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Jean Néraud

Université de Rouen, Laboratoire d'Informatique, de Traitement de l'Information et des Systèmes, Avenue de l'Université, 76800 Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray, France
jean.neraud@univ-rouen.fr, neraud.jean@gmail.com
http:neraud.jean.free.fr;orcid:0000-0002-9630-461X

Abstract. Given an alphabet A and a binary relation $\tau \subseteq A^* \times A^*$, a language $X \subseteq A^*$ is τ -independent if $\tau(X) \cap X = \emptyset$; X is τ -closed if $\tau(X) \subseteq X$. The language X is *complete* if any word over A is a factor of some concatenation of words in X . Given a family of languages \mathcal{F} containing X , X is maximal in \mathcal{F} if no other set of \mathcal{F} can strictly contain X . A language $X \subseteq A^*$ is a *variable-length code* if any equation among the words of X is necessarily trivial. The study discusses the relationship between maximality and completeness in the case of τ -independent or τ -closed variable-length codes. We focus to the binary relations by which the images of words are computed by deleting, inserting, or substituting some characters.

Keywords: closed, code, complete, deletion, detection, dependent, distribution, edition, embedding, independent, insertion, Levenshtein, maximal, string, substitution, substring, subword, variable-length, word

1 Introduction

In formal language theory, given a property \mathcal{F} , the *embedding problem* with respect to \mathcal{F} consists in examining whether a language X satisfying \mathcal{F} can be included into some language \hat{X} that is *maximal* with respect to \mathcal{F} , in the sense that no language satisfying \mathcal{F} can strictly contain \hat{X} . In the literature, maximality is often connected to completeness: a language X over the alphabet A is *complete* if any string in the free monoid A^* (the set of the words over A) is a factor of some word of X^* (the submonoid of all concatenations of words in X). Such connection takes on special importance for codes: a language X over the alphabet A is a *variable-length code* (for short, a *code*) if every equation among the *words* (i.e. *strings*) of X is necessarily trivial.

A famous result due to M.P. Schützenberger states that, for the family of the so-called *thin* codes (which contains *regular* codes and therefore also finite ones), being maximal is equivalent to being complete. In connection with these two concepts lots of challenging theoretical questions have been stated. For instance, to this day the problem of the existence of a finite maximal code containing a given finite one is not known to be decidable. From this latter point of view, in

[16] the author asked the question of the existence of a regular complete code containing a given finite one: a positive answer was brought in [4], where was provided a now classical formula for embedding a given regular code into some complete regular one. Famous families of codes have also been concerned by those studies: we mention *prefix* and *bifix* codes [2, Proposition 3.3.8, Proposition 6.2.1], codes with a *finite deciphering delay* [3], *infix* [10], *solid* [11], or *circular* [13].

Actually, with each of those families, a so-called *dependence system* can be associated. Formally, such a system is a family \mathcal{F} of languages constituted by those sets X that contain a non-empty finite subset in \mathcal{F} . Languages in \mathcal{F} are \mathcal{F} -*dependent*, the other ones being \mathcal{F} -*independent*. A special case corresponds to binary words relations $\tau \subseteq A^* \times A^*$, where a dependence systems is constituted by those sets X satisfying $\tau \cap (X \times X) \neq \emptyset$: X is τ -*independent* if we have $\tau(X) \cap X = \emptyset$ (with $\tau(X) = \{y : \exists x \in X, (x, y) \in \tau\}$). *Prefix codes* certainly constitute the best known example: they constitute those codes that are independent with respect to the relation obtained by removing each pair (x, x) from the famous *prefix* order. Bifix, infix or solid codes can be similarly characterized.

As regards to dependence, some extremal condition corresponds to the so-called *closed* sets: given a word relation $\tau \subseteq A^* \times A^*$, a language X is closed under τ (τ -*closed*, for short) if we have $\tau(X) \subseteq X$. Lots of topics are concerned by the notion. We mention the framework of prefix order where a one-to-one correspondence between independent and closed sets is provided in [2, Proposition 3.1.3] (cf. also [1, 18]). Congruences in the free monoid are also concerned [15], as well as their connections to DNA computing [7]. With respect to morphisms, involved topics are also provided by the famous L -systems [17] and, in the case of one-to-one (anti)-automorphisms, the so-called *invariant* sets [14].

As commented in [6], maximality and completeness concern the economy of a code. If X is a complete code then every word occurs as part of a message, hence no part of X^* is potentially useless. The present paper emphasizes the following questions: given a regular binary relation $\tau \subseteq A^* \times A^*$, in the family of regular τ -independent (-closed) codes, are maximality and completeness equivalent notions? Given a non-complete regular τ -independent (-closed) code, is it embeddable into some complete one?

