

is_FL-breadth, $(\underline{5,3,1,4,5})$.

Line

State

55-56

no long braid in w , so move on

58

checked = $\{w\}$ queue = $[w]$

59

queue is not empty, so go on

60

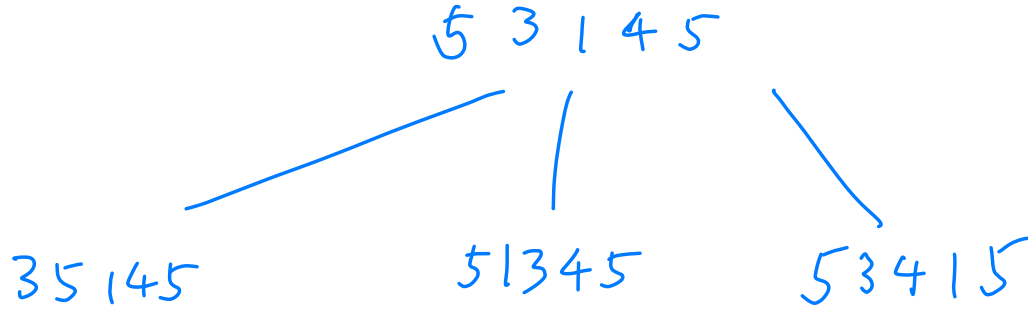
word = queue.pop() $\begin{matrix} \nearrow & \text{word} = w \rightarrow \text{rightmost in queue} \\ \searrow & \text{queue} = [] \end{matrix}$

61-70

for $i \dots$: commute neighbors in word wherever possible.

once a ^{truly} new word is generated, immediately check for long braids. If a long braid is present, done; else, add the truly new word to checked, and put the new word to the very left of the queue.

What should happen.



What happens in the code.

58 | word = 5 3 1 4 5, queue = []

word = 53145

queue = [].

61-70:

$i = 0$. new-word = 35145, no long bread.

checked = {w, 35145}

queue = [35145.]

$i = 1$ new-word = 51345, no long bread.

checked = {w, 35145, 51345}

queue = [51345, 35145]

$i = 2$ new-word = 53415, no long bread

checked = {w, 35145, 51345, 53415}

queue = [53415, 51345, 35145].

queue = [53415, ..., ...]

59 queue not empty, so run 60-70 again.

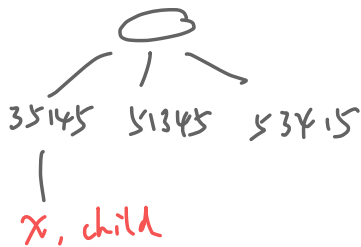
60 word = queue.pop() \rightarrow word = 35145 \rightarrow right most
queue = [53415, ...]

61-70 i = 1. (truly) new-word = 3|545. long brand. Done.

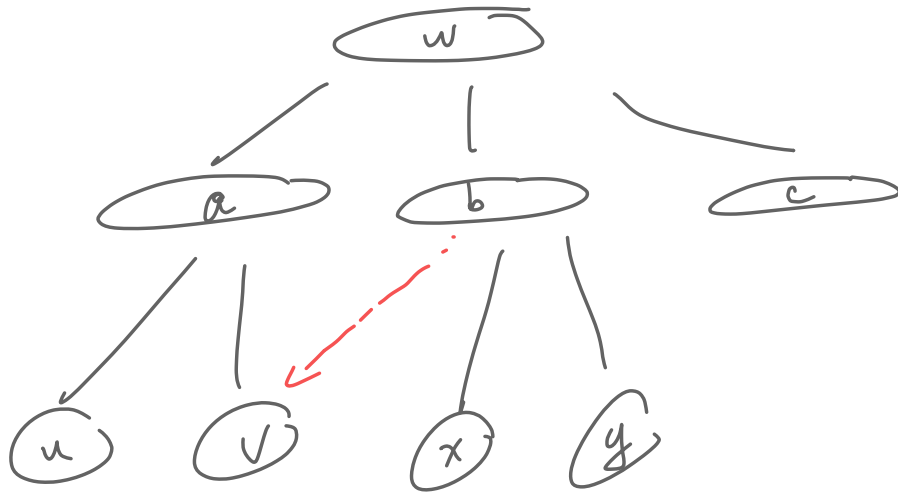
But, if \downarrow for all truly new-word = x (child of 35145) has no long

then checked.add(x) brand

queue = [x, 53415, 51345].
 \downarrow
child



Ex. If the commutation class of w 'looks like'



where all words contain no long braid. How does the program run. How does the 'depth' code run?

Done with FC-tests.

Next? :

Given the Coxeter type. e.g. A_4 : 

generate all FC words up to a certain length l .

↓
Naive idea: A

generate all words
up to length l .

then check FC. A_4

but can we do better?

$l=2$. all ij where $i \neq j$ should be generated.

$l=3$. more interesting. for example

131 shouldn't be an output

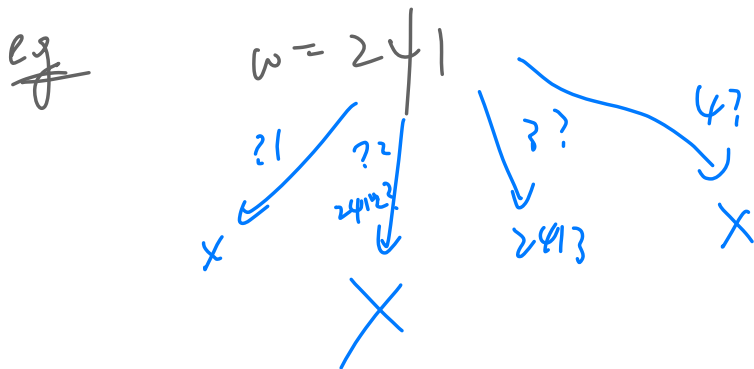
$121, 232$ shouldn't be output

$l=4$
more complicated.

Rough Idea.

B

Maybe each admitted word w can be viewed as a node on a graph and it leads to all other admissible words obtained by adding one letter to the right of w ?



Als. Todo:

check if a word is reduced

→ doesn't matter much for IC test
may matter more now.

More on reducedness / FC test.

C. FC test + checking for 'ss' $\stackrel{?}{=} \text{Reduced + FC test}$

To Do: - Sarah : C

- Ad: A+B. pretend we already have is_reduced test if necessary.