

Substitutions, Trajectories and Noisy Channels

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Abstract. The word substitutions are binary word operations which can be basically interpreted as a deletion followed by insertion, with some restrictions applied. Besides being itself an interesting topic in formal language theory, they have been naturally applied to modelling noisy channels. We introduce the concept of *substitution on trajectories* which generalizes a class of substitution operations. Within this framework, we study their closure properties and decision questions related to language equations. We also discuss applications of substitution on trajectories in modelling complex channels and a cryptanalysis problem.

1 Introduction

There are two basic forms of the word substitution operation. The *substitution in α by β* means to substitute certain letters of the word α by the letters of β . The *substitution in α of β* means to substitute the letters of β within α by other letters, provided that β is scattered within α . In both cases the overall length of α is not changed. Also, we assume that a letter must not be substituted by the same letter.

These two operations are closely related and, indeed, we prove in Section 3 that they are mutual left inverses. Their motivation comes from coding theory where they have been used to model certain noisy channels [7]. The natural idea is to assume that during a transfer through a noisy channel, some letters of the transferred word can be distorted — replaced by different letters. This can be modelled by a substitution operation extended to sets of words. This approach also allows one to take into the account that certain substitutions are more likely than others. Hence the algebraic, closure and other properties of the substitution operation are of interest, to study how a set of messages (=language) can change when transferred through a noisy channel.

In this paper we generalize the idea of substitution using the syntactical constraints — *trajectories*. The *shuffle on trajectories* as a generalization of sequential insertion has been studied since 1996 [15]. Recently also its inverse —

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the *deletion on trajectories* has been introduced [1, 9]. A *trajectory* acts as a syntactical condition restricting the positions of letters within the word where an operation places its effect. Hence the shuffle and deletion on trajectories can be understood as meta-operations, defining a whole class of insertion/deletion operations due to the set of trajectories at hand. This idea turned out to be fruitful, with several interesting consequences and applications [1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 14].

In Section 3 we introduce on a similar basis the *substitution and difference on trajectories*. From the point of view of noisy channels, the application of trajectories allows one to restrict positions of errors within words, their frequency etc. We then study the closure properties of substitution on trajectories in Section 4 and basic decision questions connected with them in Section 5. In Section 6 we discuss a few applications of the substitution on trajectories in modelling complex noisy channels and a cryptanalysis problem. In the former case, the channels involved permit only substitution errors. This restriction allows us to improve the time complexity of the problem of whether a given regular language is error-detecting with respect to a given channel [13]. Due to the page limitations, some proofs are omitted and can be found in [11].

2 Definitions

An *alphabet* is a finite and nonempty set of symbols. In the sequel we shall use a fixed alphabet Σ . Σ is assumed to be non-singleton, if not stated otherwise. The set of all words (over Σ) is denoted by Σ^* . This set includes the *empty word* λ . The length of a word w is denoted by $|w|$. $|w|_x$ denotes the number of occurrences of x within w , for $w, x \in \Sigma^*$.

For a nonnegative integer n and a word w , we use w^n to denote the word that consists of n concatenated copies of w . The *Hamming distance* $H(u, v)$ between two words u and v of the same length is the number of corresponding positions in which u and v differ. For example, $H(abba, aaaa) = 2$.

A language L is a set of words, or equivalently a subset of Σ^* . If n is a nonnegative integer, we write L^n for the language consisting of all words of the form $w_1 \cdots w_n$ such that each w_i is in L . We also write L^* for the language $L^0 \cup L^1 \cup L^2 \cup \cdots$ and L^+ for the language $L^* - \{\lambda\}$. The notation L^c represents the complement of the language L , that is, $L^c = \Sigma^* - L$.

A nondeterministic finite automaton, a *NFA* for short, is a quintuple $A = (S, \Sigma, s_0, F, P)$ such that S is the finite and nonempty set of states, s_0 is the start state, F is the set of final states, and P is the set of productions of the form $sx \rightarrow t$, where s and t are states in S , and x is a symbol in Σ . The language accepted by the automaton A is denoted by $L(A)$. The *size* $|A|$ of the automaton A is the number $|S| + |P|$.

