BINARY WORDS AVOIDING $xx^R x$ AND STRONGLY UNIMODAL SEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT. In previous work, Currie and Rampersad showed that the growth of the number of binary words avoiding the pattern $xxx^R$ was intermediate between polynomial and exponential. We now show that the same holds for the growth of the number of binary words avoiding the pattern $xx^R x$. Curiously, the analysis for $xx^R x$ is much simpler than that for $xxx^R$. We derive our results by giving a bijection between the set of binary words avoiding $xx^R x$ and a class of sequences closely related to the class of “strongly unimodal sequences.”

1. Introduction

In this paper we give an exact characterization of the binary words avoiding the pattern $xx^R x$. Here the notation $x^R$ denotes the reversal or mirror image of $x$. For example, the word 0101 1010 0101 is an instance of $xx^R x$, with $x = 0101$. The set of binary words avoiding the related pattern $xxx^R$ has been the subject of recent study. This study began with the work of Du, Mousavi, Schaeffer, and Shallit [3], who observed that there exist infinite periodic binary words that avoid $xxx^R$ and provided an example of an aperiodic infinite binary word that avoids $xxx^R$. Answering a question of Du et al., the present authors derived upper and lower bounds for the number of binary words of length $n$ that avoid $xxx^R$ and showed that the growth of this quantity was neither polynomial nor exponential [2]. This result was the first time such an intermediate growth rate had been shown in the context of pattern avoidance.

In the present work we analyze the binary words avoiding $xx^R x$. Once more, we are able to show a growth rate for the number of such words that is neither polynomial nor exponential. Surprisingly, the analysis is much simpler than what was required to show the analogous result for the pattern $xxx^R$. Indeed we are able to obtain a complete characterization of the binary words avoiding $xx^R x$ by describing a correspondence between such words and sequences of integers that are very closely related to strongly unimodal sequences of integers. These latter have recently been studied by Rhoades [4]. This correspondence provides a rather pleasing connection between avoidability in words and the classical theory of partitions. Finally, we conclude this work with some remarks concerning the non-context-freeness of the languages of binary words that avoid the patterns $xxx^R$ and $xx^R x$ respectively.

2. Enumerating binary words avoiding $xx^R x$

Let

$$L = \{ w \in \{0, 1\}^* : w \text{ avoids } xx^R x \},$$

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and let $L = L_0 \cup L_1$, where $L_0$ (resp. $L_1$) consists of the words in $L$ that begin with 0 (resp. 1), along with the empty word.

Note that the words in $L$ avoid both 000 and 111. Observe that any $w \in \{0,1\}^*$ that avoids 000 and 111 has a unique representation of the form

$$w = A_0 a_1 A_1 a_2 a_2 A_2 \cdots A_{k-1} a_k A_k,$$

where each $A_i$ is a prefix (possibly empty) of either 010101· · · or 101010· · · and each $a_i \in \{0,1\}$. Given such a factorization, we define an associated sequence $f(w) = (n_0, \ldots, n_k)$, where

- $n_0 = |A_0 a_1|$,
- $n_i = |a_i A_i A_{i+1}|$, for $0 < i < k$, and
- $n_k = |a_k A_k|$.

Let $X$ denote the set of all sequences of the form $(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_m)$ such that for some $j$, either

(Type 1) \hspace{1cm} 0 < d_1 < \cdots < d_{j-1} < d_j > d_{j+1} > \cdots > d_m > 0, \text{ or }

(Type 2) \hspace{1cm} 0 < d_1 < \cdots < d_{j-1} = d_j > d_{j+1} > \cdots > d_m > 0.

The weight of any such sequence is the sum $d_1 + \cdots + d_m$. We also include the empty sequence in $X$. Type 1 sequences are called strongly unimodal sequences. Note that the set $X$ can also be equivalently defined as follows: $X$ consists of all sequences $(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_m)$ for which there is no $j$ such that both $d_{j-1} \geq d_j$ and $d_j \leq d_{j+1}$.

We show the following.

**Theorem 1.** The map $f$ defines a one-to-one correspondence between the words in $L_0$ of length $n$ and the sequences in $X$ of weight $n$.

**Proof.** Let $w \in \{0,1\}^*$ be a word starting with 0. Let $f(w) = (n_0, \ldots, n_k)$ and let

$$w = A_0 a_1 A_1 a_2 a_2 A_2 \cdots A_{k-1} a_k A_k,$$

be the factorization given in (1).

We first show that if $f(w) \not\in X$ then $w \not\in L_0$. Since $f(w) \not\in X$ there is some $j$ such that both $n_{j-1} \geq n_j$ and $n_j \leq n_{j+1}$. Define $B_1$, $B_2$, and $B_3$ as follows:

- if $j = 1$ then $B_1$ is the suffix of $A_0 a_1$ of length $n_1$; otherwise, $B_1$ is the suffix of $A_{j-1} A_j A_{j+1}$ of length $n_j$;
- $B_2 = a_j A_j A_{j+1}$;
- if $j = k-1$ then $B_3$ is the prefix of $A_k A_{k-1}$ of length $n_{k-1}$; otherwise $B_3$ is the prefix of $A_{j+1} A_{j+2}$ of length $n_j$.

