TAMENESS OF JOINS INVOLVING THE PSEUDOVARIETY OF LOCAL SEMILATTICES

J. C. COSTA

Centro de Matemática e Departamento de Matemática e Aplicações
Universidade do Minho, Campus de Gualtar, 4700-320 Braga, Portugal
Email: jcosta@math.uminho.pt

C. NOGUEIRA

Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão, Instituto Politécnico de Leiria
Campus 2, Morro do Lena, Alto Vieiro, 2411-901 Leiria, Portugal
Email: conceicao.veloso@ipleiria.pt

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In this paper we prove that, if $\mathbf{V}$ is a κ-tame pseudovariety which satisfies the pseudoidentity $xy^{\omega+1}z = xyz$, then the pseudovariety join $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ is also κ-tame. Here, $\mathbf{LSl}$ denotes the pseudovariety of local semilattices and κ denotes the implicit signature consisting of the multiplication and the $(\omega - 1)$-power. As a consequence, we deduce that $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ is decidable. In particular the joins $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{Ab}$, $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{G}$, $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{OCR}$ and $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{CR}$ are decidable.

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1 Introduction

A pseudovariety of semigroups is a class of finite semigroups closed under taking subsemigroups, homomorphic images and finite direct product. It is said to be decidable if its membership problem has a solution, that is, if there is an algorithm to test whether a given finite semigroup lies in that pseudovariety. The join $\mathbf{V} \vee \mathbf{W}$ of two pseudovarieties $\mathbf{V}$ and $\mathbf{W}$ is the least pseudovariety containing both $\mathbf{V}$ and $\mathbf{W}$. A well-known result of Albert, Baldinger and Rhodes [1] states that the join of two decidable pseudovarieties may not be decidable. Decidability also fails to be preserved by some other common pseudovariety operators, such as semidirect product, block product, Mal'cev product and power [22, 12].

An idea which has been recently explored by several authors is to impose stronger properties on the pseudovarieties upon which the operators are to be applied that guarantee that the resulting pseudovarieties are decidable [3, 23]. When it was introduced, by Almeida and Steinberg [4], the notion of tameness seamed to be the suitable property for the case of the semidirect product operator, but that assertion is still not proved. However, many pseudovarieties obtained from tame pseudovarieties using for instance the join operator are expected

to be decidable, although this is in general apparently not trivial to prove. The pseudovariety **LSl** [17] is known to be tame. We show in this paper that the joins of **LSl** with certain pseudovarieties are not only decidable but also tame themselves.

The tameness property is parameterized by an implicit signature σ, and we speak of σ-tameness. Proving the σ-tameness of a pseudovariety **V** involves proving two properties: that the word problem for σ-terms over **V** is decidable, and that **V** is σ-reducible, which means, informally speaking, the following: given a finite graph equation system with rational constraints, the existence of a solution in the free profinite semigroup over **V** implies the existence of a solution given by σ-terms of the system over **V** satisfying the same constraints.

The *canonical signature* κ, containing the semigroup multiplication and the $(\omega-1)$-power, is the most commonly used signature. For instance, a non-exhaustive list of pseudovarieties already known to be κ-tame is given by: **K** of semigroups in which idempotents are left zeros [10], **LSl** [17], **J** of $\mathcal{J}$-trivial semigroups [3], **R** of $\mathcal{R}$-trivial semigroups [5], **Ab** of abelian groups [7], **G** of groups [11, 4], **OCR** of orthodox completely regular semigroups [8], and **CR** of completely regular semigroups [9] (a property on which this result depends was later observed by K. Auinger). We notice that **LSl** [16], **R** [6] and **Ab** [7] enjoy a stronger property, named complete κ-tameness, where general finite systems of equations of σ-terms are considered, while **G** is not completely κ-tame [18].

We establish κ-tameness of joins of the form **LSl** $\vee$ **V**, where **V** is any κ-tame pseudovariety which satisfies the pseudoidentity $xy^{\omega+1}z = xyz$. In particular, it follows that the pseudovarieties **LSl** $\vee$ **Ab**, **LSl** $\vee$ **G**, **LSl** $\vee$ **OCR** and **LSl** $\vee$ **CR** are κ-tame and, so, decidable. There are several examples of κ-tame pseudovarieties of the form **W** $\vee$ **V** in the literature. This is the case, for instance, of **K** $\vee$ **V** [15] and **J** $\vee$ **V** [5] for any κ-tame pseudovariety **V** (**J** $\vee$ **V** was previously known to be κ-tame for **V** $\subseteq$ **CR** [24]), and **R** $\vee$ **V** [5] for any κ-tame pseudovariety which satisfies the pseudoidentity $x_1 \cdots x_r y^{\omega+1} z t^\omega = x_1 \cdots x_r y z t^\omega$.

This work is organized as follows. In a section of preliminaries, we recall the usual terminology and notation about words, pseudovarieties, graphs and σ-reducibility and review some basic results. Section 3 is devoted to recall the basic facts about the pseudovariety **LSl**, namely the solution of the κ-word problem for **LSl**. We next present some technical results on combinatorics of words which are essential for our purpose. Finally, we prove the κ-reducibility of some pseudovariety joins of the form **LSl** $\vee$ **V** in sections 5 and 6.

2   Preliminaries

This section presents a brief description of the basic definitions, notation and results that are relevant to our study. The reader is referred to [2, 3] for general background about the classical theories of semigroups, pseudovarieties and profinite semigroups, and to [19] for further details about combinatorics on words.

2.1   Words

For a finite non-empty set, called an *alphabet*, we denote by A^+ (resp. A^*) the *free semigroup* (resp. the *free monoid*) generated by A. An element w of A^* is called a (finite) word and its length is denoted by $|w|$. A word is said to be *primitive* if it cannot be written in the form u^n

with $n > 1$. We say that two words w and z are *conjugate* if there exist words $u, v \in A^*$ such that $w = uv$ and $z = vu$. Note that, if w is a primitive word and z is a conjugate of w, then z is also primitive. Let an order be fixed for the letters of the alphabet A. A *Lyndon word* is a primitive word which is minimal, with respect to the lexicographic ordering, in its conjugacy class.

A *bi-infinite* (resp. *right-infinite*, *left-infinite*) word on A is a sequence $w = (a_n)_n$ of letters of A indexed by $\mathbb{Z}$ (resp. $\mathbb{N}$, $-\mathbb{N}$), also written

$$w = \cdots a_{-2} a_{-1} \cdot a_0 a_1 a_2 \cdots \quad (\text{resp. } w = a_1 a_2 a_3 \cdots, \ w = \cdots a_{-3} a_{-2} a_{-1}).$$

We denote $w(n) = a_n$ and say that a_n is the letter of w *at position n*. The sets of bi-infinite, right-infinite and left-infinite words on A will be denoted, respectively, by $A^{\mathbb{Z}}$, $A^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $A^{-\mathbb{N}}$.

We let $A^{\infty} = A^+ \cup A^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $A^{-\infty} = A^+ \cup A^{-\mathbb{N}}$. The product of two elements $w, z \in A^{\infty}$ is defined as follows: if $w, z \in A^+$, then wz is defined as usual; right-infinite words are left zeros; finally, if $w = a_1 \cdots a_n$ ($a_i \in A$) is a finite word and $z = b_1 b_2 \cdots$ ($b_j \in A$) is a right-infinite word, then wz is the right-infinite word $wz = a_1 \cdots a_n b_1 b_2 \cdots$. The product of elements of $A^{-\infty}$ is defined symmetrically. Notice that, endowed with these products, A^{∞} and $A^{-\infty}$ are semigroups. A word $x \in A^*$ is a *prefix* of a word $w \in A^{\infty}$, and w is a *right-extension* of x, if there exists $z \in A^{\infty}$ such that $w = xz$. Dually, $x \in A^*$ is a *suffix* of $w \in A^{-\infty}$, and w is a *left-extension* of x, if there exists $z \in A^{-\infty}$ such that $w = zx$. We denote by $p_k(w)$ (resp. $s_k(w)$) the prefix (resp. suffix) of length k of $w \in A^{\infty}$ (resp. $w \in A^{-\infty}$).

Let w be a (finite or infinite) word. For integers i and j such that $i \leq j$, we denote by $w[i, j]$ the word $a_i \cdots a_j$. A word $x \in A^*$ is a *factor* of w, and w is an *extension* of x, if x is the empty-word or x is of the form $w[i, j]$. In such case, $w[i, j]$ is said to be an *occurrence* of the factor x in w. We say that two occurrences $w[i, j]$ and $w[k, \ell]$ of factors in a word w are *disjoint* (or that they *do not overlap*) if the integer intervals $[i, j]$ and $[k, \ell]$ are disjoint sets. For each pair of words $w, x \in A^*$, we denote by $\mathrm{occ}(x, w)$ the number of occurrences of x in w, and by $\mathrm{docc}(x, w)$ the maximum number of disjoint occurrences of x in w.

A right-infinite word of the form $vu^{+\infty} = vuuu \cdots$, with $u \in A^+$ and $v \in A^*$, is said to be *ultimately periodic* and u is said to be a *period* of $vu^{+\infty}$. Ultimately periodic left-infinite words are defined symmetrically as being words of the form $u^{-\infty}v = \cdots uuuv$. An ultimately periodic word $w \in A^{\mathbb{N}}$ (resp. $w \in A^{-\mathbb{N}}$) which can be written in the form $w = u^{+\infty}$ (resp. $w = u^{-\infty}$) for some $u \in A^+$, is said to be *periodic*.

A bi-infinite word w is said to be *left-ultimately periodic* (resp. *right-ultimately periodic*) if $w = x \cdot y$ for some ultimately periodic left-infinite word $x \in A^{-\mathbb{N}}$ (resp. right-infinite word $y \in A^{\mathbb{N}}$). The word w is said to be *ultimately periodic* if it is both left-ultimately and right-ultimately periodic, and it is said to be *periodic* if one can choose $x = u^{-\infty}$ and $y = u^{+\infty}$ for some $u \in A^+$.

We define the *shift* operator σ on $A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ by setting, for each $w = (a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \in A^{\mathbb{Z}}$, $\sigma(w) = (a_{i+1})_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Now, let $\sim$ be the equivalence relation on $A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ given by

$$w \sim z \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{Z}, \ z = \sigma^n(w).$$

We denote by $\mathcal{O}(w)$ the equivalence class of an element $w \in A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ relative to $\sim$ and we say that $\mathcal{O}(w)$ is the *orbit* of w. It is a straightforward observation that any two $\sim$-equivalent bi-infinite

words have the same factors. Throughout this paper, when working with a bi-infinite word, we will frequently be interested only on its factors. So we will usually not distinguish a bi-infinite word from its orbit.

It is well known that a bi-infinite word w is periodic if and only if $\mathcal{O}(w)$ is a finite set. For instance, the orbit of the periodic word $w = (abca)^{-\infty} \cdot (abca)^{+\infty}$ is

$$\mathcal{O}(w) = \{w, (bcaa)^{-\infty} \cdot (bcaa)^{+\infty}, (caab)^{-\infty} \cdot (caab)^{+\infty}, (aabc)^{-\infty} \cdot (aabc)^{+\infty}\}. \qquad (2.1)$$

Given words $x \in A^{-\mathbb{N}}$ and $y \in A^{\mathbb{N}}$, we denote by xy the orbit of the bi-infinite word $x \cdot y$. For $u \in A^{+}$, we denote $u^{\infty} = u^{-\infty}u^{+\infty}$. For instance, $(abca)^{\infty}$ represents the orbit $\mathcal{O}(w)$ in (2.1).

2.2 Pseudovarieties, implicit operations and implicit signatures

Given a semigroup S, we let S^1 be the semigroup S itself if it is a monoid, or the disjoint union $S \uplus \{1\}$ where 1 acts as a neutral element otherwise. Given an element s of a compact topological semigroup, the closed subsemigroup generated by s contains a unique idempotent, denoted s^{ω}. Moreover, $s^{\omega-1}$ denotes the inverse of $s^{\omega+1}(= s^{\omega}s)$ in the maximal closed subgroup containing s^{ω}.

For a pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$ of semigroups, we denote by $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$ the pro-$\mathbf{V}$ semigroup freely generated by A, which means that, for each pro-$\mathbf{V}$ semigroup S and each function $\varphi : A \longrightarrow S$, there is a unique continuous homomorphism $\overline{\varphi} : \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V} \longrightarrow S$ extending φ. Elements of $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$ are called *pseudowords* over $\mathbf{V}$. Each pseudoword π from $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$ has a natural interpretation as an *(A-ary) implicit operation*: to each pro-$\mathbf{V}$ semigroup S is associated an operation $\pi_S : S^A \longrightarrow S$ which maps $\varphi \in S^A$ to $\overline{\varphi}(\pi)$. For instance, for $A = \{a, b\}$, the pseudoword $\pi = ab$ is interpreted as the semigroup multiplication from $S \times S$ into S. If $A = \{a\}$, the interpretations of the ω-*power* a^{ω} and of the $(\omega - 1)$-*power* $a^{\omega-1}$, are respectively the mappings which associate s^{ω} and $s^{\omega-1}$ to each element $s \in S$. The subsemigroup of $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$ generated by A, denoted by $\Omega_A\mathbf{V}$, is a dense subsemigroup of $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$ whose elements are said to be *finite pseudowords* or *explicit operations* over $\mathbf{V}$.

We denote by $\mathbf{S}$ the pseudovariety of all finite semigroups and, for each pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$, $p_{\mathbf{V}}$ denotes the canonical projection from $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$ into $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$. By definition, a *pseudoidentity* is a formal equality $\pi = \rho$, with $\pi, \rho \in \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$ for some alphabet A. When $\pi, \rho \in \Omega_A\mathbf{S}$, $\pi = \rho$ is also called an *identity*. A finite semigroup S *satisfies* a pseudoidentity $\pi = \rho$ if $\pi_S = \rho_S$. We say that a pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$ satisfies a pseudoidentity $\pi = \rho$, written $\mathbf{V} \models \pi = \rho$, if every semigroup in $\mathbf{V}$ satisfies $\pi = \rho$, which means that $p_{\mathbf{V}}(\pi) = p_{\mathbf{V}}(\rho)$. By Reiterman's theorem [21], each pseudovariety is defined by a set Σ of pseudoidentities. The pseudovariety defined by Σ is denoted by $[\![\Sigma]\!]$. Here are definitions by pseudoidentities of some pseudovarieties of interest in this paper:

- $\mathbf{D} = [\![ba^{\omega} = a^{\omega}]\!]$ and $\mathbf{K} = [\![a^{\omega}b = a^{\omega}]\!]$, the classes of all finite semigroups whose idempotents are right zeros and left zeros, respectively.

- $\mathbf{LI} = [\![a^{\omega}bc^{\omega} = a^{\omega}c^{\omega}]\!]$ and $\mathbf{LSl} = [\![a^{\omega}ba^{\omega}ba^{\omega} = a^{\omega}ba^{\omega}, a^{\omega}ba^{\omega}ca^{\omega} = a^{\omega}ca^{\omega}ba^{\omega}]\!]$, the classes of all finite semigroups S such that, for all idempotents $e \in S$, $eSe = e$ and eSe is a semilattice, respectively.

- **G** $= \llbracket a^\omega b = ba^\omega = b \rrbracket$ and **CR** $= \llbracket a^{\omega+1} = a \rrbracket$, the classes of all finite groups and completely regular semigroups, respectively.

Given $\pi \in \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$, we say that $\rho \in \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$ is a factor (resp. a prefix, a suffix) of π if there are $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in (\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S})^1$ such that $\pi = \pi_1\rho\pi_2$ (resp. $\pi = \rho\pi_2$, $\pi = \pi_1\rho$). A bi-infinite word w is a (bi-infinite) factor of π if every finite word which is a factor of w is also a factor of π. Notice that, a bi-infinite word w is a factor of π if and only if every element of $\mathcal{O}(w)$ is a factor of π.

An *implicit signature* σ is a set of pseudowords containing the multiplication. It is *non-trivial* if it contains at least a pseudoword which is not a word. In particular, we denote by κ the most commonly used implicit signature $\{ab, a^{\omega-1}\}$, usually called the *canonical signature*. Every profinite semigroup has a natural structure of a σ-semigroup, via the interpretation of implicit operations as operations on profinite semigroups. Let T_A^σ denote the free σ-algebra generated by A in the variety defined by the identity $x(yz) = (xy)z$, whose elements are called σ-*semigroups*. The elements of T_A^σ will be called σ-*terms*.

For a pseudovariety **V**, we denote by $\Omega_A^\sigma \mathbf{V}$ the free σ-*semigroup* generated by A in the variety of σ-semigroups generated by **V**, which is the σ-subsemigroup of $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$ generated by A. Elements of $\Omega_A^\sigma\mathbf{V}$ are called σ-*words* over **V**, and σ-words over **S** will be simply referred as σ-*words*. We denote by $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{V}}^\sigma$ the homomorphism of σ-semigroups $T_A^\sigma \to \Omega_A^\sigma\mathbf{V}$ that sends each letter $a \in A$ to itself. The σ-*word problem for* **V** consists in determining whether two given σ-terms $x, y \in T_A^\sigma$ represent the same element of $\Omega_A^\sigma\mathbf{V}$, that is, whether $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{V}}^\sigma(x) = \varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{V}}^\sigma(y)$.