Independence has some peculiar importance in the framework of coding theory. Informally, given some concatenation of words in X , each codeword $x \in X$ is transmitted via a channel into a corresponding $y \in A^*$. According to the combinatorial structure of X , and the type of channel, one has to make use of codes with prescribed error-detecting constraints: some minimum-distance restraint is generally applied. In this paper, where we consider variable length codewords, we address to the Levenshtein metric [12]: given two different words x, y , their distance is the minimal total number of elementary edit operations that can transform x into y , such operation consisting in a one character *deletion*, *insertion*, or *substitution*. Formally, it is the smallest integer p such that we have $y \in A_p(x)$, with $A_p = \bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq p} (\delta_1 \cup \iota_1 \cup \sigma_1)^k$, where $\delta_k, \iota_k, \sigma_k$ are further defined below. From the point of view of error detection, X being A_p -independent guarantees that $y \in A_p(x)$ implies $y \neq x$. In addition, a code satisfies the property

of error correction if its elements are such that $A_p(x) \cap A_p(y) = \emptyset$ unless $x = y$: according to [9, chap. 6], the existence of such codes is decidable. Denote by $\text{Subw}(x)$ the set of the subsequences of x :

- δ_k , the *k-character deletion*, associates with every word $x \in A^*$, all the words $y \in \text{Subw}(x)$ whose length is $|x| - k$. The *at most p-character deletion* is $\Delta_p = \bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq p} \delta_k$;
- ι_k , the *k-character insertion*, is the converse relation of δ_k and we set $I_p = \bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq p} \iota_k$ (*at most p-character insertion*);
- σ_k , the *k-character substitution*, associates with every $x \in A^*$, all $y \in A^*$ with length $|x|$ such that y_i (the letter of position i in y), differs of x_i in exactly k positions $i \in [1, |x|]$; we set $\Sigma_p = \bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq p} \sigma_k$;
- We denote by \underline{A}_p the antireflexive relation obtained by removing all pairs (x, x) from A_p (we have $A_1 = \underline{A}_1$).

For short, we will refer the preceding relations to *edit relations*. For reasons of consistency, in the whole paper we assume $|A| \geq 2$ and $k \geq 1$. In what follows, we draw the main contributions of the study:

Firstly, we prove that, given a positive integer k , the two families of languages that are independent with respect to δ_k or ι_k are identical. In addition, for $k \geq 2$, no set can be A_k -independent. We establish the following result:

Theorem A. *Let A be a finite alphabet, $k \geq 1$, and $\tau \in \{\delta_k, \iota_k, \sigma_k, \Delta_k, I_k, \Sigma_k, \underline{A}_k\}$. Given a regular τ -independent code $X \subseteq A^*$, X is complete if, and only if, it is maximal in the family of τ -independent codes.*

A code X is \underline{A}_k -independent if the Levenshtein distance between two distinct words of X is always larger than k : from this point of view, Theorem A states some noticeable characterization of maximal k -error detecting codes in the framework of the Levenshtein metric.

Secondly, we explore the domain of closed codes. A noticeable fact is that for any k , there are only finitely many δ_k -closed codes and they have finite cardinality. Furthermore, one can decide whether a given non-complete δ_k -closed code can be embedded into some complete one. We also prove that no closed code can exist with respect to the relations ι_k, Δ_k, I_k .

As regard to substitutions, beforehand, we focus to the structure of the set $\sigma_k^*(w) = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \sigma_k^i$. Actually, excepted for two special cases (that is, $k = 1$ [5, 19], or $k = 2$ with $|A| = 2$ [8, ex. 8, p.77]), to our best knowledge, in the literature no general description is provided. In any event we provide such a description; furthermore we establish the following result:

Theorem B. *Let A be a finite alphabet and $k \geq 1$. Given a complete σ_k -closed code $X \subseteq A^*$, either every word in X has length not greater than k , or a unique integer $n \geq k + 1$ exists such that $X = A^n$. In addition for every $\Sigma_k(A_k)$ -closed code X , some positive integer n exists such that $X = A^n$.*

In other words, no σ_k -closed code can simultaneously possess words in $A^{\leq k}$ and words in $A^{\geq k+1}$. As a consequence, one can decide whether a given non-complete σ_k -closed code $X \subseteq A^*$ is embeddable into some complete one.

2 Preliminaries

We adopt the notation of the free monoid theory. Given a word w , we denote by $|w|$ its length; for $a \in A$, $|w|_a$ denotes the number of occurrences of the letter a in w . The set of the words whose length is not greater (not smaller) than n is denoted by $A^{\leq n}$ ($A^{\geq n}$). Given $x \in A^*$ and $w \in A^+$, we say that x is a *factor* of w if words u, v exist such that $w = uxv$; a *subword* of w consists in any (perhaps empty) subsequence $w_{i_1} \cdots w_{i_n}$ of $w = w_1 \cdots w_{|w|}$. We denote by $F(X)$ ($\text{Subw}(X)$) the set of the words that are factor (subword) of some word in X (we have $X \subseteq F(X) \subseteq \text{Subw}(X)$). A pair of words w, w' is *overlapping-free* if no pair u, v exist such that $uw' = wv$ or $w'u = vw$, with $1 \leq |u| \leq |w| - 1$ and $1 \leq |v| \leq |w'| - 1$; if $w = w'$, we say that w itself is overlapping-free.