A *binary word operation* is a mapping $\diamond : \Sigma^* \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow 2^{\Sigma^*}$, where 2^{Σ^*} is the set of all subsets of Σ^* . For any languages X and Y , we define

$$X \diamond Y = \bigcup_{u \in X, v \in Y} u \diamond v. \tag{1}$$

The left and the right inverse \diamond^l and \diamond^r of \diamond , respectively, are defined as

$$w \in (x \diamond v) \text{ iff } x \in (w \diamond^l v) \text{ iff } v \in (x \diamond^r w), \text{ for all } v, x, w \in \Sigma^*.$$

Moreover, the word operation \diamond' defined by $u \diamond' v = v \diamond u$ is called reversed \diamond . If x and y are symbols in $\{l, r, l', r'\}$, the notation \diamond^{xy} represents the operation $(\diamond^x)^y$. Using the above definitions, one can establish identities between operations of the form \diamond^{xy} .

Lemma 1. (i) $\diamond^{ll} = \diamond^{rr} = \diamond'' = \diamond$,
(ii) $\diamond^{ll'} = \diamond^{r'l} = \diamond^{lr}$,
(iii) $\diamond^{r'r} = \diamond^{l'l} = \diamond^{rl}$.

Bellow we list several binary word operations together with their left and right inverses.

Catenation: ${}^1 u \cdot v = \{uv\}$, with $\cdot^l = \longrightarrow_{\text{rq}}$ and $\cdot^r = \longrightarrow_{\text{lq}}$.

Left quotient: $u \longrightarrow_{\text{lq}} v = \{w\}$ if $u = vw$, with $\longrightarrow_{\text{lq}}^l = \cdot'$ and $\longrightarrow_{\text{lq}}^r = \cdot$.

Right quotient: $u \longrightarrow_{\text{rq}} v = \{w\}$ if $u = vw$, with $\longrightarrow_{\text{rq}}^l = \cdot$ and $\longrightarrow_{\text{rq}}^r = \longrightarrow_{\text{lq}}'$.

Shuffle (or scattered insertion): $u \sqcup\sqcup v = \{u_1 v_1 \cdots u_k v_k u_{k+1} \mid k \geq 1, u = u_1 \cdots u_k u_{k+1}, v = v_1 \cdots v_k\}$, with $\sqcup\sqcup^l = \rightsquigarrow$ and $\sqcup\sqcup^r = \rightsquigarrow'$.

Scattered deletion: $u \rightsquigarrow v = \{u_1 \cdots u_k u_{k+1} \mid k \geq 1, u = u_1 v_1 \cdots u_k v_k u_{k+1}, v = v_1 \cdots v_k\}$, with $\rightsquigarrow^l = \sqcup\sqcup$ and $\rightsquigarrow^r = \rightsquigarrow$.

3 Substitution on Trajectories

Based on the previously studied concept of the insertion and deletion on trajectories, we consider a generalization of three natural binary word operations which are used to model certain noisy channels [7]. Generally, *channel* [13] is a binary relation $\gamma \subseteq \Sigma^* \times \Sigma^*$ such that (u, u) is in γ for every word u in the input domain of γ – this domain is the set $\{u \mid (u, v) \in \gamma \text{ for some word } v\}$. The fact that (u, v) is in γ means that the word v can be received from u via the channel γ . In [7], certain channels with insertion, deletion and substitution errors are characterized via word operations. For instance, the channel with at most m insertion errors is the set of pairs $\{(u, v) \mid v \in u \sqcup\sqcup (\Sigma^0 \cup \dots \cup \Sigma^m)\}$. The following definitions allow one to characterize channels with substitution errors.