For simplicity of notation, we will sometimes not distinguish a σ-term $x \in T_A^\sigma$ from the corresponding σ-word $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{S}}^\sigma(x) \in \Omega_A^\sigma\mathbf{S}$. For instance, given two σ-terms $x, y \in T_A^\sigma$, when we say "$\mathbf{V} \models x = y$", we mean "$\mathbf{V} \models \varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{S}}^\sigma(x) = \varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{S}}^\sigma(y)$".

2.3   Graphs, σ-reducibility and σ-tameness

A (directed multi)graph Γ is a disjoint union $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma) \uplus \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$, with vertex set $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$, edge set $\mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$, and edges $\alpha(\mathsf{e}) \xrightarrow{\mathsf{e}} \omega(\mathsf{e})$. The vertices $\alpha(\mathsf{e})$ and $\omega(\mathsf{e})$ are, respectively, the *beginning* and the *end* of edge e. A *path* of Γ is a sequence $\mathsf{e}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{e}_m$ of edges of Γ such that $\omega(\mathsf{e}_i) = \alpha(\mathsf{e}_{i+1})$ for $1 \leq i \leq m - 1$, and it is a *circuit* if $\alpha(\mathsf{e}_1) = \omega(\mathsf{e}_m)$. A sequence $\mathsf{e}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{e}_m$ is said to be a *non-oriented path* if it is possible to invert the orientation of some edges in such a way as to obtain a path. A *labeling* of a graph Γ by a semigroup S is a mapping δ from Γ into S^1 such that $\delta(\mathcal{E}(\Gamma)) \subseteq S$. If $\gamma : \mathcal{E}(\Gamma) \longrightarrow A^+$ is a function, the *label* of a non-oriented path $\mathsf{e}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{e}_m$ is the reduced form of the word $\gamma(\mathsf{e}_1)^{\epsilon_1} \cdots \gamma(\mathsf{e}_m)^{\epsilon_m}$ in the free group generated by A, where $\epsilon_i = 1$ if in the non-oriented path the edge e_i is read in the direct way and $\epsilon_i = -1$ otherwise. We say that the function γ *commutes* if the label of any non-oriented circuit is 1. If γ is the restriction to edges of a labeling δ of Γ, then we also say that δ commutes if γ commutes. We associate to a finite graph Γ a system of equations Σ_Γ, with variable set Γ, formed by all equations of the form $\alpha(\mathsf{e})\mathsf{e} = \omega(\mathsf{e})$ with $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$.

Let **V** be a pseudovariety of semigroups, S be a finite A-generated semigroup, $\psi : \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S} \to S$ be a continuous homomorphism respecting the choice of generators and $\gamma : \Gamma \to S$ be a mapping. We say that a mapping $\delta : \Gamma \to \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$ is a *solution* of Σ_Γ over **V** with respect to (γ, ψ) if $\psi \circ \delta = \gamma$ and **V** satisfies $\delta(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))\delta(\mathsf{e}) = \delta(\omega(\mathsf{e}))$ for all $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$. Furthermore, if σ is an implicit signature such that $\delta(\Gamma) \subseteq \Omega_A^\sigma\mathbf{S}$, then δ is called a σ-*solution* of Σ_Γ over **V** with

respect to (γ, ψ). The pair (γ, ψ) will be sometimes understood and, by abuse of language, we sometimes speak of "solution of Γ" instead of "solution of Σ_Γ".

A pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$ is said to be *σ-reducible* for Σ_Γ if the existence of a solution δ of Σ_Γ over $\mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ, ψ) entails the existence of a σ-solution δ' of Σ_Γ over $\mathbf{V}$ with respect to the same pair (γ, ψ). If $\mathbf{V}$ is σ-reducible for Σ_Γ for every finite graph Γ, then we say that $\mathbf{V}$ is *σ-reducible*. A pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$ is said to be *σ-tame* if it is recursively enumerable, σ-reducible and the σ-word problem for $\mathbf{V}$ is decidable. Finally, we say that a pseudovariety is *tame* if it is σ-tame with respect to a recursively enumerable implicit signature σ consisting of computable implicit operations.

The following useful lemma is proved in [15]. To be more precise, condition (a) of the lemma was only proved for edges but its extension to vertices may be proved similarly.

Lemma 2.1 *Let $\mathbf{V}$ be a σ-reducible pseudovariety for a non-trivial implicit signature σ and let $\delta : \Gamma \to \overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{S}$ be a solution of a finite graph Γ over $\mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ, ψ). There is a σ-solution δ' of Γ over $\mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ, ψ) that verifies the following conditions, for every $\mathbf{g} \in \Gamma$:*

(a) *if $\delta(\mathbf{g})$ is an infinite pseudoword, then $\delta'(\mathbf{g})$ is an infinite σ-word;*

(b) *if $\delta(\mathbf{g})$ is a finite word, then $\delta'(\mathbf{g}) = \delta(\mathbf{g})$.*

See [5, Proposition 3.3] for an extension of this lemma. In particular, as observed in that paper, the following remark holds.

Remark 2.2 *Assume the conditions of Lemma 2.1. We can constrain the values under δ' of each $\mathbf{g} \in \Gamma$ with respect to properties which, as that of (b), can be tested in a finite semigroup.*

See also [5, Subsection 3.2] for a detailed explanation of how Lemma 2.1 (or its extension) and Remark 2.2 can be used to prove reducibility of joins. We will follow that technique in Section 5 below to obtain a reduction for the problem of the κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$.

3   Implicit operations on LSl

This section gathers some basic statements about free pro-$\mathbf{LSl}$ semigroups.

3.1   Basic properties of LSl

We begin by recalling that the pseudovariety $\mathbf{LSl}$ is associated via Eilenberg's correspondence with the class of locally testable languages, as shown independently by Brzozowski and Simon [13] and McNaughton [20]. There is a concept of locally testable semigroup, studied by Zalcstein in [25], which is similar to that of locally testable language. A semigroup S is *locally testable* if it is k-testable for some $k > 0$, which means that, if two words over the alphabet S have the same set of factors of length k, the same prefix and the same suffix of length $k - 1$, then the products in S determined by these words are equal. Denote by $\mathbf{LT}$ the class of all locally testable semigroups and by $\mathbf{LT}_k$ the class of all k-testable semigroups. By Zalcstein's results, we know that $\mathbf{LT}$ and $\mathbf{LT}_k$ are pseudovarieties and that $\mathbf{LT}$ is precisely $\mathbf{LSl}$. So, $\mathbf{LT}_k$ is also denoted by $\mathbf{LSl}_k$.

For a word $w \in A^+$, denote by $F_k(w)$ the set of all factors of w of length k and denote by $i_k(w)$ (resp. $t_k(w)$) the word w if $|w| < k$ and the word $p_k(w)$ (resp. $s_k(w)$) otherwise. The relation $\sim_k$ over A^+ defined by

$$u \sim_k v \quad \text{if} \quad i_{k-1}(u) = i_{k-1}(v), t_{k-1}(u) = t_{k-1}(v) \text{ and } F_k(u) = F_k(v),$$

is a finite index congruence. This means that the quotient $A^+/\sim_k$ is a finite semigroup. As a consequence, we have the following characterization of the free pro-$\mathbf{LT}_k$ semigroups.

Proposition 3.1 *For all $k \geq 1$, $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{LT}_k = \Omega_A\mathbf{LT}_k = A^+/\sim_k$.*

We next notice that $\mathbf{K}$, $\mathbf{D}$ and $\mathbf{LI}$ are important subpseudovarieties of $\mathbf{LSl}$ and that $\mathbf{LI}$ is the join of $\mathbf{K}$ and $\mathbf{D}$. The last observation means that a pseudoidentity $\pi = \rho$ is satisfied by $\mathbf{LI}$ if and only if is satisfied by both $\mathbf{K}$ and $\mathbf{D}$. Recall that if $\mathbf{V}$ is one of the pseudovarieties $\mathbf{K}$, $\mathbf{D}$, $\mathbf{LI}$ or $\mathbf{LSl}$, then it does not satisfy any non-trivial identity, whence we may identify the subsemigroup $\Omega_A\mathbf{V}$ of $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{V}$ with A^+. Moreover, $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{K}$ and $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{D}$ are isomorphic to A^∞ and $A^{-\infty}$, respectively. In $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{K}$, the right-infinite word $vu^{+\infty}$, where $v \in A^*$ and $u \in A^+$, corresponds to the pseudoword vu^ω. A dual remark holds for $\mathbf{D}$.

Let n be a positive integer. We denote by $\equiv_n$ the congruence on $\overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$ given, for every $\pi, \rho \in \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$, by

$$\pi \equiv_n \rho \quad \text{if} \quad \pi \text{ and } \rho \text{ have the same prefix, suffix and factors of length } n.$$

The following proposition characterizes pseudoidentities satisfied by $\mathbf{LSl}$. It is an immediate consequence of [14, Theorem 3.3].

Proposition 3.2 *Let $\pi, \rho \in \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S}$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

i) $p_{\mathbf{LSl}}(\pi) = p_{\mathbf{LSl}}(\rho)$;

ii) $\pi \equiv_n \rho$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$;

iii) $p_{\mathbf{LI}}(\pi) = p_{\mathbf{LI}}(\rho)$ and π and ρ have the same finite factors;

iv) $p_{\mathbf{LI}}(\pi) = p_{\mathbf{LI}}(\rho)$ and π and ρ have the same bi-infinite factors.

Moreover, if π and ρ are infinite pseudowords, then a bi-infinite word $\mathbf{w} \in A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a factor of $\pi\rho$ if and only if $\mathbf{w}$ is a factor of π or a factor of ρ, or $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{O}(p_{\mathbf{D}}(\pi) \cdot p_{\mathbf{K}}(\rho))$.

3.2 The κ-word problem for LSl

We now briefly recall the solution of the κ-word problem for $\mathbf{LSl}$ [14]. For the rest of the paper, the homomorphism of κ-semigroups $\varepsilon^\kappa_{A,\mathbf{S}} : T^\kappa_A \to \Omega^\kappa_A\mathbf{S}$ will be simply denoted by ε. To simplify the notation, the homomorphism ε will be sometimes omitted: when we refer to a κ-term $x \in T^\kappa_A$, we want to consider in those cases the corresponding κ-word $\varepsilon(x) \in \Omega^\kappa_A\mathbf{S}$.

Let $x \in \Omega^\kappa_A\mathbf{S}$ be a κ-word. Notice that $x^{\omega-1}x = x^\omega$ since, for each element s of a finite semigroup, $s^{\omega-1}s = s^{\omega-1}s^\omega s = s^{\omega-1}s^{\omega+1} = s^\omega$ by definition of s^ω and $s^{\omega-1}$. For each integer i, we let

$$x^{\omega+i} = \begin{cases} (x^{\omega-1})^{-i} & \text{if } i < 0 \\ x^\omega & \text{if } i = 0 \\ x^\omega x^i & \text{if } i > 0. \end{cases}$$

The following identities of κ-words, where $x, y \in \Omega_A^\kappa \mathbf{S}$ and $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, are easily established

$$(x^{\omega+i})^{\omega+j} = x^{\omega+ij}, \tag{3.1}$$

$$(x^i)^{\omega+j} = x^{\omega+ij}, \quad (i > 0) \tag{3.2}$$

$$x^{\omega+i}x^{\omega+j} = x^{\omega+i+j}, \tag{3.3}$$

$$x^i x^{\omega+j} = x^{\omega+j}x^i = x^{\omega+i+j}, \quad (i > 0) \tag{3.4}$$

$$(xy)^{\omega+i} = x(yx)^{\omega+i-1}y. \tag{3.5}$$

We adopt the notation $x^{\omega+i}$ also for κ-terms and denote $\{\omega + i \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, called the *set of infinite exponents*, by $\omega + \mathbb{Z}$. The *rank* of a κ-term is the maximum number of nested infinite powers in it. For instance, the expression

$$a\big(a(ba)^{\omega-2}b\big)^{\omega+3}b^4\big(b(a^3)^{\omega-1}a(a^2)^\omega\big)^{\omega+1}a \tag{3.6}$$

represents a κ-term w of rank 2 on the alphabet $\{a, b\}$. So, a κ-term of rank 0 is simply a word from A^+. A κ-term of rank 1 is an element $w \in T_A^\kappa$ of the form

$$w = u_0' u_1^{\alpha_1} u_1' u_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots u_m^{\alpha_m} u_m'$$

with $m \geq 1$, $u_0', \ldots, u_m' \in A^*$, $u_1, \ldots, u_m \in A^+$ and $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_m \in \omega + \mathbb{Z}$. It is clear that $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{K}}^\kappa(w)$ is the right-infinite word $u_0' u_1^{+\infty}$ while $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{D}}^\kappa(w)$ is the left-infinite word $u_m^{-\infty} u_m'$. The κ-term w is said to be in *reduced form* when $u_1, \ldots, u_m$ are Lyndon words and $u_j^{-\infty} u_j' u_{j+1}^{+\infty}$ is a non-periodic bi-infinite word for $j = 1, \ldots, m-1$.

For a κ-term w, we denote by B_w the set of non-periodic bi-infinite factors of the κ-word $\varepsilon(w)$. In case $w = u_0' u_1^{\alpha_1} u_1' u_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots u_m^{\alpha_m} u_m'$ is a rank 1 κ-term written in reduced form, then it is immediate that B_w is the following set of bi-infinite words

$$B_w = \{u_j^{-\infty} u_j' u_{j+1}^{+\infty} \mid j = 1, \ldots, m-1\}. \tag{3.7}$$

Notice that since $\mathbf{LSl}$ is an aperiodic pseudovariety, it verifies the pseudoidentity $x^{\omega+i} = x^\omega$ for every integer i. We also recall the following well-known property which permits to reduce the κ-word problem for $\mathbf{LSl}$ to identities involving only κ-terms of rank at most 1.

Lemma 3.3 *If $w \in T_A^\kappa \setminus A^+$, then $\mathbf{LSl} \models w^{\omega+i} = w^2$ for every integer i.*

Notice at last that, if a pseudoidentity $\pi = \rho$ holds in $\mathbf{LSl}$, then either π and ρ are the same finite word or they are both infinite pseudowords. The following decision criterion to test whether two infinite κ-terms (i.e., κ-terms of rank at least 1) are equal over $\mathbf{LSl}$ is a simple reformulation of [14, Theorem 7.1].

Proposition 3.4 *Let $w \in T_A^\kappa$ be an infinite κ-term. Then, there is a rank 1 κ-term $w_1 = u_0' u_1^\omega u_1' u_2^\omega \cdots u_m^\omega u_m'$ in reduced form such that $\mathbf{LSl} \models w = w_1$.*

Moreover, if $z \in T_A^\kappa$ is another infinite κ-term and $z_1 = v_0' v_1^\omega v_1' v_2^\omega \cdots v_n^\omega v_n'$ is a rank 1 κ-term in reduced form such that $\mathbf{LSl} \models z = z_1$, then $\mathbf{LSl} \models w = z$ if and only if $u_0' u_1^{+\infty} = v_0' v_1^{+\infty}$, $u_m^{-\infty} u_m' = v_n^{-\infty} v_n'$ and $B_{w_1} = B_{z_1}$. Furthermore, it is effectively decidable whether $\mathbf{LSl} \models w = z$.

Let $w \in T_A^\kappa$ be an infinite κ-term. As a consequence of Proposition 3.2, we have $B_w = B_{w_1}$, where w_1 is any rank 1 κ-term in reduced form such that **LSl** $\models w = w_1$. For example, suppose that $w = a\big(a(ba)^{\omega-2}b\big)^{\omega+3}b^4\big(b(a^3)^{\omega-1}a(a^2)^\omega\big)^{\omega+1}a$ is the κ-term in (3.6) and assume that $a < b$. The pseudovariety **LSl** verifies the following κ-identities

$$
\begin{aligned}
w &= a\big(ab(ab)^{\omega-3}ab\big)^{\omega+3}b^4\big(ba^{\omega-3}aa^\omega\big)^{\omega+1}a &&\text{by (3.2) and (3.5)}\\
&= a\big((ab)^{\omega-1}\big)^{\omega+3}b^4\big(ba^{\omega-2}\big)^{\omega+1}a &&\text{by (3.3) and (3.4)}\\
&= a(ab)^{\omega-3}b^4ba^{\omega-2}ba^{\omega-2}a &&\text{by (3.1) and Lemma 3.3}\\
&= a(ab)^\omega b^5 a^\omega ba^\omega &&\text{by (3.4) and since } \textbf{LSl} \models x^{\omega+i} = x^\omega.
\end{aligned}
$$

As this κ-term is in reduced form, we deduce that $B_w = \{(ab)^{-\infty}b^5a^{+\infty}, a^{-\infty}ba^{+\infty}\}$.

4   Some combinatorial results

In this section, we recall some definitions and results on words, introduced in [17, Section 4], that will be used latter. The reader is referred to that paper for further details.

For the rest of the paper, when we refer to a solution of a certain graph Γ over a certain pseudovariety with respect to a pair (γ, ψ), we assume that $\gamma : \Gamma \to S$ and $\psi : \overline{\Omega}_A\mathbf{S} \to S$ are mappings into a certain fixed finite A-generated semigroup S.

