

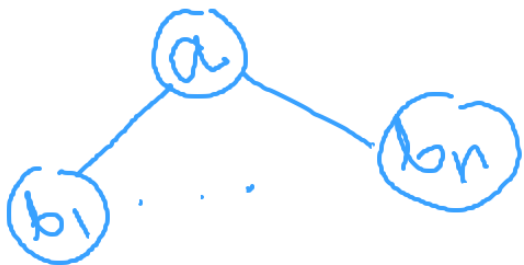
Trees with even no. of nodes: $\{0, 1\}$

$$f(a, p_1, \dots, p_n)$$

$$= (p_1 + \dots + p_n + 1)$$

$$(\text{mod } 2)$$

odd,



$$0 \oplus 1 \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \oplus 1 = 0$$



$X \rightarrow \{ \cdot \}$

$$\subseteq (\mathbb{Q} \times \Sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^0 = \{ \cdot \}$$

Trees:

Leaves: alphabet $\rightarrow 0, 1$

internal $n \rightarrow \wedge, \vee$

$L = \{ \text{trees which evaluate to true} \}$

$$Q = \{T, F\}$$

$$R = \{T\}$$

$$\delta \Leftarrow, \delta(0) = F$$

$$\delta(1) = T$$

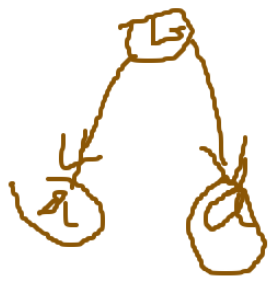
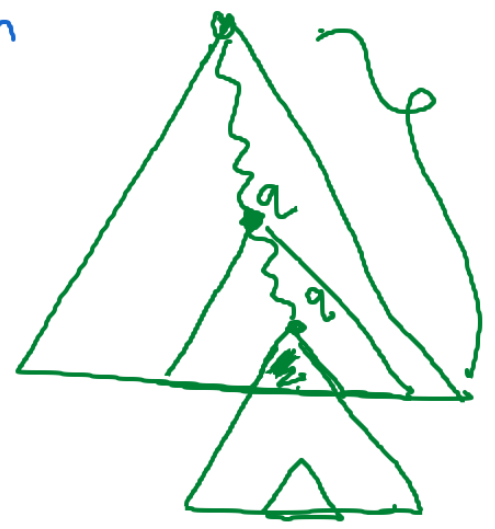
$$\delta(\wedge, T, T) = T$$

\vdots

$L = \{ \text{balanced trees} \}$

← Not regular

every
leaf is
at the
same depth



Top-down }
 || } non-det
 Bottom-up }

What about det.?

$$(Q, R \subseteq Q, \delta$$

$$a \in \Sigma \quad \text{arity} : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\delta_a \subseteq Q \times Q^{\text{arity}(a)} \quad (\text{top-down})$$

$$\delta_a \subseteq Q^{\text{arity}(a)} \times Q \quad (\text{bottom-up})$$

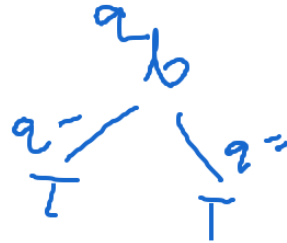
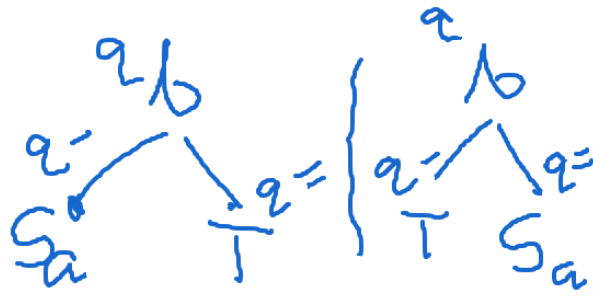
$$R = Q = \{Y, N\}$$

$$R = \{Y\}$$

$$\delta_a(-, \dots) = \begin{cases} Y \\ N \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_b(p_1, \dots, p_n) = \begin{cases} Y & \text{if } p_i = Y \\ N & \text{if } p_i = N \end{cases}$$

Trees with at least one "a"-labelled node



Show that for every n , there is a formula of MSO which has size polynomial in n and is true in a unique word which has length

$\text{tower}(n-1)$
 $\Phi_n(x, y)$
 \dots
 $\Phi_{n+1}(x, y)$

\exists
 \forall

$O(2^{2^{\dots^2}}) \uparrow n$

$\text{length} = (0, 0, \dots, 0, \#)$

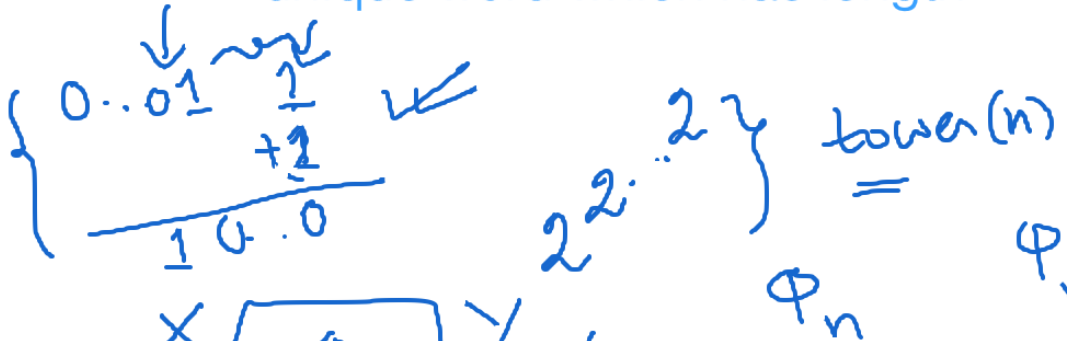
$\Phi_{n+1} = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$

$(0, \dots, 0, -1, 2, \dots, 0)$
 $\Phi_n \rightarrow \Phi_{n+1}$
 $0 \rightarrow 2^{\text{tower}(n-1)} - 1$

0	...	0	#
0	...	1	#
0	...	10	

$$|\Phi_{n+1}| \stackrel{=}{=} 2|\Phi_n| + C^n = 2^n$$

Show that for every n , there is a formula of MSO which has size polynomial in n and is true in a unique word which has length



start(x, x)
end(x, y) $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Phi_n(x, y)$

$\forall x, y, z$
 $\Phi_n(x, y) \Rightarrow \Phi_n(x, y)$
 Start with 0..0
 end " 1...1
 \Uparrow If x, y are conseq \Rightarrow

$$\Phi_{0,1}(x, y)$$



$\exists z, w$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{succ}(x, z) \\ \text{" } (z, w) \\ \text{" } (w, y) \end{array} \right\}$

Start with 0..0
 " 1...1

\Rightarrow $x+1=y$