Definition 1. If $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ then we define the substitution in u by v as

$$u \boxtimes v = \{u_1 v_1 u_2 v_2 \dots u_k v_k u_{k+1} \mid k \geq 0, u = u_1 a_1 u_2 a_2 \dots u_k a_k u_{k+1}, v = v_1 \dots v_k, a_i, v_i \in \Sigma, 1 \leq i \leq k, a_i \neq v_i, \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq k\}.$$

The case $k = 0$ corresponds to $v = \lambda$ when no substitution is performed.

¹ We shall also write uv for $u \cdot v$.

Definition 2. If $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ then we define the substitution in u of v as

$$u \triangle v = \{u_1 a_1 u_2 a_2 \dots u_k a_k u_{k+1} \mid k \geq 0, u = u_1 v_1 u_2 v_2 \dots u_k v_k u_{k+1}, \\ v = v_1 \dots v_k, a_i, v_i \in \Sigma, 1 \leq i \leq k, a_i \neq v_i, \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq k\}.$$

Definition 3. Let $u, v \in \Sigma^*$, $|u| = |v|$, let $H(u, v)$ be the Hamming distance of u and v . We define

$$u \triangleright v = \{v_1 v_2 \dots v_k \mid k = H(u, v), u = u_1 a_1 \dots u_k a_k u_{k+1}, \\ v = u_1 v_1 \dots u_k v_k u_{k+1}, a_i, v_i \in \Sigma, 1 \leq i \leq k, a_i \neq v_i, \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq k\}.$$

The above definitions are due to [7], where it is also shown that the left- and the right-inverse of \bowtie are \triangle and \triangleright , respectively. Given two binary word operations \diamond_1, \diamond_2 , their composition $(\diamond_1 \diamond_2)$ is defined as

$$w \in u(\diamond_1 \diamond_2)v \iff w \in (u \diamond_1 v_1) \diamond_2 v_2, \quad v = v_1 v_2,$$

for all $u, v, w \in \Sigma^*$. Then it is among others shown that:

- (i) The channel with at most m substitution and insertion errors is equal to $\{(u, v) \mid v \in u(\triangle \sqcup)(\Sigma^0 \cup \dots \cup \Sigma^m)\}$.
- (ii) The channel with at most m substitution and deletion errors is equal to $\{(u, v) \mid v \in u(\rightsquigarrow \bowtie)(\Sigma^0 \cup \dots \cup \Sigma^m)\}$.

Moreover, further consequences including composition of channels, inversion of channels etc. are derived. The above substitution operations can be generalized using trajectories as follows.

Definition 4. For a trajectory $t \in V^*$ and $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ we define the substitution in u by v on trajectory t as

$$u \bowtie_t v = \{u_1 v_1 u_2 v_2 \dots u_k v_k u_{k+1} \mid k \geq 0, u = u_1 a_1 \dots u_k a_k u_{k+1}, v = v_1 \dots v_k, \\ t = 0^{j_1} 10^{j_2} 1 \dots 0^{j_k} 10^{j_{k+1}}, a_i, v_i \in \Sigma, 1 \leq i \leq k, a_i \neq v_i, \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq k, \\ j_i = |u_i|, 1 \leq i \leq k + 1\}.$$

Definition 5. For a trajectory $t \in V^*$ and $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ we define the substitution in u of v on trajectory t as

$$u \triangle_t v = \{u_1 a_1 u_2 a_2 \dots u_k a_k u_{k+1} \mid k \geq 0, u = u_1 v_1 \dots u_k v_k u_{k+1}, v = v_1 \dots v_k, \\ t = 0^{j_1} 10^{j_2} 1 \dots 0^{j_k} 10^{j_{k+1}}, a_i, v_i \in \Sigma, 1 \leq i \leq k, a_i \neq v_i, \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq k, \\ j_i = |u_i|, 1 \leq i \leq k + 1\}.$$

