

Comparison-free polyregular functions

NGUYỄN Lê Thành Dũng (a.k.a. Tito) — n1td@nguyentito.eu

Laboratoire d'informatique de Paris Nord, Villetaneuse, France

joint work with Pierre PRADIC (University of Oxford)

and the fictional author Camille Noûs (<https://www.cogitamus.fr/camilleen.html>)

June 16th, 2021 — Automata Theory seminar, MIMUW, University of Warsaw

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

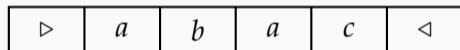


Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



state = 1

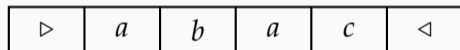
output =

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



state = 1

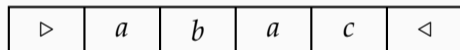
output = a

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



state = 1

output = aa

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



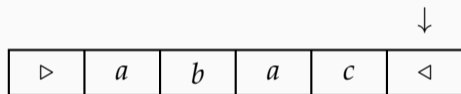
state = 1

output = aaa

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$



state = 1

output = *aaaa*

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



state = 2

output = $aaaa$

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



state = 2

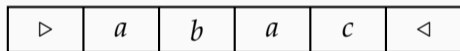
output = $aaaaac$

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



state = 2 output = $aaaaca$

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



state = 2

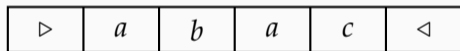
output = $aaaacab$

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$

\downarrow



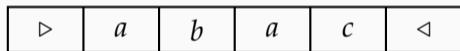
state = 2

output = $aaaacaba$

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$



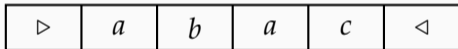
state = end

output = $aaaacaba$

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$



state = end

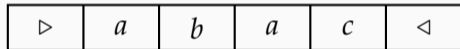
output = *aaaacaba*

Can also change direction in middle of input,
e.g. $\text{mapReverse}(abc\#bac\#ca) = cba\#cab\#ac$

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$



state = end

output = *aaaacaba*

Can also change direction in middle of input,
e.g. $\text{mapReverse}(abc\#bac\#ca) = cba\#cab\#ac$

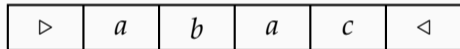
Properties of regular functions:

- linear growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|)$
- closed under composition (if $f : \Gamma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ and $g : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Pi^*$ are regular then so is $g \circ f$)
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: two-way transducers \rightarrow regular functions

Two-way (deterministic finite) transducer (2DFT):
finite state + bidirectional reading head
+ output produced from left to right

Example: $w \in \{a, b\}^* \mapsto a^{|w|} \cdot \text{reverse}(w)$



state = end

output = *aaaacaba*

Can also change direction in middle of input,
e.g. $\text{mapReverse}(abc\#bac\#ca) = cba\#cab\#ac$

Properties of regular functions:

- linear growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|)$
- closed under composition (if $f : \Gamma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ and $g : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Pi^*$ are regular then so is $g \circ f$)
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Some alternative characterizations:

- via Monadic Second-Order logic
- copyless streaming string transducers
- various functional programming or regexp-like (declarative) formalisms
- (self-advertizing) linear λ -calculus (*Implicit automata in typed λ -calculi*)

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

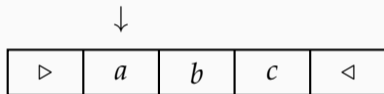
- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output =

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

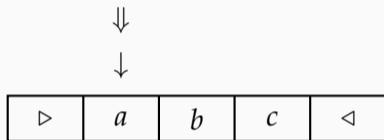
- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output =

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

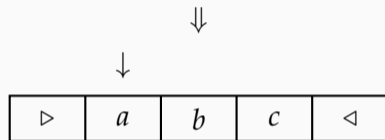
- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = a

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

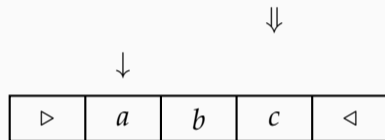
- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = ab

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

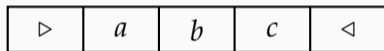
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = abc

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

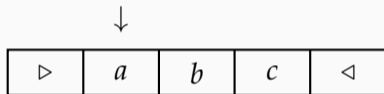
- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = abc

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

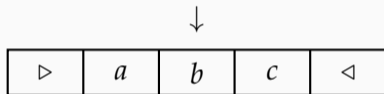
- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = abc

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

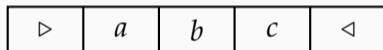
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = abc

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

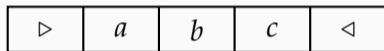
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = a bca

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

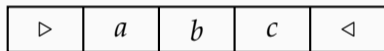
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = abcab

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

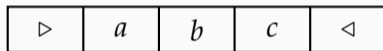
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = a b c

