

# Reducibilities relations with applications to symbolic dynamics

## Part III: Higman theorems

E. Jeandel

LORIA (Nancy, France)

Aubrun-Sablik look suspiciously like an old theorem from Higman on finitely generated groups

This analogy can be pushed further to obtain more results.

Warning: only an analogy in this talk! First part is informal!!

# Finitely generated groups

- By  $\mathfrak{G}_n$  we denote the “set” of all groups with generators  $g_1 \dots g_n$ .
- The “largest” group in  $\mathfrak{G}_n$  is  $\mathbb{F}_n$ , the free group on  $n$  generators.
- Every other group with  $n$  generators is a quotient of  $\mathbb{F}_n$ :  $G = \mathbb{F}_n/N$  where  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $\mathbb{F}_n$ .
- A presentation of  $G$  is a subset  $R$  of  $N$  that generates  $N$  (as a normal subgroup). We write

$$G = \langle g_1, g_2 \dots g_n \mid R \rangle$$

- $G$  is somehow the largest group generated by  $g_1 \dots g_n$  in which all relations of  $R$  hold.

# Finitely generated groups

Let  $G = \langle a, b \mid aba^{-1}b^{-1} \rangle$

- $G$  is the largest group in which  $aba^{-1}b^{-1} = 1$ , i.e.  $ab = ba$ .
- $G \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$ .

A group  $G$  is finitely presented if it can be given by a finite set  $R$ .

A group  $G$  is recursively presented if it can be given by a recursively enumerable set  $R$ .

## f.g. groups vs subshifts

The construction of groups with presentations is the same as the construction of subshifts.

- Identify a group with the set of all identities in the group
- Identify a subshift with its forbidden language

In both cases, we start from a set of relations, and we see all relations we can obtain as consequences of these relations.

# Semigroups with zero

Let  $S$  be the subshift that forbids  $ab$  and  $bba$ .

We can write

$$S = \langle a, b \mid ab = 0, bba = 0 \rangle$$

Then the set of all words of value 0 are (not) exactly the forbidden language of  $S$ !

# The analogy

Groups	Shifts
Groups with $n$ generators	Subshifts of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$
Free group on $n$ generators	Full shift on $n$ letters
Finitely presented group	SFT
Recursively presented group	Effectively closed shift
$G_1 \subseteq G_2$	$L(S_1) = L(S_2) \cap A^*$

Let's look at theorems on groups using this correspondence!

# Plan

- 1 First Higman Theorem
- 2 Second Higman Theorem
- 3 Third Higman Theorem
- 4 Conclusion



# First Higman Theorem

Theorem (Higman 1961 [Hig61])

*$G$  is recursively presented iff there exists a finitely presented group  $H$  s.t.  $G \subseteq H$ .*

# First Higman Theorem for subshifts

## Theorem

$S \subseteq A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  is effectively closed iff there exists a SFT  $S_2 \subseteq B^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$  s.t.  
 $L(S) = L(S_2) \cap A^*$

Note:  $L(S_2)$  is a language of bidimensional words: we extract from it the one-dimensional words on the alphabet  $A$ .

- If  $S_2$  is a SFT:
  - $L(S_2)$  is corecursively enumerable
  - $L(S_2) \cap A^*$  is corecursively enumerable
  - $L(S)$  is corecursively enumerable
  - $S$  is effectively closed.
- Suppose  $S \subseteq A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  is effectively closed.
  - Use Aubrun-Sablik to obtain a  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  SFT  $X$  over the alphabet  $A \times B$  s.t.  $S^{\mathbb{Z}} = \pi(X)$  where  $\pi : (a, b) \rightarrow a$  is the canonical projection
  - Rewrite  $X$  as a  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  SFT with every other row in  $A$  and every other row in  $B$

Note: the result is a priori weaker than Aubrun-Sablik.

# Plan

- 1 First Higman Theorem
- 2 Second Higman Theorem
- 3 Third Higman Theorem
- 4 Conclusion

## Second Higman Theorem

Theorem (Boone-Higman-Thompson 1974-1980 [BH74, Tho80])

*$G$  has a recursive word problem iff there exists f.g.  $H_1, H_2$  s.t.  $G \subseteq H_1 \subseteq H_2$  with  $H_1$  simple and  $H_2$  finitely presented.*

$G$  has a recursive word problem iff  $G \subseteq H$  for some recursively presented, simple group  $H$ .