Definition 6. For a trajectory $t \in V^*$ and $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ we define the right difference of u and v on trajectory t as

$$u \triangleright_t v = \{v_1 v_2 \dots v_k \mid k \geq 0, u = u_1 a_1 \dots u_k a_k u_{k+1}, v = u_1 v_1 \dots u_k v_k u_{k+1}, \\ t = 0^{j_1} 10^{j_2} 1 \dots 0^{j_k} 10^{j_{k+1}}, a_i, v_i \in \Sigma, 1 \leq i \leq k, a_i \neq v_i, \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq k, \\ j_i = |u_i|, 1 \leq i \leq k + 1\}.$$

These operations can be generalized to sets of trajectories in the natural way:

$$u \bowtie_T v = \bigcup_{t \in T} u \bowtie_t v, \quad u \triangle_T v = \bigcup_{t \in T} u \triangle_t v \quad \text{and} \quad u \triangleright_T v = \bigcup_{t \in T} u \triangleright_t v.$$

Example 1. Let $T = V^*$, i.e. the set T contains all the possible trajectories. Then $\bowtie_T = \bowtie$, $\triangle_T = \triangle$ and $\triangleright_T = \triangleright$.

One can observe that similarly as in [7], the above defined substitution on trajectories could be used to characterize channels where errors occur in certain parts of words only, or with a certain frequency and so on. If we replace the language $\Sigma^0 \cup \dots \cup \Sigma^m$ in the above examples by a more specific one, we can also model channels where errors may depend on the content of the message. In the sequel we study various properties of the above defined substitution operations.

Lemma 2. *For a set of trajectories T and words $u, v \in \Sigma^*$, the following holds:*

- (i) $\bowtie_T^l = \triangle_T$ and $\bowtie_T^r = \triangleright_T$,
- (ii) $\triangle_T^l = \bowtie_T$ and $\triangle_T^r = \triangleright_T'$,
- (iii) $\triangleright_T^l = \triangle_T'$ and $\triangleright_T^r = \bowtie_T$.

4 Closure Properties

Before addressing the closure properties of substitution, we show first that any (not necessarily recursively enumerable) language over a two letter alphabet can be obtained as a result of substitution.

Lemma 3. *For an arbitrary language $L \subseteq \{a, b\}^*$ there exists a set of trajectories T such that*

- (i) $L = a^* \bowtie_T b^*$,
- (ii) $L = a^* \triangle_T a^*$.

Proof. Let $T = \phi(L)$, $\phi : \{a, b\}^* \rightarrow V^*$ being a coding morphism such that $\phi(a) = 0$, $\phi(b) = 1$. The statements follow easily by definition. \square

Similarly as in the case of shuffle and deletion on trajectories [1, 15, 9], the substitution on trajectories can be characterized by simpler language operations.

Lemma 4. *Let \diamond_T be any of the operations \bowtie_T , \triangle_T , \triangleright_T . Then there exists a finite substitution h_1 , morphisms h_2 , g and a regular language R such that for all languages $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$, and for all sets of trajectories $T \subseteq V^*$,*

$$L_1 \diamond_T L_2 = g((h_1(L_1) \sqcup h_2(L_2) \sqcup T) \cap R). \quad (2)$$

The previous lemmata allow us to make statements about closure properties of the substitution operations now.

Theorem 1. *For a set of trajectories $T \subseteq V^*$, the following three statements are equivalent.*

- (i) T is a regular language.
- (ii) $L_1 \bowtie_T L_2$ is a regular language for all $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$.
- (iii) $L_1 \triangle_T L_2$ is a regular language for all $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$.

Proof. The implications (i) \Rightarrow (ii) and (i) \Rightarrow (iii) follow by Lemma 4 due to the closure of the class of regular languages with respect to shuffle, finite substitution, morphisms and intersection. Alternatively, one can give a polynomial-time construction of an NFA which accepts the language $L_1 \bowtie_T L_2$ or $L_1 \triangle_T L_2$, respectively.