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

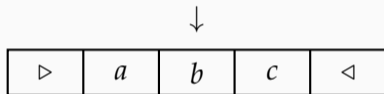
- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = a b c

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

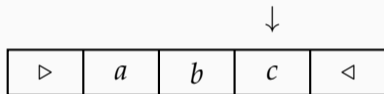
- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = a b c

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

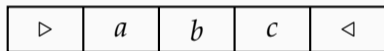
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = a b c

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

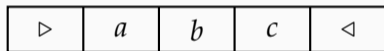
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = a b c a b c a

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

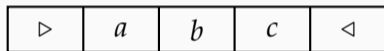
- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = a b c a b c

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

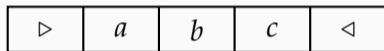
k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)

\Downarrow

\downarrow



output = a b c a b c

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

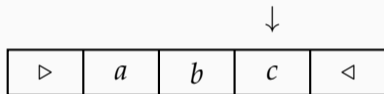
- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = a b c a b c

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

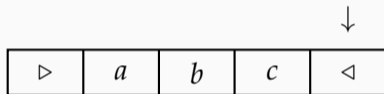
- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = abcabc

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

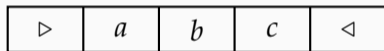
- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = abcabc

- Operations on reading head stack:
move topmost / push / pop
- Transitions can *compare* head positions

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

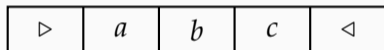
- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = abcabc

- Operations on reading head stack:
move topmost / push / pop
- Transitions can *compare* head positions

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial* growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Recent characterizations [Bojańczyk 2018;
Bojańczyk, Kiefer & Lhote 2019]:

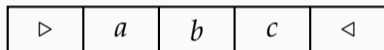
- multidimensional MSO interpretations
- imperative nested loop programs
- simply typed λ -calculus
+ list manipulation primitives
- composition closure of
[regular functions \cup
“squaring with underlining”]

Background: pebble transducers \rightarrow polyregular functions

k -pebble transducers ($k \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$):

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

Ex: “squaring with underlining” ($k = 2$)



output = $abcabc$

- Operations on reading head stack:
move topmost / push / pop
- Transitions can *compare* head positions
 - **Our paper: if they can't, then what?**

Properties of *polyregular* functions:

- *polynomial growth*: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
- closed under composition
- L regular $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ regular

Recent characterizations [Bojańczyk 2018;
Bojańczyk, Kiefer & Lhote 2019]:

- multidimensional MSO interpretations
- imperative nested loop programs
- simply typed λ -calculus
+ list manipulation primitives
- composition closure of
[regular functions \cup
“squaring with underlining”]

Introducing comparison-free polyregular functions

(new definitions/results start here)

Comparison-free k -pebble transducers:

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

whose positions cannot be compared

Example

$\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abc\underline{c}abc$

Introducing comparison-free polyregular functions

(new definitions/results start here)

Comparison-free k -pebble transducers:

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

whose positions cannot be compared

Example

$$\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abcc\underline{a}bc$$

Characterizations of comparison-free polyreg fn:

- composition closure of $\text{reg fn} \cup \text{cfsquaring}$
("squaring with underlining" instead \rightarrow get all polyreg)
hard part: cfpolyreg fn are closed under comp
- linear λ -calculus (tweak of the regular case; major motivation for this work)
- *conjecture*: some kind of logical transduction

+ nice properties of polyregular functions

Introducing comparison-free polyregular functions

(new definitions/results start here)

Comparison-free k -pebble transducers:

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

whose positions cannot be compared

Example

$$\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abcc\underline{c}abc$$

Characterizations of comparison-free polyreg fn:

- composition closure of $\text{reg fn} \cup \text{cfsquaring}$
("squaring with underlining" instead \rightarrow get all polyreg)
hard part: cfpolyreg fn are closed under comp
- linear λ -calculus (tweak of the regular case; major motivation for this work)
- *conjecture*: some kind of logical transduction

+ nice properties of polyregular functions

Inductive reformulation of the cf pebble def:
the smallest class such that

- every regular function is cfpolyreg
- if f is regular and g_i is cfpolyreg $\forall i \in I$
then $\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})$ is cfpolyreg

Introducing comparison-free polyregular functions

(new definitions/results start here)

Comparison-free k -pebble transducers:

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

whose positions cannot be compared

Example

$\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abc\underline{c}abc$

Characterizations of comparison-free polyreg fn:

- composition closure of $\text{reg fn} \cup \text{cfsquaring}$
("squaring with underlining" instead \rightarrow get all polyreg)
hard part: cfpolyreg fn are closed under comp
- linear λ -calculus (tweak of the regular case; major motivation for this work)
- *conjecture*: some kind of logical transduction

+ nice properties of polyregular functions

Definition (Composition by substitution)

Let $f: \Gamma^* \rightarrow I^*$, $g_i: \Gamma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ and $w \in \Gamma^*$.