It is assumed that the reader has a fundamental understanding with the main concepts of the theory of variable-length codes: we suggest, if necessary, that he (she) report to [2]. A set X is a *variable-length code* (a *code* for short) if for any pair of sequences of words in X , say $(x_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$, $(y_j)_{1 \leq j \leq p}$, the equation $x_1 \cdots x_n = y_1 \cdots y_p$ implies $n = p$, and $x_i = y_i$ for each integer i (equivalently the submonoid X^* is *free*). The two following results are famous ones from the variable length code theory:

Theorem 1. Schützenberger [2, Theorem 2.5.16] *Let $X \subseteq A^*$ be a regular code. Then the following properties are equivalent:*

- (i) X is complete;
- (ii) X is a maximal code;
- (iii) a positive Bernoulli distribution π exists such that $\pi(X) = 1$;
- (iv) for every positive Bernoulli distribution π we have $\pi(X) = 1$.

Theorem 2. [4] *Given a non-complete code X , let $y \in A^* \setminus F(X^*)$ be an overlapping-free word and $U = A^* \setminus (X^* \cup A^*yA^*)$. Then $Y = X \cup y(Uy)^*$ is a complete code.*

With regard to word relations, the following statement comes from the definitions:

Lemma 3. *Let $\tau \in A^* \times A^*$ and $X \subseteq A^*$. Each of the following properties holds:*

- (i) X is τ -independent if, and only if, it is τ^{-1} -independent (τ^{-1} denotes the converse relation of τ).
- (ii) X is $\delta_k(\Delta_k)$ -independent if, and only if, it is $\iota_k(I_k)$ -independent.
- (iii) X is τ -closed if, and only if, it is τ^* -closed.

3 Complete independent codes

We start by providing a few examples:

Example 4. For $A = \{a, b\}$, $k = 1$, the prefix code $X = a^*b$ is not δ_k -independent (we have $a^{n-1}b \in \delta_k(a^*b)$), whereas the following codes are δ_1 -independent:

– the regular code: $Y = \{a^2\}^+ \{b, aba, abb\}$. Note that since it contains $\{a^2\}^+$, $\delta_1(Y)$ is not a code.

- the non-complete finite bifix code $Z = \{ab^2, ba^2\}$: actually, $\delta_1(Z)$ is the complete uniform code A^2 .
- for every pair of different integers $n, p \geq 2$, the prefix code $T = aA^n \cup bA^p$. We have $\delta_1(T) = A^n \cup A^p$, which is not a code, although it is complete.

In view of establishing the main result of Section 3, we will construct some peculiar word:

Lemma 5. *Let $k \geq 1$, $i \in [1, k]$, $\tau \in \{\delta_i, \iota_i, \sigma_i\}$. Given a non-complete code $X \subseteq A^*$ some overlapping-free word $y \in A^* \setminus F(X^*)$ exists such that $\tau(y)$ does not intersect X and $y \notin \tau(X)$.*

Proof. Let X be a non-complete code, and let $w \in A^* \setminus F(X^*)$. Trivially, we have $w^{k+1} \notin F(X^*)$. Moreover, in a classical way a word $u \in A^*$ exists such that $y = w^{k+1}u$ is overlapping-free (eg. [2, Proposition 1.3.6]). Since we assume $i \in [1, k]$, each word in $\tau(y)$ is constructed by deleting (inserting, substituting) at most k letters from y , hence by construction it contains at least one occurrence of w as a factor. This implies $\tau(y) \cap F(X^*) = \emptyset$, thus $\tau(y)$ does not intersect X .

By contradiction, assume that a word $x \in X$ exists such that $y \in \tau(x)$. It follows from $\delta_k^{-1} = \iota_k$ and $\sigma_k^{-1} = \sigma_k$ that $y = w^{k+1}u$ is obtained by deleting (inserting, substituting) at most k letters from x : consequently at least one occurrence of w appears as a factor of $x \in X \subseteq F(X^*)$: this contradicts $w \notin F(X^*)$, therefore we obtain $y \notin \tau(X)$ (cf. Figure 1). \square

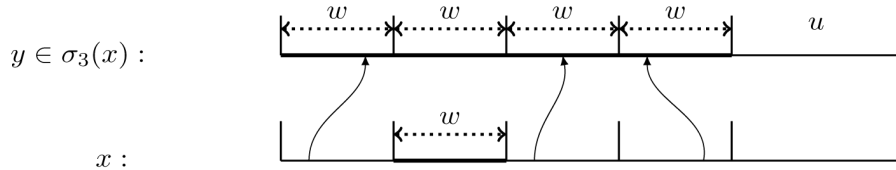


Fig. 1. Proof of Lemma 5: $y \in \tau(X)$ implies $w \in F(X)$; for $i = k = 3$ and $y = w^4u$, the action of the substitution $\tau = \sigma_3$ is represented in some extremal condition.