To show the implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i), assume that $L_1 \bowtie_T L_2$ is a regular language for all $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$. Let $a, b \in \Sigma$ without loss of generality, then also $L = a^* \bowtie_T b^*$ is a regular language, and $T = \phi^{-1}(L)$, ϕ being the coding defined in the proof of Lemma 3. Consequently, T is regular. The implication (iii) \Rightarrow (i) can be shown analogously. \square

Theorem 2. *For all regular set of trajectories $T \subseteq V^*$ and regular languages $L_1, L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$, $L_1 \triangleright_T L_2$ is a regular language.*

Proof. The same as the proof of Theorem 1, (i) \Rightarrow (ii). \square

Theorem 3. *Let \diamond_T be any of the operations $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$.*

- (i) *Let any two of the languages L_1, L_2, T be regular and the third one be context-free. Then $L_1 \diamond_T L_2$ is a context-free language.*
- (ii) *Let any two of the languages L_1, L_2, T be context-free and the third one be regular. Then $L_1 \diamond_T L_2$ is a non-context-free language for some triples (L_1, L_2, T) .*

We note that in the case of Theorem 3 (ii), one can obtain e.g. languages of the form $a^n b^n c^n$.

5 Decision Problems

In this section we study three elementary types of decision problems for language equations of the form $L_1 \diamond_T L_2 = R$, where \diamond_T is one of the operations $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$. These problems, studied already for various binary word operations in [6, 1, 9, 5] and others, are stated as follows. First, given L_1, L_2 and R , one asks whether the above equation holds true. Second, the existence of a solution L_1 to the equation is questioned, when L_1 is unknown (the left operand problem). Third, the same problem is stated for the right operand L_2 . All these problems have their variants when one of L_1, L_2 (the unknown language in the case of the operand problems) consists of a single word.

We focus now on the case when L_1, L_2 and T are all regular languages, hence they are defined by means of NFA's accepting them. Then $L_1 \diamond_T L_2$ is also a regular language by Theorems 1, 2, \diamond_T being any of the operations $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$. Immediately we obtain the following result.

Theorem 4. *The following problems are both decidable if the operation \diamond_T is one of $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T, T$ being a regular set of trajectories:*

- (i) *For given regular languages L_1, L_2, R , is $L_1 \diamond_T L_2 = R$?*
- (ii) *For given regular languages L_1, R and a word $w \in \Sigma^*$, is $L_1 \diamond_T w = R$?*

Also the decidability of the left and the right operand problems for languages are straightforward consequences of the results in Section 4 and some previously known facts about language equations [6].

Theorem 5. *Let \diamond_T be one of the operations $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$. The problem “Does there exist a solution X to the equation $X \diamond_T L = R$?” (left-operand problem) is decidable for regular languages L, R and a regular set of trajectories T .*

Proof. Due to [6], if a solution to the equation $X \diamond_T L = R$ exists, then also $X_{\max} = (R^c \diamond_T^l L)^c$ is also a solution, \diamond_T being an invertible binary word operation. In fact, X_{\max} is the maximum (with respect to the subset relation) of all the sets X such that $X \diamond_T L \subseteq R$. We can conclude that a solution X exists iff

$$(R^c \diamond_T^l L)^c \diamond_T L = R. \tag{3}$$

holds. Observe that if \diamond_T is one of $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$, then \diamond_T^l is \triangle_T, \bowtie_T or \triangle'_T , respectively, by Lemma 2. Hence the left side of the equation (3) represents an effectively constructible regular language by Theorems 1, 2. Consequently, the validity of (3) is decidable and moreover the maximal solution $X_{\max} = (R^c \diamond_T^l L)^c$ can be effectively found if one exists. \square

Theorem 6. *Let \diamond_T be one of the operations $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$. The problem “Does there exist a solution X to the equation $L \diamond_T X = R$?” (right-operand problem) is decidable for regular languages L, R and a regular set of trajectories T .*

Proof. Analogous as in the previous case. \square

Theorem 7. *Let \diamond_T be one of the operations $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$. The problem “Does there exist a word w such that $w \diamond_T L = R$?” is decidable for regular languages L, R and a regular set of trajectories T .*

Proof. Assume that \diamond_T is one of $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$. Observe first that if $y \in w \diamond_T x$ for some $w, x, y \in \Sigma^*$, then $|y| \leq |w|$. Therefore, if R is infinite, then there cannot exist a solution w of a finite length satisfying $w \diamond_T L = R$. Hence for an infinite R the problem is trivial.