4.1   Marked factors

We begin by fixing several integers, already used in [17]:

$$
k = |S| + 2; \qquad k' = 6k|A|^{3k}; \qquad k'' = [2k'(3k-1)]^{|A|^{3k-1}+1}.
$$

A finite word v is said to be k'-*abundant* if $\mathrm{docc}(y, v) \geq k'$ for all factors y of v with length $3k - 1$. Let $w = a_1a_2\cdots a_m$ ($a_i \in A$) be a finite word, with $m \geq 3k - 1$. A k''-*neighborhood* of an occurrence $u = w[i, j]$ of a factor u in w is an occurrence $v = w[i', j']$ extending $w[i, j]$ (i.e., such that $i' \leq i$ and $j' \geq j$) and such that $|v| \leq k''$. An occurrence $u = w[i, j]$, with $|u| = 3k - 1$, will be said to be *free* if there exists a k''-neighborhood v of $w[i, j]$ such that v is k'-abundant. Therefore, in this case, every occurrence of a factor y of length $3k - 1$ in v, is free. The occurrence $w[i, j]$ (and the letters $a_i, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_j$) will be said to be *marked* if it is not free.

Lemma 4.1 *There is a unique factorization* $w = w_0v_1w_1v_2\cdots v_qw_q$ *such that* $q \geq 0$ *and*

- $w_0, w_q \in A^*$, $w_1, \ldots, w_{q-1}, v_1, \ldots, v_q \in A^+$;

- *for each* $1 \leq i \leq q$, *the letters of* v_i *are marked;*

- *for each* $0 \leq j \leq q$, *the letters of* w_j *are not marked.*

This factorization is called the marked factorization *of* w *(for k). The factors* $v_1, \ldots, v_q$ *and* $w_0, \ldots, w_q$ *are said to be, respectively, the* marked factors *and the* free factors *of w (for k).*

4.2   Transforming words into rank 1 κ-terms

In [17] it is defined a function that associates to certain finite words u certain rank 1 κ-terms $\overline{u}$. Here, we make a small adjustment on that definition and notice that, as far as the pseudovariety **LSl** is concerned, that modification is harmless (in the sense that the new version could substitute the old one so that the results in [17] would still hold).

By the pigeonhole principle, for each word $u = a_1 \cdots a_k \in A^+$ of length $k = |S| + 2$, there exist indices i and j such that $1 < i \leq j < k$ and $S \models a_1 \cdots a_{i-1} = a_1 \cdots a_j$. As a consequence, S verifies $a_1 \cdots a_j = a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}(a_i \cdots a_j)^m$ for every positive integer m, whence

$$S \models u = a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}(a_i \cdots a_j)^{\omega+1}a_{j+1} \cdots a_k. \tag{4.1}$$

Suppose that $a_i \cdots a_j$ is not a primitive word. Then $a_i \cdots a_j = (a_i \cdots a_\ell)^n$ for some $i \leq \ell < j$ and $n > 1$ such that $a_i \cdots a_\ell$ is a primitive word. Hence, S verifies

$$
\begin{aligned}
u &= a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}((a_i \cdots a_\ell)^n)^\omega a_i \cdots a_j a_{j+1} \cdots a_k \\
&= a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}(a_i \cdots a_\ell)^\omega a_i \cdots a_j a_{j+1} \cdots a_k \\
&= a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}(a_i \cdots a_\ell)^{\omega+1}a_{\ell+1} \cdots a_j a_{j+1} \cdots a_k.
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, we may assume without loss of generality that, in (4.1), $a_i \cdots a_j$ is a primitive word. Now, there exists an integer $i \leq i' \leq j$ such that $a_{i'} \cdots a_j a_i \cdots a_{i'-1}$ is a Lyndon word. We let $\overline{u}$ be the following κ-term

$$\overline{u} = a_1 \cdots a_{i-1}a_i \cdots a_{i'-1}(a_{i'} \cdots a_j a_i \cdots a_{i'-1})^\omega a_{i'} \cdots a_j a_{j+1} \cdots a_k \tag{4.2}$$

and notice that $S \models u = \overline{u}$ by (3.5). Now, recall that there is a positive integer n_S, called the *exponent* of S, such that $s^{n_S} = s^\omega$ for all $s \in S$. Let $m_S = pn_S + 1$ for some p such that $pn_S + 1 > k$, and notice that $s^{m_S} = s^{\omega+1}$ for all $s \in S$. So, in particular, if $v \in A^+$ is any Lyndon word, then the semigroup S satisfies $v^{m_S} = v^{\omega+1}$ and we may define

$$u = v^{m_S} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{u} = u^{\omega+1} = v^{\omega+m_S}, \tag{4.3}$$

without conflict with the previous case since $|u| = m_S|v| > k$. Notice that also in this case $S \models u = \overline{u}$. Indeed, S satisfies $u^{\omega+1} = (v^{m_S})^\omega v^{m_S} = v^\omega v^{\omega+1} = v^{\omega+1} = v^{m_S} = u$. Notice furthermore that in both cases, if **V** is a pseudovariety that verifies the pseudoidentity $xy^{\omega+1}z = xyz$, then **V** also verifies $u = \overline{u}$. Indeed, in case $\overline{u}$ is given by (4.2), it suffices to note that **V** satisfies the pseudoidentity (3.5). When $\overline{u}$ is given by (4.3), **V** verifies $u = vv^{m_S-2}v = v(v^{m_S-2})^{\omega+1}v = vv^{\omega+m_S-2}v = v^{\omega+m_S} = \overline{u}$.

4.3   Centers of bi-infinite words

Let $w \in A^+$ and let $u = w[\ell, r]$ be an occurrence of a factor u in w. An occurrence $v = w[\ell', r]$, with $\ell' \leq \ell$, of a factor v in w is said to be a *left-extension* of the occurrence $w[\ell, r]$. In this case, the word v itself is said to be a left-extension (in w) of the occurrence $w[\ell, r]$.

Let $u \in A^+$ and let $\overleftarrow{u}$ be a left-extension of u. We say that an occurrence $u = w[\ell, r]$ in a word $w \in A^+$ is *allowed in w relative to* $\overleftarrow{u}$, if $\overleftarrow{u}$ is a left-extension in w of the occurrence $w[\ell, r]$. For instance, let $u = abc$ and let $\overleftarrow{u} = abaabc$. Then $w = caba\mathbf{abc}aabcaba\mathbf{abc}acbc$ has

two allowed occurrences of u relative to $\overleftarrow{u}$: $w[5,7]$ and $w[15,17]$; and one occurrence of u not allowed: $w[9,11]$. If $\overleftarrow{u} = abbabc$ then u has no allowed occurrences in w.

Let $\mathbf{w} \in A^{\mathbb{Z}}$ be a bi-infinite word. For every pair of integers $p, q \in \mathbb{N}_0$, the factor $\mathbf{w}[-p, q]$ is said to be a *center* of $\mathbf{w}$. The next result [17, Lemma 4.2] establishes that allowed occurrences of certain centers of bi-infinite words are necessarily disjoint, a property that is essential to our purposes.

Lemma 4.2 *Let $B = \{\mathbf{w}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{w}_n\}$ be a finite set of non-periodic bi-infinite words such that $\mathbf{w}_i \not\sim \mathbf{w}_j$ for every $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ with $i \neq j$. For each $\ell \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ let also $c_\ell = \mathbf{w}_\ell[-p_\ell, q_\ell]$ be a center of $\mathbf{w}_\ell$ with $q_\ell \geq Q$ for a fixed Q (depending on B) chosen sufficiently large.*

Then, for each ℓ there is a center $\overleftarrow{c_\ell} = \mathbf{w}_\ell[-p'_\ell, q_\ell]$ of $\mathbf{w}_\ell$ with $p_\ell \leq p'_\ell$ (so that $\overleftarrow{c_\ell}$ is a left-extension of c_ℓ) such that the following property is verified, for every $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ (where i and j may be the same):

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textit{any two distinct occurrences of } c_i \textit{ and } c_j \textit{ in a finite word } w \in A^+, \textit{ which} \\ \textit{are allowed relative to } \overleftarrow{c_i} \textit{ and } \overleftarrow{c_j} \textit{ respectively, are disjoint.} \end{array} \qquad (4.4)$$

5 κ-reducibility of joins involving LSl

The remainder of the paper will be devoted to proving the following main result.

Theorem 5.1 *If $\mathbf{V} \subseteq [\![xy^{\omega+1}z = xyz]\!]$ is κ-reducible, then so is $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$.*

Since the κ-word problem is decidable for $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ if it is decidable for both $\mathbf{LSl}$ and $\mathbf{V}$, the following result is an immediate consequence of Proposition 3.4 and Theorem 5.1.

Corollary 5.2 *If $\mathbf{V} \subseteq [\![xy^{\omega+1}z = xyz]\!]$ is κ-tame, then so is $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$.*

In particular, it follows from the tameness results already mentioned in the introduction that $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{Ab}$, $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{G}$, $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{OCR}$ and $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{CR}$ are κ-tame.

5.1 First type κ-reducibility

For the rest of the paper, $\mathbf{V}$ denotes a κ-reducible pseudovariety verifying the pseudoidentity $xy^{\omega+1}z = xyz$. We begin by reducing the problem to the case in which all vertices are labeled by infinite pseudowords.

Definition 5.3 (FT κ-reducibility) *We say that $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ is FT ("first type") κ-reducible if, for every integer $M \geq 1$ and every solution δ_* of a finite graph Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ such that $\delta_*(\mathsf{v})$ is infinite for each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma_*$, there exists a κ-solution $\delta'_* = \delta'_*(\Gamma_*, \delta_*, M)$ of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ satisfying the following condition, for each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma_*$,*

(FT) *if $\delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = u\pi$ where $u \in A^+$ is a word of length M and $\pi \in \overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{S}$, then $\delta'_*(\mathsf{v}) = u\pi'$ where $\pi' \in \Omega^\kappa_A \mathbf{S}$ is such that $\psi(\pi) = \psi(\pi')$.*

We show that the κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ is a consequence of its FT κ-reducibility.

Proposition 5.4 *If $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ is FT κ-reducible, then it is κ-reducible.*

Proof. Let δ be a solution of a finite graph Γ over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to a pair (γ, ψ). We construct a new graph Γ_* and a new solution δ_* in which all vertices are labeled by infinite pseudowords as follows. Drop all vertices v such that $\delta(\mathsf{v})$ is a finite word and drop all edges beginning in v. Let $\mathcal{E}_\omega$ be the set of all edges $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$ such that $\delta(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))$ is a finite word and $\delta(\mathsf{e})$ is an infinite pseudoword. For each $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_\omega$, we let $\mathsf{v_e}$ be a new vertex and let $\mathsf{v_e} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{f_e}} \omega(\mathsf{e})$ be a new edge. Since $\delta(\mathsf{e})$ is infinite, we can write $\delta(\mathsf{e}) = x_{\mathsf{e}} y_{\mathsf{e}}$ for some infinite pseudowords x_{e} and y_{e}. Denote by Γ_* the new graph thus obtained and let $\delta_* : \Gamma_* \to \overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{S}$ be the labeling which coincides with δ on $\Gamma_* \cap \Gamma$ and, for each $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_\omega$, is such that $\delta_*(\mathsf{v_e}) = \delta(\alpha(\mathsf{e})) \cdot x_{\mathsf{e}}$ and $\delta_*(\mathsf{f_e}) = y_{\mathsf{e}}$. Let also $\gamma_* : \Gamma_* \to S$ be the labeling of Γ_* defined by $\gamma_* = \psi \circ \delta_*$. Since δ is a solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ, ψ), it is clear that δ_* is a solution of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ_*, ψ). Fix an integer M such that $M \geq |\delta(\mathsf{v})|$ for each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma$ with $\delta(\mathsf{v})$ finite.

By hypothesis $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ is *FT κ-reducible*. Therefore, there exists a κ-solution $\delta'_* = \delta'_*(\Gamma_*, \delta_*, M)$ of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ_*, ψ) satisfying condition (FT) above. Hence, for each $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_\omega$, $\delta'_*(\mathsf{v_e}) = \delta(\alpha(\mathsf{e})) \cdot x'_{\mathsf{e}}$ for some $x'_{\mathsf{e}} \in \Omega^\kappa_A \mathbf{S}$ such that $\psi(x_{\mathsf{e}}) = \psi(x'_{\mathsf{e}})$. Then, we let δ' coincide with δ'_* on $\Gamma_* \cap \Gamma$ and let $\delta'(\mathsf{e}) = x'_{\mathsf{e}} \cdot \delta'_*(\mathsf{f_e})$ for each $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_\omega$. The remaining elements g of Γ, that is $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma \setminus (\Gamma_* \cup \mathcal{E}_\omega)$, are labeled under δ by finite words, and we let $\delta'(\mathsf{g}) = \delta(\mathsf{g})$. Therefore δ' is clearly a κ-solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ, ψ). $\qquad\qquad\square$

With the objective of proving the FT κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$, we assume that M is a positive integer and that δ_* is a solution of a finite graph Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to a pair (γ_*, ψ), labeling each vertex of Γ_* by an infinite pseudoword. We need to construct a κ-solution $\delta'_* = \delta'_*(\Gamma_*, \delta_*, M)$ of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ satisfying condition (FT).

5.2   Some notation for the graph and the solution

Let $\mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*)$ be the set of all edges of Γ_* labeled under δ_* by finite words and let $\Gamma = \Gamma_* \setminus \mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*)$. Let also δ and γ be respectively the restrictions of δ_* and γ_* to Γ, and notice that δ is a solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ, ψ). In the rest of the paper, we will use several parameters associated to the elements of Γ. For one such parameter f and $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$, the value of g under f will be usually denoted by f_{g}. We begin by recalling some of these parameters which were introduced in [17, Subsection 6.3] and are related to the solution δ.

For each element $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$ and each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$, we denote

$$\mathbf{k_g} = p_{\mathbf{K}}(\delta(\mathsf{g})), \quad \mathbf{d_g} = p_{\mathbf{D}}(\delta(\mathsf{g})), \quad \mathbf{w_e} = \mathbf{d}_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} \cdot \mathbf{k_e}, \tag{5.1}$$

and notice that $\mathbf{k_g} \in A^{\mathbb{N}}$, $\mathbf{d_g} \in A^{-\mathbb{N}}$ and $\mathbf{w_e} \in A^{\mathbb{Z}}$. Moreover, since δ is a solution of Γ over $\mathbf{K}$ and over $\mathbf{D}$, we have the equalities $\mathbf{k_v} = \mathbf{k_w}$ and $\mathbf{d_e} = \mathbf{d}_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}$ for all vertices v and w in the same connected component of Γ and all edges e.

For each vertex v and each edge e, let

$$l_{\mathsf{v}} = \mathbf{k_v}[1, M + k], \qquad\qquad r_{\mathsf{v}} = \mathbf{d_v}[-i_{\mathsf{v}}, -1], \tag{5.2}$$

$$l_{\mathsf{e}} = \mathbf{k_e}[1, i_{\mathsf{e}}], \qquad\qquad r_{\mathsf{e}} = r_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}, \qquad\qquad c_{\mathsf{e}} = r_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} l_{\mathsf{e}}, \tag{5.3}$$

where $i_\mathsf{v}, i_\mathsf{e} \geq M + k$ are integers fixed in Definition 5.5 below. Notice that $l_\mathsf{g}, r_\mathsf{g}, c_\mathsf{e} \in A^+$ and that the word $c_\mathsf{e} = \mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e}[-i_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})}, i_\mathsf{e}[$ is a center of the bi-infinite word $\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e}$. Let F_Γ be a set of edges of Γ and let

$$W_{\mathcal{E}} = \{\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e} : \mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)\}, \qquad\qquad C_{\mathcal{E}} = \{c_\mathsf{e} : \mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)\}, \qquad\qquad (5.4)$$

$$W_F = \{\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{f} : \mathsf{f} \in F_\Gamma\}, \qquad\qquad C_F = \{c_\mathsf{f} : \mathsf{f} \in F_\Gamma\}, \qquad\qquad (5.5)$$

with F_Γ chosen so that W_F contains exactly one representative of each orbit $\mathcal{O}(\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e})$ with $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$. The set $C_{\mathcal{E}}$ will be called the *set of centers* of $\mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$, while C_F will be called the *set of centers* of F_Γ. A center c_e is said to be *periodic* when the bi-infinite word $\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e}$ is periodic.

Let $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$. We factorize l_g and r_g, and define rank 1 κ-terms $\widehat{l_\mathsf{g}}$ and $\widehat{r_\mathsf{g}}$, as follows

$$l_\mathsf{g} = l_{\mathsf{g},1} l_{\mathsf{g},2}, \qquad\qquad r_\mathsf{g} = r_{\mathsf{g},2} r_{\mathsf{g},1}, \qquad\qquad (5.6)$$

$$\widehat{l_\mathsf{g}} = l_{\mathsf{g},1} \overline{l_{\mathsf{g},2}}, \qquad\qquad \widehat{r_\mathsf{g}} = \overline{r_{\mathsf{g},2}}\, r_{\mathsf{g},1}, \qquad\qquad (5.7)$$

where:

h.1) if g is a vertex or $\mathbf{k}_\mathsf{g}$ is non-ultimately periodic, then $l_{\mathsf{g},2}$ is the suffix of l_g of length k and $\overline{l_{\mathsf{g},2}}$ is given by (4.2);

h.2) if g is an edge e and $\mathbf{k}_\mathsf{e}$ is ultimately periodic, then $\mathbf{k}_\mathsf{e} = l_{\mathsf{e},1} v_\mathsf{e}^{+\infty}$, with $|l_{\mathsf{e},1}| \geq M$, and $l_{\mathsf{e},2} = v_\mathsf{e}^{ms}$ for some Lyndon word v_e and $\overline{l_{\mathsf{e},2}} = l_{\mathsf{e},2}^{\omega+1} = v_\mathsf{e}^{\omega+ms}$ is given by (4.3);

h.3) if g is an edge e, then $r_\mathsf{e} = r_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}$ by (5.3), and we let $\widehat{r_\mathsf{e}} = \widehat{r_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}}$;

h.4) if g is a vertex v and $\mathbf{d}_\mathsf{v}$ is non-ultimately periodic, then $r_{\mathsf{v},2}$ is the prefix of r_v of length k and $\overline{r_{\mathsf{v},2}}$ is given by (4.2);

h.5) if g is a vertex v and $\mathbf{d}_\mathsf{v}$ is ultimately periodic, then $\mathbf{d}_\mathsf{v} = v_\mathsf{v}^{-\infty} r_{\mathsf{v},1}$ and $r_{\mathsf{v},2} = v_\mathsf{v}^{ms}$ for some Lyndon word v_v and $\overline{r_{\mathsf{v},2}} = r_{\mathsf{v},2}^{\omega+1} = v_\mathsf{v}^{\omega+ms}$ is given by (4.3).