As a consequence, we obtain the following result:

Theorem 6. *Let $k \geq 1$ and $\tau \in \{\delta_k, \iota_k, \sigma_k\}$. Given a regular τ -independent code $X \subseteq A^*$, X is complete if, and only if, it is maximal as an τ -independent codes.*

Proof. According to Theorem 1, every complete τ -independent code is a maximal code, hence it is maximal in the family of τ -independent codes. For proving the converse, we make use of the contrapositive. Let X be a non-complete τ -independent code, and let $y \in A^* \setminus F(X^*)$ satisfying the conditions of Lemma 5. With the notation of Theorem 2, necessarily $X \cup \{y\}$, which is a subset

of $Y = X \cup y(Uy)^*$, is a code. According to Lemma 5, we have $\tau(y) \cap X = \tau(X) \cap \{y\} = \emptyset$. Since X is τ -independent and τ antireflexive, this implies $\tau(X \cup \{y\}) \cap (X \cup \{y\}) = \emptyset$, thus X non-maximal as a τ -independent code. \square

We notice that for $k \geq 2$ no Λ_k -independent set can exist (indeed, we have $x \in \sigma_1^2(x) \subseteq \Lambda_k(x)$). However, the following result holds:

Corollary 7. *Let $\tau \in \{\Delta_k, I_k, \Sigma_k, \underline{\Lambda}_k\}$. Given a regular τ -independent code $X \subseteq A^*$, X is complete if, and only if, it is maximal as a τ -independent code.*

Proof. As indicated above, if X is complete, it is maximal as a τ -independent code. For the converse, once more we argue by contrapositive that is, with the notation of Lemma 5, we prove that $X \cup \{y\}$ remains independent. By definition, for each $\tau \in \{\Delta_k, I_k, \Sigma_k, \underline{\Lambda}_k\}$, we have $\tau \subseteq \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq k} \tau_i$, with $\tau_i \in \{\delta_i, \iota_i, \sigma_i\}$. According to Lemma 5, since τ_i is antireflexive, for each $i \in [1, k]$ we have $\tau_i(X \cup \{y\}) \cap (X \cup \{y\}) = \emptyset$: this implies $(X \cup \{y\}) \cap \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq k} \tau_i(X \cup \{y\}) = \emptyset$, thus $X \cup \{y\}$ is τ -independent. \square

With regard to the relation $\underline{\Lambda}_k$, Corollary 7 expresses some interesting property in term of error detection. Indeed, as indicated in Section 1, every code is $\underline{\Lambda}_k$ -independent if the Levenshtein distance between its (distinct) elements is always larger than k . From this point, Corollary 7 states some characterization of the maximality in the family of such codes.

It should remain to develop some method in view of embedding a given non-complete $\underline{\Lambda}_k$ -code into a complete one. Since the construction from the proof Theorem 2 does not preserve independence, this question remains open.

4 Complete closed codes with respect to deletion or insertion

We start with the relation δ_k . A noticeable fact is that corresponding closed codes are necessarily finite, as attested by the following result:

Proposition 8. *Given a δ_k -closed code X , and $x \in X$, we have $|x| \in [1, k^2 - k - 1] \setminus \{k\}$.*

Proof. It follows from $\varepsilon \notin X$ and X being δ_k -closed that $|x| \neq k$. By contradiction, assume $|x| \geq (k-1)k$ and let q, r be the unique pair of integers such that $|x| = qk + r$, with $0 \leq r \leq k-1$. Since we have $0 \leq rk \leq (k-1)k \leq |x|$, an integer $s \geq 0$ exists such that $|x| = rk + s$, thus words x_1, \dots, x_k, y exist such that $x = x_1 \cdots x_k y$, with $|x_1| = \dots = |x_k| = r$ and $|y| = s$. By construction, every word $t \in \text{Sub}(x)$ with $|t| \in \{r, s\}$ belongs to $\delta_k^*(x) \subseteq X$ (indeed, we have $r = |x| - qk$ and $s = |x| - rk$). This implies $x_1, \dots, x_k, y \in X$, thus $x \in X^{k+1} \cap X$: a contradiction with X being a code. \square

Example 9. (1) According to Proposition 8, no code can be δ_1 -closed. This can be also drawn from the fact that, for every set $X \subseteq A^+$ we have $\varepsilon \in \delta_1^*(X)$.

(2) Let $A = \{a, b\}$ and $k = 3$. According to Proposition 8, every word in any δ_k -closed code has length not greater than 5. It is straightforward to verify that $X = \{a^2, ab, b^2, a^4b, ab^4\}$ is a δ_k -closed code. In addition, a finite number of examinations leads to verify that X is maximal as a δ_k -closed code. Taking for π the uniform distribution we have $\pi(X) = 3/4 + 1/16 < 1$: thus X is non-complete.