Assume now that R is finite. As shown in [6], the regular set $X_{\max} = (R^c \diamond_T^l L)^c$ is the maximal set with the property $X \diamond_T L \subseteq R$. Hence w is a solution of $w \diamond_T L = R$ iff

- (i) $w \diamond_T L \subseteq R$, i.e. $w \in X_{\max}$, and
- (ii) $w \diamond_T L \not\subseteq R$.

Moreover, (ii) is satisfied iff $w \diamond_T L \not\subseteq R_1$ for all $R_1 \subset R$, and hence $w \notin (R_1^c \diamond_T^l L)^c$. Hence we can conclude that the set S of all singleton solutions to the equation $w \diamond_T L = R$ can be expressed as

$$S = (R^c \diamond_T^l L)^c - \bigcup_{R_1 \subset R} (R_1^c \diamond_T^l L)^c.$$

Since we assume that R is finite, the set S is regular and effectively constructible by Lemma 2, Theorems 1, 2 and closure of the class of regular languages under finite union and complement. Hence it is also decidable whether S is empty or not, and eventually all its elements can be effectively listed. □

Theorem 8. *Let \diamond_T be one of the operations $\bowtie_T, \triangle_T, \triangleright_T$. The problem “Does there exist a word w such that $L \diamond_T w = R$?” is decidable for regular languages L, R and a regular set of trajectories T .*

Proof. Assume first that \diamond_T is one of \bowtie_T, \triangle_T . Observe that if $y \in x \diamond_T w$ for some $w, x, y \in \Sigma^*$, then $|y| \geq |w|$. Therefore, if a solution w to the equation $L \diamond_T w = R$ exists, then $|w| \leq k$, where $k = \min\{|y| \mid y \in R\}$. Hence, to verify whether a solution exists or not, it suffices to test all the words from $\Sigma^0 \cup \Sigma^1 \cup \dots \cup \Sigma^k$.

Focus now on the operation \triangleright_T . Analogously to the case of Theorem 7, we can deduce that there is no word w satisfying $L \triangleright_T w = R$, if R is infinite. Furthermore, the set $X_{\max} = (L \triangleright_T^r R^c)^c = (L \bowtie_T R^c)^c$ is the maximal set with the property $L \triangleright_T X \subseteq R$. The same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 7 allow one to express the set of all singleton solutions as

$$S = (L \bowtie_T R^c)^c - \bigcup_{R_1 \subset R} (L \bowtie_T R_1^c)^c.$$

For a finite R , the set S is regular and effectively constructible, hence we can decide whether it contains at least one solution. □

We add that in the above cases of the left and the right operand problems, if there exists a solution, then at least one can be effectively found. Moreover, in the case of their singleton variants, all the singleton solutions can be effectively enumerated.

6 Applications

In this section we discuss a few applications of the substitution-on-trajectories operation in modelling certain noisy channels and a cryptanalysis problem. In the former case, we revisit a decidability question involving the property of error-detection.

For positive integers m and l , with $m < l$, consider the SID channel [12] that permits at most m substitution errors in any l (or less) consecutive symbols of any input message. Using the operation \bowtie_T , this channel is defined as the set of pairs of words (u, v) such that u is in $v \bowtie_T \Sigma^*$, where T is the set of all trajectories t such that, for any subword s of t , if $|s| \leq l$ then $|s|_1 \leq m$. In general, following the notation of [7], for any trajectory set T we shall denote by $[\bowtie_T \Sigma^*]$ the channel $\{(u, v) \mid v \in u \bowtie_T \Sigma^*\}$. In the context of noisy channels, the concept of error-detection is fundamental [13]. A language L is called *error-detecting* for a channel γ , if γ cannot transform a word in L_λ to another word in L_λ ; that is, if $u, v \in L_\lambda$ and $(u, v) \in \gamma$ then $u = v$. Here L_λ is the language $L \cup \{\lambda\}$. The empty word in this definition is needed in case the channel permits symbols to be inserted into, or deleted from, messages – see [13] for details. In our case, where only substitution errors are permitted, the above definition remains valid if we replace L_λ with L .