Finally, for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$, we recall that $c_\mathsf{e} = r_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} l_\mathsf{e}$ by (5.3). Hence, we define

$$\widehat{c_\mathsf{e}} = \widehat{r_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})}}\, \widehat{l_\mathsf{e}}. \qquad\qquad (5.8)$$

Notice that $\widehat{c_\mathsf{e}}$ is a rank 1 κ-term of the form $\overline{x}y\overline{z} = x_1 x_2^\omega x_3 y z_1 z_2^\omega z_3$, with $x_1, x_3, y, z_1, z_3 \in A^*$ and $x_2, z_2 \in A^+$ are Lyndon words. Moreover, if the bi-infinite word $\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e}$ is ultimately periodic, then $x_2^{-\infty} x_3 y z_1 z_2^{+\infty} = \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e})$.

Definition 5.5 (integers i_v and i_e) *The integers i_v and i_e, in (5.2) and (5.3), are chosen sufficiently large so that h.1)–h.5) hold and, for each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$, $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$, $\mathsf{f} \in F_\Gamma$ and $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$:*

i.1) *if $\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{e} \sim \mathbf{w}_\mathsf{f}$, then* $\mathbf{LSl} \models \widehat{c_\mathsf{e}} = \widehat{c_\mathsf{f}}$;

i.2) *if $\mathbf{d}_\mathsf{v} = \mathbf{d}_\mathsf{w}$, then $r_\mathsf{v} = r_\mathsf{w}$ (whence $\widehat{r_\mathsf{v}} = \widehat{r_\mathsf{w}}$ by h.4) and h.5)). Notice that if $\mathbf{k}_\mathsf{v} = \mathbf{k}_\mathsf{w}$, then $l_\mathsf{v} = l_\mathsf{w}$ by definition (5.2);*

i.3) *if $\mathbf{w}_\mathsf{f}$ is not a bi-infinite factor of $\delta(\mathsf{g})$, then c_f is not a factor of $\delta(\mathsf{g})$;*

i.4) $i_f \geq Q$, *where Q is a positive integer in the conditions of Lemma 4.2 with B the set of non-periodic elements of W_F.*

Notice that the integers i_v and i_e may effectively be chosen satisfying these conditions. Indeed, conditions *i.3)* and *i.4)* are trivially verified as, by definition, we may take i_v and i_e arbitrarily large. To guarantee condition *i.2)* it suffices to let $i_v = i_w$. Now, for *i.1)*, let $e \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$ and $f \in F_\Gamma$ be such that $\mathbf{w}_e \sim \mathbf{w}_f$. In particular $\mathbf{d}_{\alpha(e)}$ (resp. $\mathbf{k}_e$) is ultimately periodic with period u if and only if $\mathbf{d}_{\alpha(f)}$ (resp. $\mathbf{k}_f$) is ultimately periodic with period u. So, if we can choose $c_e = c_f$, then clearly $\widehat{c_e} = \widehat{c_f}$, whence $\mathbf{LSl} \models \widehat{c_e} = \widehat{c_f}$ trivially. We assume therefore that $c_e = c_f$ is not possible. Then, as one can easily verify, since l_e and l_f are almost freely chosen (in the sense that their only restriction is their length, that must be large enough), $\mathbf{d}_{\alpha(e)}$ and $\mathbf{d}_{\alpha(f)}$ must be ultimately periodic, with period $v = v_{\alpha(e)} = v_{\alpha(f)}$. Moreover, we can make $c_e = v^{m_S}u$ and $c_f = v^{m_S}u'$ for some words u and u' such that $u = v^p u'$ or $u' = v^p u$. We consider the first case, the other one being symmetric. Then, $\widehat{c_e} = v^{\omega+m_S}v^p x$ and $\widehat{c_f} = v^{\omega+m_S}x$, for some rank 1 κ-term x, so that $\mathbf{LSl} \models \widehat{c_e} = v^\omega x = \widehat{c_f}$. This concludes the proof that condition *i.1)* is also satisfiable, thus showing that the integers i_v and i_e fixed in Definition 5.5 are well-defined. We should also notice that *i.1)* substitutes condition (a) in [17, Definition 6.4], the analogue of Definition 5.5. This way we correct an error in [17] since that condition (a), which states that "if e and e' are two edges such that $\mathbf{w}_e \sim \mathbf{w}_{e'}$, then $c_e = c_{e'}$", is not satisfiable. Indeed, suppose that e and e' are edges such that $\alpha(e) = \alpha(e') = v$, $\mathbf{d}_v = a^{-\infty}$, $\mathbf{k}_e = ba^{+\infty}$ and $\mathbf{k}_{e'} = aba^{+\infty}$. Then $\mathbf{w}_e \sim \mathbf{w}_{e'}$, $r_v = a^{i_v}$, $l_e = ba^{i_e-1}$ and $l_{e'} = aba^{i_{e'}-2}$, whence $c_e = a^{i_v}ba^{i_e-1} \neq a^{i_v}aba^{i_{e'}-2} = c_{e'}$.

We end this subsection by fixing integers N and n that will be very important in the rest of the paper. Notice that, for each edge $f \in F_\Gamma$ such that $\mathbf{w}_f$ is non-periodic, since the word c_f is a center of $\mathbf{w}_f$ and $i_f \geq Q$ by condition *i.4)* above, Lemma 4.2 guarantees the existence of a left-extension $\overleftarrow{c_f}$ of c_f such that: for every $\mathbf{w}_f, \mathbf{w}_{f'} \in B$ and every word $w \in A^+$,

> if two distinct occurrences of c_f and $c_{f'}$ are allowed in w relative to $\overleftarrow{c_f}$
> and $\overleftarrow{c_{f'}}$ respectively, then these occurrences of c_f and $c_{f'}$ are disjoint.

Definition 5.6 *(constants L, n and N) Let L be an integer greater than the lengths of all words l_g, r_g, c_e and $\overleftarrow{c_e}$, and let $n > 3L+k''$. Then we fix an integer $N > (2n+k+1)|A|^{2n+k}+6n$.*

Notice that L and n were already used in [17]. Notice furthermore that $|A|^{2n+k}$ is the number of different words of length $2n + k$ over the alphabet A. So, for every word $w \in A^+$ of length $(2n + k + 1)|A|^{2n+k}$ there is a word of length $2n + k$ that has at least two disjoint occurrences in w.

5.3   Application of the κ-reducibility of V

We will begin the construction of the κ-solution δ'_* of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ by applying the κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{V}$. However, since we need δ'_* to satisfy condition (FT), we will not apply the κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{V}$ directly to the solution δ_*. We first extend the graph Γ_* and the solution δ_* to a graph $\Gamma_\bullet$ and a solution $\delta_\bullet$ of an adequate form, and only then we apply the κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{V}$ (to the solution $\delta_\bullet$). We will thus obtain a κ-solution δ''_* of Γ_* over $\mathbf{V}$. Of course, this κ-solution δ''_* is not necessarily a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}$. However, we will show that is possible to

impose δ_*'' to be a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_P$ for some large P, and then transform δ_*'' into a κ-solution δ_*' over $\mathbf{LSl}$ without losing the property of being a solution over $\mathbf{V}$. For that, we need first to observe some facts about δ_* (see [10, 17] for further details) and define a new labeling of the subgraph $\Gamma = \Gamma_* \setminus \mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*)$ of Γ_* introduced in Subsection 5.2.

Recall that $\mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*)$ is the set of edges $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma_*$ such that $\delta_*(\mathsf{e})$ is a finite word. To simplify the notation, we denote $\mathcal{E}_0 = \mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*)$ and let $\mathcal{E}_\omega = \mathcal{E}(\Gamma_*) \setminus \mathcal{E}_0$. Let ϕ be the equivalence relation on $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma_*)$ generated by the relation

$$\{(\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w}) \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma_*) \times \mathcal{V}(\Gamma_*) : \text{ there is an edge } \mathsf{v} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{e}} \mathsf{w} \text{ with } \mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_0\}.$$

For each vertex v, let $\phi(\mathsf{v})$ be the ϕ-class of v and let

$$\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} = \{\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_0 : \omega(\mathsf{e}) \in \phi(\mathsf{v})\} = \{\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_0 : \alpha(\mathsf{e}) \in \phi(\mathsf{v})\}, \qquad \mathcal{E}_\mathsf{v} = \{\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma_*) : \omega(\mathsf{e}) = \mathsf{v}\},$$
$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{v},0} = \mathcal{E}_\mathsf{v} \cap \mathcal{E}_0, \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{v},\omega} = \mathcal{E}_\mathsf{v} \cap \mathcal{E}_\omega.$$

Select a vertex v_0, called the *representative* of the class $\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$, such that $\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ is non-empty. Let $m_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ be the maximum length of labels of non-oriented paths, having no repeated edges, consisting of edges of $\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$. Since $\delta_*(\mathsf{v}_0)$ is an infinite pseudoword, there is a factorization

$$p_\mathbf{D} \circ \delta_*(\mathsf{v}_0) = z_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} s_{\mathsf{v}_0} \tag{5.9}$$

where $s_{\mathsf{v}_0} \in A^+$ is a word of length $m_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ and $z_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} \in \overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{D}$ is an infinite pseudoword. Let $\mathsf{v} \in \phi(\mathsf{v}_0) \setminus \{\mathsf{v}_0\}$. Select a non-oriented path from v_0 to v consisting of edges of $\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ with minimum length of labels. Notice that we may assume, without loss of generality, that $M \geq 2\max\{m_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} : \mathsf{v} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma_*), \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset\}$. Let $h = a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_r^{\epsilon_r}$, with $a_i \in A$ and $\epsilon_i \in \{1, -1\}$, be the label of this path and put $s_\mathsf{v} = s_{\mathsf{v}_0} h$. By construction, the length of h is at most the length of s_{v_0}, that is, $r \leq m_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$. On the other hand, as δ_* is a solution of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$, it is also a solution of Γ_* over $\mathbf{D}$. Therefore, if $\epsilon_1 = -1$, then $s_{\mathsf{v}_0} = w_1 a_1$ whence $s_{\mathsf{v}_0} a_1^{\epsilon_1} = w_1$ is a word of length $m_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} - 1$. If $\epsilon_1 = 1$, then $s_{\mathsf{v}_0} a_1^{\epsilon_1} = s_{\mathsf{v}_0} a_1$ is a word of length $m_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} + 1$. More generaly, one can verify that for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, $s_{\mathsf{v}_0} a_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots a_i^{\epsilon_i}$ is a word of length at least $m_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} - i$. Therefore, s_v belongs to A^* and

$$p_\mathbf{D} \circ \delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = z_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} s_\mathsf{v}.$$

Moreover, for every edge $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{v},\omega}$,

$$p_\mathbf{D} \circ \delta_*(\mathsf{e}) = p_\mathbf{D} \circ \delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = z_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} s_\mathsf{v}. \tag{5.10}$$

As a consequence, we deduce that, for every $\mathsf{v} \in \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$ and $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{v},\omega}$,

$$\delta_*(\mathsf{v}) \;=\; \rho_\mathsf{v} \cdot \pi_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} \cdot s_\mathsf{v} \tag{5.11}$$
$$\delta_*(\mathsf{e}) \;=\; \rho_\mathsf{e} \cdot \pi_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} \cdot s_\mathsf{v} \tag{5.12}$$

for some infinite pseudowords $\pi_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$, ρ_v and ρ_e. Moreover, if the restriction of δ_* to $\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ is not a commuting labeling, then $z_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} = v^{-\infty} u$ for some finite words u and $v \neq 1$, and one may choose $\pi_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)} = v^\omega u$.

Let us now introduce a new labeling δ_+ of the subgraph Γ which will be useful in the next subsection. This labeling differs from $\delta = \delta_*|_\Gamma$ on the following edges and vertices in which it is defined by:

- $\delta_+(\mathsf{v}) = \rho_{\mathsf{v}} \cdot \pi_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ for each $\mathsf{v} \in \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$;

- $\delta_+(\mathsf{e}) = \rho_{\mathsf{e}} \cdot \pi_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ for each edge e such that $\alpha(\mathsf{e}) \notin \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$ and $\omega(\mathsf{e}) \in \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$;

- $\delta_+(\mathsf{e}) = s_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} \cdot \rho_{\mathsf{e}} \cdot \pi_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$ for each edge e such that $\alpha(\mathsf{e}) \in \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$ and $\omega(\mathsf{e}) \in \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$;

- $\delta_+(\mathsf{e}) = s_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} \cdot \delta(\mathsf{e})$ for each edge e such that $\alpha(\mathsf{e}) \in \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$ and $\omega(\mathsf{e}) \notin \phi(\mathsf{v}_0)$.

We also let $\gamma_+ : \Gamma \to S$ be the labeling of Γ defined by $\gamma_+ = \psi \circ \delta_+$. In these conditions, by Proposition 3.2, the labeling δ_+ is a solution of Γ over **LSl** with respect to (γ_+, ψ).

Now, let $P = N + M$ where N is the integer fixed in Definition 5.6. Notice that, by Proposition 3.1, $\overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{LSl}_P$ is isomorphic to the finite semigroup $A^+/\!\sim_P$. For each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma_*$, consider a factorization

$$\delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = u_{\mathsf{v}} \pi_{\mathsf{v}} \tag{5.13}$$

where u_{v} is a finite word of length M (and so π_{v} is an infinite pseudoword). We extend the graph Γ_* to a graph $\Gamma_\bullet$ and extend the solution δ_* of Γ_* to a solution $\delta_\bullet$ of $\Gamma_\bullet$ over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to a pair $(\gamma_\bullet, \psi)$ as follows. For each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma$, put a new vertex z_{v} and a new edge $\mathsf{z}_{\mathsf{v}} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{e}_{\mathsf{v}}} \mathsf{v}$ in $\Gamma_\bullet$, and let $\delta_\bullet(\mathsf{z}_{\mathsf{v}}) = u_{\mathsf{v}}$ and $\delta_\bullet(\mathsf{e}_{\mathsf{v}}) = \pi_{\mathsf{v}}$. We also let $\gamma_\bullet : \Gamma_\bullet \to S$ be the labeling of $\Gamma_\bullet$ defined by $\gamma_\bullet = \psi \circ \delta_\bullet$. Clearly, $\delta_\bullet$ is indeed a solution of $\Gamma_\bullet$ over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to $(\gamma_\bullet, \psi)$.

Since $\delta_\bullet$ is a solution of $\Gamma_\bullet$ over $\mathbf{V}$, we can apply Lemma 2.1 to the κ-reducible pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$ in order to obtain a κ-solution $\delta'_\bullet$ over $\mathbf{V}$. Moreover, taking into account Remark 2.2, we can ensure that the prefixes and the suffixes of length $\ell < P$ and the factors of length $\ell \leq P$ of $\delta_\bullet(\mathsf{g})$ are preserved for each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma_\bullet$, because these parameters of $\delta_\bullet(\mathsf{g})$ can be tested in the finite semigroup $\overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{LSl}_P$. That is, $\mathbf{LSl}_P \models \delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{g}) = \delta_\bullet(\mathsf{g})$ for all $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma_\bullet$. As $\delta_\bullet$ is a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_P$, it follows that $\delta'_\bullet$ is also a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_P$. We conclude that $\delta'_\bullet$ is a κ-solution of $\Gamma_\bullet$ over $\mathbf{LSl}_P \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to $(\gamma_\bullet, \psi)$ such that,

$$\forall \mathsf{g} \in \Gamma_\bullet, \ \mathbf{LSl}_P \models \delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{g}) = \delta_\bullet(\mathsf{g}). \tag{5.14}$$

Since $\delta'_\bullet$ verifies conditions (a) and (b) of Lemma 2.1, we deduce in addition that, for every $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma_\bullet$: $\delta_\bullet(\mathsf{g})$ is an infinite pseudoword if and only if $\delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{g})$ is an infinite κ-word; if $\delta_\bullet(\mathsf{g})$ is a finite word, then $\delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{g}) = \delta_\bullet(\mathsf{g})$. We define a new labeling $\delta''_* : \Gamma_* \to \overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{S}$ of Γ_* as follows. For each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma_*)$ and each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma_*)$, we let

$$\delta''_*(\mathsf{v}) = \delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{z}_{\mathsf{v}})\delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{e}_{\mathsf{v}}) = u_{\mathsf{v}}\delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{e}_{\mathsf{v}}) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta''_*(\mathsf{e}) = \delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{e}). \tag{5.15}$$

Then $\mathbf{LSl}_P \vee \mathbf{V} \models \delta''_*(\mathsf{v}) = \delta'_\bullet(\mathsf{v})$ since $\delta'_\bullet$ is a solution of $\Gamma_\bullet$ over $\mathbf{LSl}_P \vee \mathbf{V}$ and $\mathsf{z}_{\mathsf{v}} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{e}_{\mathsf{v}}} \mathsf{v}$ is an edge of $\Gamma_\bullet$. Therefore, the following lemma holds.

