PALINDROMES IN INFINITE TERNARY WORDS

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Abstract. We study infinite words \( u \) over an alphabet \( A \) satisfying the property \( P \) : \( P(n) + P(n + 1) = 1 + \#A \) for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), where \( P(n) \) denotes the number of palindromic factors of length \( n \) occurring in the language of \( u \). We study also infinite words satisfying a stronger property \( P^E \) : every palindrome of \( u \) has exactly one palindromic extension in \( u \). For binary words, the properties \( P \) and \( P^E \) coincide and these properties characterize Sturmian words, i.e., words with the complexity \( C(n) = n + 1 \) for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). In this paper, we focus on ternary infinite words with the language closed under reversal. For such words \( u \), we prove that if \( C(n) = 2n + 1 \) for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), then \( u \) satisfies the property \( P \) and moreover \( u \) is rich in palindromes. Also a sufficient condition for the property \( P^E \) is given. We construct a word demonstrating that \( P \) on a ternary alphabet does not imply \( P^E \).

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1. Introduction

Sturmian words are the most intensively studied infinite words since their appearance in 1940. They were introduced by Morse and Hedlund [8] as aperiodic words with the minimal possible complexity, i.e., with the complexity \( C(n) = n + 1 \)

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for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). (\( \mathbb{N} \) stands for nonnegative integers.) The complexity is the function \( C : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \) defined by

\[
C(n) = \text{number of factors of length } n \text{ occurring in } u.
\]

The set of all factors occurring in \( u \) is called the language of \( u \) and denoted throughout this paper by \( \mathcal{L}(u) \). There exist many equivalent definitions of Sturmian words. Already in [8], Sturmian words are characterized by their balance property. In the center of our attention will be another characterization of Sturmian words, proved in [6]. This characterization uses the palindromic complexity of \( u \), which is the function \( P : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \) defined by

\[
P(n) = \text{number of palindromic factors of length } n \text{ occurring in } u.
\]

Droubay and Pirillo proved that an infinite word \( u \) is Sturmian if and only if its palindromic complexity is

\[
P(n) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\
2 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.}
\end{cases}
\]

Since the empty word is the only palindrome of length 0 and the letters of the alphabet \( A \) are the only palindromes of length 1 in \( u \), the previous property can be rewritten in a compact form for binary infinite words as

\[
P(n) + P(n + 1) = 3 \quad \text{for any } n \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

Being inspired by Sturmian words, we generalize the previous property for infinite words over any alphabet \( A \) as

\[
P : \quad P(n) + P(n + 1) = 1 + \#A \quad \text{for any } n \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

It is again readily seen that the property \( P \) is equivalent to the property

\[
P(n) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\
\#A & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.}
\end{cases}
\]

Examples of infinite words over multiliteral alphabets satisfying the property \( P \) are Arnoux-Rauzy words (also called strict episturmian words, see [7]) and nondegenerate words coding the \( r \)-interval exchange transformation with the permutation \( \pi = (r, r - 1, r - 2, \ldots, 2, 1) \) (see [2]).

When studying in details the proof of Droubay and Pirillo, we learn that a binary word \( u \) is Sturmian if and only if \( u \) satisfies the following condition

\[\mathcal{PE} : \quad \text{any palindromic factor of } u \text{ has a unique palindromic extension in } u.\]

In other words, for any palindrome \( p \in \mathcal{L}(u) \) there exists a unique letter \( a \in A \) such that \( apa \in \mathcal{L}(u) \). In fact, our two examples of words with the property...
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\(\mathcal{P}\) – namely Arnoux-Rauzy words (see [7]) and words coding interval exchange – have even the property \(\mathcal{PE}\) (see [2]).

Infinite words over a multiliteral alphabet satisfying the property \(\mathcal{P}\) or \(\mathcal{PE}\) may be understood as one of the possible generalizations of Sturmian words. It is evident that \(\mathcal{PE}\) implies \(\mathcal{P}\). The inverse implication holds over a binary alphabet, but it need not hold in general. The validity of \(\mathcal{P}\) or \(\mathcal{PE}\) guarantees that the language \(\mathcal{L}(u)\) contains infinitely many distinct palindromic factors. Such a language need not be closed under reversal. Nevertheless in the sequel, we concentrate on the study of ternary words whose language is closed under reversal. It is readily seen that such words are recurrent and their Rauzy graphs have a non-trivial automorphism that will serve as a powerful tool in our consideration.

We will prove the following two theorems:

**Theorem 1.1.** An infinite ternary word whose language is closed under reversal has the property \(\mathcal{P}\) if its complexity satisfies \(C(n) = 2n + 1\).

For the description of \(\mathcal{PE}\), an important role is played by the notion of a left special factor: a factor \(w \in \mathcal{L}(u)\) is called left special if there exist at least two different letters \(a, b\) such that both \(aw \in \mathcal{L}(u)\) and \(bw \in \mathcal{L}(u)\). A left special factor \(w\) is called maximal if for any letter \(c \in \mathcal{A}\), the factor \(wc\) is not left special.

**Theorem 1.2.** An infinite ternary word \(u\) whose language is closed under reversal has the property \(\mathcal{PE}\) if its complexity satisfies \(C(n) = 2n + 1\) and \(u\) has no maximal left special factor.