In [13] it is shown that, given a rational relation γ and a regular language L , we can decide in polynomial time whether L is error-detecting for γ . Here we take advantage of the fact that the channels $[\bowtie_T \Sigma^*]$ permit only substitution errors and improve the time complexity of the above result.

Theorem 9. *The following problem is decidable in time $O(|A|^2|T|)$.*

Input: NFA A over Σ and NFA T over $\{0, 1\}$.

Output: Y/N, depending on whether $L(A)$ is error-detecting for $[\bowtie_T \Sigma^*]$.

Proof. In [8] it is shown that given an NFA A , one can construct the NFA A^σ , in time $O(|A|^2)$, such that the alphabet of A^σ is $E = \Sigma \times \Sigma$ and the language accepted by A^σ consists of all the words of the form $(x_1, y_1) \cdots (x_n, y_n)$, with each $(x_i, y_i) \in E$, such that $x_1 \cdots x_n \neq y_1 \cdots y_n$ and the words $x_1 \cdots x_n$ and $y_1 \cdots y_n$ are in $L(A)$. Let ϕ be the morphism of E into $\{0, 1\}$ such that $\phi(x, y) = 0$ iff $x = y$. One can verify that $L(A)$ is error-detecting for $[\bowtie_T \Sigma^*]$ iff the language $\phi(L(A^\sigma)) \cap L(T)$ is empty. Using this observation, the required algorithm consists of the following steps: (i) Construct the NFA A^σ from A . (ii) Construct the NFA $\phi(A^\sigma)$ by simply replacing each transition $s(x, y) \rightarrow t$ of A^σ with $s\phi(x, y) \rightarrow t$. (iii) Use a product construction on $\phi(A^\sigma)$ and T to obtain an NFA B accepting $\phi(L(A^\sigma)) \cap L(T)$. (iv) Perform a depth first search algorithm on the graph of B to test whether there is a path from the start state to a final state. \square

We close this section with a cryptanalysis application of the operation \bowtie_T . Let V be a set of candidate binary messages (words over $\{0, 1\}$) and let K be a set of possible binary keys. An unknown message v in V is encrypted as $v \oplus t$, where t is an unknown key in K , and \oplus is the exclusive-OR logic operation. Let e be an observed encrypted message and let T be a set of possible guesses for t , with $T \subseteq K$. We want to find the subset X of V for which $X \oplus T = e$, that is, the possible original messages that can be encrypted as e using the keys we have guessed in T . In general T can be infinite and given, for instance, by a regular expression describing the possible pattern of the key. We can model this problem using the following observation whose proof is based on the definitions of the operations \bowtie_T and \oplus , and is left to the reader.

Lemma 5. *For every word v and trajectory t , $v \bowtie_t \Sigma^* = \{v \oplus t\}$.*

By the above lemma, we have that the equation $X \oplus T = e$ is equivalent to $X \bowtie_T \Sigma^* = e$. By Theorem 5, we can decide whether there is a solution for this equation and, in this case, find the maximal solution X_{\max} . In particular, $X_{\max} = (e^c \Delta_T \Sigma^*)^c$. Hence, one needs to compute the set $M \cap X_{\max}$. Most likely, for a general T , this problem is intractable. On the other hand, this method provides an alternate way to approach the problem.

Acknowledgements

Research was partially supported by the Canada Research Chair Grant to L.K., NSERC Discovery Grants R2824A01 to L.K. and R220259 to S.K., and by the Grant Agency of Czech Republic Grant 201/02/P079 to P.S.

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