Lemma 5.7 *The labeling δ''_* is a κ-solution of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl}_P \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ_*, ψ) such that, for each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma_*$ and each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma_*$:*

(a) *$\delta_*(\mathsf{g})$ is an infinite pseudoword if and only if $\delta''_*(\mathsf{g})$ is an infinite κ-word. In particular, $\delta''_*(\mathsf{v})$ is infinite. Moreover, for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*)$, $\delta''_*(\mathsf{e}) = \delta_*(\mathsf{e})$;*

(b) *if $\delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = u\pi$ where $u \in A^+$ is a word of length M and $\pi \in \overline{\Omega}_A \mathbf{S}$, then $\delta''_*(\mathsf{v}) = u\pi''$ where $\pi'' \in \Omega_A^\kappa \mathbf{S}$ is such that $\psi(\pi) = \psi(\pi'')$;*

(c) $\mathbf{LSl}_P \models \delta''_*(\mathsf{g}) = \delta_*(\mathsf{g})$.

Notice that condition (b) above follows immediately from (5.15) and shows that δ''_* verifies condition (FT). As we said above, δ''_* is not necessarily a solution over **LSl**. We will use the fact that δ''_* coincides with δ_* over $\mathbf{LSl}_P$, to transform it into a κ-solution δ'_* over **LSl** without losing the property of being a solution over **V** that satisfies (FT).

5.4   Second type κ-reducibility

Our next objective is to reduce to the case in which the labels are infinite also on edges and not only on vertices. We follow the technique of the analogous reduction presented in [17, Proposition 6.1] for the case of the pseudovariety **LSl**. Informally speaking, the idea is to eliminate the edges e labeled by finite words and to transfer the suffix $s_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}$ from the label of $\omega(\mathsf{e})$ to the label of all edges beginning in $\omega(\mathsf{e})$. Then, if we are able to determine a solution of the reduced graph that verifies condition (FT) extended to edges, then we can come back and revert the above modifications, thus obtaining the desired κ-solution of Γ_*.

Consider again the subgraph $\Gamma = \Gamma_* \setminus \mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*)$ of Γ_* introduced in Subsection 5.2. Let $\mathsf{v} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$ and $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{v},\omega}$. By (5.11), (5.12) and Lemma 5.7(c), as $P > M \geq |s_\mathsf{v}|$, we deduce that there exist infinite κ-words τ_v and τ_e such that

$$\delta''_*(\mathsf{v}) = \tau_\mathsf{v} \cdot s_\mathsf{v}, \tag{5.16}$$

$$\delta''_*(\mathsf{e}) = \tau_\mathsf{e} \cdot s_\mathsf{v}. \tag{5.17}$$

Define a new labeling $\delta'_0 : \Gamma \to \Omega^\kappa_A \mathbf{S}$ of Γ as follows. For each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma$ and each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{v},\omega}$, we let

$$\delta'_0(\mathsf{v}) = \begin{cases} \tau_\mathsf{v} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset \\ \tau_\mathsf{v} \cdot s_\mathsf{v} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} = \emptyset \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta'_0(\mathsf{e}) = \begin{cases} \tau_\mathsf{e} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} = \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset \\ s_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} \cdot \tau_\mathsf{e} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset \\ \tau_\mathsf{e} \cdot s_\mathsf{v} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} = \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} = \emptyset \\ s_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} \cdot \tau_\mathsf{e} \cdot s_\mathsf{v} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

We also let $\gamma_0 : \Gamma \to S$ be the labeling of Γ defined by $\gamma_0 = \psi \circ \delta'_0$. Since each word s_v has length lower than M and $N = P - M$, it is straightforward to verify the following.

Lemma 5.8 *The labeling δ'_0 is a κ-solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$ with respect to (γ_0, ψ) such that $\delta'_0(\mathsf{g})$ is an infinite κ-word for each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$. Moreover, if $\mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*) = \emptyset$, then $\Gamma = \Gamma_*$, $\delta = \delta_*$ and $\delta'_0 = \delta''_*$.*

Suppose that we construct a κ-solution δ' of Γ over **LSl** with respect to (γ_0, ψ) in such a way that, for each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$ and $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$,

(ST.1) if $\delta'_0(\mathsf{g}) = u\pi'_0$ where $u \in A^+$ is a word of length M and $\pi'_0 \in \Omega^\kappa_A \mathbf{S}$, then $\delta'(\mathsf{g}) = u\pi'$ where $\pi' \in \Omega^\kappa_A \mathbf{S}$ is such that $\psi(\pi'_0) = \psi(\pi')$;

(ST.2) if $\mathbf{D} \models \delta(\mathsf{g}) = x^{-\infty}y$, where $x \neq 1$ and y are finite words, then $\mathbf{D} \models \delta'(\mathsf{g}) = \delta_+(\mathsf{g})$;

(ST.3) if $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models \delta'_0(\mathsf{v}) = \delta'_0(\mathsf{w})$, then $\mathbf{LSl} \models \delta'(\mathsf{v}) = \delta'(\mathsf{w})$;

(ST.4) $\mathbf{V} \models \delta'(\mathsf{g}) = \delta_0'(\mathsf{g})$.

If such κ-solution δ' exists, we say that $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ is ST ("second type") κ-reducible. We should remark that:

(1) by (ST.1), if e is an edge such that $\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} \neq \emptyset$, then $\delta'(\mathsf{e}) = s_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} \cdot \pi_{\mathsf{e}}'$ for some $\pi_{\mathsf{e}}' \in \Omega_A^\kappa \mathbf{S}$;

(2) conditions h.3) and h.5) of Subsection 5.2 will be fundamental to guarantee that (ST.2) holds. Condition (ST.2) is needed to treat the non-commutative case. For instance, if we have an edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma_*$ which is a loop on a vertex v and $\delta_*(\mathsf{e})$ is a finite word z, then $\mathcal{E}(\phi(\mathsf{v})) \neq \emptyset$ and $\delta(\mathsf{v}) = \delta_*(\mathsf{v})$ may be written in the form $\rho_{\mathsf{v}} v^\omega u s_{\mathsf{v}}$, as we saw in (5.11) and the paragraph below it. Notice that $\mathbf{D} \models \delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = \delta_*(\mathsf{v})z$, whence $\mathbf{D} \models \delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = v^\omega u s_{\mathsf{v}} = z^\omega$. Observe that, in this case, $\delta_+(\mathsf{v}) = \rho_{\mathsf{v}} v^\omega u$, whence $\mathbf{D} \models \delta_+(\mathsf{v}) = v^\omega u$. We will define $\delta_*'(\mathsf{e})$ to be z and $\delta_*'(\mathsf{v})$ to be $\delta'(\mathsf{v})s_{\mathsf{v}}$. On the other hand, as δ_*' will be in particular a solution over $\mathbf{D}$, we will have that $\mathbf{D} \models \delta_*'(\mathsf{v}) = \delta_*'(\mathsf{v})z$, whence $\mathbf{D} \models \delta_*'(\mathsf{v}) = z^\omega$. Therefore, we must have $\mathbf{D} \models \delta'(\mathsf{v})s_{\mathsf{v}} = z^\omega = v^\omega u s_{\mathsf{v}}$ and, so, $\mathbf{D} \models \delta'(\mathsf{v}) = v^\omega u = \delta_+(\mathsf{v})$;

(3) suppose that v is a vertex such that $\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset$ and v_0 is the representative of the class $\phi(\mathsf{v})$. Recall that $s_{\mathsf{v}} = s_{\mathsf{v}_0} h$ where h is the label of a non-oriented path from v_0 to v consisting of edges of $\mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v}_0)}$. Then $\mathbf{LSl} \models \delta_*(\mathsf{v}) = \delta_*(\mathsf{v}_0)h$, whence $\mathbf{LSl}_P \models \delta_*''(\mathsf{v}) = \delta_*''(\mathsf{v}_0)h$ by Lemma 5.7(c). Since $|s_{\mathsf{v}}| \leq M$ and $P = N + M$ it follows from the definition of δ_0' that $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models \delta_0'(\mathsf{v}) = \delta_0'(\mathsf{v}_0)$. Therefore, by (ST.3), $\mathbf{LSl} \models \delta'(\mathsf{v}) = \delta'(\mathsf{v}_0)$;

(4) in case $\mathcal{E}_0 \neq \emptyset$, the property of being a solution over $\mathbf{V}$ may have been lost in the passage from the labeling δ_*'' to δ_0'. However, as a consequence of condition (ST.4), we will recover that property in the passage from δ' to δ_*' since in that passage we will revert the transformations made from δ_*'' to δ_0'.

We define δ_*' to be the labeling of Γ_* such that:

- for each vertex $\mathsf{v} \in \Gamma_*$,

$$\delta_*'(\mathsf{v}) = \begin{cases} \delta'(\mathsf{v}) \cdot s_{\mathsf{v}} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset \\ \delta'(\mathsf{v}) & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} = \emptyset; \end{cases}$$

- for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_0$, $\delta_*'(\mathsf{e}) = \delta_*(\mathsf{e})$;

- for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}_{\mathsf{v},\omega}$,

$$\delta_*'(\mathsf{e}) = \begin{cases} \delta'(\mathsf{e}) \cdot s_{\mathsf{v}} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} = \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset \\ \pi_{\mathsf{e}}' \cdot s_{\mathsf{v}} & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} \neq \emptyset \\ \delta'(\mathsf{e}) & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} = \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} = \emptyset \\ \pi_{\mathsf{e}}' & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))} \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\phi(\mathsf{v})} = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

Then, as one can easily verify, δ_*' is indeed a κ-solution of Γ_* over $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ with respect to (γ_*, ψ) which satisfies condition (FT). This proves the following result.

Proposition 5.9 *If* $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ *is ST* κ-reducible, then it is κ-reducible. $\qquad\square$

The objective of the rest of the paper is to prove the ST κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$. We assume therefore that M and N are positive integers (with N given by Definition 5.6) and that δ_0' is a κ-solution of a finite graph Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$ with respect to a pair (γ_0, ψ), labeling each element of Γ by an infinite κ-word. We need to construct a κ-solution δ' of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}$ with respect to (γ_0, ψ) satisfying conditions (ST.1)–(ST.4).

Just to allow us to use the notation relative to δ already introduced in Subsection 5.2, we will assume furthermore that $\mathcal{E}_0(\Gamma_*) = \emptyset$ so that $\Gamma = \Gamma_*$, $\delta = \delta_* = \delta_+$, $\delta_0' = \delta_*''$ and $\gamma = \gamma_* = \gamma_+ = \gamma_0$. Notice that, by Lemma 5.7(c), $\mathbf{LSl}_P \models \delta_*''(\mathsf{g}) = \delta_*(\mathsf{g})$ for every $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma_*$. Therefore, that assumption is harmless since it serves merely to avoid having to rearrange the notation in order to handle the transfer of the suffix $s_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}$ from the label of some vertices $\omega(\mathsf{e})$ to the label of all edges beginning in $\omega(\mathsf{e})$. So, with this new notation and for latter reference, we have that

$$\forall \mathsf{g} \in \Gamma, \ \mathbf{LSl}_N \models \delta_0'(\mathsf{g}) = \delta(\mathsf{g}). \tag{5.18}$$

6   Transformation algorithm

We begin the description of the algorithm of transformation of δ_0' into the κ-solution δ' by explaining some details of the process. For each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$, we fix a κ-term $w_{\mathsf{g},0} \in T_A^\kappa$ such that $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},0}) = \delta_0'(\mathsf{g})$. We will apply to each of these κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{g},0}$ a process of transformation, consisting of 5 steps, described in the following subsections. The κ-term which arises after the jth step will be denoted by $w_{\mathsf{g},j}$ and we let $\delta_j'(\mathsf{g}) = \varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},j})$. So, for each $j \in \{0, \ldots, 5\}$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\delta_j' : \Gamma &\longrightarrow \Omega_A^\kappa \mathbf{S} \\
\mathsf{g} &\longmapsto \varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},j})
\end{aligned}
\tag{6.1}
$$

defines a labeling of Γ by κ-words. The κ-solution δ' over $\mathbf{LSl}$ will then be defined as $\delta' = \delta_5'$. So, the initial labeling δ_0', which is a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$, may be seen as a sort of "initial approximation" of the solution δ' and the objective of our algorithm is to determine a sequence $\delta_1', \ldots, \delta_5'$ of successive refinements of δ_0', ending up with the desired solution δ'. The last step of the process of transformation will closely follow some parts of the one described by the first author and Teixeira in [17] to prove the κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{LSl}$, which will make our work easier. Apart having to preserve the value over $\mathbf{V}$ (condition (ST.4)), which is easy, there is however a major difference which makes the algorithm more complex: the initial κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{g},0}$ are infinite, while in [17] they were finite. So, while for $\mathbf{LSl}$ only one transformation rule was used, for the process of transformation in the $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ case we need to use several rewriting rules for κ-terms, which we proceed to describe.

6.1   Rewriting rules

We will use the following set Σ of *rewriting rules* for κ-terms (where $x, y \in T_A^\kappa$ and $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$)

(R.1) $(x^{\omega+i})^{\omega+j} \to x^{\omega+ij}$,

(R.2) $(x^i)^{\omega+j} \leftrightarrow x^{\omega+ij}, \quad (i > 0)$

(R.3) $x^{\omega+i} x^{\omega+j} \leftrightarrow x^{\omega+i+j}$,

(R.4) $x^i x^{\omega+j} \leftrightarrow x^{\omega+i+j}$, $x^{\omega+j} x^i \leftrightarrow x^{\omega+i+j}$, $(i > 0)$

(R.5) $(xy)^{\omega+i} \to x(yx)^{\omega+i-1}y$,

(R.6) $u \to \overline{u}$, $(u \in A^+$ with $\overline{u}$ defined in (4.2) and (4.3)).

As one notices, rules (R.1)–(R.5) come from the identities (3.1)–(3.5) above, which hold in $\mathbf{S}$. On the contrary, rule (R.6) does not preserve the value of the κ-term over $\mathbf{S}$, but it preserves the value over $\mathbf{V}$ as referred in Subsection 4.2. We also observe that, as in rules (R.2)–(R.4), we could also permit, in rules (R.1), (R.5) and (R.6), the transformations from the terms on the right to the ones on the left. Since we don't need to use those transformations, we don't include them in the rules. If we start with a κ-term that contains a subterm that looks like the left-hand side of rule (R.m) and rewrite this subterm to look like the right-hand side, then this application of rule (R.m) will be called a *left-right transformation of type m*. The reverse transformation will be called a *right-left transformation of type m*. For transformations of type 4, we will distinguish between 4_L and 4_R depending on whether $x^i x^{\omega+j} \leftrightarrow x^{\omega+i+j}$ or $x^{\omega+j} x^i \leftrightarrow x^{\omega+i+j}$ is used.

As mentioned above, starting from each $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$, we will use Σ to successively derive κ-terms $w_{\mathbf{g},1}, \ldots, w_{\mathbf{g},5}$ and define $\delta'_j(\mathbf{g}) = \varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},j})$, for $j \in \{1, \ldots, 5\}$, and $\delta' = \delta'_5$. Since each rule of Σ preserves the value over the fixed semigroup S, we will have $\psi(w_{\mathbf{g},0}) = \psi(w_{\mathbf{g},j})$. So, as $\psi \circ \delta'_0 = \gamma_0$, this equality guarantees that $\psi \circ \delta'_j = \gamma_0$ and, in particular, that $\psi \circ \delta' = \gamma_0$. Notice that we want δ'_5 to be a κ-solution over $\mathbf{LSl}$. As δ'_0 is a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$ and, so, not necessarily a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}$ (in that case we would have nothing to do), it is rule (R.6) that will allow us to convert δ'_0 into a solution δ'_5 over $\mathbf{LSl}$. Indeed, this rule is the only one that changes the value of κ-terms over $\mathbf{S}$ (and over $\mathbf{LSl}$). The choice of a large enough N was made so that conversion could be possible. Furthermore, since each rule of Σ preserves the value over $\mathbf{V}$, condition (ST.4) will hold trivially.

6.2   Initial steps

We begin by noticing that the κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$ may be chosen already in the form $w_{\mathbf{g},0} = l_{\mathbf{g}} w'_{\mathbf{g},0} r_{\mathbf{g}}$, where $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ are the finite words defined in (5.2)–(5.3). Indeed, $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ have length at most L and, so, smaller than N by Definition 5.6. Therefore, by (5.18), $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ are, respectively, a prefix and a suffix of the κ-word $\delta'_0(\mathbf{g})$. So, given any κ-term w such that $\varepsilon(w) = \delta'_0(\mathbf{g})$, to make appear $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ it would suffice, if necessary, to apply right-left transformations of type 4, to obtain the κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$ of the desired form. The main objective of this choice of $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$ is explained in the following statement.