If $f(w) = i_1 \dots i_k$ then

$$\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})(w) = g_{i_1}(w) \dots g_{i_k}(w)$$

e.g. for cfsquaring , $f(abc) = aXbXcX$,

$$g_a(w) = \underline{a}, g_X(w) = w$$

Inductive reformulation of the cf pebble def:
the smallest class such that

- every regular function is cfpolyreg
- if f is regular and g_i is cfpolyreg $\forall i \in I$ then $\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})$ is cfpolyreg

Introducing comparison-free polyregular functions

(new definitions/results start here)

Comparison-free k -pebble transducers:

finite state + stack of at most k two-way heads

whose positions cannot be compared

Example

$\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abc\underline{c}abc$

Characterizations of comparison-free polyreg fn:

- composition closure of $\text{reg fn} \cup \text{cfsquaring}$
("squaring with underlining" instead \rightarrow get all polyreg)
hard part: cfpolyreg fn are closed under comp
- linear λ -calculus (tweak of the regular case; major motivation for this work)
- *conjecture*: some kind of logical transduction

+ nice properties of polyregular functions

Definition (Composition by substitution)

Let $f: \Gamma^* \rightarrow I^*$, $g_i: \Gamma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ and $w \in \Gamma^*$.

If $f(w) = i_1 \dots i_k$ then

$$\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})(w) = g_{i_1}(w) \dots g_{i_k}(w)$$

e.g. for cfsquaring , $f(abc) = aXbXcX$,

$$g_a(w) = \underline{a}, g_x(w) = w$$

Inductive reformulation of the cf pebble def:
the smallest class such that

- every regular function is cfpolyreg
- if f is regular and g_i is cfpolyreg $\forall i \in I$
then $\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})$ is cfpolyreg

Note: both cfpolyreg and polyregular functions are closed under CbS

What about *counterexamples*?

Theorem

The function $f : a^n \in \{a\}^* \mapsto a \# \underline{aa} \# \dots \# a^n$
is polyregular but not comparison-free.

Corollary: “squaring with underlining” is not CF.

Theorem

$g : a^{n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k} \in \{a, \#\}^* \mapsto a^{n_1 \times n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k \times n_k}$
is polyregular but not comparison-free.

([Douéneau-Tabot 2021] proves a stronger result)

What about *counterexamples*?

Theorem

The function $f : a^n \in \{a\}^* \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is polyregular but not comparison-free.

Corollary: “squaring with underlining” is not CF.

f is also an *HDT0L transduction* (\iff computable by a copyful streaming string transducer / marble transducer [Douéneau-Tabot et al. 2020]). Therefore $\text{HDT0L} \not\subset \text{cfpolyreg}$; conversely:

Theorem

$w \in \Gamma^* \mapsto w^{|w|}$ is comparison-free polyregular, but when $|\Gamma| \geq 2$, it is not HDT0L.

Note: polynomially growing $\text{HDT0L} \subset \text{polyreg}$

Theorem

$g : a^{n_1}\#\dots\#a^{n_k} \in \{a, \#\}^* \mapsto a^{n_1 \times n_1}\#\dots\#a^{n_k \times n_k}$ is polyregular but not comparison-free.

([Douéneau-Tabot 2021] proves a stronger result)

What about *counterexamples*?

Theorem

The function $f : a^n \in \{a\}^* \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is polyregular but not comparison-free.

Corollary: “squaring with underlining” is not CF.

f is also an *HDTOL transduction* (\iff computable by a copyful streaming string transducer / marble transducer [Douéneau-Tabot et al. 2020]). Therefore $\text{HDTOL} \not\subset \text{cfpolyreg}$; conversely:

Theorem

$w \in \Gamma^* \mapsto w^{|w|}$ is comparison-free polyregular, but when $|\Gamma| \geq 2$, it is not HDTOL.

Note: polynomially growing $\text{HDTOL} \subset \text{polyreg}$

Theorem

$g : a^{n_1}\#\dots\#a^{n_k} \in \{a, \#\}^* \mapsto a^{n_1 \times n_1}\#\dots\#a^{n_k \times n_k}$ is polyregular but not comparison-free.

([Douéneau-Tabot 2021] proves a stronger result)

Definition

For $h : \Gamma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, $w_1, \dots, w_n \in \Gamma^*$ with $\# \notin \Gamma$, $\mathbf{map}(h)(w_1\#\dots\#w_n) = f(w_1)\#\dots\#f(w_n)$.

$g = \mathbf{map}(w \mapsto w^{|w|})$ therefore comparison-free polyregular functions are *not* closed under \mathbf{map} , unlike regular and polyreg functions
 \rightarrow obstruction to characterizing cfpolyreg fn by list-processing functional programs (à la [Bojańczyk, Daviaud & Krishna 2018])

What about *counterexamples*? (Next: proofs)

Theorem

The function $f : a^n \in \{a\}^* \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is polyregular but not comparison-free.

