▶ NATALIA KORNEEVA, Prefix decidable infinite words for natural subsets of the set of context-free languages.

N.I. Lobachevsky Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, 18 Kremlyovskaya St., Kazan, Russian Federation.

E-mail: Natalia.Korneeva@kpfu.ru.

In the talk we consider prefix decidable infinite words over a finite alphabet for some classes of languages.

Let $\mathcal{L}_{C\mathcal{F}}$ be the class of context-free languages, that is, those that are accepted by finite nondeterministic pushdown automata. Let \mathcal{L}_{AS} , \mathcal{L}_{NS} be the classes of languages accepted by finite deterministic pushdown automata by final states or empty stack respectively. Let $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{R}}$ be the class of regular languages, that is, those that are accepted by finite automata. It is known that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{R}} \subset \mathcal{L}_{AS} \subset \mathcal{L}_{C\mathcal{F}}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{NS} \subset \mathcal{L}_{C\mathcal{F}}$. Let \mathcal{L} be one of these classes. Also let Pref(x) be the set of prefixes of infinite word x.

Definition. An infinite word x over a finite alphabet Σ is called \mathcal{L} -prefix decidable if for any language $L \in \mathcal{L}$ over the alphabet Σ the problem $L \cap Pref(x) \neq \emptyset$ is decidable.

The conception of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{R}}$ -prefix decidable infinite words was introduced in [1].

The main results of the talk are relations between classes of prefix decidable infinite words for these classes of languages.

Theorem 1. The following conditions for an infinite word *x* are equivalent:

1) x is $\mathcal{L}_{C\mathcal{F}}$ -prefix decidable,

2) x is $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{AS}}$ -prefix decidable,

3) x is \mathcal{L}_{NS} -prefix decidable.

Theorem 2. There is a $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{R}}$ -prefix decidable infinite word that is not $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{CF}}$ -prefix decidable.

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[1] M.N. VYALYI, A.A. RUBTSOV, Decidability conditions for problems about automata reading infinite words, Diskretnyi Analiz i Issledovanie Operatsii, vol. 19 (2012), no. 2, pp. 3–18.