

Arithmetization of words and related problems

YURI MATIYASEVICH

Steklov Institute of Mathematics at St.Petersburg, Russia

<http://logic.pdmi.ras.ru/~yumat>

David Hilbert, Mathematical Problems [1900]

10. Entscheidung der Lösbarkeit einer diophantischen Gleichung. Eine diophantische Gleichung mit irgendwelchen Unbekannten und mit ganzen rationalen Zahlkoeffizienten sei vorgelegt: *man soll ein Verfahren angeben, nach welchen sich mittels einer endlichen Anzahl von Operationen entscheiden lässt, ob die Gleichung in ganzen rationalen Zahlen lösbar ist.*

10. Determination of the Solvability of a Diophantine Equation. Given a diophantine equation with any number of unknown quantities and with rational integral numerical coefficients: *To devise a process according to which it can be determined by a finite number of operations whether the equation is solvable in rational integers.*

Word Equations

Main alphabet: $A_n = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$

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Solution: words $V_1, \dots, V_m \in A_n^*$ such that

$$P_{V_1, \dots, V_m}^{v_1, \dots, v_m} \equiv Q_{V_1, \dots, V_m}^{v_1, \dots, v_m}$$

From Words to Numbers

(First Numbering: Matrices)

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Lemma. Every 2×2 matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ with natural number elements and the determinant equal to 1 can be represented in a unique way as the product of matrices $M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

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$$v_1, \dots, v_m \sim a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1, \dots, a_m, b_m, c_m, d_m$$

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$$\begin{aligned} P_{11}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) &= Q_{11}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \\ P_{12}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) &= Q_{12}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \\ P_{21}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) &= Q_{21}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \\ P_{22}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) &= Q_{22}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \end{aligned}$$

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$$v_1, \dots, v_m \sim a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1, \dots, a_m, b_m, c_m, d_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} P = Q \sim & \quad P_{11}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) = Q_{11}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \\ & P_{12}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) = Q_{12}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \\ & P_{21}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) = Q_{21}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \\ & P_{22}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) = Q_{22}(\dots, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, \dots,) \\ & a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1 = \dots = a_m d_m - b_m c_m = 1 \end{aligned}$$

From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering: Fibonacci weights)

Every word $X = \beta_{i_m}\beta_{i_{m-1}}\dots\beta_{i_1}$ in the binary alphabet $B = \{\beta_0, \beta_1\} = \{0, 1\}$ can be viewed as the number

$$x = i_m u_m + i_{m-1} u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

written in positional system with weights of digits being the Fibonacci numbers $u_1 = 1, u_2 = 1, u_3 = 2, u_4 = 3, \dots$ (rather than traditional $1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots$).

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"0"~0	"00"~0	"000"~0	"0000"~0	"00000"~0
"1"~1	"01"~1	"001"~1	"0001"~1	"00001"~1
	"10"~1	"010"~1	"0010"~1	"00010"~1
	"11"~2	"011"~2	"0011"~2	"00011"~2
		"100"~2	"0100"~2	"00100"~2
		"101"~3	"0101"~3	"00101"~3
		"110"~3	"0110"~3	"00110"~3
		"111"~4	"0111"~4	"00111"~4

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"1"~1	"10"~1	"100"~2	"1000"~3	"10000"~5
"11"~2	"101"~3	"1001"~4	"10001"~6	
	"110"~3	"1010"~4	"10010"~6	
	"111"~4	"1011"~5	"10011"~7	
		"1100"~5	"11100"~8	
		"1101"~6	"11101"~9	
		"1110"~6	"11110"~9	
		"1111"~7	"11111"~10	

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$$\text{"10"} \sim 1 \quad \text{"100"} \sim 2 \quad \text{"1000"} \sim 3 \quad \text{"10000"} \sim 5$$

$$\text{"110"} \sim 3 \quad \text{"1010"} \sim 4 \quad \text{"10010"} \sim 6$$

$$\text{"1100"} \sim 5 \quad \text{"10100"} \sim 7$$

$$\text{"1110"} \sim 6 \quad \text{"10110"} \sim 8$$

$$\text{"11000"} \sim 8$$

$$\text{"11010"} \sim 9$$

$$\text{"11100"} \sim 10$$

$$\text{"11110"} \sim 11$$

From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering: Zeckendorf's words)

""~0	"1010"~4	"100000"~8	"101010"~12
"10"~1	"10000"~5	"100010"~9	"1000000"~13
"100"~2	"10010"~6	"100100"~10	"1000010"~14
"1000"~3	"10100"~7	"101000"~11	"1000100"~15

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Zeckendorf's Theorem. Every positive integer x can be represented in the form

$$x = i_m u_m + i_{m-1} u_{m-1} + \cdots + i_1 u_1$$

with additional restrictions $i_m = 1$, $i_1 = 0$, $i_{k+1} i_k = 0$, and in unique way.