It is interesting to mention two corollaries of the previous theorems. Vuillon [10] showed that a binary infinite word is Sturmian if and only if each of its factors has exactly two return words, i.e., Sturmian words are precisely binary words satisfying the property

\[ \mathcal{R} : \text{any factor of } u \text{ has exactly } \#A \text{ return words.} \]

In the paper [3], it is shown that a ternary infinite uniformly recurrent word \(u\) has the property \(\mathcal{R}\) if and only if its complexity satisfies \(C(n) = 2n + 1\) and \(u\) has no maximal left special factor. This gives rise to the following corollary.

**Corollary 1.3.** For ternary infinite words with the language closed under reversal, \(\mathcal{R}\) implies \(\mathcal{PE}\).

Theorem 1.1 says that for infinite words whose language is closed under reversal and whose complexity satisfies \(C(n) = 2n + 1\), the following equation holds

\[ \mathcal{P}(n) + \mathcal{P}(n + 1) = 2 + C(n + 1) - C(n). \quad (1.1) \]

Infinite words fulfilling the above equation are in a certain sense the richest in palindromes, since according to [2], any infinite word whose language is closed under reversal satisfies

\[ \mathcal{P}(n) + \mathcal{P}(n + 1) \leq 2 + C(n + 1) - C(n). \]
In fact, the above relation is stated in [2] only for uniformly recurrent words, however the proof requires only recurrent words.

In [4], it is shown that for infinite words with the language closed under reversal, the words defined by the equation (1.1) are exactly the so-called rich words. Let us recall that an infinite word is called rich if every its factor \( w \) contains \( |w| + 1 \) distinct palindromes. Consequently, we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 1.4.** Infinite ternary words with the language closed under reversal and the complexity \( C(n) = 2n + 1 \) are rich.

In Section 2, we recall basic notions from combinatorics on words. Section 3 contains the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. Section 4 provides two examples of words: the first one shows that the properties \( P \) and \( PE \) are not equivalent and the second one proves that the implications in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 cannot be reversed.

### 2. Preliminaries

By \( \mathcal{A} \) we denote a finite set of symbols, usually called letters; the set \( \mathcal{A} \) is therefore called an alphabet. A finite string \( w = w_0w_1 \ldots w_{n-1} \) of letters of \( \mathcal{A} \) is said to be a finite word, its length is denoted by \( |w| = n \). Finite words over \( \mathcal{A} \) together with the operation of concatenation and the empty word \( \varepsilon \) as the neutral element form a free monoid \( \mathcal{A}^* \). The map \( w = w_0w_1 \ldots w_{n-1} \mapsto \overline{w} = w_{n-1}w_{n-2} \ldots w_0 \) is a bijection on \( \mathcal{A}^* \), the word \( \overline{w} \) is called the reversal or the mirror image of \( w \). A word \( w \) which coincides with its mirror image is a palindrome.

Under an infinite word \( u \) we understand an infinite string \( u = u_0u_1u_2 \ldots \) of letters from \( \mathcal{A} \). A finite word \( w \) is a factor of a word \( v \) (finite or infinite) if there exist words \( w^{(1)} \) and \( w^{(2)} \) such that \( v = w^{(1)}ww^{(2)} \). If \( w^{(1)} = \varepsilon \), then \( w \) is said to be a prefix of \( v \), if \( w^{(2)} = \varepsilon \), then \( w \) is a suffix of \( v \). We say that a prefix, a suffix is proper if it is not equal to the word itself. The language \( \mathcal{L}(u) \) of an infinite word \( u \) is the set of all its factors. The factors of \( u \) of length \( n \) form the set denoted by \( \mathcal{L}_n(u) \). Using this notation, we may write \( \mathcal{L}(u) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{L}_n(u) \). We say that the language \( \mathcal{L}(u) \) is closed under reversal if \( \mathcal{L}(u) \) contains with every factor \( w \) also its reversal \( \overline{w} \).

For any factor \( w \in \mathcal{L}(u) \), there exists an index \( i \) such that \( w \) is a prefix of the infinite word \( u_iu_{i+1}u_{i+2} \ldots \). Such an index \( i \) is called an occurrence of \( w \) in \( u \). If each factor of \( u \) has at least two occurrences in \( u \), the infinite word \( u \) is said to be recurrent. It is easy to see that if the language of \( u \) is closed under reversal, then \( u \) is recurrent.

The complexity of an infinite word \( u \) is a map \( C : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N} \), defined by \( C(n) = \# \mathcal{L}_n(u) \). To determine the increment of the complexity, one has to count the possible extensions of factors of length \( n \). A right extension of \( w \in \mathcal{L}(u) \) is any letter \( a \in \mathcal{A} \) such that \( wa \in \mathcal{L}(u) \). The set of all right extensions of a factor
w will be denoted by $\text{Rext}(w)$. Of course, any factor of $u$ has at least one right extension. A factor $w$ is called right special if $w$ has at least two right extensions. Clearly, any suffix of a right special factor is right special as well. A right special factor $w$ which is not a suffix of any longer right special factor is called a maximal right special factor. Similarly, one can define a left extension, a left special factor and $\text{Lext}(w)$. We will deal only with recurrent infinite words $u$. In this case, any factor of $u$ has at least one left extension. If $a \in A$ and $p$ is a palindrome and $apa \in L(u)$, then $apa$ is said to be a palindromic extension of $p$. We say that $w$ is a bispecial factor if it is right and left special. The role of bispecial factors for the computation of the complexity can be nicely illustrated on Rauzy graphs.