Corollary: “squaring with underlining” is not CF.

f is also an *HDTOL transduction* (\iff computable by a copyful streaming string transducer / marble transducer [Douéneau-Tabot et al. 2020]). Therefore $\text{HDTOL} \not\subset \text{cfpolyreg}$; conversely:

Theorem

$w \in \Gamma^* \mapsto w^{|w|}$ is comparison-free polyregular, but when $|\Gamma| \geq 2$, it is not HDTOL.

Note: polynomially growing $\text{HDTOL} \subset \text{polyreg}$

Theorem

$g : a^{n_1}\#\dots\#a^{n_k} \in \{a,\#\}^* \mapsto a^{n_1 \times n_1}\#\dots\#a^{n_k \times n_k}$ is polyregular but not comparison-free.

([Douéneau-Tabot 2021] proves a stronger result)

Definition

For $h : \Gamma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, $w_1, \dots, w_n \in \Gamma^*$ with $\# \notin \Gamma$, $\mathbf{map}(h)(w_1\#\dots\#w_n) = f(w_1)\#\dots\#f(w_n)$.

$g = \mathbf{map}(w \mapsto w^{|w|})$ therefore comparison-free polyregular functions are *not* closed under \mathbf{map} , unlike regular and polyreg functions
 \rightarrow obstruction to characterizing cfpolyreg fn by list-processing functional programs (à la [Bojańczyk, Daviaud & Krishna 2018])

Theorem

$$g(a^{n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k}) = a^{n_1 \times n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k \times n_k}$$

is not comparison-free polyregular.

Proof by contradiction: assume g is cfpolyreg.

First, $|g(w)| = O(|w|^2)$ therefore g is computed by some 2-cf-pebble transducer.

Separation proof for “map unary square” + pebble minimization

Theorem (Pebble minimization – major result of our paper)

If f is cfpolyreg and $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$ then some comparison-free k -pebble transducer computes f .

Very technical proof adapted from the analogous result for pebble transducers [Lhote 2020].

Theorem

$$g(a^{n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k}) = a^{n_1 \times n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k \times n_k}$$

is not comparison-free polyregular.

Proof by contradiction: assume g is cfpolyreg.

First, $|g(w)| = O(|w|^2)$ therefore g is computed by some 2-cf-pebble transducer.

Separation proof for “map unary square” + pebble minimization

Theorem (Pebble minimization – major result of our paper)

If f is cfpolyreg and $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$ then some comparison-free k -pebble transducer computes f .

Very technical proof adapted from the analogous result for pebble transducers [Lhote 2020].

Theorem

$$g(a^{n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k}) = a^{n_1 \times n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k \times n_k}$$

is not comparison-free polyregular.

Proof by contradiction: assume g is cfpolyreg.

First, $|g(w)| = O(|w|^2)$ therefore g is computed by some 2-cf-pebble transducer. Equivalently,

for some finite I and regular functions f and h_i ,

$$g = \text{CbS}(f, (h_i)_{i \in I}) \quad (\text{composition by substitution})$$

$$\text{i.e. } f(w) = i_1 \dots i_m \implies g(w) = h_{i_1}(w) \dots h_{i_m}(w)$$

Separation proof for “map unary square” + pebble minimization

Theorem (Pebble minimization – major result of our paper)

If f is cfpolyreg and $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$ then some comparison-free k -pebble transducer computes f .

Very technical proof adapted from the analogous result for pebble transducers [Lhote 2020].

Theorem

$$g(a^{n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k}) = a^{n_1 \times n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k \times n_k}$$

is not comparison-free polyregular.

Proof by contradiction: assume g is cfpolyreg.

First, $|g(w)| = O(|w|^2)$ therefore g is computed by some 2-cf-pebble transducer. Equivalently,

for some finite I and regular functions f and h_i ,

$$g = \text{CbS}(f, (h_i)_{i \in I}) \quad (\text{composition by substitution})$$

$$\text{i.e. } f(w) = i_1 \dots i_m \implies g(w) = h_{i_1}(w) \dots h_{i_m}(w)$$

(Oversimplified) idea: consider $g(w)$ where

$$w = \underbrace{aa \dots a \# \dots \# aa \dots a}_{|I| \text{ times } \# \text{ i.e. } |I| + 1 \text{ blocks of } as}$$

Separation proof for “map unary square” + pebble minimization

Theorem (Pebble minimization – major result of our paper)

If f is cfpolyreg and $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$ then some comparison-free k -pebble transducer computes f .

Very technical proof adapted from the analogous result for pebble transducers [Lhote 2020].

Theorem

$g(a^{n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k}) = a^{n_1 \times n_1} \# \dots \# a^{n_k \times n_k}$
is not comparison-free polyregular.

