L}$ is defined by some axiomatic system (e.g., ZFC)
2. L has strings of the form “ $\langle \text{Theorem} \rangle \langle \text{Proof} \rangle$ ”

Let K be defined by ZFC system (there is a TM that enumerates K)

If a generator achieves exact breadth for K (in a prompted model), it can be used to prove all *provable* statements

Step Back – How Strong is Exact Breadth?

Example

Let \mathcal{L} be a countable collection indexed by axiomatic systems

1. $L \in \mathcal{L}$ is defined by some axiomatic system (e.g., ZFC)
2. L has strings of the form “ $\langle \text{Theorem} \rangle \langle \text{Proof} \rangle$ ”

Let K be defined by ZFC system (there is a TM that enumerates K)

If a generator achieves exact breadth for K (in a prompted model),
it can be used to prove all *provable* statements

...even without knowing the axiomatic system

Step Back – How Strong is Exact Breadth?

Example

Let \mathcal{L} be a countable collection indexed by axiomatic systems

1. $L \in \mathcal{L}$ is defined by some axiomatic system (e.g., ZFC)
2. L has strings of the form “ $\langle \text{Theorem} \rangle \langle \text{Proof} \rangle$ ”

Let K be defined by ZFC system (there is a TM that enumerates K)

If a generator achieves exact breadth for K (in a prompted model),
it can be used to prove all *provable* statements

...even without knowing the axiomatic system



Does not contradict Godel (does contradict Turing's decidability)

References

- [CP'25] Exploring Facets of Language Generation in the Limit, COLT'25
- [HKMV'25] On Union-Closedness of Language Generation, arXiv'25
- [KM'24] Language Generation in the Limit, NeurIPS'24
- [KW'24] Density Measures for Language Generation, arXiv'25
- [KMV'25] On the Limits of Language Generation: ... STOC'25
- [KMV'24] Characterizations of Language Generation With Breadth, arXiv'24
- [PRR'25] Representative Language Generation, ICML'25

Thank you!