Let $u$ be an infinite word and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The Rauzy graph $\Gamma_n$ of $u$ is a directed graph whose set of vertices is $L_n(u)$ and set of edges is $L_{n+1}(u)$. An edge $e \in L_{n+1}(u)$ starts at the vertex $x$ and ends at the vertex $y$ if $x$ is a prefix and $y$ is a suffix of $e$. If the word $u$ is recurrent, the graph $\Gamma_n$ is strongly connected for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, i.e., there exists a directed path from every vertex $x$ to every vertex $y$ of the graph.

The outdegree (indegree) of a vertex $x \in L_n(u)$ is the number of edges which start (end) in $x$. Obviously the outdegree of $x$ is equal to $\#\text{Rext}(x)$ and the indegree of $x$ is $\#\text{Lext}(x)$.

The sum of outdegrees over all vertices is equal to the number of edges in every directed graph. Similarly, it holds for indegrees. In particular, for the Rauzy graph we have

$$\sum_{x \in L_n(u)} \#\text{Rext}(x) = C(n+1) = \sum_{x \in L_n(u)} \#\text{Lext}(x).$$

The first difference of complexity $\Delta C(n) = C(n+1) - C(n)$ is thus given by

$$\Delta C(n) = \sum_{x \in L_n(u)} (\#\text{Rext}(x) - 1) = \sum_{x \in L_n(u)} (\#\text{Lext}(x) - 1). \quad (2.1)$$

Let us restrict our consideration to recurrent words, then a non-zero contribution to $\Delta C(n)$ is given only by those factors $x \in L_n(u)$, for which $\#\text{Rext}(x) \geq 2$ or $\#\text{Lext}(x) \geq 2$, i.e., for right or left special factors. The relation (2.1) can be rewritten as

$$\Delta C(n) = \sum_{x \in L_n(u), \ x \text{ right special}} (\#\text{Rext}(x) - 1) = \sum_{x \in L_n(u), \ x \text{ left special}} (\#\text{Lext}(x) - 1).$$

If the language of the infinite word $u$ is closed under reversal, then the operation that to every vertex $x$ of the graph associates the vertex $\overline{x}$ and to every edge $e$ associates $\overline{e}$ maps the Rauzy graph $\Gamma_n$ onto itself. In this case, we will draw the
Rauzy graph $\Gamma_n$ axially symmetric in the plane: the positions of vertices $x$ and $\overline{x}$ are symmetrical with respect to an axis. Thus, $x$ is a palindrome if and only if the vertex $x$ lies on the axis, and $e$ is a palindrome of length $n + 1$ if and only if the edge $e$ crosses the axis.

3. Proof of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2

The proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 will be a consequence of the following three lemmas that determine the number of palindromic extensions of palindromic factors with respect to the number of their left extensions.

Lemma 3.1. Let $u$ be an infinite word over an alphabet $\mathcal{A}$ whose language is closed under reversal. If a palindrome $p \in L(u)$ is not left special (and thus neither right special), then $p$ has a unique palindromic extension.

Proof. Since $p \in L(u)$ is not left special, there exists a unique $x \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $xp \in L(u)$. By reversal closeness, $L(u)$ contains also $px$. As $p$ has a unique left extension $x$, the factor $px$ has $x$ as its unique left extension, too. Thus $xpx$ is the unique palindromic extension of $p$. □

Lemma 3.2. Let $u$ be an infinite word over a ternary alphabet $\mathcal{A}$ with the complexity $C(n) = 2n + 1$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and with the language $L(u)$ closed under reversal. If a palindrome $p \in L(u)$ has $\# \text{Lex}(p) = 3$, then $p$ has a unique palindromic extension.

Proof. As $\Delta C(n) = 2$, it follows by (2.1) that the palindrome $p$ is the only left special factor of length $n = |p|$, and by reversal closeness, the only right special factor of length $n$, too.

(1) First, assume that there exists a letter $x$ such that $\text{Lex}(px) = \mathcal{A}$. It means that $xpx$ is a factor of $u$, hence $xpx$ is a palindromic extension of $p$. If there exists another palindromic extension of $p$, i.e., $yvy \in L(u)$ for $y \neq x$, then since $y \in \text{Lex}(px)$, it follows that $yvx$ and $xpy$ belong to $L(u)$. Therefore $x, y \in \text{Lex}(py)$, which implies

$$\Delta C(n + 1) \geq \# \text{Lex}(px) - 1 + \# \text{Lex}(py) - 1 \geq 3,$$

a contradiction.

(2) Second, suppose that for every letter $x$, it holds that $\text{Lex}(px) \neq \mathcal{A}$. Let us recall that if $w$ is a left special factor of length $n + 1$, then its prefix of length $n$ is necessarily left special, too. As a consequence, together with the fact that $\Delta C(n + 1) = 2$, there exist two left special factors $px$ and $py$ in $L_{n+1}(u)$ for $x \neq y$ with $\# \text{Lex}(px) = \# \text{Lex}(py) = 2$. Denote $\text{Lex}(px) = \{a, b\}$ and $\text{Lex}(py) = \{A, B\}$. Since our alphabet is ternary, we may assume WLOG that $a = A$. By reversal closeness, it follows that $xpa$ and $ypa$ belong to the language, and therefore, the factor $pa$ is left special as well. WLOG $a = x$ and $b = y$. Denote by $c$ the third letter of
A. Since \( c \in \text{Rext}(p) \) and by recurrence of \( u \), there exists a letter \( C \) such that \( Cpc \in \mathcal{L}(u) \). However, since \( pc \) is not left special, this \( C \) is unique.

