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Subword histories and Parikh matrices. (English. English summary)
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Let $u$ and $w$ be words over a linearly ordered alphabet $\Sigma=\left\{a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right\}$ with $a_{1}<\cdots<a_{n}$. Then $u$ is a "subword" of $w$ if there exist words $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{k}, y_{0}, \ldots, y_{k} \in \Sigma^{\star}$ such that $u=x_{1} \ldots x_{k}$ and $w=$ $y_{0} x_{1} y_{1} \ldots x_{k} y_{k}$. Let $|w|_{u}$ denote the number of times that $u \quad(u \neq$ $\lambda ; \lambda$ is the empty word) occurs as a subword of $w$, and $|w|_{\lambda}=1$.

If $\mathcal{M}_{n+1}$ denotes the set of triangular integer matrices of dimension $n+1$, then the "Parikh matrix mapping" $\Psi_{n}$ is the morphism $\Psi_{n}: \Sigma^{\star} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{n+1}$ defined by: if $\Psi_{n}\left(a_{k}\right)=\left(m_{i, j}\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n+1}$, then $m_{i, i}=1$ $(1 \leq i \leq n+1), m_{k, k+1}=1$, and $m_{i, j}=0$ in all other cases. Then for a word $w$, the superdiagonal $\left(m_{i, i+1}\right)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ of $\Psi_{n}(w)$ equals the Parikh vector $\left(|w|_{a}\right)_{a \in \Sigma}$ of $w$. The next diagonals provide information about the order of symbols in $w$.

Consider a word $w$ over $\Sigma$. A "subword history" (SH) in $\Sigma$ and its "value" are defined recursively by: (i) Each $u \in \Sigma^{\star}$ is a subword history in $\Sigma$ and its value in $w$ is $|w|_{u}$. (ii) If $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ are subword histories with values $\alpha_{1}$ and $\alpha_{2}$ respectively, then so are $-S_{1}, S_{1}+S_{2}$ and $S_{1} \times S_{2}$ with values $-\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}$ and $\alpha_{1} \alpha_{2}$, respectively.

The authors establish a normal form (involving - and + only) for SHs and show the decidability of the equivalence problem for SHs; they use minors of Parikh matrices to prove some inequalities between SHs, among which are special cases of the general Cauchy inequality. Finally, some observations about the structure of Parikh matrices are made. Peter R. J. Asveld (NL-TWEN-C)

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Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.

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