## Second Higman Theorem for subshifts

### Theorem (J.-Vanier 2017)

*Let  $S \subseteq A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  be a subshift.*

*Then  $L(S)$  is recursive iff there exists an effectively closed minimal 2D-subshift  $S_1$  s.t.  $L(S) = L(S_1) \cap A^*$*

### Corollary (Durand-Romashchenko 2017)

*Let  $S \subseteq A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  be a subshift.*

*Then  $L(S)$  is recursive iff there exists a minimal 3D-SFT  $S_2$  s.t.  $L(S) = L(S_2) \cap A^*$ .*

Minimality plays the role of Simplicity.

Why is the corollary not immediate ?

We prove already that if  $X$  is effectively closed and minimal, then  $L(X)$  is recursive. Therefore  $L(S) = L(X) \cap A^*$  is also recursive. For the converse, we first ask:

What does it mean for a minimal  $X$  to be effectively closed ?

## Theorem

*$X$  minimal is effectively closed iff it contains a recursive point and its quasiperiodicity function is recursive.*

$f(n)$  = least  $m$  s.t. every  $n \times n$  pattern in  $L(X)$  appear in all  $m \times m$  patterns in  $L(X)$ .

- Suppose  $X$  is effectively closed and minimal. Then  $L(X)$  is recursive. Therefore:
  - $X$  has a recursive point (actually a dense subset of recursive points)
  - $f$  is computable by definition.
- Suppose  $x \in X$  is computable and  $f$  is computable
  - Then  $D(X)$  is exactly the set of  $n \times n$  patterns that do not appear in the square of size  $f(n) \times f(n)$  around the origin of  $x$ .



Let  $L(S)$  be computable. How to do a two-dimensional minimal subshift where every word of  $L(S)$  appear ?













# Idea

Starting from a subshift  $S$  with computable language, we create a configuration  $x$  :

- Every row has a level: The level of the row  $j \times 2^n$ , with  $j$  odd, is  $n$ .
- Rows of level  $n$  contains periodically all patterns of  $L(S)$  of size  $n + 1$ , separated by a  $\#$  symbol.
- Row of level 0 contains any infinite word

This configuration  $x$  is computable (provided some care is done for level 0) and the subshift generated by  $x$  is minimal.

Problem: the quasiperiodicity function is not computable.



# Realization

- Row of level  $n$  contains periodically all possible pairs of patterns  $u\#v$  for  $u, v \in L(S)$  of size  $p_n$ 
  - Ensures that patterns of small size that appear in row of large level also appear in rows of small level.
- $p_n - 1$  is precisely the size of the period of the rows of level  $n - 1$ .
  - The  $\#$  symbol will be *synchronized*.

No pictures!

$L(S) = L(S_2) \cap A^*$  is not very nice, what about a factor map ?

## Theorem (Tentative Theorem)

*Let  $S \subseteq A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  be a subshift.*

*Then  $L(S)$  is recursive iff it is a factor of a minimal SFT.*

This does not work:

- If  $S$  is a factor of a minimal system, then  $S$  has dense minimal points.
  - Not every recursive subshift can be obtained this way

## Going further

If  $S$  is a recursive 1D subshift, then

- $S \cap A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  is not always recursive.
- $L(S) \cap A^*$  is recursive.

The theorem is about finite words, not infinite words.

### Corollary

*Let  $S \subseteq A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  be a subshift.*

*Then  $S$  is effectively closed iff there exists a minimal 3D-SFT  $S_2$  s.t.*

$$S = \text{rows}(S_2) \cap A^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

# Plan

- 1 First Higman Theorem
- 2 Second Higman Theorem
- 3 Third Higman Theorem**
- 4 Conclusion

## Definition

$G$  is finitely presented in  $H$  if  $G$  is obtained from  $H$  by adding finitely many generators and finitely many relations.