- If \( C = a \), then \( \text{Lex}(pa) = A \) – a contradiction.
- If \( C = b \), then necessarily \( B = c \) and \( apa \) is the unique palindromic extension of \( p \), as claimed.
- If \( C = c \), then \( B = b \). The Rauzy graph \( \Gamma_n \) has a unique vertex of indegree > 1 (see Fig. 2, where the straight lines denote edges and the zig zag lines denote paths) – the bispecial factor \( p \). Consequently, the vertex \( p \) is the unique common vertex of three cycles. Since \( \text{Rext}(cp) = \{c\} \), after coming to the vertex \( p \) using the edge \( cp \), we cannot leave \( p \) but using the edge \( pc \). Hence, we move eventually in a unique cycle and the word \( u \) is thus eventually periodic – a contradiction with the complexity. \( \square \)

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( u \) be an infinite word over a ternary alphabet with the complexity \( \mathcal{C}(n) = 2n + 1 \) for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and with the language \( \mathcal{L}(u) \) closed under reversal. Let \( p \in \mathcal{L}(u) \) be a palindrome with \( \#\text{Lex}(p) = 2 \) and let \( \mathcal{P}(|p|) + \mathcal{P}(|p| + 1) = 4 \).

Then:

1. if \( p \) has no palindromic extension, then \( p \) is a maximal left special factor and there exists a palindrome \( q \) of the same length such that \( q \) has two palindromic extensions;
2. if \( p \) has two palindromic extensions, then there exists a palindrome \( q \) of the same length such that \( q \) has no palindromic extension and \( q \) is a maximal left special factor.

**Proof.** Denote \( \text{Lex}(p) = \{a, b\} \) and \( |p| = n \). Since \( \Delta \mathcal{C}(n) = 2 \), there exists a factor \( q \neq p \) of the same length such that \( \#\text{Lex}(q) = 2 \). Denote \( \text{Lex}(q) = \{A, B\} \).

1. Assume that \( p \) has no palindromic extension. Since \( \text{Lex}(p) = \text{Rext}(p) = \{a, b\} \), the only factors with length \( n + 2 \) of the form \( \ell_1p\ell_2 \) where \( \ell_1, \ell_2 \in A \) are \( apb \) and \( bpa \). The factor \( p \) is thus a maximal left special factor. Let us recall that any prefix of a left special factor is again left special. Since \( p \)
cannot be extended to the right as a left special factor, every left special factor of length $n + 1$ has $q$ as its prefix. This together with $\Delta C(n + 1) = 2$ implies that there exist two left special factors of length $n + 1$. They are of the form $qx$ and $qy$ for $x \neq y$ with

$$\text{Ext}(qx) = \{A, B\} = \text{Ext}(qy).$$

(3.1)

By reversal closeness of $\mathcal{L}(u)$, we obtain that $\text{Ext}(\overline{q}A) = \{x, y\}$ and $\text{Ext}(\overline{q}B) = \{x, y\}$. Since there are no other left special factors besides $qx$ and $qy$ in $\mathcal{L}_{n+1}(u)$, necessarily $\overline{q} = q$ and $\{A, B\} = \{x, y\}$. Because of (3.1), we deduce that both $xqx$ and $yqy$ belong to the language $\mathcal{L}(u)$, i.e., the palindrome $q$ has two palindromic extensions.

(2) Suppose that $p$ has two palindromic extensions $apa$ and $bpb$. In the Rauzy graph $\Gamma_n$, the bispecial factor $p$ has the indegree and outdegree 2, the left special factor $q$ has the indegree 2 and the right special factor $\overline{q}$ has the outdegree 2. Moreover, the palindromes of length $n$ are exactly the vertices lying on the axis of symmetry and the palindromes of length $n + 1$ are exactly the edges crossing the axis. These facts together with $\mathcal{P}(n) + \mathcal{P}(n + 1) = 4$ imply that the Rauzy graph $\Gamma_n$ can only look as depicted in Figure 3. Note that $q$ and $\overline{q}$ may coincide (and we shall see that this is really the case). Let us first show, that necessarily $apb \in \mathcal{L}(u)$. If not, then it is impossible in $\Gamma_n$ to leave the cycles in which only the vertex $p$ has the indegree or the outdegree bigger that 1. It means that the word $u$ is eventually periodic – a contradiction with the complexity. Thus $apb, bpa \in \mathcal{L}(u)$. Consequently both $pa$ and $pb$ are left special factors of length $n + 1$ with $\text{Ext}(pa) = \{a, b\} = \text{Ext}(pb)$. Since $\Delta C(n + 1) = 2$, no other left special factor of the same length exists. Thus $q$ is maximal left special and there exists a unique letter $x$ and a unique letter $y$ such that $Aqx$ and $Bqy$ belong to the language $\mathcal{L}(u)$ and $x \neq y$. It implies that $\text{Ext}(\overline{q}) = \{x, y\}$, i.e., the factor $\overline{q}$ is a left special factor of length $n$, and therefore, $\overline{q} = q$ and $\{A, B\} = \{x, y\}$. Thus the Rauzy graph $\Gamma_n$ has two vertices with indegrees $> 1$ – the bispecial factors $p$ and $q$, see Figure 4. Since $q$ is a maximal left special factor, we have two disjoint
possibilities: the first one is that $xqx$ and $yqy$ belong to the language, the second one is that $xqy$ and $yqx$ belong to the language. But the first possibility implies that in the Rauzy graph $\Gamma_n$, it is impossible to leave the cycles containing only one bispecial factor $q$ – a contradiction. Therefore the second situation occurs and $q$ has no palindromic extension. □