Remark 6.1 *The next steps will not change the prefix $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ nor the suffix $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ of $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$, until step 5 where they will be replaced respectively by $\widehat{l_{\mathbf{g}}} = l_{\mathbf{g},1}\overline{l_{\mathbf{g},2}}$ and $\widehat{r_{\mathbf{g}}} = \overline{r_{\mathbf{g},2}}\, r_{\mathbf{g},1}$, the rank 1 κ-terms defined in (5.7).*

As a consequence, we may conclude in advance that the labeling $\delta' = \delta'_5$ will be a κ-solution over $\mathbf{LI}$. To justify this statement let us show that the labeling δ'_5 is such that $\mathbf{LI}$ satisfies each pseudoidentity $\delta'_5(\alpha(\mathsf{e}))\delta'_5(\mathsf{e}) = \delta'_5(\omega(\mathsf{e}))$. By condition h.3) of Subsection 5.2, $\widehat{r_{\mathsf{e}}} = \widehat{r_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}}$, whence the pseudoidentity will hold over $\mathbf{D}$. On the other hand, by (5.1), $\mathbf{k}_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})} = \mathbf{k}_{\omega(\mathsf{e})}$ since

δ *is a solution of* Γ *over* **K***. Therefore* $l_{\alpha(\mathbf{e})} = l_{\omega(\mathbf{e})}$ *by* (5.2)*, and* $\widehat{l_{\alpha(\mathbf{e})}} = \widehat{l_{\omega(\mathbf{e})}}$ *by* h.1)*, whence the pseudoidentity will be valid over* **K***.*

Moreover, as $\widehat{l_{\mathbf{g}}} = l_{\mathbf{g},1}\overline{l_{\mathbf{g},2}}$ *and* $l_{\mathbf{g},1}$ *is by definition a word of length at least* M*, condition* (ST.1) *will be verified. On the other hand, as* $\widehat{r_{\mathbf{g}}} = \overline{r_{\mathbf{g},2}}r_{\mathbf{g},1}$ *and we are assuming* $\delta = \delta_+$*,* (ST.2) *is a consequence of conditions* h.3) *and* h.5)*. Therefore, since condition* (ST.4) *is also guaranteed in advance, it suffices to assure that* δ'_5 *will verify* (ST.3)*.*

We say that a word $u \in A^+$ is a *basis* of a κ-term w if w has a subterm of the form u^α where $\alpha \in \omega + \mathbb{Z}$. For instance, the bases of the κ-term in (3.6) are ba, a^3 and a^2.

Step 1. We describe the first step of the algorithm which will transform each κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$ into a κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$, with the following properties:

s1.1) all bases of $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ are Lyndon words with length at most k;

s1.2) every factor of length N of the κ-word $\varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},0})$ is also a factor of the κ-word $\varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},1})$;

s1.3) $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ is of the form $w_{\mathbf{g},1} = l_{\mathbf{g}}w'_{\mathbf{g},1}r_{\mathbf{g}}$.

Although it would not be necessary, we can assume that $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$ has no subterms of the form $(x^{\omega+i})^{\omega+j}$ since, otherwise, we could apply to it all possible transformations of type 1 to obtain a κ-term with that property. Consider each occurrence in $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$ of a subterm of the form $u^{\omega+p}$ with $u \in A^+$ and $p \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let ℓ_u be a positive integer such that u^{ℓ_u} has all the factors of length N of the bi-infinite word u^∞. Let also p' be an integer such that $\ell_u p' + p \geq \ell_u$ and fix a factorization $u^{\ell_u} = u_1u_2u_3$ with $|u_1| \geq N$, $|u_2| = k$ and $|u_3| \geq N$. We transform the occurrence $u^{\omega+p}$ as follows, applying successively transformations of types 4_R, 2 and 6,

$$u^{\omega+p} \to u^{\omega-\ell_u p'}u^{\ell_u p'+p} \to (u^{\ell_u})^{\omega-p'}u^{\ell_u p'+p} \to (u_1\overline{u_2}u_3)^{\omega-p'}u^{\ell_u p'+p}. \tag{6.2}$$

Denote by $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ the κ-term obtained after all these transformations. Recall that, by (4.2), $\overline{u_2}$ is of the form $\overline{u_2} = a_1\cdots a_{i'-1}(a_{i'}\cdots a_ja_i\cdots a_{i'-1})^\omega a_{i'}\cdots a_k$. So, with the above modifications, each basis u of $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$ was transformed into a basis $a_{i'}\cdots a_ja_i\cdots a_{i'-1}$ of $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ of length at most k. Since $a_{i'}\cdots a_ja_i\cdots a_{i'-1}$ is a Lyndon word, this shows property s1.1). Moreover, $u^{\ell_u p'+p}$ has all the factors of length N of u^∞ because u^{ℓ_u} has that property and $\ell_u p' + p \geq \ell_u$. So, as $|u_1|, |u_3| \geq N$, property s1.2) also holds. Notice that the converse of s1.2) may not hold because the use of rule (R.6) may have introduced new factors of length N on the κ-word $\varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},1})$. Hence, contrary to what happens with δ'_0, the labeling δ'_1 may not be a solution over **LSl**$_N$. Finally, property s1.3) holds since $w_{\mathbf{g},0} = l_{\mathbf{g}}w'_{\mathbf{g},0}r_{\mathbf{g}}$ and the above transformations did not modify the prefix $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ nor the suffix $r_{\mathbf{g}}$.

Notice that for the purpose of this step, the factorization $u^{\ell_u} = u_1u_2u_3$ which determines the occurrence of u_2 where rule (R.6) is applied could be chosen arbitrarily. However, Step 3 below will need the factorization to verify some conditions that we proceed to describe. First, we make a list $z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_r$ enumerating the powers u^{ℓ_u} for all bases u of all κ-terms $w_{\mathbf{g},0}$. For each $q \in \{1, \ldots, r\}$, we choose a factor $z'_q = u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3}$ of z_q, with $|u_{q,1}| = |u_{q,3}| = n$ and $|u_{q,2}| = k$, where n is the positive integer fixed in Definition 5.6. Moreover, for $q \in \{2, \ldots, r\}$,

$$\text{if } q \text{ is such that } z'_m \text{ is a factor of } z_q \text{ for some } m < q, \text{ then we let } z'_q = z'_m. \tag{6.3}$$

We fix an occurrence of $z_q' = u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3}$ in z_q and the middle occurrence $u_{q,2}$ is where rule (R.6) is applied.

Before proceeding with the next step, we introduce some terminology. Let w be a κ-term and suppose that w can be factorized as $w = w_1 w' w_2$. If $w' = u_1^{\alpha_1} u' u_2^{\alpha_2}$ is a rank 1 κ-term in reduced form, then w' is called a *crucial factor* of w. If $w_1 = 1$ and $w' = u' u^{\alpha}$ is a rank 1 κ-term in reduced form, then w' is called a *crucial prefix* of w. Notice that w has at most one crucial prefix. The definition of a *crucial suffix* of w is dual. For instance, the κ-term $w = a(ab)^{\omega-3}b^4\big(ba^{\omega-2}\big)^{\omega+1}a$ has crucial prefix $a(ab)^{\omega-3}$, has no crucial factors and has no crucial suffix. Now, using the rewriting rules, we could transform w into $w_1 = a(ab)^{\omega-3}b^5a^{\omega-2}ba^{\omega-2}\big(ba^{\omega-2}\big)^{\omega-3}ba^{\omega-2}ba^{\omega-2}a$. The κ-term w_1 has crucial prefix $a(ab)^{\omega-3}$, crucial suffix $a^{\omega-2}a$ and crucial factors $(ab)^{\omega-3}b^5a^{\omega-2}$ and $a^{\omega-2}ba^{\omega-2}$. Notice that $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{K}}^{\kappa}(w) = a(ab)^{+\infty}$, $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{D}}^{\kappa}(w) = a^{-\infty}$ and $B_w = \{(ab)^{-\infty}b^5a^{+\infty}, a^{-\infty}ba^{+\infty}\}$.

Step 2. Consider the κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$. We show it is possible to apply only right-left transformations of type 4 to $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ to derive a κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},2}$ such that:

s2.1) if $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{K}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1}) = u'u^{+\infty}$, then $w_{\mathbf{g},2}$ has a crucial prefix of the form $u'u^{\alpha}$;

s2.2) if $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{D}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1}) = u^{-\infty}u'$, then $w_{\mathbf{g},2}$ has a crucial suffix of the form $u^{\alpha}u'$;

s2.3) $w_{\mathbf{g},2}$ has a crucial factor of the form $u_1^{\alpha_1}u'u_2^{\alpha_2}$ if and only if $u_1^{-\infty}u'u_2^{+\infty} \in B_{w_{\mathbf{g},1}}$;

s2.4) $w_{\mathbf{g},2}$ is of the form $w_{\mathbf{g},2} = l_{\mathbf{g}}w_{\mathbf{g},2}'r_{\mathbf{g}}$;

s2.5) the κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},2}$ and the κ-words $\varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},1})$ and $\varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},2})$ have the same finite factors of length N.

To transform the κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ into a rank 1 κ-term z_1 such that $\mathbf{LSl} \models w_{\mathbf{g},1} = z_1$, it would suffice, by Lemma 3.3, to apply all possible transformations $x^{\omega+i} \to x^2$ with x an infinite κ-term. Since the bases of $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ (and so of z_1 too) are already Lyndon words, to transform z_1 into a κ-term z_2 in reduced form it would then suffice to apply left-right transformations of types 4 and 3 to replace all possible subterms of the form $u^{\omega+i}u^{\ell}u^{\omega+j}$ by $u^{\omega+i+\ell+j}$. On the other hand, $B_{w_{\mathbf{g},1}} = B_{z_2}$ by Proposition 3.2. So, as one can convince oneself easily, it is possible to obtain from $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$ a κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)$, using right-left transformations of type 4 of the form $x^{\omega+i} \to x^{\omega+i-2}x^2$ and $x^{\omega+i} \to x^2 x^{\omega+i-2}$ with x infinite, such that $w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)$ verifies s2.1)–s2.3). Notice that we were not interested in defining a unique form to represent a bi-infinite word $u_1^{-\infty}u'u_2^{+\infty}$, whence this word can also be represented for instance by $u_1^{-\infty}u_1^i u'u_2^j u_2^{+\infty}$ for every non-negative integers i and j. So, for a given non-periodic bi-infinite factor $\mathbf{w}'$ of $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$, what s2.3) says is that $w_{\mathbf{g},2}$ contains a crucial factor of the form $u_1^{\alpha_1}u'u_2^{\alpha_2}$ for some representation $u_1^{-\infty}u'u_2^{+\infty}$ of $\mathbf{w}'$. That $w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)$ verifies s2.4) follows from s1.3) and the fact that the above transformations do not modify the prefix $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ nor the suffix $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ of $w_{\mathbf{g},1}$.

Notice that, since $w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)$ verifies properties s2.1)–s2.3), $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{K}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)) = \varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{K}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1})$, $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{D}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)) = \varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{D}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1})$ and $B_{w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)} = B_{w_{\mathbf{g},1}}$. Let $v \in A^+$ be a word of length N. If v is a factor of the κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)$ (i.e., if $w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1)$ can be factorized as $w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1) = w_1 v w_2$), then v is trivially a factor of the κ-word $\varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1))$. Reciprocally, suppose that v is a factor of the κ-word $\varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1))$. Then v is either: 1) a factor of $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{K}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1))$; 2) a factor of $\varepsilon_{A,\mathbf{D}}^{\kappa}(w_{\mathbf{g},1}(1))$;

3) a factor of a bi-infinite factor $u_1^{-\infty} u' u_2^{+\infty} \in B_{w_{\mathsf{g},1}(1)}$. In case 3), $w_{\mathsf{g},1}(1)$ has a crucial factor of the form $u_1^{\alpha_1} u' u_2^{\alpha_2}$ by s2.3). Then, applying right-left transformations of type 4 if necessary, we could substitute the factor $u_1^{\alpha_1} u' u_2^{\alpha_2}$ by $u_1^{\alpha_1 - i} u_1^i u' u_2^i u_2^{\alpha_2 - i}$ for a sufficiently large positive integer i such that v is a factor of $u_1^i u' u_2^i$, whence v would be a factor of the κ-term thus obtained from $w_{\mathsf{g},1}(1)$. The cases 1) and 2) are treated analogously. Proceeding like this for all words v of length N, we obtain a κ-term $w_{\mathsf{g},2}$ with the same finite factors of length N of the κ-word $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},2})$. On the other hand, since rule (R.6) was not applied in this step, the κ-words $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},1})$ and $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},2})$ have the same finite factors of length N. So, $w_{\mathsf{g},2}$ verifies s2.1)–s2.5).

6.3 Construction of the same bases

Recall that we want to construct $\delta' = \delta_5'$ to be a κ-solution over **LSl**. By Remark 6.1, if we preserve some simple parameters, we will get a solution over **LI**. So, in view of Proposition 3.4, it suffices in addition to build the κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{g},5}$ in such a way that, for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$, the κ-terms $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),5} w_{\mathsf{e},5}$ and $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),5}$ have the same non-periodic bi-infinite factors, that is, $B_{w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),5} w_{\mathsf{e},5}} = B_{w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),5}}$. As one may easily verify, a necessary condition for that to happen is that, for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$, the κ-terms $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),5} w_{\mathsf{e},5}$ and $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),5}$ have the same bases. Moreover, since we need condition (ST.3) to hold, it is also necessary that, if $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$ are vertices such that $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models w_{\mathsf{v},0} = w_{\mathsf{w},0}$, then the κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{v},5}$ and $w_{\mathsf{w},5}$ have the same bases. With the purpose of assuring these properties, we will transform the bases of each κ-term $w_{\mathsf{g},2}$. Since the κ-terms $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),5} w_{\mathsf{e},5}$ and $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),5}$ involve three elements of Γ (namely e, $\alpha(\mathsf{e})$ and $\omega(\mathsf{e})$), we cannot perform the transformations in each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$ independently from the other elements g' of Γ; each element of Γ interferes with all the elements of its connected component (this is, of course, the reason of the difficulty in proving the reducibility of pseudovarieties in general).

Step 3. In this step we construct κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ verifying the conditions:

s3.1) all bases of $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ are Lyndon words of length at most k;

s3.2) for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$, the κ-terms $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),3} w_{\mathsf{e},3}$ and $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3}$ have the same bases;

s3.3) for each edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$, $\mathbf{LSl}_n \models w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),3} w_{\mathsf{e},3} = w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3}$. That is, δ_3' is a κ-solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_n$;

s3.4) for all vertices $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \Gamma$ such that $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models w_{\mathsf{v},0} = w_{\mathsf{w},0}$, the κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{v},3}$ and $w_{\mathsf{w},3}$ have the same bases;

s3.5) for all vertices $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \Gamma$ such that $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models w_{\mathsf{v},0} = w_{\mathsf{w},0}$, $\mathbf{LSl}_n \models w_{\mathsf{v},3} = w_{\mathsf{w},3}$;

s3.6) every factor of length n of $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},2})$ is also a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},3})$;

s3.7) $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ is of the form $w_{\mathsf{g},3} = l_{\mathsf{g}} w_{\mathsf{g},3}' r_{\mathsf{g}}$.

In the process, the bases of $w_{\mathsf{g},2}$ are not lost and $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ gets the bases v that were missing. The following cases may arise.

Case 1. v is a basis of $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2} w_{\mathsf{e},2}$ and it is not a basis of $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$, for some edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$. Then v is a basis of $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}$ or $w_{\mathsf{e},2}$, and we need to create the basis v in $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3}$. The basis v was created by the transformations (6.2) in Step 1, where a certain occurrence of a subterm

$u^{\omega+p}$ in $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),0}$ or $w_{\mathsf{e},0}$ was replaced by $(u_1\overline{u_2}u_3)^{\omega-p'}u^{\ell_u p'+p}$ with $|u_2| = k$. Notice that $\overline{u_2}$ is of the form $\overline{u_2} = a_1 \cdots a_{i'-1}(a_{i'} \cdots a_j a_i \cdots a_{i'-1})^\omega a_{i'} \cdots a_k$, whence $v = a_{i'} \cdots a_j a_i \cdots a_{i'-1}$. Suppose that $u^{\ell_u} = z_q$ for some z_q defined in Step 1. Recall that $z'_q = u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3}$ is a factor of z_q, with $|u_{q,1}| = |u_{q,3}| = n$ and $u_{q,2} = u_2$, whence $|z'_q| = 2n + k$. We may assume, without loss of generality, that z'_q can be extended to a factor $z''_q = u_{q,0}z'_q u_{q,4}$ of z_q, with $|z''_q| = N$ and $|u_{q,0}|, |u_{q,4}| \geq 3n$. Therefore z''_q is a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),0}w_{\mathsf{e},0})$ of length N, whence z''_q is also a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),0})$ since δ'_0 is a κ-solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$ by Lemma 5.8. So, z''_q is a factor of the κ-term $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$ by s1.2) and s2.5). Therefore, we may choose an occurrence of the factor z''_q in $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$ and replace it by $u_{q,0}u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}u_{q,4}$, thus creating the basis v in $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3}$. Notice that this makes also appear in $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3}$ all the eventual new factors of length n that were created in $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),1}w_{\mathsf{e},1}$ when the subterm $u^{\omega+p}$ in $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),0}w_{\mathsf{e},0}$ was replaced by $(u_1\overline{u_2}u_3)^{\omega-p'}u^{\ell_u p'+p}$. The need to make appear these new factors is to obtain condition s3.3). Notice on the other hand that the transformation $u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3} \to u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}$ may, eventually, make some factor u' of length n of $u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3}$ to be lost. Since $n \leq N$, condition s1.2) states that that transformation in $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),0}w_{\mathsf{e},0}$ does not make u' to be lost (because u' has other occurrences in $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),0}w_{\mathsf{e},0}$). However, that transformation in $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$ could make the factor u' disappear. To avoid this to happen notice that, by the remark after Definition 5.6, we may assume that $z'_q = u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3}$ has at least two disjoint occurrences in z''_q. Since we only transform one of the occurrences of z'_q, it follows that u' is also not lost in the $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$ case.