According to Example 9(2), no result similar to Theorem 6 can be stated in the framework of δ_k -closed codes. We also notice that, in Proposition 8 the bound does not depend of the size of the alphabet, but only depends of k .

Corollary 10. *Given a finite alphabet A and a positive integer k , one can decide whether a non-complete δ_k -closed code $X \subseteq A^*$ is included into some complete one. In addition there are a finite number of such complete codes, all of them being computable, if any.*

Proof. According to Proposition 8 only a finite number of δ_k -closed codes over A can exist, each of them being a subset of $A^{\leq k^2 - k - 1} \setminus A^k$. \square

We close the section by considering the relations Δ_k , ι_k and I_k :

Proposition 11. *No code can be ι_k -closed, Δ_k -closed, nor I_k -closed.*

Proof. By contradiction assume that some ι_k -closed code $X \subseteq A^*$ exists. Let $x \in X$, $n = |x|$ and $u, v \in A^*$ such that $x = uv$. It follows from $|(vu)^k| = kn$, that $u(vu)^k v \in \iota_k^*(x)$. According to Lemma 3(iii), we have $\iota_k^*(X) \subseteq X$, thus $u(vu)^k v \in X$. Since $u(vu)^k v = (uv)^{k+1} = x^{k+1} \in X^{k+1}$, we have $X^{k+1} \cap X \neq \emptyset$: a contradiction with X being a code. Consequently no I_k -closed codes can exist. According to Example 9(1), given a code $X \subseteq A^*$, we have $\delta_1(X) \not\subseteq X$: this implies $\Delta_k(X) \not\subseteq X$, thus X not Δ_k -closed. \square

5 Complete codes closed under substitutions

Beforehand, given a word $w \in A^+$, we need a thorough description of the set $\sigma_k^*(w)$. Actually, it is well known that, over a binary alphabet, all n -bit words can be computed by making use of some Gray sequence [5]. With our notation, we have $A^n = \sigma_1^*(w)$. Furthermore, for every finite alphabet A , the so-called $|A|$ -arity Gray sequences allow to generate A^n [8, 19]: once more we have $\sigma_1^*(w) = A^n$. In addition, in the special case where $k = 2$ and $|A| = 2$, it can be proved that we have $|\sigma_2(w)| = 2^{n-1}$ [8, Exercise 8, p. 28]. However, except in these special cases, to the best of our knowledge no general description of the structure of $\sigma_k^*(w)$ appears in the literature. In any event, in the next paragraph we provide an exhaustive description of $\sigma_k(w)$. Strictly speaking, the proofs, that we have reported in Section 5.2, are not involved in σ_k -closed codes: we suggest the reader that, in a first reading, after para. 5.1 he (she) directly jumps to para. 5.3.

5.1 Basic results concerning $\sigma_k^*(w)$

Proposition 12. *Assume $|A| \geq 3$. For each $w \in A^{\geq k}$, we have $\sigma_k^*(w) = A^{|w|}$.*

In the case where A is a binary alphabet, we set $A = \{0, 1\}$: this allows a well-known algebraic interpretation of σ_k . Indeed, denote by \oplus the addition in the group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ with identity 0, and fix a positive integer n ; given $w, w' \in A^n$, define $w \oplus w'$ as the unique word of A^n such that, for each $i \in [1, n]$, the letter of position i in $w \oplus w'$ is $w_i \oplus w'_i$. With this notation the sets A^n and $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$ are in one-to-one correspondence. Classically, we have $w' \in \sigma_1(w)$ if, and only if, some $u \in A^n$ exists such that $w' = w \oplus u$ with $|u|_1 = 1$ (thus $|u|_0 = n - 1$). From the fact that $\sigma_k(w) \subseteq \sigma_1^k(w)$, the following property holds:

$$w' \in \sigma_k(w) \iff \exists u \in A^n : w = w' \oplus u, \quad |u|_1 = k. \quad (1)$$

In addition $w \oplus u = w'$ is equivalent to $u = w \oplus w'$. Let $d = |\{i \in [1, n] : w_i = w'_i = 1\}|$. The following property follows from $|u|_1 = (|w|_1 - d) + (|w'|_1 - d)$ and $|w|_1 + |w'|_1 = |w|_1 + |w'|_1 - 2|w'|_1 \pmod{2}$:

$$|w|_1 + |w'|_1 = |w|_1 - |w'|_1 \pmod{2} = |u|_1 \pmod{2}. \quad (2)$$

Finally, for $a \in A$ we denote by \bar{a} its complementary letter that is, $\bar{a} = a \oplus 1$; for $w \in A^n$ we set $\bar{w} = \bar{w}_1 \cdots \bar{w}_n$.