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** We will proceed by induction on $n$. Obviously, $P(0) = 1$ and $P(1) = 3$. Assume that $P(n) + P(n+1) = 4$ for some $n \geq 0$. Let $p \in \mathcal{L}_n(u)$ be a palindrome with zero or two palindromic extensions. According to Lemma 3.3 there exists a palindrome $q$ of the same length, which is a left special factor as well. Since $\Delta C(n) = 2$, all other factors including palindromes in $\mathcal{L}_n(u)$ have a unique left extension. According to Lemma 3.1, these palindromes have a unique palindromic extension. By Lemma 3.3, the palindromes $p$ and $q$ together have two palindromic extensions. Therefore, the number of palindromic extensions of all palindromes in $\mathcal{L}_n(u)$ together is equal to the number of these palindromes. Since every palindrome of length $n + 2$ is a palindromic extension of a palindrome of length $n$, we obtain $P(n+1) + P(n+2) = 4$. □

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** Since $C(n) = 2n + 1$, it follows by Theorem 1.1 that $P(n) + P(n+1) = 4$. Assume there exists a palindrome with zero or more than one palindromic extension, then $\#\text{Lex}(p) = 2$ by Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2. Consequently, Lemma 3.3 implies that the language contains a maximal left special factor – a contradiction. □

### 4. Counterexamples

In this last section, we will show that for ternary words, unlike binary words, the properties $P$ and $PE$ are not equivalent and we will provide counterexamples to reversed implications in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.
We have seen that for the computation of the first difference of complexity \( \Delta C(n) \), an important role is played by left and right special factors. See Formula (2.1). In the sequel, it will be helpful to use a formula for the second difference of complexity \( \Delta^2 C(n) \), introduced by Cassaigne [5]. Let us explain that for the computation of \( \Delta^2 C(n) \), bispecial factors are crucial. Since every factor of length \( n + 2 \) can be written as \( xwy \), where \( x, y \in A \) and \( w \in L(u) \), it holds

\[
\Delta^2 C(n) = \sum_{w \in L_n(u)} \# \{ xwy \mid xwy \in L(u) \},
\]

and similarly,

\[
\Delta^2 C(n) = \sum_{w \in L_n(u)} \# \text{Lext}(w) = \sum_{w \in L_n(u)} \# \text{Rext}(w).
\]

The second difference of complexity \( \Delta^2 C(n) = \Delta C(n + 1) - \Delta C(n) = C(n + 2) - 2C(n + 1) + C(n) \) may be obtained as follows

\[
\Delta^2 C(n) = \sum_{w \in L_n(u)} \left( \# \{ xwy \mid xwy \in L(u) \} - \# \text{Lext}(w) - \# \text{Rext}(w) + 1 \right). (4.1)
\]

Denote by \( b(w) \) the quantity

\[
b(w) := \# \{ xwy \mid xwy \in L(u) \} - \# \text{Lext}(w) - \# \text{Rext}(w) + 1.
\]

The number \( b(w) \) is called the bilateral order of the factor \( w \). It is readily seen that if \( w \) is not a bispecial factor, then \( b(w) = 0 \). Bispecial factors will be distinguished according to their bilateral order in the following way

- if \( b(w) > 0 \), then we call \( w \) a strong bispecial factor;
- if \( b(w) < 0 \), then we call \( w \) a weak bispecial factor;
- if \( b(w) = 0 \) and \( w \) is bispecial, then we call it ordinary.

Evidently, for the value of \( \Delta^2 C(n) \), only strong and weak bispecial factors are of importance.

**Remark 4.1.** If \( p \) is a palindromic factor of a reversal closed language \( L(u) \), then \( \# \{ xpy \mid xpy \in L(u) \} \) and the number of palindromic extensions of \( p \) in \( u \) have the same parity. Moreover, \( \# \text{Lext}(p) = \# \text{Rext}(p) \). Therefore, the following simple observation holds

\[
p \text{ has a unique palindromic extension in } u \implies b(p) \text{ is even.}
\]

### 4.1. \( \mathcal{P} \) AND \( \mathcal{PE} \) ARE NOT EQUIVALENT

The construction of a ternary infinite word \( v \) with the desired properties is inspired by Arnoux and Rauzy [1] and Rote [9]. Let \( v \) be the ternary infinite word
defined by \( v = \Psi(u) \), where \( \Psi : \{a, b\}^\ast \to \{0, 1, 2\}^\ast \) is the morphism given by
\[
\Psi(a) = 12 \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(b) = 100,
\]
(4.2)
and \( u \) is the fixed point of the morphism \( \varphi : \{a, b\}^\ast \to \{a, b\}^\ast \) defined by
\[
\varphi(a) = abbabba, \quad \varphi(b) = aba.
\]
(4.3)
In the sequel, we will show that \( v \) satisfies \( P \), but does not satisfy \( PE \). We will proceed in two steps. First, we will study several properties of the binary infinite word \( u \). Second, we will prove, using the properties of \( u \), that \( v \) satisfies \( P \), but does not satisfy \( PE \).

Step 1. Let us show that the binary word \( u \) being the fixed point of the morphism \( \varphi \) given in (4.3) has the language \( L(u) \) closed under reversal and let us provide the list of all weak and strong bispecial factors of \( u \).

Let us start with an important observation.