We should also remark that the above procedure can be applied for all possible bases v in the above conditions, without conflicting one with the others (or with cases 2 and 3 below). Indeed, suppose that v_1 and v_2 are two distinct bases that were originated, respectively, by transformations $u_{m,1}u_{m,2}u_{m,3} \to u_{m,1}\overline{u_{m,2}}u_{m,3}$ and $u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3} \to u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}$ with $m < q$. The occurrences of $z'_m = u_{m,1}u_{m,2}u_{m,3}$ and $z'_q = u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3}$ where those transformations should be performed in $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$ are necessarily disjoint by condition (6.3). Indeed, since $v_1 \neq v_2$, $z'_q \neq z'_m$ and so z'_m is not a factor of z_q. Therefore z'_m is not a factor of the factor $z''_q = u_{q,0}z'_q u_{q,4}$ of z_q. Since both $u_{q,0}$ and $u_{q,4}$ have length at least $3n$, it follows that the occurrences of z'_m and z'_q, where the transformations are to be performed in $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$, are disjoint. Moreover those occurrences of z'_m and z'_q are also disjoint from the second occurrences of z'_q and z'_m in z''_q and z''_m, respectively, where the transformations are not applied.

Case 2. v is a basis of $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$ and it is not a basis of $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}w_{\mathsf{e},2}$, for some edge $\mathsf{e} \in \Gamma$. This case can be treated like the previous one. The only difference is that we find an occurrence of the extension $z''_q = u_{q,0}z'_q u_{q,4}$ in: 1) exactly one of $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}$ and $w_{\mathsf{e},2}$; 2) both of $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}$ and $w_{\mathsf{e},2}$; 3) none of $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}$ and $w_{\mathsf{e},2}$. In the first case we replace the occurrence of z''_q by $u_{q,0}u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}u_{q,4}$, thus creating the basis v in $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}w_{\mathsf{e},2}$. In the second case we also replace z''_q by $u_{q,0}u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}u_{q,4}$, but it suffices to make that only in $w_{\mathsf{e},2}$. In the third case, z''_q has an occurrence in $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}w_{\mathsf{e},2}$ overlapping both $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}$ and $w_{\mathsf{e},2}$. Since z'_q has two disjoint occurrences in z''_q, by the remark after Definition 5.6, and at least one of them does not overlap the factor c_{e} of $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),2}w_{\mathsf{e},2}$, where $c_{\mathsf{e}} = r_{\alpha(\mathsf{e})}l_{\mathsf{e}}$ is the center of edge e, we may replace that occurrence of z'_q by $u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}$.

Case 3. v is a basis of $w_{\mathsf{v},2}$ and it is not a basis of $w_{\mathsf{w},2}$, where $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$ are such that $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models w_{\mathsf{v},0} = w_{\mathsf{w},0}$. As in the previous cases, we could find an occurrence of some extension z_q'' of z_q' in $w_{\mathsf{w},2}$ and replace it by $u_{q,0}u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}u_{q,4}$. This would make also appear in $w_{\mathsf{w},3}$ all the eventual new factors of $w_{\mathsf{v},2}$ of length n, and would guarantee that condition s3.5) holds.

For each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$, we denote by $w_{\mathsf{g},2}(1)$ the κ-term that arises from $w_{\mathsf{g},2}$ after all the above transformations. Since $w_{\mathsf{g},2}(1)$ may have some bases that were not present in $w_{\mathsf{g},2}$, the above procedure must be iterated until cases 1–3 do not occur. Notice that the iteration must end indeed since the bases v have length at most k and there exists only a finite number of those bases. We denote by $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ the κ-term thus obtained. That $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ verifies conditions s3.1), s3.2), s3.4), s3.6) and s3.7) should be clear from the observations made through the construction above. To show s3.3), let e be an edge of Γ. We claim that the κ-words $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),3}w_{\mathsf{e},3})$ and $\varepsilon(w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3})$ have the same factors of length n. To prove the claim, we begin by noticing that, by s1.2), s2.5) and s3.6), each factor of length n of $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},0})$ is also a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},3})$ for every $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$. Let u' be a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),3}w_{\mathsf{e},3})$ of length n. Suppose first that u' is a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),0}w_{\mathsf{e},0})$. In this case, since δ_0' is a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_n$ it follows that u' is a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),0})$, whence u' is also a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3})$. Suppose now that u' is not a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),0}w_{\mathsf{e},0})$. Then u' is a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),3}w_{\mathsf{e},3})$ because it was created in Step 1 or the beginning of Step 3 as a consequence of the application of some transformation $u_{q,1}u_{q,2}u_{q,3} \to u_{q,1}\overline{u_{q,2}}u_{q,3}$. But, as we saw above, the same transformation must have been applied to $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),0}$ or $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),2}$, thus creating the factor u' in $\varepsilon(w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3})$. The proof that every factor of length n of $\varepsilon(w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3})$ is also a factor of $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),3}w_{\mathsf{e},3})$ is analogous and, so, we deduce the claim. To conclude s3.3) it suffices to note that $\varepsilon(w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),3})$ and $\varepsilon(w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),3}w_{\mathsf{e},3})$ have the same prefix and the same suffix of length $n-1$ since δ_0' is a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$, $n \leq N$ and Steps 1 to 3 do not change the prefix neither the suffix of length n of any $\varepsilon(w_{\mathsf{g},0})$. Finally, condition s3.5) can be shown analogously.

6.4   Final steps

This subsection will be devoted to presenting the two final steps of the algorithm of construction of the κ-solution δ' over $\mathbf{LSl}$.

Step 4. We claim that is possible to derive from $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ a κ-term $w_{\mathsf{g},4}$ with the following properties:

s4.1) $w_{\mathsf{g},4}$ verifies conditions s3.1)–s3.7), that is, conditions s3.1)–s3.7) hold with 4 in the place of 3;

s4.2) if π^α is a subterm of $w_{\mathsf{g},4}$, with π an infinite κ-term and $\alpha \in \omega + \mathbb{Z}$, then $\pi = u^\beta \rho u^\omega$ for some $u \in A^+$, $\rho \in T_A^\kappa$ and $\beta \in \omega + \mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, every occurrence of $\pi^\alpha = (u^\beta \rho u^\omega)^\alpha$ in $w_{\mathsf{g},4}$ takes place in a subterm of the form $u^\omega (u^\beta \rho u^\omega)^\alpha u^\beta$.

Consider the occurrences of subterms of $w_{\mathsf{g},3}$ of the form π^α, with π and α infinite, and let $m = f(w_{\mathsf{g},3})$ be the number of such occurrences that do not verify condition s4.2). We proceed by induction on m. The case $m = 0$ is trivial: it suffices to take $w_{\mathsf{g},4} = w_{\mathsf{g},3}$. So we assume that $m \geq 1$ and, as induction hypothesis, that the claim is valid for all κ-terms w

such that $f(w) < m$ and w verifies conditions s3.1)–s3.7). Let $\pi_1^{\alpha_1}$, with π_1 and α_1 infinite, be an occurrence in $w_{\mathbf{g},3}$ not verifying condition s4.2). As π_1 is infinite, it is of the form $\pi_1 = y_1 \pi_2^{\alpha_2} y_2$ for some $y_1, \pi_2, y_2 \in T_A^{\kappa}$ and $\alpha_2 \in \omega + \mathbb{Z}$, with y_1 and y_2 possibly empty but not simultaneously. We proceed by induction on the rank r of $\pi_1^{\alpha_1}$. Assume first that $r = 2$, so that $\pi_2 = u \in A^+$ and $\pi_1^{\alpha_1} = (y_1 u^{\alpha_2} y_2)^{\alpha_1}$. We apply one right-left transformation of type 3 and one transformation of type 5, to change the occurrence $\pi_1^{\alpha_1}$ in $w_{\mathbf{g},3}$ as follows

$$\pi_1^{\alpha_1} = (y_1 u^{\alpha_2} y_2)^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow (y_1 u^{\omega} u^{\alpha_2} y_2)^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow y_1 u^{\omega} (u^{\alpha_2} y_2 y_1 u^{\omega})^{\alpha_1-1} u^{\alpha_2} y_2,$$

and denote by $w_{\mathbf{g},3}(1)$ the κ-term thus produced. Notice that $f(w_{\mathbf{g},3}(1)) = m - 1$ and $w_{\mathbf{g},3}(1)$ verifies conditions s3.1)–s3.7). So, the claim follows from the induction hypothesis on m. Suppose now that $r > 2$ and, as induction hypothesis, that condition s4.2) holds for all subterms of the form π^{α} of rank less than r. Hence, as $\pi_2^{\alpha_2}$ is a subterm of π_1, $\pi_2^{\alpha_2}$ is a κ-term of rank less than r. So, by the induction hypothesis on r, we deduce that $y_1 = y_1' u^{\omega}$, $\pi_2 = u^{\beta} \rho u^{\omega}$ and $y_2 = u^{\beta} y_2'$ for some $u \in A^+$, $\rho, y_1', y_2' \in T_A^{\kappa}$ and $\beta \in \omega + \mathbb{Z}$. In this case, as above, we may transform the occurrence $\pi_1^{\alpha_1}$ in $w_{\mathbf{g},3}$ as follows

$$\pi_1^{\alpha_1} = (y_1' u^{\omega} \pi_2^{\alpha_2} u^{\beta} y_2')^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow (y_1' u^{\omega} u^{\omega} \pi_2^{\alpha_2} u^{\beta} y_2')^{\alpha_1} \rightarrow y_1' u^{\omega} (u^{\omega} \pi_2^{\alpha_2} u^{\beta} y_2' y_1' u^{\omega})^{\alpha_1-1} u^{\omega} \pi_2^{\alpha_2} u^{\beta} y_2',$$

and denote by $w_{\mathbf{g},3}(1)$ the κ-term thus produced. Also in this case, we have that $f(w_{\mathbf{g},3}(1)) = m - 1$ and $w_{\mathbf{g},3}(1)$ verifies conditions s3.1)–s3.7), whence the claim follows from the induction hypothesis on m. This completes the proof of the claim. Notice that the proof is constructive, whence the κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$ is effectively computable.

Step 5. This is the last step of the algorithm. Our first objective is to reduce the problem to consider only rank 1 κ-terms. For each $\mathbf{g} \in \Gamma$, let $w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}$ be the rank 1 κ-term obtained from $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$ by the elimination of all the infinite exponents of powers in which the base is an infinite κ-term. That is, $w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}$ is the κ-term produced when we apply all possible transformations $x^{\omega+i} \rightarrow x$ with x an infinite κ-term. Notice that this transformation is not derivable from the rewriting rules, whence $w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}$ is not a derivation from $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$. Therefore, the pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$ and the finite semigroup S may not verify $w_{\mathbf{g},4} = w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}$. However in the following procedure we will revert the above transformation (that is, we will put each exponent in the exact position where it was before) thus recovering the value of $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$ over $\mathbf{V}$ and S. Since $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ are respectively a prefix and a suffix of $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$, by s4.1) and s3.7), $w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}$ can be written as

$$w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond} = l_{\mathbf{g}} u_{\mathbf{g},0}' u_{\mathbf{g},1}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},1}} u_{\mathbf{g},1}' u_{\mathbf{g},2}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},2}} \cdots u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}-1}' u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}} u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}' r_{\mathbf{g}} \tag{6.4}$$

with $m_{\mathbf{g}} \geq 1$, $u_{\mathbf{g},0}', \ldots, u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}' \in A^*$, $u_{\mathbf{g},1}, \ldots, u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}} \in A^+$ and $\alpha_{\mathbf{g},1}, \ldots, \alpha_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}} \in \omega + \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\delta_{\diamond} : \Gamma \rightarrow \Omega_A^{\kappa} \mathbf{S}$ be the labeling of Γ defined by $\delta_{\diamond}(\mathbf{g}) = \varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond})$ for any $\mathbf{g} \in \Gamma$ and let $\gamma_{\diamond} = \psi \circ \delta_{\diamond}$. In view of the form of the κ-terms $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$ given by condition s4.2), it is clear that $\mathbf{LSl}_n \models w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond} = w_{\mathbf{g},4}$. Since δ_4' is a solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}_n$ with respect to (γ_0, ψ), we deduce that $\delta_{\diamond}$ is a solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}_n$ with respect to $(\gamma_{\diamond}, \psi)$.

Claim 6.2 *It is possible to derive from $w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}$ a (rank 1) κ-term $\widehat{w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}}$ of the form*

$$\widehat{w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}} = \widehat{l_{\mathbf{g}}} u_{\mathbf{g},0}'' u_{\mathbf{g},1}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},1}} u_{\mathbf{g},1}'' u_{\mathbf{g},2}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},2}} \cdots u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}-1}'' u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}} u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}'' \widehat{r_{\mathbf{g}}}, \tag{6.5}$$

such that the labeling $\delta_{\diamond}' : \Gamma \rightarrow \Omega_A^{\kappa} \mathbf{S}$ defined by $\delta_{\diamond}'(\mathbf{g}) = \varepsilon(\widehat{w_{\mathbf{g},\diamond}})$, for any $\mathbf{g} \in \Gamma$, is a κ-solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}$ with respect to $(\gamma_{\diamond}, \psi)$ that verifies condition (ST.3).

This claim will be proved below. For now assume the claim is true and notice that, apart the substitutions of $l_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $r_{\mathbf{g}}$ by $\widehat{l_{\mathbf{g}}}$ and $\widehat{r_{\mathbf{g}}}$, respectively, all the transformations occur in the factors $u'_{\mathbf{g},j}$. So, by condition s4.2), to restore the exponents that were eliminated in the formation of $w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}$, it suffices to search in $\widehat{w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}}$ for the infinite powers $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},j}}$ that mark the positions where the exponents were in $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$ and add them in $\widehat{w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}}$ at the same positions. Denote by $w_{\mathbf{g},5}$ the κ-term thus produced. This finishes the construction of δ' which, as one recalls, is defined as follows.

Definition 6.3 (labeling δ') *The labeling δ' of Γ by κ-words of $\Omega_A^{\kappa}\mathbf{S}$ is defined by $\delta'(\mathbf{g}) = \varepsilon(w_{\mathbf{g},5})$ for any $\mathbf{g} \in \Gamma$.*

Due to the special form of the κ-terms $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$ yielded by s4.2), it is clear that $\widehat{w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}}$ and $w_{\mathbf{g},5}$ are equal over **LSl** since they have the same prefix $\widehat{l_{\mathbf{g}}}$, the same suffix $\widehat{r_{\mathbf{g}}}$ and the same non-periodic bi-infinite factors. Moreover, $w_{\mathbf{g},5}$ has recovered the value of $w_{\mathbf{g},4}$ over **V** and S. Hence, δ' is a κ-solution of Γ over **LSl** with respect to (γ_0, ψ) that verifies conditions (ST.3) and (ST.4). Furthermore, as referred in Remark 6.1, δ' satisfies also conditions (ST.1) and (ST.2). Therefore, to establish the ST κ-reducibility of **LSl** $\vee$ **V** and deduce the κ-reducibility of **LSl** $\vee$ **V**, it remains to prove the above claim.

Proof of Claim 6.2. The κ-term $w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}$, given by (6.4), is certainly not in reduced form since, by s4.2), it contains factors of the form $u^{\omega}u^{\beta}$. However, to reduce it, it suffices to apply left-right transformations of types 4 and 3 to replace all possible subterms of the form $u^{\omega+i}u^{\ell}u^{\omega+j}$ by $u^{\omega+i+\ell+j}$. So, we will assume that the factorization s4.2) is in reduced form. Since the powers $u^{\omega+i+\ell+j}$ will be preserved, we can then replace them by $u^{\omega+i}u^{\ell}u^{\omega+j}$ by using the dual right-left transformations of types 4 and 3. Notice that we can also assume, without loss of generality, that, for each $j \in \{1, \ldots, m_{\mathbf{g}}\}$, $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{2n}$ is a suffix of $u'_{\mathbf{g},j-1}$ and a prefix of $u'_{\mathbf{g},j}$.