Lemma 13. *Let $A = \{0, 1\}$, $n \geq k + 1$. Given $w, w' \in A^n$ the two following properties hold:*

- (i) *If k is even and $w' \in \sigma_k^*(w)$ then $|w'|_1 - |w|_1$ is an even integer;*
- (ii) *If $|w'|_1 - |w|_1$ is even then we have $w' \in \sigma_k^*(w)$, for every $k \geq 1$.*

Given a positive integer n , we denote A_0^n (A_1^n) the set of the words $w \in A^n$ such that $|w|_1$ is even (odd).

Proposition 14. *Assume $|A| = 2$. Given $w \in A^{\geq k}$ exactly one of the following conditions holds:*

- (i) $|w| \geq k + 1$, k is even, and $\sigma_k^*(w) \in \{A_0^{|w|}, A_1^{|w|}\}$;
- (ii) $|w| \geq k + 1$, k is odd, and $\sigma_k^*(w) = A^{|w|}$;
- (iii) $|w| = k$ and $\sigma_k^*(w) = \{w, \bar{w}\}$.

5.2 Proofs of the statements 12, 13 and 14

Actually, Proposition 12 is a consequence of the following property:

Lemma 15. *Assume $|A| \geq 3$. For every word $w \in A^{\geq k}$ we have $\sigma_1(w) \subseteq \sigma_k^2(w)$.*

Proof. Let $w' \in \sigma_1(w)$ and $n = |w| = |w'| \geq k$. We prove that $w'' \in A^*$ exists with $w'' \in \sigma_k(w)$ and $w' \in \sigma_k(w'')$. By construction, $i_0 \in [1, n]$ exists such that:

- (a) $w'_i = w_i$ if, and only if, $i \neq i_0$.

It follows from $k \leq n$ that some $(k - 1)$ -element subset $I \subseteq [1, n] \setminus \{i_0\}$ exists. Since we have $|A| \geq 3$, some letter $c \in A \setminus \{w_{i_0}, w'_{i_0}\}$ exists. Let $w'' \in A^n$ such that:

(b) $w'_{i_0} = c$ and, for each $i \neq i_0$: $w'_i \neq w_i$ if, and only if, $i \in I$.

By construction we have $w'' \in \sigma_k(w)$, moreover $c \neq w'_{i_0}$ implies $w'_{i_0} \neq w''_{i_0}$. According to (a) and (b), we obtain:

- (c) $w'_{i_0} \neq c = w''_{i_0}$,
- (d) $w'_i = w_i \neq w''_i$ if $i \in I$, and:
- (e) $w'_i = w_i = w''_i$ if $i \notin I \cup \{i_0\}$.

Since we have $|I \cup \{i_0\}| = k$, this implies $w' \in \sigma_k(w'')$. \square

Proof of Proposition 12. Let $w' \in A^n \setminus \{w\}$: we prove that $w' \in \sigma_k^*(w)$. Let $I = \{i_0, \dots, i_p\} = \{i \in [1, n] : w'_i \neq w_i\}$ and let $(w^{(i_j)})_{0 \leq j \leq p}$ be a sequence of words such that $w = w^{(i_0)}$, $w^{(i_p)} = w'$ and, for each $j \in [0, p-1]$: $w_\ell^{(i_{j+1})} \neq w_\ell^{(i_j)}$ if, and only if, $\ell = i_{j+1}$. Since we have $w^{(i_{j+1})} \in \sigma_1(w^{(i_j)})$ ($1 \leq j < p$), by induction over j we obtain $w' \in \sigma_1^*(w)$ thus, according to Lemma 15: $w' \in \sigma_k^*(w)$. \square

In view of proving Lemma 13 and Proposition 14, we need some new lemma:

Lemma 16. *Assume $|A| = 2$. For every $w \in A^{\geq k+1}$, we have $\sigma_2(w) \subseteq \sigma_k^2(w)$.*

Proof. Set $A = \{0, 1\}$. It follows from $\sigma_2 \subseteq \sigma_1^2$ that the result holds for $k = 1$. Assume $k \geq 2$ and let $n = |w|$, $w' \in \sigma_2(w)$. By construction, there are distinct integers $i_0, j_0 \in [1, n]$ such that the following holds:

(a) $w'_i = \overline{w}_i$ if, and only if, $i \in \{i_0, j_0\}$.

Since some $(k-1)$ -element set $I \subseteq [1, n] \setminus \{i_0, j_0\}$ exists, $w'', w''' \in A^n$ exist with:

(b) $w''_i = \overline{w}_i$ if, and only if, $i \in \{i_0\} \cup I$, and:

(c) $w'''_i = w''_i$ if, and only if, $i \in \{j_0\} \cup I$.