Proof by contradiction: assume g is cfpolyreg.
First, $|g(w)| = O(|w|^2)$ therefore g is computed by some 2-cf-pebble transducer. Equivalently, for some finite I and regular functions f and h_i ,

$$g = \text{CbS}(f, (h_i)_{i \in I}) \quad (\text{composition by substitution})$$

$$\text{i.e. } f(w) = i_1 \dots i_m \implies g(w) = h_{i_1}(w) \dots h_{i_m}(w)$$

(Oversimplified) idea: consider $g(w)$ where

$$w = \underbrace{aa \dots a \# \dots \# aa \dots a}_{|I| \text{ times } \# \text{ i.e. } |I| + 1 \text{ blocks of } as}$$

“pump” p -th factor $aa \dots a$ ($1 \leq p \leq |I| + 1$) in w
→ p -th factor in $g(w)$ grows as $\Theta(n^2)$
→ \exists corresponding $j[p] \in I$ such that
 $|f(w)|_{j[p]}$ and $|h_{j[p]}(w)|$ grow as $\Theta(n)$

Pigeonhole principle: $j[p] = j[q]$ for some $p \neq q$
→ “pumping” p -th factor of w makes q -th factor of $g(w)$ grow, contradiction

Separation proofs continued + unary inputs

Theorem

$f(a^n) = a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is not *cfpolyreg*.

Observation: $f(a^n)$ has the n maximal a -factors

$a \quad aa \quad \dots \quad a^n$

Lemma

For any *cfpolyreg* $g : \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, there are $O(1)$ possible lengths for maximal a -factors in $g(a^n)$.

Theorem

$f(a^n) = a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is not *cfpolyreg*.

Observation: $f(a^n)$ has the n maximal a -factors

$$a \quad aa \quad \dots \quad a^n$$

Lemma

For any *cfpolyreg* $g : \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, there are $O(1)$ possible lengths for maximal a -factors in $g(a^n)$.

In fact, $\exists \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[X]$ finite such that $\{P(n) \mid P \in \mathcal{S}\}$ contains $\{\text{lengths of maximal } a\text{-factors of } g(a^n)\}$, by structural induction on *poly-pumping sequences*.

Theorem

$f(a^n) = a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is not *cfpolyreg*.

Observation: $f(a^n)$ has the n maximal a -factors

$a \quad aa \quad \dots \quad a^n$

Lemma

For any *cfpolyreg* $g : \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, there are $O(1)$ possible lengths for maximal a -factors in $g(a^n)$.

In fact, $\exists \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[X]$ finite such that $\{P(n) \mid P \in \mathcal{S}\}$ contains $\{\text{lengths of maximal } a\text{-factors of } g(a^n)\}$, by structural induction on *poly-pumping sequences*.

Definition (poly-pumping sequence of words)

Smallest subclass of $(\Sigma^*)^{\mathbb{N}}$

- containing the constant sequences $\alpha_n = w$
- closed under concatenation $\alpha_n = \beta_n \cdot \gamma_n$
- closed under "iteration" $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$

Theorem

$f(a^n) = a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is not *cfpolyreg*.

Observation: $f(a^n)$ has the n maximal a -factors

$a \quad aa \quad \dots \quad a^n$

Lemma

For any *cfpolyreg* $g : \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, there are $O(1)$ possible lengths for maximal a -factors in $g(a^n)$.

In fact, $\exists \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[X]$ finite such that $\{P(n) \mid P \in \mathcal{S}\}$ contains $\{\text{lengths of maximal } a\text{-factors of } g(a^n)\}$, by structural induction on *poly-pumping sequences*.

Definition (poly-pumping sequence of words)

Smallest subclass of $(\Sigma^*)^{\mathbb{N}}$

- containing the constant sequences $\alpha_n = w$
- closed under concatenation $\alpha_n = \beta_n \cdot \gamma_n$
- closed under “iteration” $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$

Theorem (cfpolyreg with unary input)

$f : \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ is comparison-free polyregular if and only if $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $(f(a^{(n+1)p+m}))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is poly-pumping for every $m < p$.

→ “ultimately periodic combinations” (u.p.c.)

Separation proofs continued + unary inputs

Theorem

$f(a^n) = a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ is not *cfpolyreg*.

Observation: $f(a^n)$ has the n maximal a -factors

$$a \quad aa \quad \dots \quad a^n$$

Lemma

For any *cfpolyreg* $g : \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, there are $O(1)$ possible lengths for maximal a -factors in $g(a^n)$.

In fact, $\exists S \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[X]$ finite such that $\{P(n) \mid P \in S\}$ contains $\{\text{lengths of maximal } a\text{-factors of } g(a^n)\}$, by structural induction on *poly-pumping sequences*.

- Regular word sequences are u.p.c. of pumping sequences $(u_0(v_1)^n \dots (v_l)^n u_l)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ [Choffrut 2017]
Proof idea: find an idempotent in a suitable transition monoid of your favorite machine model for reg fn
- Proof for general *cfpolyreg* sequences: induction on the CbS-based definition

Definition (poly-pumping sequence of words)

Smallest subclass of $(\Sigma^*)^{\mathbb{N}}$

- containing the constant sequences $\alpha_n = w$
- closed under concatenation $\alpha_n = \beta_n \cdot \gamma_n$
- closed under “iteration” $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$

Theorem (cfpolyreg with unary input)

$f : \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ is comparison-free polyregular if and only if $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $(f(a^{(n+1)^p+m}))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is poly-pumping for every $m < p$.