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Zeckendorf's words: they do not begin with "0", do not end with "1", and do not contain "11".

From Words to Numbers

(Third Numbering: Infinite Alphabet)

Every word " $\alpha_{i_k} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \dots \alpha_{i_1}$ " in the infinite alphabet

$A_\infty = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$ can be presented by the Zeckendorf word

" $10^{i_k} 10^{i_{k-1}} \dots 10^{i_1}$ ".

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We get, via Fibonacci numbers, a natural one-to-one correspondence between words in the infinite alphabet A_∞ and natural numbers.

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We get, via Fibonacci numbers, a natural one-to-one correspondence between words in the infinite alphabet A_∞ and natural numbers.

$\text{""} \sim 0$	$\text{"}1010\text{"} \sim 4$	$\text{"}100000\text{"} \sim 8$	$\text{"}101010\text{"} \sim 12$
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$\text{"}1000\text{"} \sim 3$	$\text{"}10100\text{"} \sim 7$	$\text{"}101000\text{"} \sim 11$	$\text{"}1000100\text{"} \sim 15$
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
$\text{""} \sim 0$	$\text{"}\alpha_1\alpha_1\text{"} \sim 4$	$\text{"}\alpha_5\text{"} \sim 8$	$\text{"}\alpha_1\alpha_1\alpha_1\text{"} \sim 12$
$\text{"}\alpha_1\text{"} \sim 1$	$\text{"}\alpha_4\text{"} \sim 5$	$\text{"}\alpha_3\alpha_1\text{"} \sim 9$	$\text{"}\alpha_6\text{"} \sim 13$
$\text{"}\alpha_2\text{"} \sim 2$	$\text{"}\alpha_2\alpha_1\text{"} \sim 6$	$\text{"}\alpha_2\alpha_2\text{"} \sim 10$	$\text{"}\alpha_4\alpha_1\text{"} \sim 14$
$\text{"}\alpha_3\text{"} \sim 3$	$\text{"}\alpha_1\alpha_2\text{"} \sim 7$	$\text{"}\alpha_1\alpha_3\text{"} \sim 11$	$\text{"}\alpha_3\alpha_2\text{"} \sim 15$

From Words to Numbers (Concatenation)

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$
$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$
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$$z = i_m u_{m+n} + \dots + i_1 u_{1+n} + j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1$$

From Words to Numbers (Concatenation)

$$u_{k+n} = u_k u_{n+1} + u_{k-1} u_n$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} X & = & " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} " \\ x & = & i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{lll} Y & = & " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} " \\ y & = & j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} z &= i_m u_{m+n} + \dots + i_1 u_{1+n} + j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \\ &= i_m(u_m u_{n+1} + u_{m-1} u_n) + \dots + i_1(u_1 u_{n+1} + u_0 u_n) + y \end{aligned}$$

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where

$$y_2 = u_n, \quad y_3 = u_{n+1}$$

From Words to Numbers (Concatenation cont.)

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

$$x_2 = u_m$$

$$x_3 = u_{m+1}$$

$$Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$

$$y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1$$

$$y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0$$

$$y_2 = u_n$$

$$y_3 = u_{n+1}$$

From Words to Numbers (Concatenation cont.)

$$\begin{array}{ll} X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} " & Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} " \\ x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 & y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \\ x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 & y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0 \\ x_2 = u_m & y_2 = u_n \\ x_3 = u_{m+1} & y_3 = u_{n+1} \end{array}$$

$$Z = XY = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$

From Words to Numbers (Concatenation cont.)

$$\begin{array}{ll} X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} " & Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} " \\ x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 & y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \\ x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 & y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0 \\ x_2 = u_m & y_2 = u_n \\ x_3 = u_{m+1} & y_3 = u_{n+1} \end{array}$$

$$Z = XY = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$

$$z = x_1 y_2 + x y_3 + y$$

From Words to Numbers (Concatenation cont.)

$$\begin{array}{ll} X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} " & Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} " \\ x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 & y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \\ x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 & y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0 \\ x_2 = u_m & y_2 = u_n \\ x_3 = u_{m+1} & y_3 = u_{n+1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z = XY &= " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} " \\ z &= x_1 y_2 + x y_3 + y \\ z_1 &= x_1 (y_3 - y_2) + x y_2 + y_1 \end{aligned}$$

From Words to Numbers (Concatenation cont.)