By construction, we have $w'' \in \sigma_k(w)$ and $w''' \in \sigma_k(w'')$, thus $w''' \in \sigma_k^2(w)$. Moreover, the fact that we have $w''' = w'$ is attested by the following equations:

(d) $w'''_{j_0} = \overline{w''_{j_0}} = \overline{w_{j_0}} = w'_{j_0}$,

(e) $w'''_{i_0} = w''_{i_0} = \overline{w_{i_0}} = w'_{i_0}$, and:

(f) for $i \notin \{i_0, j_0\}$: $w'''_i = \overline{w''_i} = w_i = w'_i$ if, and only if, $i \in I$. \square

Proof of Lemma 13. Assume k even. According to Property (1) we have $w' = w \oplus u$ with $|u|_1 = k$. According to (2), $|w'|_1 - |w|_1$ is even: hence (i) follows. Conversely, assume $|w'|_1 - |w|_1$ even and let $u = w \oplus w'$. According to (2), $|u|_1$ is also even, moreover according to (1) we obtain $w' = \sigma_{|u|_1}(w)$: this implies $w' \in \sigma_2^*(w)$. According to Lemma 16, we have $w' \in \sigma_k^*(w)$: this establishes (ii). \square

Proof of Proposition 14. Let $w \in A^{\geq k}$ and $n = |w|$. (iii) is trivial and (i) follows from Lemma 13(i): indeed, since k is even, $\sigma_k^*(w)$ is the set of the words $w' \in A^n$ such that $|w'|_1 - |w|_1$ is even. Assume k odd and let $w' \in A^n \setminus \{w\}$; we will prove that $w' \in \sigma_k^*(w)$. If $|w'|_1 - |w|_1$ is even, the result comes from Lemma 13(ii). Assume $|w'|_1 - |w|_1$ odd and let $t \in \sigma_1(w')$, thus $w' \in \sigma_1(t) \subseteq \sigma_k \circ \sigma_{k-1}(t)$ that is, $w' \in \sigma_k(t')$ for some $t' \in \sigma_{k-1}(t)$. It follows from $w' \in \sigma_1(t)$ that $|t|_1 - |w|_1$ is odd, whence $|t|_1 - |w|_1 = (|t|_1 - |w'|_1) + (|w'|_1 - |w|_1)$ is even: according to Lemma 13(ii), this implies $t \in \sigma_k^*(w)$. But since $k-1$ is even, we have $t' \in \sigma_{k-1}(t) \subseteq \sigma_2^*(t)$: according to Lemma 16, this implies $t' \in \sigma_k^*(t)$ (we have $|t| = |w'| = n$). We obtain $w' \in \sigma_k(t') \subseteq \sigma_k^*(t) \subseteq \sigma_k^*(\sigma_k^*(w)) = \sigma_k^*(w)$: this completes the proof. \square

5.3 The consequences for σ -closed codes

Given a σ_k -closed code $X \subseteq A^*$, we say that the tuple (k, A, X) satisfies Condition (3) if each of the three following properties holds:

- (a) k is even, (b) $|A| = 2$, (c) $X \not\subseteq A^{\leq k}$.

We start by proving the following technical result:

Lemma 17. *Assume $|A| = 2$ and k even. Given a pair of words $v, w \in A^+$, if $|w| \geq \max\{|v| + 1, k + 1\}$ then the set $\sigma_k^*(w) \cup \{v\}$ cannot be a code.*

Proof. Let $v, w \in A^+$, and $n = |w| \geq \max\{|v| + 1, k + 1\}$ (hence $v \notin \sigma_k^*(w) \subseteq A^{|w|}$). By contradiction, we assume that $\sigma_k^*(w) \cup \{v\}$ is a code. We are in Condition (i) of Proposition 14 that is, we have $\sigma_k^*(w) \in \{A_0^n, A_1^n\}$. On a first hand, since A^{n-1} is a right-complete prefix code [2, Theorem 3.3.8], it follows from $|v| \leq n - 1$ that a (perhaps empty) word s exists such that $vs \in A^{n-1}$. On another hand, it follows from $A^{n-1}A = A^n = A_0^n \cup A_1^n$ that, for each $u \in A^{n-1}$, a unique pair of letters a_0, a_1 , exists such that $ua_0 \in A_0^n, ua_1 \in A_1^n$ with $a_1 = \bar{a}_0$ that is, $a \in A$ exists with $vs a \in \sigma_k^*(w)$. According to Lemma 13(i), $|sav|_1 - |w|_1 = |vs a|_1 - |w|_1$ is even; according to Lemma 13(ii), this implies $sav \in \sigma_k^*(w)$. Since we have $(vs a)v = v(sav)$, the set $\sigma_k^*(w) \cup \{v\}$ cannot be a code. \square

As a consequence of Lemma 17, we obtain the following result:

Lemma 18. *Given a σ_k -closed code $X \subseteq A^*$, if (k, A, X) satisfies Condition (3) then either we have $X \subseteq A^{\leq k}$, or we have $X \in \{A_0^n, A_1^n, A^n\}$ for some $n \geq k + 1$.*