→ “ultimately periodic combinations” (u.p.c.)

First-order comparison-free polyregular functions (not in the paper)

Poly-pumping sequences: generated from constants by concat and “iteration” $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$.

Theorem

“ultimately periodic combinations” of poly-pumping sequences = all comparison-free polyreg sequences

What about the *aperiodic* (\Leftrightarrow *first-order*) case?

First-order comparison-free polyregular functions (not in the paper)

Poly-pumping sequences: generated from constants by concat and “iteration” $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$.

Theorem

“ultimately periodic combinations” of poly-pumping sequences = all comparison-free polyreg sequences

What about the *aperiodic* (\Leftrightarrow *first-order*) case?

FO-regular functions are characterized by

- logic: replace MSO by FO
- 2DFT with aperiodic monoid of behaviors
- regexp-like e.g. [Dartois, Gastin & Krishna 2021]
- more self-advertizing:
 - non-commutative λ -calculus – should extend to FO-cfpolyreg characterization
 - 2DFT with *planar* behaviors (upcoming)

First-order comparison-free polyregular functions (not in the paper)

Poly-pumping sequences: generated from constants by concat and “iteration” $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$.

Theorem

“ultimately periodic combinations” of poly-pumping sequences = all comparison-free polyreg sequences

What about the *aperiodic* (\Leftrightarrow first-order) case?

FO-regular functions are characterized by

- logic: replace MSO by FO
- 2DFT with aperiodic monoid of behaviors
- regexp-like e.g. [Dartois, Gastin & Krishna 2021]
- more self-advertizing:
 - non-commutative λ -calculus – should extend to FO-cfpolyreg characterization
 - 2DFT with *planar* behaviors (upcoming)

Definition (First-order cfpolyreg functions)

FO-cfpolyreg = smallest class such that

- every FO-regular function is FO-cfpolyreg
- if f is FO-regular and g_i is FO-cfpolyreg $\forall i \in I$ then $\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})$ is FO-cfpolyreg

First-order comparison-free polyregular functions (not in the paper)

Poly-pumping sequences: generated from constants by concat and “iteration” $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$.

Theorem

“ultimately periodic combinations” of poly-pumping sequences = all comparison-free polyreg sequences

What about the *aperiodic* (\Leftrightarrow *first-order*) case?

Also, FO-cfpolyreg \subsetneq FO-polyregular (the previous counterexamples are all FO-polyreg); and composition, pebble minimization, etc. should work *mutatis mutandis*

FO-regular functions are characterized by

- logic: replace MSO by FO
- 2DFT with aperiodic monoid of behaviors
- regexp-like e.g. [Dartois, Gastin & Krishna 2021]
- more self-advertizing:
 - non-commutative λ -calculus – should extend to FO-cfpolyreg characterization
 - 2DFT with *planar* behaviors (upcoming)

Definition (First-order cfpolyreg functions)

FO-cfpolyreg = smallest class such that

- every FO-regular function is FO-cfpolyreg
- if f is FO-regular and g_i is FO-cfpolyreg $\forall i \in I$ then $\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})$ is FO-cfpolyreg

First-order comparison-free polyregular functions (not in the paper)

Poly-pumping sequences: generated from constants by concat and “iteration” $\alpha_n = (\beta_n)^n$.

Theorem

“ultimately periodic combinations” of poly-pumping sequences = all comparison-free polyreg sequences

What about the *aperiodic* (\Leftrightarrow first-order) case?

Theorem

$f: \{a\}^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ is FO-cfpolyreg iff $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \mapsto f(a^{n+p})$ is poly-pumping.

Also, FO-cfpolyreg \subsetneq FO-polyregular (the previous counterexamples are all FO-polyreg); and composition, pebble minimization, etc. should work *mutatis mutandis*

FO-regular functions are characterized by

- logic: replace MSO by FO
- 2DFT with aperiodic monoid of behaviors
- regexp-like e.g. [Dartois, Gastin & Krishna 2021]
- more self-advertizing:
 - non-commutative λ -calculus – should extend to FO-cfpolyreg characterization
 - 2DFT with *planar* behaviors (upcoming)

Definition (First-order cfpolyreg functions)

FO-cfpolyreg = smallest class such that

- every FO-regular function is FO-cfpolyreg
- if f is FO-regular and g_i is FO-cfpolyreg $\forall i \in I$ then $\text{CbS}(f, (g_i)_{i \in I})$ is FO-cfpolyreg

Integer sequences (not in the paper)

Previously: unary *inputs*. [Douéneau-Tabot 2021]:
unary *outputs*. Let's consider both: let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Integer sequences (not in the paper)