$$\begin{array}{ll} X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} " & Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} " \\ x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 & y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \\ x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 & y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0 \\ x_2 = u_m & y_2 = u_n \\ x_3 = u_{m+1} & y_3 = u_{n+1} \end{array}$$

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From Words to Numbers

(Concatenation cont.)

$$\begin{array}{ll} X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} " & Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} " \\ x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 & y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \\ x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 & y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0 \\ x_2 = u_m & y_2 = u_n \\ x_3 = u_{m+1} & y_3 = u_{n+1} \end{array}$$

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Fibonacci Numbers and Diophantine Equations

Theorem (G. D. Cassini [1680]).

$$u_{m+1}^2 - u_{m+1}u_m - u_m^2 = (-1)^m$$

Fibonacci Numbers and Diophantine Equations

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$$u_{m+1}^2 - u_{m+1}u_m - u_m^2 = (-1)^m$$

Theorem (M. J. Wasteels [1902]). If

$$w^2 - wv - v^2 = \pm 1$$

then

$$w = u_{m+1}, \quad v = u_m$$

for some m .

From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering cont.)

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

$$x_2 = u_m$$

$$x_3 = u_{m+1}$$

From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering cont.)

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

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$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

$$x_2 = u_m$$

$$x_3 = u_{m+1}$$

$$(x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2)^2 = 1$$

From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering cont.)

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

$$x_2 = u_m$$

$$x_3 = u_{m+1}$$

$$(x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2)^2 = 1$$

$$x_2 \leq x < x_3$$

From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering cont.)

$$\frac{u_k}{u_{k-1}} \approx \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}X &= " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1}" \\x &= i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 \\x_1 &= i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 \\x_2 &= u_m \\x_3 &= u_{m+1}\end{aligned}$$

$$(x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2)^2 = 1$$

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From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering cont.)

$$\frac{u_k}{u_{k-1}} \approx \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

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$$(x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2)^2 = 1$$
$$x_2 \leq x < x_3$$

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From Words to Numbers

(Second Numbering cont.)

$$\frac{u_k}{u_{k-1}} \approx \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}X &= " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1}" \\x &= i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 \\x_1 &= i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 \\x_2 &= u_m \\x_3 &= u_{m+1}\end{aligned}$$

$$(x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2)^2 = 1$$

$$x_2 \leq x < x_3$$

$$\frac{x}{x_1} \approx \phi$$

$$\phi - 2 < x_1 - x/\phi < \phi - 1$$

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words)

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

$$x_2 = u_m$$

$$x_3 = u_{m+1}$$

$$Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$

$$y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1$$

$$y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0$$

$$y_2 = u_n$$

$$y_3 = u_{n+1}$$

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words)

$$\begin{array}{ll} X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1}" & Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1}" \\ x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1 & y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1 \\ x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0 & y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0 \\ x_2 = u_m & y_2 = u_n \\ x_3 = u_{m+1} & y_3 = u_{n+1} \end{array}$$

$$\text{length}(X) = \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = y_2$$

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words)

$$\text{GCD}(u_m, u_n) = u_{\text{GCD}(m,n)}$$

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

$$x_2 = u_m$$

$$x_3 = u_{m+1}$$

$$Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$

$$y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1$$

$$y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0$$

$$y_2 = u_n$$

$$y_3 = u_{n+1}$$

$$\text{length}(X) = \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = y_2$$

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words)

$$\text{GCD}(u_m, u_n) = u_{\text{GCD}(m,n)}$$

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

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$$Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$

$$y = j_n u_n + \dots + j_1 u_1$$

$$y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0$$

$$y_2 = u_n$$

$$y_3 = u_{n+1}$$

$$\text{length}(X) = \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = y_2$$

$$\text{length}(X) | \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2(2x_3 - x_3) | y_2(2y_3 - y_2)$$

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words)

$$\text{GCD}(u_m, u_n) = u_{\text{GCD}(m,n)}$$

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

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$$Y = " \beta_{j_n} \dots \beta_{j_1} "$$

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$$y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0$$

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$$\text{length}(X) = \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = y_2$$

$$\text{length}(X) | \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2(2x_3 - x_3) | y_2(2y_3 - y_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GCD}(\text{length}(X), \text{length}(Y)) = 1 &\Leftrightarrow z_1 x_2 (2x_3 - x_2) - \\ &z_2 y_2 (2y_3 - y_2) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words)

$$\text{GCD}(u_m, u_n) = u_{\text{GCD}(m,n)}$$

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

$$x = i_m u_m + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{m-1} + \dots + i_1 u_0$$

$$x_2 = u_m$$

$$x_3 = u_{m+1}$$

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$$y_1 = j_n u_{n-1} + \dots + j_1 u_0$$

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$$\text{length}(X) = \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2 = y_2$$

$$\text{length}(X) | \text{length}(Y) \Leftrightarrow x_2(2x_3 - x_3) | y_2(2y_3 - y_2)$$

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Open Problem. Is there an algorithm for deciding whether a system of word equations with additional restrictions on the lengths of the above types has a solution?