Proof. Assume that we have $X \not\subseteq A^{\leq k}$. Firstly, consider two words $v, w \in X \cap A^{\geq k+1}$ and by contradiction, assume $|v| \neq |w|$ that is, without loss of generality $|v| + 1 \leq |w|$. Since X is σ_k -closed, we have $\sigma_k^*(w) \subseteq X$, whence the set $\sigma_k^*(w) \cup \{v\}$, which a subset of X is a code: this contradicts the result of Lemma 17. Consequently, we have $X \subseteq A^{\leq k} \cup A^n$, with $n = |v| = |w| \geq k + 1$. Secondly, once more by contradiction assume that words $v \in X \cap A^{\leq k}, w \in X \cap A^{\geq k+1}$ exist. As indicated above, since X is σ_k -closed, $\sigma_k^*(w) \cup \{v\}$ is a code: since we have $|w| \geq k + 1$ and $|w| \geq |v| + 1$, once more this contradicts the result of Lemma 17. As a consequence, if $X \not\subseteq A^{\leq k}$ then necessarily we have $X \subseteq A^n$, for some $n \geq k + 1$. With such a condition, according to Proposition 14 for each pair of words $v, w \in X$, we have $\sigma_k^*(v), \sigma_k^*(w) \in \{A_0^n, A_1^n\}$: this implies $X \in \{A_0^n, A_1^n, A^n\}$. \square

According to Lemma 18, with Condition (3) no σ_k -closed code can simultaneously possess words in $A^{\leq k}$ and words in $A^{\geq k+1}$.

Lemma 19. *Given a σ_k -closed code $X \subseteq A^*$, if (k, A, X) does not satisfy Condition 3 then either we have $X \subseteq A^{\leq k}$, or we have $X = A^n$, with $n \geq k + 1$.*

Proof. If Condition (3) doesn't hold then exactly one of the three following conditions holds:

- (a) $X \subseteq A^{\leq k}$;
- (b) $X \not\subseteq A^k$ and $|A| \geq 3$;
- (c) $X \not\subseteq A^{\leq k}$ with $|A| = 2$ and k odd.

With each of the two last conditions, let $w \in X \cap A^{\geq k+1}$. Since X is σ_k -closed, according to the propositions 12 and 14(ii), we have $A^n = \sigma_k^*(w) \subseteq \sigma_k^*(X)$. Since A^n is a maximal code, it follows from Lemma 3(iii) $X = A^n$. \square

As a consequence, every σ_k -closed code is finite. In addition, we state:

Theorem 20. *Given a complete σ_k (Σ_k, Λ_k)-closed code X , exactly one of the following conditions holds:*

- (i) X is a subset of $A^{\leq k}$;
- (ii) a unique integer $n \geq k + 1$ exists such that $X = A^n$.

In addition, every $\Sigma_k(\Lambda_k)$ -closed code is equal to A^n , for some $n \geq 1$.

Proof. Let X be a complete σ_k -closed code. If Condition (3) does not hold, the result is expressed by Lemma 19. Assume that Condition (3) holds with $X \not\subseteq A^{\leq k}$. According to Lemma 18, in any case some integer $n \geq k + 1$ exists such that $X \in \{A_0^n, A_1^n, A^n\}$. Taking for π the uniform distribution, we have $\pi(A_0^n) = \pi(A_1^n) = 1/2$ and $\pi(A^n) = 1$ thus, according to Theorem 1: $X = A^n$. Recall that we have $\sigma_1^*(w) = A^{|w|}$ (eg. [8]). Assume X Σ_k -closed, and let $w \in X$, $n = |w|$: we have $A^n = \sigma_1^*(X) \subseteq \Sigma_k^*(X) \subseteq X$ thus $X = A^n$ (indeed, A^n is a maximal code). Since $\Sigma_k \subseteq \Lambda_k$, if X is Λ_k -closed then it is Σ_k -closed, thus we have $X = A^n$. \square

As a corollary, in the family of $\Sigma_k(\Lambda_k)$ -closed codes, maximality and completeness are equivalent notions. With regard to σ_k -closed codes, things are otherwise: indeed, as shown in [16], there are finite codes that have no finite completion. Let X be one of them, and $k = \max\{|x| : x \in X\}$. By definition X is σ_k -closed. Since every σ_k -closed code is finite, no complete σ_k -closed code can contain X .

Proposition 21. *Let X be a (finite) non-complete σ_k -closed code. Then one can decide whether some complete σ_k -closed code containing X exists. More precisely, there is only a finite number of such codes, each of them being computable, if any.*

Proof sketch. We draw the scheme of an algorithm that allows to compute every complete σ_k -closed code \hat{X} containing X . In a first step, we compute $Y = X \cap A^{\leq k}$. If $Y = X$, according to Theorem 20, we have $\hat{X} \subseteq A^{\leq k}$: \hat{X} , if any, can be computed in a finite number of steps. Otherwise, \hat{X} exists if, and only if, for some $n \geq k + 1$ we have $X \subseteq A^n$: this can be straightforwardly checked. \square

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