Observation 4.2. Every factor \( v \) of \( u \) containing at least one letter \( a \) can be decomposed as \( v = v^{(0)} v^{(1)} \ldots v^{(m)} \), \( m \geq 1 \), so that \( v^{(i)} \in \{aba, abbabba\} \) for \( i \in \{1, \ldots, m – 1\} \), \( v^{(0)} \) is a proper suffix of \( abbabba \) and \( v^{(m)} \) is a proper prefix of \( abbabba \). Obviously, for every such decomposition, there exists \( \tilde{v} \in \{a, b\}^\ast \) satisfying
\[
v = v^{(0)} \varphi(\tilde{v}) v^{(m)}.
\]
(4.4)
And \( \tilde{v} \) is a factor of \( u \).

An essential role for the description of bispecial factors and palindromes in \( u \) is played by the map \( T : \{a, b\}^\ast \to \{a, b\}^\ast \) defined by
\[
T(w) = ba \varphi(w) ab \quad \text{for every} \ w \in \{a, b\}^\ast.
\]
(4.5)
Let us summarize the properties of \( T \) in the following lemma.

Lemma 4.3. Let \( T \) be the map defined in (4.5). Then, for every \( w \in \{a, b\}^\ast \) and for all \( c, d \in \{a, b\} \), it holds

a) if \( w \) is a palindrome, then \( T(w) \) is a palindrome;
b) \( cwv \) is a factor of \( u \) if and only if \( cT(w)d \) is a factor of \( u \), in particular, if \( w \) is a factor of \( u \), then \( T(w) \) is a factor of \( u \).

Proof.

a) Since \( \varphi(a) = aba \) and \( \varphi(b) = abbabba \) are palindromes, it implies that \( \varphi(w) \) is a palindrome, thus \( T(w) = ba \varphi(w) ab \) is a palindrome, too.
b) (\( \Rightarrow \)): If \( awb \) is a factor of \( u \), then \( \varphi(awb) \) is in \( L(u) \). As \( aT(w)b \) is a factor of \( \varphi(awb) = aba \varphi(w) abbabba \), it follows that \( aT(w)b \) is also a factor of \( u \). The proofs for the other cases \( aua, bau, bab \) are similar. (\( \Leftarrow \)): Let \( aT(w)b \) be a factor of \( u \). It is readily seen that the unique decomposition of the form (4.4) of \( aT(w)b \) is \( aT(w)b = \varphi(aw)abb \). Since \( abb \) is a prefix of \( \varphi(b) \),
but not of \( \varphi(a) \), it follows that \( awb \in \mathcal{L}(u) \). The proofs for the other cases \( aT(w)a, bT(w)a, bT(w)b \) are analogous. □

**Remark 4.4.** Lemma 4.3 has several useful consequences.

1. According to Lemma 4.3, the language \( \mathcal{L}(u) \) contains infinitely many palindromes. Together with the primitivity of the substitution \( \varphi \), thus the uniform recurrence of \( u \), it implies that the language \( \mathcal{L}(u) \) is closed under reversal.

2. For any factor \( w \in \mathcal{L}(u) \), its bilateral order \( b(w) \) satisfies \( b(w) = b(T(w)) \) by Item b) of Lemma 4.3.

3. If \( w \) is a palindrome in \( \mathcal{L}(u) \), then \( T(w) \) is a palindrome with the same number of palindromic extensions by Lemma 4.3.

Since the word \( u \) is built from the factors \( abbabba \) and \( aba \), it is clear that the words

\[ aaa, bbb, abab, baba, aabbaa, babbab \]

are not in \( \mathcal{L}(u) \). Observing then the prefix of \( u \)

\[ u = ababbaababaababbaababaabaaba\ldots, \]

it follows that the only left special factors of length \( \leq 4 \) are: \( \varepsilon, a, b, ab, ba, abb, baa, abba, baab \); among them, only \( \varepsilon \) and \( baab \) are strong bispecial factors and only \( abba \) is a weak bispecial factor.

**Lemma 4.5.** For every bispecial factor \( v \in \mathcal{L}(u) \) of length at least 5, there exists a factor \( w \in \mathcal{L}(u) \) such that \( v = T(w) \). Moreover, \( b(w) = b(T(w)) \).

**Proof.** Every prefix of a left special factor is left special, too. Since \( abba \) and \( baab \) are the only left special factors of length 4 and \( abba \) is a weak bispecial factor, thus cannot be extended to the right staying left special, we learn that every bispecial (thus left special) factor \( v \) of length \( \geq 5 \) has to start in \( baab \). Since the language \( \mathcal{L}(u) \) is closed under reversal, the bispecial (thus right special) factor \( v \) has to end in \( baab \). Then, it is clear from the form of the substitution \( \varphi \) that \( v = ba\varphi(w)ab \) is the unique decomposition of the form (4.4) of \( v \). Thus, by Observation 4.2, \( w \) is a factor of \( u \) such that \( v = T(w) \). The last statement is a consequence of Item b) of Lemma 4.3. □

As a consequence of Lemma 4.5, we obtain the set of all strong bispecial factors

\[ \{ V^{(n)} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}, \quad \text{where } V^{(0)} = \varepsilon \text{ and } V^{(n)} = T(V^{(n-1)}) \text{ for } n \geq 1, \tag{4.6} \]

and the set of all weak bispecial factors

\[ \{ U^{(n)} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1 \}, \quad \text{where } U^{(1)} = abba \text{ and } U^{(n)} = T(U^{(n-1)}) \text{ for } n \geq 2. \tag{4.7} \]

It is easy to see that \( b(V^{(0)}) = b(\varepsilon) = 1 \) and \( b(U^{(1)}) = b(abba) = -1 \). Item b) of Lemma 4.3 implies that \( b(V^{(n)}) = 1 \) and \( b(U^{(n)}) = -1 \) for all \( n \). Moreover, by
Item a) of Lemma 4.3, these words are palindromes.

