

Are there patterns which are 6-avoidable but not 5-avoidable?

James D. Currie

University of Winnipeg

April 14, 2013

Introduction

A pattern which is 4-avoidable but not 3-avoidable

A word which is 5-avoidable but not 4-avoidable

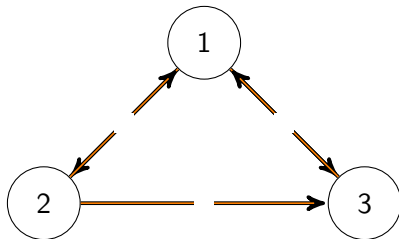
- We say that word w **encounters** pattern p if, for some non-erasing morphism h , $h(p)$ is a factor of w .

- We say that word w **encounters** pattern p if, for some non-erasing morphism h , $h(p)$ is a factor of w .
- Otherwise, w **avoids** p .

- We say that word w **encounters** pattern p if, for some non-erasing morphism h , $h(p)$ is a factor of w .
- Otherwise, w **avoids** p .
- Pattern p is **k -avoidable** if there are infinitely many words over $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ which avoid p .

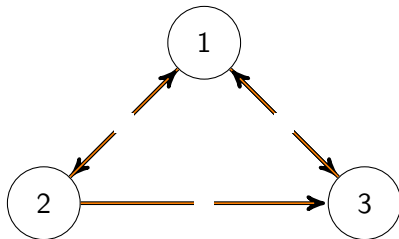
- We say that word w **encounters** pattern p if, for some non-erasing morphism h , $h(p)$ is a factor of w .
- Otherwise, w **avoids** p .
- Pattern p is **k -avoidable** if there are infinitely many words over $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ which avoid p .
- The classic example is that xx is 3-avoidable but not 2-avoidable.

A pattern which is 4-avoidable but not 3-avoidable
A word which is 5-avoidable but not 4-avoidable

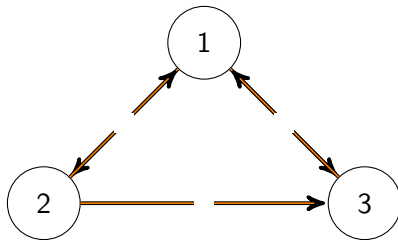


A pattern which is 4-avoidable but not 3-avoidable

A word which is 5-avoidable but not 4-avoidable



- No infinite word over $\{1, 2, 3\}$ walkable on this graph avoids xx .



- No infinite word over $\{1, 2, 3\}$ walkable on this graph avoids xx .
- Any infinite squarefree words walkable on this graph must have final segments concatenated from 31, 312, 3121.

A pattern which is 4-avoidable but not 3-avoidable

A word which is 5-avoidable but not 4-avoidable

- Pattern $p = abwbcxcaybazac$ is not 3-avoidable.

- Pattern $p = abwbcxcaybazac$ is not 3-avoidable.
- Suppose w is a recurrent infinite word over $\{1, 2, 3\}$ avoiding p .

- Pattern $p = abwbccxaybazac$ is not 3-avoidable.
- Suppose w is a recurrent infinite word over $\{1, 2, 3\}$ avoiding p .
- Then w cannot contain all of the factors 12, 23, 31, 21, 13 or some non-erasing morphism extending $a \rightarrow 1, b \rightarrow 2, c \rightarrow 3$ will show that w encounters p .

- Pattern $p = abwbccxaybazac$ is not 3-avoidable.
- Suppose w is a recurrent infinite word over $\{1, 2, 3\}$ avoiding p .
- Then w cannot contain all of the factors 12, 23, 31, 21, 13 or some non-erasing morphism extending $a \rightarrow 1, b \rightarrow 2, c \rightarrow 3$ will show that w encounters p .
- Then w can be walked on the graph of the previous slide, and some square qq is a factor of w infinitely often.

- Pattern $p = abwbcxcaybazac$ is not 3-avoidable.
- Suppose w is a recurrent infinite word over $\{1, 2, 3\}$ avoiding p .
- Then w cannot contain all of the factors 12, 23, 31, 21, 13 or some non-erasing morphism extending $a \rightarrow 1, b \rightarrow 2, c \rightarrow 3$ will show that w encounters p .
- Then w can be walked on the graph of the previous slide, and some square qq is a factor of w infinitely often.
- Then $a \rightarrow q, b \rightarrow q, c \rightarrow q$ extends to a non-erasing morphism witnessing that w encounters p .

- Then w can be walked on the graph of the previous slide, and some square qq is a factor of w infinitely often.
- Then $a \rightarrow q, b \rightarrow q, c \rightarrow q$ extends to a non-erasing morphism witnessing that w encounters p .
- It follows that p is not 3-avoidable.

- Then w can be walked on the graph of the previous slide, and some square qq is a factor of w infinitely often.
- Then $a \rightarrow q, b \rightarrow q, c \rightarrow q$ extends to a non-erasing morphism witnessing that w encounters p .
- It follows that p is not 3-avoidable.
- Dean's word (fixed point of $0 \rightarrow 01, 1 \rightarrow 23, 2 \rightarrow 03, 3 \rightarrow 21$) avoids p .

- Then w can be walked on the graph of the previous slide, and some square qq is a factor of w infinitely often.
- Then $a \rightarrow q, b \rightarrow q, c \rightarrow q$ extends to a non-erasing morphism witnessing that w encounters p .
- It follows that p is not 3-avoidable.
- Dean's word (fixed point of $0 \rightarrow 01, 1 \rightarrow 23, 2 \rightarrow 03, 3 \rightarrow 21$) avoids p .
- Theorem (1989 Baker, McNulty, Taylor) Pattern p is 4-avoidable but not 3-avoidable.

A pattern which is 4-avoidable but not 3-avoidable

A word which is 5-avoidable but not 4-avoidable

- The pattern $p = abubawacxbcydazdcd$ is 5-avoidable, but not 4-avoidable (Clark, 2001).

- The pattern $p = abubawacxbcydazdcd$ is 5-avoidable, but not 4-avoidable (Clark, 2001).
- Is there a pattern which is 6-avoidable but not 5-avoidable?

- The pattern $p = abubawacxbcydazdcd$ is 5-avoidable, but not 4-avoidable (Clark, 2001).
- Is there a pattern which is 6-avoidable but not 5-avoidable?
- Is there, for each $k \geq 1$, a pattern which is $(k + 1)$ -avoidable but not k -avoidable?

- The pattern $p = abubawacxbcy cdazdcd$ is 5-avoidable, but not 4-avoidable (Clark, 2001).
- Is there a pattern which is 6-avoidable but not 5-avoidable?
- Is there, for each $k \geq 1$, a pattern which is $(k + 1)$ -avoidable but not k -avoidable?
- If an avoidable pattern p contains at most α distinct letters, then p is $(\alpha + 5)$ -avoidable. (Mel' nichuk, 1988)