(The definition usually also requires that  $H \subseteq G$ )

# Third Higman Theorem

## Theorem (Ziegler, CF Miller III)

*$G$  is a subgroup of a finitely presented group in  $H$  iff  $\text{WP}(G) \leq_e \text{WP}(H)$*

Recall what  $\leq_e$  means:

- From an enumeration of the word problem of  $H$ , I can enumerate the word problem of  $G$ .
- From an enumeration of the words  $w$  s.t.  $w = 1$  in  $H$ , I can enumerate all words  $w$  s.t.  $w = 1$  in  $G$ .

What is the equivalent for subshifts ?

## Definition

$S$  is a SFT in  $T$  if  $S$  is obtained from  $T$  by adding finitely many letters and finitely many forbidden words.

More precisely  $S = X_{D(T) \cup F}$  for some finite set  $F$ .

We also add the possibility for  $S$  to be in a higher dimension than  $T$ .



# Example(s)

Let  $T$  be a subshift over the alphabet  $A$  in dimension 1

- Let  $S$  be the subshift over the alphabet  $A$  in dimension 2 with the same forbidden patterns. What does  $S$  look like ?
- We forbid different letters in vertically adjacent positions. What does  $S$  look like now ?
- Let  $S$  be the subshift over the alphabet  $A \cup \{\#\}$  in dimension 1 with the same forbidden patterns. What does  $S$  look like ?

# Third Higman theorem

## Theorem (J.-Vanier 2017)

*Let  $S, T$  be two subshifts over disjoint alphabets  $A$  and  $B$ .*

*Then  $D(S) \leq_e D(T)$  iff  $L(S) = L(S_1) \cap A^*$  for some subshift  $S_1$  that is a SFT over  $T$ .*

## Corollary

*Start from a subshift  $T$  and apply some of the following operations:*

- *Change the alphabet (add letters, or rename them)*
- *Add some forbidden pattern*
- *Change the dimension (up or down)*

*The subshifts we obtain are exactly all subshifts  $S$  s.t.  $D(S) \leq_e D(T)$ .*

# Warning

This theorem is very similar to a theorem of Aubrun and Sablik 2009 [AS09]

- Same operations (plus product and factor), except we cannot add letters
- Different conclusion:  $D(S) \leq_s D(T)$ , where  $s$  is strong reducibility

However, the proof in the article are *completely wrong* in both directions.

# Idea of the proof

One direction is OK.

Other direction: Start from  $D(S) \leq_e D(T)$ . Suppose  $S$  and  $T$  are one-dimensional to simplify, and  $S$  is over  $\{0, 1\}$ .

- This is a statement about finite words rather than infinite words
  - Extract  $L(T)$  from  $T$
  - Deduce the words of  $L(S)$  from  $L(T)$
  - Recombine  $L(S)$  into  $S$ .

# Two steps

First part: Starting from  $T$ , we build a 1D subshift  $S_1$  s.t. configurations of  $S_1$  :

- Either contain at most one letter  $\#$
- Or are periodic of the form  $\#w_1\#w_2\dots w_{2^n}$  where each  $w_i$  is in  $L(S)$  and of length  $n$ .

Second part: Starting from  $S_1$ , we build  $S$ .  
How to do the second part ?



## Same construction, different semantics

- Row of level  $n$  contains (periodically)  $2^n$  words of size  $n$ .
- Each factor of a word in level  $i \in [1, +\infty]$  appears in level  $j$  for  $j < i$ .

The subshift generated by these configurations is effectively closed.  
(Why ?)

- Suppose now that each row is in  $S_1$ .
- Then necessarily the only rows with no  $\#$  symbols are in  $S$ .
- We can extract these rows with `down` + Forbidden patterns.

# First Part

First part: Starting from  $T$ , we build a 1D subshift  $S_1$  s.t. configurations of  $S_1$  :

- Either contain at most one letter  $\#$
- Or are periodic of the form  $\#w_1\#w_2\dots w_{2^n}$  where each  $w_i$  is in  $L(S)$  and of length  $n$ .

We know that  $D(S) \leq_e D(T)$ . What does it mean for  $L(S)$  relatively to  $L(T)$  ?