Previously: unary *inputs*. [Douéneau-Tabot 2021]:
unary *outputs*. Let's consider both: let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Theorem

f is polyregular \iff any of those:

1. f is HDTOL (\iff linear recurrence) & $f(n) = n^{O(1)}$
2. f is computable by a "marble b-machine"
3. f is an ultimately periodic combination of $\mathbb{N}[X]$
(unary poly-pumping sequences = polynomials in $\mathbb{N}[X]$)
4. f is comparison-free polyregular

\rightarrow single canonical automata-theoretic class of
polynomial growth integer sequences?
polyreg \iff (1) \iff (2) holds for arbitrary input
and unary output [DT21]; the rest is elementary

Integer sequences (not in the paper)

Previously: unary *inputs*. [Douéneau-Tabot 2021]:
unary *outputs*. Let's consider both: let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Theorem

f is polyregular \iff any of those:

1. f is HDTOL (\iff linear recurrence) & $f(n) = n^{O(1)}$
2. f is computable by a "marble bimachine"
3. f is an ultimately periodic combination of $\mathbb{N}[X]$
(unary poly-pumping sequences = polynomials in $\mathbb{N}[X]$)
4. f is comparison-free polyregular

\rightarrow single canonical automata-theoretic class of
polynomial growth integer sequences?
polyreg \iff (1) \iff (2) holds for arbitrary input
and unary output [DT21]; the rest is elementary

Theorem

f is FO-cfpolyreg $\iff \exists p \in \mathbb{N} : f(X + p) \in \mathbb{N}[X] \iff$
 $\exists P \in \mathbb{Z}[X] : \forall n$ except finitely many, $f(n) = P(n)$

Thus, the following is not FO-cfpolyreg for $k \geq 2$:

$$b_k(n) = \binom{n}{k} \quad \text{e.g. } b_2(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

Integer sequences (not in the paper)

Previously: unary *inputs*. [Douéneau-Tabot 2021]:
unary *outputs*. Let's consider both: let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Theorem

f is polyregular \iff any of those:

1. f is HDTOL (\iff linear recurrence) & $f(n) = n^{O(1)}$
2. f is computable by a "marble bimachine"
3. f is an ultimately periodic combination of $\mathbb{N}[X]$
(unary poly-pumping sequences = polynomials in $\mathbb{N}[X]$)
4. f is comparison-free polyregular

\rightarrow single canonical automata-theoretic class of
polynomial growth integer sequences?
polyreg \iff (1) \iff (2) holds for arbitrary input
and unary output [DT21]; the rest is elementary

Theorem

f is FO-cfpolyreg $\iff \exists p \in \mathbb{N} : f(X + p) \in \mathbb{N}[X] \iff$
 $\exists P \in \mathbb{Z}[X] : \forall n$ except finitely many, $f(n) = P(n)$

Thus, the following is not FO-cfpolyreg for $k \geq 2$:

$$b_k(n) = \binom{n}{k} \quad \text{e.g. } b_2(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

Yet all b_k are both cfpolyreg (divide by $k!$)
and FO-polyreg (think of $a^n \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$)
 \rightarrow **FO-cfpolyreg \neq (FO-polyreg \cap cfpolyreg)**

Integer sequences (not in the paper)

Previously: unary *inputs*. [Douéneau-Tabot 2021]:
unary *outputs*. Let's consider both: let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

Theorem

f is polyregular \iff any of those:

1. f is HDTOL (\iff linear recurrence) & $f(n) = n^{O(1)}$
2. f is computable by a "marble bimachine"
3. f is an ultimately periodic combination of $\mathbb{N}[X]$
(unary poly-pumping sequences = polynomials in $\mathbb{N}[X]$)
4. f is comparison-free polyregular

\rightarrow single canonical automata-theoretic class of
polynomial growth integer sequences?
polyreg \iff (1) \iff (2) holds for arbitrary input
and unary output [DT21]; the rest is elementary

Theorem

f is FO-cfpolyreg $\iff \exists p \in \mathbb{N} : f(X + p) \in \mathbb{N}[X] \iff$
 $\exists P \in \mathbb{Z}[X] : \forall n$ except finitely many, $f(n) = P(n)$

Thus, the following is not FO-cfpolyreg for $k \geq 2$:

$$b_k(n) = \binom{n}{k} \quad \text{e.g. } b_2(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

Yet all b_k are both cfpolyreg (divide by $k!$)
and FO-polyreg (think of $a^n \mapsto a \# aa \# \dots \# a^n$)
 \rightarrow **FO-cfpolyreg \neq (FO-polyreg \cap cfpolyreg)**

$$\forall P \in \mathbb{Q}[X], P(X + a) = \sum_{i=0}^{\deg P} \Delta^i(P)(a) \binom{X}{i}$$

\rightarrow all polynomials P s.t. $P(\mathbb{N}) \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ are FO-polyreg
(conjecture: some kind of converse holds)

Conclusion

A new(?) class of string-to-string functions: *comparison-free polyregular functions*.