Step 2. We may now study the ternary word $v = \Psi(u)$ defined in (4.2). In the sequel, it will be shown that

1. the language $L(v)$ is closed under reversal;
2. the complexity of $v$ is $C(n) = 2n + 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$;
3. the language $L(v)$ contains infinitely many distinct palindromes that do not have a unique palindromic extension.

When proved, the statements (1) and (2) imply that the property $P$ holds (by Thm. 1.1) and the statement (3) has as a consequence that the property $PE$ does not hold.

Proof of Step 2. Let us start with an observation similar to Observation 4.2.

Observation 4.6. Every factor $v$ of $v$ containing at least one letter 1 can be decomposed as $v = v^{(0)}v^{(1)} \ldots v^{(m)}$, $m \geq 1$, so that $v^{(i)} \in \{12, 100\}$ for $i \in \{1, \ldots, m - 1\}$, $v^{(0)}$ is a proper suffix either of 12 or of 100 and $v^{(m)}$ is a proper prefix of 100. Obviously, for every such decomposition, there exists $\tilde{v} \in \{a, b\}^*$ such that

$$v = v^{(0)}\Psi(\tilde{v})v^{(m)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.8)

And $\tilde{v}$ is a factor of $u$.

The crucial tool for the proof of (1) - (3) is the map $H : \{a, b\}^* \to \{0, 1, 2\}^*$ defined by

$$H(w) = \Psi(w) \downarrow \text{ for every } w \in \{a, b\}^*.$$  \hspace{1cm} (4.9)

Its properties are stated in the following lemma.

Lemma 4.7. Let $H$ be the map defined in (4.9). Then it holds for every $w \in \{a, b\}^*$

a) if $w$ is a factor of $u$, then $H(w)$ is a factor of $v$;
b) if $w$ is a palindrome, then $H(w)$ is a palindrome;
c) if $w$ is a factor of $u$, then $b(w) = b(H(w))$.

Proof.

a) There exists a letter $x \in \{a, b\}$ such that $wx \in L(u)$. Then $\Psi(wx)$ is a factor of $v = \Psi(u)$ and $\Psi(wx)$ contains $H(w) = \Psi(w)1$.
b) It suffices to notice that $1^{-1}\Psi(a)1 = \overline{\Psi(a)}$ and $1^{-1}\Psi(b)1 = \overline{\Psi(b)}$, where $1^{-1}\Psi(a)1$ is the word obtained when the prefix 1 is cut from $\Psi(a)1$.
c) The statement will be proved if we show that the relation between the extensions of $w$ and $H(w)$ is as follows

$$awa \in L(u) \iff 2H(w)2 \in L(v)$$

$$awb \in L(u) \iff 2H(w)0 \in L(v)$$

$$bwa \in L(u) \iff 0H(w)2 \in L(v)$$
Proof of (1), (2), (3).

(⇒): If $awb \in \mathcal{L}(u)$, then $\Psi(awb) = 12\Psi(w)100$ is a factor of $v$ and $\Psi(awb)$ contains $2H(w)0$. The proofs for the other cases $ava, bva, bvb$ are similar.

(⇐): It is easy to see that $2H(w)0 = 2\Psi(w)10$ is the unique decomposition of $2H(w)0$ of the form (4.8). Moreover, since 2 is a suffix of $\Psi(a)$, but not of $\Psi(b)$, and 10 is a prefix of $\Psi(b)$, but not of $\Psi(a)$, it follows that $awb$ is a factor of $u$. The proofs for the other cases $2H(w)2, 0H(w)2, 0H(w)0$ are analogous.

Proof of (1), (2), (3).

(1) According to its construction, the word $v$ is uniformly recurrent. Using Items a) and b) of Lemma 4.7, it is clear that $\mathcal{L}(v)$ contains infinitely many distinct palindromes. Relating these two facts, $\mathcal{L}(v)$ is closed under reversal.

(2) In order to describe all strong and weak bispecial factors, the following lemma is helpful. However, it is useful to notice first that the only left special factors of length $\leq 2$ are: $\varepsilon, 0, 1, 10, 12$. Among them, the only strong bispecial factor is 1 and the only weak bispecial factor is 0.

Lemma 4.8. Let $v$ be a bispecial factor of $v$ of length $\geq 3$. There exists a factor $w$ of $u$ such that $v = H(w)$. Moreover, $b(w) = b(H(w))$.

Proof. Since every prefix of a bispecial factor is left special, $v$ has to start in 1. Since the language $\mathcal{L}(v)$ is closed under reversal and $v$ is right special, $v$ has to end in 1. Then, observing the morphism $\Psi$, $v = \Psi(w)1$ is the unique decomposition of $v$ the form (4.8). Thus, by Observation 4.6, $w$ is a factor of $u$ satisfying $v = H(w)$. The last statement follows by Item c) of Lemma 4.7.