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words cont.)

" $\alpha_{i_k} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \dots \alpha_{i_1}$ "

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words cont.)

" $\alpha_{i_k} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \dots \alpha_{i_1}$ "

" $10^{i_k} 10^{i_{k-1}} \dots 10^{i_1}$ "

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words cont.)

" $\alpha_{i_k} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \dots \alpha_{i_1}$ "

" $10^{i_k} 10^{i_{k-1}} \dots 10^{i_1}$ "

length("10 i_k 10 $^{i_{k-1}}$... 10 i_1 ") =

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words cont.)

" $\alpha_{i_k} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \dots \alpha_{i_1}$ "

" $10^{i_k} 10^{i_{k-1}} \dots 10^{i_1}$ "

$\text{length}("10^{i_k} 10^{i_{k-1}} \dots 10^{i_1}") = k$

From Words to Numbers

(Length of words cont.)

" $\alpha_{i_k} \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \dots \alpha_{i_1}$ "

" $10^{i_k} 10^{i_{k-1}} \dots 10^{i_1}$ "

$$\text{length}("10^{i_k} 10^{i_{k-1}} \dots 10^{i_1}") = k + i_k + i_{k-1} + \dots + i_1$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

$$X = " \beta_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m-1}} \dots \beta_{i_1} "$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$X = \beta_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m-1}} \dots \beta_{i_1}$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$\begin{aligned}X &= "\beta_{i_m}\beta_{i_{m-1}}\dots\beta_{i_1}" \\&"\beta_{i_m}0\beta_{i_{m-1}}0\dots\beta_{i_1}0"\end{aligned}$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \text{"}\beta_{i_m}\beta_{i_{m-1}}\dots\beta_{i_1}\text"} \\ &\quad \text{"}\beta_{i_m}0\beta_{i_{m-1}}0\dots\beta_{i_1}0\text"} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = i_m u_{2m} + i_{m-1} u_{2(m-1)} + \dots + i_1 u_2$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$X = \beta_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m-1}} \dots \beta_{i_1}$$

$$\beta_{i_m} 0 \beta_{i_{m-1}} 0 \dots \beta_{i_1} 0$$

$$x = i_m u_{2m} + i_{m-1} u_{2(m-1)} + \dots + i_1 u_2$$

$$x_1 = i_m u_{2m-1} + i_{m-1} u_{2(m-1)-1} + \dots + i_1 u_1$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$X = \beta_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m-1}} \dots \beta_{i_1}$$

$$\beta_{i_m} 0 \beta_{i_{m-1}} 0 \dots \beta_{i_1} 0$$

$$x = i_m u_{2m} + i_{m-1} u_{2(m-1)} + \dots + i_1 u_2$$

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$$x_2 = u_{2m}$$

$$x_3 = u_{2m+1}$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

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$$\beta_{i_m} 0 \beta_{i_{m-1}} 0 \dots \beta_{i_1} 0$$

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$$x_2 = u_{2m}$$

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$$x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2 = 1$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$X = \beta_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m-1}} \dots \beta_{i_1}$$

$$\beta_{i_m} 0 \beta_{i_{m-1}} 0 \dots \beta_{i_1} 0$$

$$x = i_m u_{2m} + i_{m-1} u_{2(m-1)} + \dots + i_1 u_2$$

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$$x_2 = u_{2m}$$

$$x_3 = u_{2m+1}$$

$$x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2 = 1$$

$$x < x_3$$

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$X = \beta_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m-1}} \dots \beta_{i_1}$$

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$$\phi - 2 < x_1 - x/\phi < \phi - 1$$

"10" \mapsto "1", "00" \mapsto "0", "01" \mapsto "1"

From Words to Numbers

(Fourth Numbering)

"1" \mapsto "10", "0" \mapsto "00"

$$X = \beta_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m-1}} \dots \beta_{i_1}$$

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From Words to Numbers

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$$x_3^2 - x_3 x_2 - x_2^2 = 1$$

$$x < x_3$$

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"10" \mapsto "1", "00" \mapsto "0", "01" \mapsto "1"

Open Problem. Is there an algorithm for deciding whether a system of word equations with additional restrictions on the lengths of words has a solution?