Equivalent definitions

- by comparison-free pebble transducers
- inductively (composition by substitution)
- **as the composition closure of regular functions** + $\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}bc\underline{b}a\underline{b}c\underline{c}abc$

Conclusion

A new(?) class of string-to-string functions: *comparison-free polyregular functions*.

Equivalent definitions

- by comparison-free pebble transducers
 - inductively (composition by substitution)
 - **as the composition closure of regular functions** + $\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abcc\underline{c}abc$
-
- L regular language $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ also regular
 - polynomial growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
 - **pebble minimization theorem:**
 $k = \text{number of heads necessary to compute } f$
 - strictly included in polyregular functions
 - $a^n \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ / "map unary square"
 - for $\{a\}^* \rightarrow \{a\}^*$ $\text{cfpolyreg} = \text{polyreg}$
 - well-behaved first-order counterpart

Conclusion

A new(?) class of string-to-string functions: *comparison-free polyregular functions*.

Equivalent definitions

- by comparison-free pebble transducers
- inductively (composition by substitution)
- **as the composition closure of regular functions** + $\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abcc\underline{c}abc$

- L regular language $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ also regular
- polynomial growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
 - **pebble minimization theorem:**
 $k = \text{number of heads necessary to compute } f$
- strictly included in polyregular functions
 - $a^n \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ / “map unary square”
 - for $\{a\}^* \rightarrow \{a\}^*$ $\text{cfpolyreg} = \text{polyreg}$
- well-behaved first-order counterpart

Open questions

- Membership problems: for partial results, see [Douéneau-Tabot 2021] (again!)
- Equivalence problem: seems hard
- Logical characterization

Conclusion

A new(?) class of string-to-string functions: *comparison-free polyregular functions*.

Equivalent definitions

- by comparison-free pebble transducers
 - inductively (composition by substitution)
 - **as the composition closure of regular functions** + $\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abcc\underline{a}bc$
-
- L regular language $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ also regular
 - polynomial growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
 - **pebble minimization theorem:**
 $k = \text{number of heads necessary to compute } f$
 - strictly included in polyregular functions
 - $a^n \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ / “map unary square”
 - for $\{a\}^* \rightarrow \{a\}^*$ $\text{cfpolyreg} = \text{polyreg}$
 - well-behaved first-order counterpart

Open questions

- Membership problems: for partial results, see [Douéneau-Tabot 2021] (again!)
- Equivalence problem: seems hard
- Logical characterization: below

Let $\mathfrak{M} : \{\text{words}\} \rightarrow \{\text{finite models}\}$ be as usual. For $\mathfrak{U} = (U, R, \dots)$, let $\mathfrak{U}^k = (U^k, R_1, \dots, R_k, \dots)$ where $R_i(x_1, \dots, x_m) :\Leftrightarrow R(\pi_i(x_1), \dots, \pi_i(x_m))$.

Conjecture (does not work naively with MSO!)

f is first-order comparison-free polyregular
 \iff there exist $k \in \mathbb{N}$ & a FO transduction φ such that $\forall w, \mathfrak{M}(f(w)) \simeq \varphi(\mathfrak{M}(w)^k)$.

A new(?) class of string-to-string functions: *comparison-free polyregular functions*.

Equivalent definitions

- by comparison-free pebble transducers
 - inductively (composition by substitution)
 - **as the composition closure of regular functions** + $\text{cfsquaring}(abc) = \underline{a}abc\underline{b}abc\underline{c}abc$
- L regular language $\implies f^{-1}(L)$ also regular
 - polynomial growth: $|f(w)| = O(|w|^k)$
 - **pebble minimization theorem:**
 $k = \text{number of heads necessary to compute } f$
 - strictly included in polyregular functions
 - $a^n \mapsto a\#aa\#\dots\#a^n$ / "map unary square"
 - for $\{a\}^* \rightarrow \{a\}^*$ $\text{cfpolyreg} = \text{polyreg}$
 - well-behaved first-order counterpart

Open questions

- Membership problems: for partial results, see [Douéneau-Tabot 2021] (again!)
- Equivalence problem: seems hard
- Logical characterization: below

Let $\mathfrak{M} : \{\text{words}\} \rightarrow \{\text{finite models}\}$ be as usual. For $\mathfrak{U} = (U, R, \dots)$, let $\mathfrak{U}^k = (U^k, R_1, \dots, R_k, \dots)$ where $R_i(x_1, \dots, x_m) :\Leftrightarrow R(\pi_i(x_1), \dots, \pi_i(x_m))$.

Conjecture (does not work naively with MSO!)

f is first-order comparison-free polyregular
 \iff there exist $k \in \mathbb{N}$ & a FO transduction φ such that $\forall w, \mathfrak{M}(f(w)) \simeq \varphi(\mathfrak{M}(w)^k)$.