By Lemma 4.8 and since 0 is the only weak and 1 the only strong bispecial factor of length $\leq 2$, we obtain the set of all strong bispecial factors of $v$ (recall that $V^{(n)}$ and $U^{(n)}$ are defined in (4.6) and in (4.7), respectively)

$$\{\hat{V}^{(n)} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}, \quad \text{where } \hat{V}^{(n)} = H(V^{(n)}),$$

and the set of all weak bispecial factors of $v$

$$\{\hat{U}^{(n)} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}, \quad \text{where } \hat{U}^{(0)} = 0 \text{ and } \hat{U}^{(n)} = H(U^{(n)}) \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

Since the factors $U^{(1)} = abba$ and $V^{(1)} = baab$ consist of the same “hand” of letters, it follows by the definition of $V^{(n)}$ and $U^{(n)}$ that $|V^{(n)}|_a = |U^{(n)}|_a$ and $|V^{(n)}|_b = |U^{(n)}|_b$, where $|w|_a$ denotes the number of letters $a$ occurring in a word $w$. Therefore, we deduce that $|\hat{V}^{(n)}| = |\hat{U}^{(n)}|$ and by Lemma 4.8, it holds $b(\hat{V}^{(n)}) + b(\hat{U}^{(n)}) = b(V^{(n)}) + b(U^{(n)}) = 0$. By Formula (4.1), we have $\Delta^2 \mathcal{C}(n) \equiv 0$, and since $\mathcal{C}(0) = 1$ and $\mathcal{C}(1) = 3$, it follows that $\mathcal{C}(n) = 2n + 1$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. 

(3) The strong bispecial factors $\hat{V}^{(n)}$ are palindromes by Item b) of Lemma 4.7. Since $b(\hat{V}^{(1)}) = b(1) = 1$, we deduce using Item c) of Lemma 4.7 that $b(\hat{V}^{(n)}) = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Applying Remark 4.1, the palindromes $\hat{V}^{(n)}$ do not have a unique palindromic extension. Using similar arguments, the palindromes $\hat{U}^{(n)}$ do not have a unique palindromic extension either. □

4.2. Implications in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are irreversible

In order to show that the implications in Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are irreversible, we will construct an infinite ternary word $U$ whose language $L(U)$ is closed under reversal and such that on one hand, $U$ has the property $\mathcal{PE}$, consequently $U$ has the property $\mathcal{P}$, too, on the other hand, the complexity $\mathcal{C}(n)$ of $U$ does not satisfy $\mathcal{C}(n) = 2n + 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Denote by $U$ the infinite ternary word being the fixed point of the morphism $\Phi : \{A, B, C\}^* \rightarrow \{A, B, C\}^*$ defined by

$$
\Phi(A) = ABA, \quad \Phi(B) = CAC, \quad \Phi(C) = ACA.
$$

We will not provide a detailed proof of the announced properties, but only a helpful hint for the reader. Observing the substitution $\Phi$, it is obvious that the image of a palindrome is again a palindrome. Therefore, $L(U)$ contains infinitely many palindromes. Together with the uniform recurrence of $U$, it implies that the language $L(U)$ is closed under reversal. In addition, every palindrome $p$ is a central factor of $\Phi^2(p)$, i.e., there exists $w \in \{A, B, C\}^*$ such that $\Phi^2(p) = w^2$. In particular, $(\Phi^{2n}(A))$ is a sequence of palindromes with $A$ as a central factor, $(\Phi^{2n}(B))$ is a sequence of palindromes with $B$ as a central factor, $(\Phi^{2n}(C))$ is a sequence of palindromes with $C$ as a central factor, and $(\Phi^{2n}(AA))$ is a sequence of palindromes of even length. It is easy to see that every palindrome is a central factor of one of the above families, thus the property $\mathcal{PE}$ holds.

Concerning the complexity, we have

$$
L_3(U) = \{AAB, BAA, AAC, CAA, ABA, ACA, CAC, BAC, CAB\},
$$

hence $\mathcal{C}(1) = 3$, $\mathcal{C}(2) = 5$, $\mathcal{C}(3) = 9$. Thus, it does not hold $\mathcal{C}(3) = 2 \cdot 3 + 1$.

**Remark 4.9.** In fact, $\Delta \mathcal{C}(n) \neq 2$ for infinitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$. In order to show this statement, let us define two infinite sequences $(W_1^{(n)})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(W_2^{(n)})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ as follows.

Set $W_1^{(0)} = A\Phi(ACA)$ and define

$$
W_1^{(2n+1)} = \Phi(W_1^{(2n)})A \quad \text{and} \quad W_1^{(2n+2)} = A\Phi(W_1^{(2n+1)}), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.
$$

Similarly, set $W_2^{(0)} = \Phi(ACA)A$ and define

$$
W_2^{(2n+1)} = A\Phi(W_2^{(2n)}) \quad \text{and} \quad W_2^{(2n+2)} = \Phi(W_2^{(2n+1)})A, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.
$$
It is not difficult to prove that \((W_1^{(n)})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\) and \((W_2^{(n)})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\) satisfy for all \(n \in \mathbb{N}\):

1. \(|W_1^{(n)}| = |W_2^{(n)}|;
2. W_1^{(n)} \text{ and } W_2^{(n)} \text{ are bispecial factors with bilateral orders } -1;
3. \(U\) contains no other factors with non-zero bilateral order of length \(k_n := |W_1^{(n)}| = |W_2^{(n)}|\).

It implies then that \(\Delta^2 C(k_n) = \Delta C(k_n + 1) - \Delta C(k_n) = -2\), thus for any \(n \in \mathbb{N}\) either \(\Delta C(k_n + 1) \neq 2\) or \(\Delta C(k_n) \neq 2\).

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