

# AN AUTOMATA THEORETIC DECIDABILITY PROOF FOR FIRST-ORDER THEORY OF $\langle \mathbb{N}, <, P \rangle$ WITH MORPHIC PREDICATE $P^1$

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## ABSTRACT

We show connections between morphisms on words and pictures on a finite alphabet and finite deterministic incomplete automata. We use these connections to re-prove, in terms of automata, a decidability result about the first-order theory of the structures  $\langle \mathbb{N}, <, P \rangle$  for multi-ary morphic predicates  $P$ .

*Keywords:* Morphism, automaton, word, picture, decidability.

## 1. Introduction

In a recent paper [14], we proved the following result: given a unary morphic predicate  $P$ , the first-order theory of the structure  $\langle \mathbb{N}, <, P \rangle$  is decidable. A unary morphic predicate is a unary predicate whose characteristic word is the projection on the alphabet  $\{0, 1\}$  of the fixed point of a morphism on words on a finite alphabet.

In order to prove this result, we introduced a notion of morphism on pictures (that is, multi-dimensional words), as well as a notion of *shape-symmetry* for morphic pictures. This notion of symmetry is related to the growth of the morphism in each direction. The main result of [14] is that, for any multi-dimensional shape-symmetric morphic picture  $P$ , the first-order theory of the structure  $\langle \mathbb{N}, <, \mathcal{P} \rangle$  is decidable, where  $\mathcal{P}$  is the set of all projections of  $P$  on the alphabet  $\{0, 1\}$ . This implies the above statement because any morphic word is a shape-symmetric morphic picture.

Examples of unary morphic predicates include the set of powers of a natural number, the set of FIBONACCI numbers and the set of square numbers. Similarly, the PASCAL triangle modulo 2 (considered as a binary relation) and the ternary relation of addition are other examples of morphic predicates. See [3, 6, 1, 13].

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<sup>1</sup>Full version of a submission presented at the "Mons' Days of Theoretical Computer Science" at the University of Mons-Hainaut, Belgium, March 2–4, 1998.

<sup>2</sup>Aspirant du FNRS