Suppose that  $D(S) \leq_e D(T)$ . Then there exists a recursive function  $F$  s.t. on input  $p$  and  $u$  outputs a finite set  $F(p, u)$  of words s.t.

$$u \in D(S) \iff \exists p, F(p, u) \subseteq D(T)$$

$$u \in L(S) \iff \forall p, F(p, u) \cap L(T) \neq \emptyset$$

# First part

Build a 2D subshift s.t. rows are either over the alphabet  $\{0, 1, \#\}$  or the alphabet  $A \cup \{\#\}$  ( $A$  is the alphabet of  $T$ ) s.t:

- There is at most one row with elements in  $\{0, 1, \#\}$
- If this row contains two  $\#$  symbols, then
  - it is periodic of the form  $\#w_1\#w_2 \dots w_{2^n}$  where each  $w_i$  is of length  $n$ .
  - The  $p$ -th row above this row contains a periodic word of the form  $\#u_1\#u_2 \dots \#u_{2^n}$  where  $u_i \in F(p, w_i)$

This subshift is clearly effectively closed (why ?)

- Now suppose that all rows over  $A \cup \{\#\}$  actually contains  $T_\#$ , the shift  $T$  with the additional  $\#$  letter.
- Then the row over  $\{0, 1, \#\}$  should be in  $L(S)$ !

$S_1$  can therefore be obtained by down + forbidden patterns.

# Plan

- 1 First Higman Theorem
- 2 Second Higman Theorem
- 3 Third Higman Theorem
- 4 Conclusion

# Generalizations

Can we obtain other new theorems by this correspondence?

How(What is the best way) to formalize this correspondence?

# The fourth Higman theorem

What about the fourth Higman theorem ?

## Definition

Let  $S$  be a subshift over an alphabet  $A$ . Let  $u_i, v_i$  be a finite set of patterns over the alphabet  $A \cup X$ .

A subshift  $T$  over an alphabet  $A \cup B$  realizes  $(S, u_i, v_i)$  if, up to a renaming of the letters of  $X$  into the letters of  $B$ :

- $S = T \cap A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ .
- All patterns  $u_i$  are forbidden in  $T$ , all patterns  $v_i$  appear in  $T$ .

A tuple  $(u_i, v_i, S)$  is realizable if there exists a subshift that realizes it.

# Examples

Let  $S$  be the subshift that forbids  $01^p0$  for  $p$  prime.

- Let  $u_1 = 0x0$  and  $v_1 = 1x1$ .

Then the subshift  $T$  over  $\{0, 1, 2\}$  that forbids  $01^p0$  and  $020$  realizes  $(S, u_1, v_1)$ .

Actually, any subshift  $T' \subseteq T$  also realizes  $(S, u_1, v_1)$  as long as it contains  $S$  and the pattern  $121$  is allowed.

### Definition

A subshift  $T \subseteq \Delta^{\mathbb{Z}}$  is existentially closed if every realizable tuple is realized:

- For every subshift  $S = T \cap A^{\mathbb{Z}}$  for some finite alphabet  $A$ , and every realizable tuple  $(S, u_i, v_i)$ , the subshift  $T$  realizes  $(S, u_i, v_i)$




$\Delta$  is an infinite alphabet!

### Theorem (Tentative theorem)

*$S$  is recursive iff it is included in any existentially closed subshift.*



# Bibliography I

-  Nathalie Aubrun and Mathieu Sablik, *An order on sets of tilings corresponding to an order on languages*, 26th International Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science, STACS 2009, February 26-28, 2009, Freiburg, Germany, Proceedings, 2009, pp. 99–110.
-  William W. Boone and Graham Higman, *An algebraic characterization of groups with soluble word problem*, Journal of the Australian Mathematical Society **18** (1974), no. 1, 41–53.
-  Graham Higman, *Subgroups of Finitely Presented Groups*, Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series A, Mathematical and Physical Sciences **262** (1961), no. 1311, 455–475.



Richard J. Thompson, *Embeddings into finitely generated simple groups which preserve the word problem*, Word Problems II (Sergei I. Adian, William W. Boone, and Graham Higman, eds.), Studies in Logic and the Foundations of Mathematics, vol. 95, North Holland, 1980, pp. 401–441.