The conditions on $n_{j-1}$, $n_j$, and $n_{j+1}$ ensure that $B_1$, $B_2$, and $B_3$ can be defined. However, we now see that $B_1 = B_1^{R} = B_3$, where $B_1$ is either $(01)^{n_j/2}$ or $(10)^{n_j/2}$. The word $w$ thus contains an instance of $xx^R x$, and hence is not in $L_0$.

Next we show that if $w \not\in L_0$, then $f(w) \not\in X$. First note that if $w$ has a factor $w'$ such that $f(w') \not\in X$, then $f(w) \not\in X$. We may therefore suppose that $w = vr^R v$ and contains no smaller instance of the pattern $xx^R x$. Then there are indices $i < j$ such that

- $v = A_0 a_1 \cdots A_{i-1} a_i$,
- $v^R = a_i A_i \cdots A_{j-1} a_j$, and
- $v = a_j A_{j+1} \cdots a_k A_k$. 


If $k = 2$ we necessarily have $f(w) = (n_0, n_0, n_0) \notin X$, so suppose $k > 2$. Since $w$ contains no smaller instance of $xx^R x$, we must have $n_0 < n_1$. However, we also have $n_{j-1} = n_j = n_0$ and $n_{j+1} = n_1$. Thus, we have $n_{j-1} = n_j < n_{j+1}$ and so $f(w) \notin X$. \hfill \Box

We now turn to the enumeration of the sequences in $X$. Let $v(n)$ denote the number of sequences in $X$ of weight $n$. A sequence $(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_m)$ in $X$ can be represented by a pair $(\lambda, \mu)$ of partitions into distinct parts, where the partition $\lambda$ gives the increasing part of the sequence and the partition $\mu$, read in the reverse order, gives the decreasing part of the sequence. Recall that the generating function for partitions into distinct parts is $\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^j)$. The generating function for $X$ is thus almost given by the square of this function, i.e.,

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{u}(n) q^n = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^j)^2.$$

Unfortunately, the quantity $\tilde{u}(n)$ double-counts every sequence of Type 1: once for the case where the maximal element of the sequence comes from $\lambda$, and once for the case where it comes from $\mu$. It follows then that for $n \geq 1$, we have

$$\tilde{u}(n)/2 \leq v(n) \leq \tilde{u}(n).$$

Of course $\tilde{u}(n)/2$ is an underestimate for $v(n)$, since, although it corrects for the double-counting of Type 1 sequences, it halves the number of Type 2 sequences. However, the number of Type 2 sequences is relatively small, and consequently $v(n)$ is rather close to $\tilde{u}(n)/2$.

Let $c(n)$ be the number of words in $L$ of length $n$. From (2) and Theorem 1, we have the following.

**Corollary 2.** For $n \geq 1$, the number $c(n)$ of binary words of length $n$ that avoid $xx^R x$ satisfies

$$\tilde{u}(n) \leq c(n) \leq 2\tilde{u}(n).$$

Rhoades [4] has recently determined the asymptotics of $\tilde{u}(n)$; viz.,

$$\tilde{u}(n) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(24n - 1)^{3/4}} \exp \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \sqrt{24n - 1} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{(\pi^2 - 9)}{4\pi(24n - 1)^{1/2}} + O \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \right).$$

This shows, as claimed, that the growth of $c(n)$ is intermediate between polynomial and exponential. The following table gives the values of $c(n)$ and $\tilde{u}(n)$ for small values of $n.$

| $n$ | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| $c(n)$ | 1  | 2  | 4  | 6  | 10 | 16 | 24 | 34 | 50 | 72 | 100| 138| 188|
| $\tilde{u}(n)$ | 1  | 2  | 3  | 6  | 9  | 14 | 22 | 32 | 46 | 66 | 93 | 128| 176|

The sequences $c(n)$ and $\tilde{u}(n)$ are sequences A261204 and A022567 respectively of The Online Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences, available online at [http://oeis.org](http://oeis.org). We would also like to note that the number $c(n)$ grows significantly faster than the number of binary words of length $n$ that avoid $xxx^R$, whose order of growth was previously estimated to be, roughly speaking, on the order of $e^{\log^2 n}$ [2].
3. Non-context-freeness of the language $L$

Recall that in previous work we showed that the language $S$ of binary words avoiding $xxxR$ has intermediate growth [2]. Adamczewski [1] observed that this implies that $S$ is not a context-free language, since it is well known that context-free languages have either polynomial or exponential growth. He asked if there is a “direct proof” of the non-context-freeness of $S$. This seems to be difficult; we have not been able to come up with such a proof. Indeed, it even seems to be rather difficult to give a direct proof that $S$ is not a regular language.

Adamczewski’s observation applies just as well to the language $L$ of binary words avoiding $xxRx$: the intermediate growth shown above implies that $L$ is not context-free. However, unlike for $S$, it is relatively easy to give a direct proof that $L$ is not context-free. First, we observe that since the class of context-free languages is closed under intersection with regular languages and under finite transduction, if the language $L$ is context-free then the language

$$L \cap (01)^+(10)^+(01)^+(10)^+ = \{(01)^i(10)^j(01)^k(10)^\ell : (i < j \text{ or } k < j) \text{ and } (j < k \text{ or } \ell < k)\}$$

is context-free, and in turn, the language

$$\{a^ib^jc^kd^\ell : (i < j \text{ or } k < j) \text{ and } (j < k \text{ or } \ell < k)\}$$

is context-free. However, one can show using Ogden’s Lemma that the latter is not context-free. Consequently $L$ is not context-free.

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