We employ the technique introduced in [17, Subsection 6.5] and also used in [16, Subsection 6.5]. The motivations and justifications of the procedure will be omitted since they are given in full detail in those papers. Since that procedure applies only to finite words, we begin by associating to $w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}$ the finite word $w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla}$ obtained from $w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}$ by the elimination of all exponents $\alpha_{\mathbf{g},j}$,

$$w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla} = l_{\mathbf{g}}u'_{\mathbf{g},0}u_{\mathbf{g},1}u'_{\mathbf{g},1}u_{\mathbf{g},2}\cdots u'_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}-1}u_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}u'_{\mathbf{g},m_{\mathbf{g}}}r_{\mathbf{g}}. \tag{6.6}$$

Notice that this transformation is not derivable from the rewriting rules. In particular the pseudovariety **V** and the finite semigroup S may not verify $w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond} = w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla}$. However, once again, we will revert the above transformation (that is, we will put each exponent $\alpha_{\mathbf{g},j}$ in the exact position where it was before) thus recovering the value of $w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}$ over **V** and S. Let $\delta_{\nabla} : \Gamma \to \Omega_A^{\kappa}\mathbf{S}$ be the labeling of Γ defined by $\delta_{\nabla}(\mathbf{g}) = w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla}$ for any $\mathbf{g} \in \Gamma$ and let $\gamma_{\nabla} = \psi \circ \delta_{\nabla}$. It is clear that $\mathbf{LSl}_n \models w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla} = w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}$. Since $\delta_{\Diamond}$ is a solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}_n$ with respect to $(\gamma_{\Diamond}, \psi)$, we deduce that δ_{∇} is a solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}_n$ with respect to (γ_{∇}, ψ). We are now ready to apply the procedure of [17, Subsection 6.5] to each word $w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla}$. We notice that the only rule that that procedure uses is (R.6).

As shown in [17], there exists a factorization

$$w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla} = l_{\mathbf{g}}z_{\mathbf{g},0}c_{\mathbf{g},1}z_{\mathbf{g},1}c_{\mathbf{g},2}\cdots c_{\mathbf{g},j_{\mathbf{g}}}z_{\mathbf{g},j_{\mathbf{g}}}r_{\mathbf{g}} \tag{6.7}$$

of $w_{\mathbf{g},\nabla}$ such that $j_{\mathbf{g}} \geq 0$ and

- $c_{\mathsf{g},1}, \ldots, c_{\mathsf{g},j_{\mathsf{g}}} \in C_F$ are centers of F_Γ;

- $z_{\mathsf{g},0}, z_{\mathsf{g},1}, \ldots, z_{\mathsf{g},j_{\mathsf{g}}} \in A^+$ with $|z_{\mathsf{g},i}| \geq 3k - 1$;

- the factorization contains all allowed occurrences of non-periodic centers of F_Γ in $w_{\mathsf{g},\triangledown}$;

- if c_{f} is a periodic center of F_Γ that occurs in $w_{\mathsf{g},\triangledown}$, then the factorization contains exactly one occurrence of c_{f}.

We then use factorization (6.7) to transform $w_{\mathsf{g},\triangledown}$ into the following κ-term

$$w_{\mathsf{g},\triangledown}(1) = \widehat{l_{\mathsf{g}}} z_{\mathsf{g},0} \widehat{c_{\mathsf{g},1}} z_{\mathsf{g},1} \widehat{c_{\mathsf{g},2}} \cdots \widehat{c_{\mathsf{g},j_{\mathsf{g}}}} z_{\mathsf{g},j_{\mathsf{g}}} \widehat{r_{\mathsf{g}}}, \tag{6.8}$$

where each $\widehat{c_{\mathsf{g},\ell}}$ is a rank 1 κ-term defined in (5.8).

We proceed with the transformation of each word $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}$ ($\ell \in \{0, \ldots, j_{\mathsf{g}}\}$) in factorization (6.8), into a rank 1 κ-term $\widehat{z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}}$. This will be done in four substeps.

Step 5.1.   Consider the marked factorization, described in Subsection 4.1,

$$z_{\mathsf{g},\ell} = z_0 v_1 z_1 v_2 \cdots v_q z_q \tag{6.9}$$

of $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}$. By definition of marked factors, if $q \geq 1$, then $|v_i| \geq 2k$ for every $i \in \{1, \ldots, q\}$, so that we can write $v_i = v_{i,1} v_{i,2} v_{i,3}$ for some words $v_{i,1}$, $v_{i,2}$ and $v_{i,3}$ with $|v_{i,1}| = |v_{i,3}| = k$. We define $\widehat{v_i} = \overline{v_{i,1}} \, v_{i,2} \, \overline{v_{i,3}}$, and let $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}(1)$ be the following rank 1 κ-term

$$z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}(1) = z_0 \widehat{v_1} z_1 \widehat{v_2} z_2 \cdots \widehat{v_q} z_q.$$

Step 5.2.   By definition of free factors, if z_0 is not the empty word, then it has length greater than k. In this case, we define $\widehat{z_0} = \overline{z_{0,1}} z_{0,2}$ where $z_{0,1}$ is the prefix of length k of z_0 and $z_0 = z_{0,1} z_{0,2}$. Symmetrically, if z_q is not the empty word, we let $\widehat{z_q} = z_{q,1} \overline{z_{q,2}}$ where $z_{q,2}$ is the suffix of length k of z_q and $z_q = z_{q,1} z_{q,2}$. Now, let

$$z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}(2) = \widehat{z_0} \widehat{v_1} z_1 \widehat{v_2} z_2 \cdots \widehat{v_q} \widehat{z_q}.$$

Step 5.3.   Let $y \in A^+$ be a factor of $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}$ such that $2k \leq |y| < 3k$. Two cases may arise.

(*Case I*)   Every extension of length $3k - 1$ in $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}$, of an occurrence of y, is a marked occurrence (see Subsection 4.1). In this case every occurrence of y in $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}$ is contained in the marked factors v_i.

(*Case II*)   There exists a free occurrence in $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}$ of an extension $\tilde{y}$, of length $3k - 1$, of an occurrence of y. In this case, by definition of free occurrence (cf. Subsection 4.1), there exists a k''-neighborhood v of $\tilde{y}$ such that v is k'-abundant. In particular, $\mathrm{docc}(\tilde{y}, v) \geq k'$. Furthermore, every occurrence of a factor of length $3k - 1$ in the k''-neighborhood v is free. This means that at least $k' - 2$ of the disjoint occurrences of $\tilde{y}$ in v occur disjoint from the marked factors. More precisely, there exists an integer $0 \leq i \leq q$ such that $\mathrm{docc}(\tilde{y}, z_i) \geq k' - 2$. Hence, since y is a factor of $\tilde{y}$, $\mathrm{docc}(y, z_i) \geq k' - 2$. In this case, we say that y *has a free occurrence in* $z_{\mathsf{g},\ell}$.

Consider the set F of all factors y of $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$ such that $2k \leq |y| < 3k$ and y has a free occurrence in $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$. By the second case above, for each $y \in F$ there exists an integer $0 \leq i \leq q$ such that $\mathrm{docc}(y, z_i) \geq k' - 2$. Therefore, the choice of k' allows us to select an occurrence for each $y \in F$ in such a way that these occurrences are pairwise disjoint. These occurrences are selected in the factors z_i and, if $i = 0$ or $i = q$, then we can select them, respectively, in $z_{0,2}$ and in $z_{q,1}$. Since $2k \leq |y| < 3k$, we can write $y = y_1 y_2 y_3$ for some words y_1, y_2 and y_3 with $|y_1| = |y_3| = k$. We substitute in $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}(2)$ the selected occurrence of y by $\widehat{y} = \overline{y_1}\, y_2\, \overline{y_3}$. We then obtain a term $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}(3)$.

Adjusting Step   Up to here, we have followed step by step the algorithm of transformation of $w_{\mathbf{g},\triangledown}$ given in [17]. Now, as announced above, we have to make a small adjustment on the procedure in order to revert the transformation that erased the exponents $\alpha_{\mathbf{g},j}$ in $w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}$. Recall that by assumption $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{2n}$ is a suffix of $u'_{\mathbf{g},j-1}$ and a prefix of $u'_{\mathbf{g},j}$, for every $j \in \{1, \ldots, m_{\mathbf{g}}\}$, whence the occurrence $u_{\mathbf{g},j}$ in factorization (6.6) may be extended to an occurrence $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{4n+1}$ in which the occurrence $u_{\mathbf{g},j}$ of (6.6) is the central factor. On the other hand, no non-periodic center $c_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$ occurs in $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{4n+1}$. Indeed since $c_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$ is as wide as we want, if $c_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$ would be a factor of $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{4n+1}$, then the bi-infinite words $\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{\infty}$ would be in the same orbit, which is impossible since the second one is periodic and the first one is not. Moreover, if $c_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$ is a periodic center and it occurs in $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{4n+1}$, we may assume without loss of generality that it occurs in the suffix $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{2n}$. As a consequence, (we can assume that) $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{2n+1}$ occurs in some factor $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$ in factorization (6.8). Moreover, (we can assume that) $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{2n+1}$ occurs in some free factor z_i in factorization (6.9) of $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$.

So, before applying the transformations foreseen for Step 5.3, we localize in z_i the fixed occurrence of $u_{\mathbf{g},j}$ that comes from (6.6). Then, we replace that occurrence of $u_{\mathbf{g},j}$ by $u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},j}}$. Now, since we want to control the bi-infinite factors that are being produced, we consider the suffix $s_{\mathbf{g},j-1}$ of $u'_{\mathbf{g},j-1}$ of length k and the prefix $p_{\mathbf{g},j}$ of $u'_{\mathbf{g},j}$ of length k. Then $s_{\mathbf{g},j-1}$ and $p_{\mathbf{g},j}$ occur adjacent to the fixed occurrence of $u_{\mathbf{g},j}$, and we replace those occurrences respectively by $\overline{s_{\mathbf{g},j-1}}$ and $\overline{p_{\mathbf{g},j}}$. After these three substitutions, Step 5.3 can be carried out as described above, and we notice that the substitutions have no impact on Step 5.3 since they were made in a free factor and, so, all the elements from F continue to have enough occurrences in $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$. This means that all the bi-infinite factors that would be obtained without those three substitutions are still obtained with them. The unique difference is that it was introduced the factor $\overline{s_{\mathbf{g},j-1}} u_{\mathbf{g},j}^{\alpha_{\mathbf{g},j}} \overline{p_{\mathbf{g},j}}$ which may have created (at most two) new bi-infinite factors.

Step 5.4.   In this step, we admit the substitution of any occurrence, in the factors of $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}(3)$ which were obtained from the transformations on the words z_i, of a factor $y \in A^+$ of length k by $\overline{y}$. We say that a term obtained from $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}(3)$ using these substitutions is *irreducible* when it is not possible to make more substitutions (that is, when there are no more occurrences of factors $y \in A^+$ of length k on the factors which resulted from substitutions on the words z_i). We choose an irreducible term and denote it by $\widehat{z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}}$. This concludes the process of transformation of the word $z_{\mathbf{g},\ell}$.

With this, we are able to complete the construction of the κ-term $\widehat{w_{\mathbf{g},\Diamond}}$, whose existence was

stated in Claim 6.2. For that it suffices to consider the factorization (6.8) of $w_{\mathsf{g},\triangledown}(1)$ and let

$$\widehat{w_{\mathsf{g},\Diamond}} = \widehat{l_{\mathsf{g}}}\widehat{z_{\mathsf{g},0}}\,\widehat{c_{\mathsf{g},1}}\,\widehat{z_{\mathsf{g},1}}\,\widehat{c_{\mathsf{g},2}}\cdots\widehat{c_{\mathsf{g},j_{\mathsf{g}}}}\,\widehat{z_{\mathsf{g},j_{\mathsf{g}}}}\widehat{r_{\mathsf{g}}} \tag{6.10}$$

which is a rank 1 κ-term that, by the Adjusting Step above, can be written in the form (6.5). Notice that the substitution of $u_{\mathsf{g},j}$ by $u_{\mathsf{g},j}^{\alpha_{\mathsf{g},j}}$ in the Adjusting Step has recovered the value of $w_{\mathsf{g},\Diamond}$ over $\mathbf{V}$ and S.

To conclude the proof of Claim 6.2, we notice that $\delta'_\Diamond$ is a κ-solution of Γ over $\mathbf{LSl}$ that satisfies condition (ST.3). We do not present here a direct proof of this statement since it would be a (lengthy) repetition of the arguments of the analogous proof presented in [17, Subsection 6.6] for the case of the pseudovariety $\mathbf{LSl}$. Indeed, the algorithm of construction of the κ-solution δ' over $\mathbf{LSl}$, in [17], consists in associating to each $\mathsf{g} \in \Gamma$ a finite word $u_{\mathsf{g}\delta}$ such that $u_{\mathsf{g}\delta} \equiv_n \delta(\mathsf{g})$ and then apply to $u_{\mathsf{g}\delta}$ the procedure described above (to transform the word $w_{\mathsf{g},\triangledown}$, without the Adjusting Step) in such a way that δ' verifies conditions (c1)–(c4) of [17, Proposition 6.1]. These conditions (c1)–(c4) are essentially the ones that we have imposed here to our δ', in the definition of the $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ second type κ-reducibility. There are only two differences. In the first place, for the $\mathbf{LSl} \vee \mathbf{V}$ case, we have needed an extra condition, (ST.4), in order to deal with the pseudovariety $\mathbf{V}$. Secondly, conditions (ST.1)–(ST.4) refer to a solution δ'_0 over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$, while (c2)–(c4) refer to a solution δ over $\mathbf{LSl}$. This difference is, however, merely apparent since in this paper we had to apply the κ-reducibility of $\mathbf{V}$ (thus losing the property of being a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}$, but maintaining the property of being a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$) before making the second type reduction (that is, the reduction to the case in which the labels of all the elements of Γ are infinite), while in [17] it was made the reduction first (Proposition 6.1) and only then it was considered an "$\mathbf{LSl}_n$ approximation" given by the words $u_{\mathsf{g}\delta}$. We also notice that the need, in this paper, to begin the construction of δ' with a solution δ'_0 over $\mathbf{LSl}_N$, for an integer N larger than n, was because the starting κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{g},0}$ had arbitrary ranks and the transformations they suffered throughout steps 1 to 3 made the solution "decrease" to $\mathbf{LSl}_n$. So, basically, what we did in this paper was to seek for words $w_{\mathsf{g},\triangledown}$ that, as far as the pseudovariety $\mathbf{LSl}$ is concerned, were in the same conditions of the words $u_{\mathsf{g}\delta}$ in [17], so that we could apply to them the same algorithm (with the necessary adaptations, namely the Adjusting Step) of construction of a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}$ that, in particular, verifies condition (ST.3).

Observe that the introduction of the Adjusting Step made possible to have $\psi \circ \delta'_\Diamond = \gamma_\Diamond$, a condition necessary to $\delta'_\Diamond$ being a solution with respect to $(\gamma_\Diamond, \psi)$. On the other hand, as referred in the Adjusting Step, the only difference is that it created the factor $\overline{s_{\mathsf{g},j-1}}u_{\mathsf{g},j}^{\alpha_{\mathsf{g},j}}\overline{p_{\mathsf{g},j}}$ in $\widehat{w_{\mathsf{g},\Diamond}}$. But this is not a problem since by s4.1), s3.2) and s3.4): for each $\mathsf{e} \in \mathcal{E}(\Gamma)$, the κ-terms $w_{\alpha(\mathsf{e}),4}w_{\mathsf{e},4}$ and $w_{\omega(\mathsf{e}),4}$ have the same bases; for every vertices $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$ such that $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models w_{\mathsf{v},0} = w_{\mathsf{w},0}$, the κ-terms $w_{\mathsf{v},4}$ and $w_{\mathsf{w},4}$ have the same bases. Therefore, for instance, if $\mathsf{v}, \mathsf{w} \in \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$ are such that $\mathbf{LSl}_N \models w_{\mathsf{v},0} = w_{\mathsf{w},0}$ and a factor $\overline{s_{\mathsf{v},j-1}}u_{\mathsf{v},j}^{\alpha_{\mathsf{v},j}}\overline{p_{\mathsf{v},j}}$ was created in $\widehat{w_{\mathsf{v},\Diamond}}$, then $u_{\mathsf{v},j} = u_{\mathsf{w},j'}$, $s_{\mathsf{v},j-1} = s_{\mathsf{w},j'-1}$ and $p_{\mathsf{v},j} = p_{\mathsf{w},j'}$ for some j'. So, a factor $\overline{s_{\mathsf{w},j'-1}}u_{\mathsf{w},j'}^{\alpha_{\mathsf{w},j'}}\overline{p_{\mathsf{w},j'}} = \overline{s_{\mathsf{v},j-1}}u_{\mathsf{v},j}^{\alpha_{\mathsf{v},j}}\overline{p_{\mathsf{v},j}}$ was created in $\widehat{w_{\mathsf{w},\Diamond}}$ thus introducing in $\widehat{w_{\mathsf{w},\Diamond}}$ the same (possibly) new bi-infinite factors that $\overline{s_{\mathsf{v},j-1}}u_{\mathsf{v},j}^{\alpha_{\mathsf{v},j}}\overline{p_{\mathsf{v},j}}$ has introduced in $\widehat{w_{\mathsf{v},\Diamond}}$. Therefore $\widehat{w_{\mathsf{v},\Diamond}}$ and $\widehat{w_{\mathsf{w},\Diamond}}$ have the same non-periodic bi-infinite factors and, as a consequence, $\delta'_\Diamond$ verifies condition (ST.3). Similarly, one could show that $\delta'_\Diamond$ is a solution over $\mathbf{LSl}$ and conclude that Claim 6.2 holds.

This establishes the ST κ-reducibility of **LSl**$\vee$**V**, thus completing the proof of Theorem 5.1.

Acknowledgements

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