

# Crucial words for abelian powers\*

Amy Glen

Postdoctoral Researcher

The Mathematics Institute @ Reykjavík University

[amy.glen@gmail.com](mailto:amy.glen@gmail.com)

<http://www.ru.is/kennarar/amy>

---

Mathematics Colloquium @ University of Iceland

January 12, 2009

---

\* Joint work with Bjarni V. Halldórsson & Sergey Kitaev

# Outline

- 1 Background
  - Repetitions & patterns in words
  - Crucial words & abelian powers
- 2 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian cubes
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 3 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian  $k$ -th powers
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 4 Further research

# Outline

- 1 Background
  - Repetitions & patterns in words
  - Crucial words & abelian powers
- 2 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian cubes
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 3 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian  $k$ -th powers
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 4 Further research

# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \cdots .$$

# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \dots$$

- A *factor* of a word  $w$  is a block of consecutive letters in  $w$ .

Example:  $w = abca$  has 9 distinct factors

$$\{a, b, c, ab, bc, ca, abc, bca, abca\}.$$

# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \dots$$

- A *factor* of a word  $w$  is a block of consecutive letters in  $w$ .

Example:  $w = abca$  has 9 distinct factors

$$\{a, b, c, ab, bc, ca, abc, bca, abca\}.$$

- The *length* of a word  $w$  is the number of letters it contains.

Example:  $|abca| = 4$ .

# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \cdots .$$

- A *factor* of a word  $w$  is a block of consecutive letters in  $w$ .

Example:  $w = abca$  has 9 distinct factors

$$\{a, b, c, ab, bc, ca, abc, bca, abca\}.$$

- The *length* of a word  $w$  is the number of letters it contains.

Example:  $|abca| = 4$ .

- **Fact:** Over a 2-letter alphabet  $\{a, b\}$ , any word  $w$  with  $|w| > 3$  must have a factor of the form  $XX = X^2$ , called a **square**.

# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \dots$$

- A *factor* of a word  $w$  is a block of consecutive letters in  $w$ .

Example:  $w = abca$  has 9 distinct factors

$$\{a, b, c, ab, bc, ca, abc, bca, abca\}.$$

- The *length* of a word  $w$  is the number of letters it contains.

Example:  $|abca| = 4$ .

- **Fact:** Over a 2-letter alphabet  $\{a, b\}$ , any word  $w$  with  $|w| > 3$  must have a factor of the form  $XX = X^2$ , called a **square**.

Check:  $a$



# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \cdots$$

- A *factor* of a word  $w$  is a block of consecutive letters in  $w$ .

Example:  $w = abca$  has 9 distinct factors

$$\{a, b, c, ab, bc, ca, abc, bca, abca\}.$$

- The *length* of a word  $w$  is the number of letters it contains.

Example:  $|abca| = 4$ .

- **Fact:** Over a 2-letter alphabet  $\{a, b\}$ , any word  $w$  with  $|w| > 3$  must have a factor of the form  $XX = X^2$ , called a **square**.

Check:  $a \rightarrow ab$

# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \cdots .$$

- A *factor* of a word  $w$  is a block of consecutive letters in  $w$ .

Example:  $w = abca$  has 9 distinct factors

$$\{a, b, c, ab, bc, ca, abc, bca, abca\}.$$

- The *length* of a word  $w$  is the number of letters it contains.

Example:  $|abca| = 4$ .

- **Fact:** Over a 2-letter alphabet  $\{a, b\}$ , any word  $w$  with  $|w| > 3$  must have a factor of the form  $XX = X^2$ , called a **square**.

Check:  $a \rightarrow ab \rightarrow aba$

# Repetitions in words

- A *word*  $w$  is a finite or infinite sequence of symbols (*letters*) taken from a non-empty finite set  $\mathcal{A}$  (*alphabet*).

Example with  $\mathcal{A} = \{a, b, c\}$ :

$$w = abca, \quad w^\infty = (abca)^\infty = abcaabcaabcaabca \cdots$$

- A *factor* of a word  $w$  is a block of consecutive letters in  $w$ .

Example:  $w = abca$  has 9 distinct factors

$$\{a, b, c, ab, bc, ca, abc, bca, abca\}.$$

- The *length* of a word  $w$  is the number of letters it contains.

Example:  $|abca| = 4$ .

- **Fact:** Over a 2-letter alphabet  $\{a, b\}$ , any word  $w$  with  $|w| > 3$  must have a factor of the form  $XX = X^2$ , called a **square**.

Check:  $a \rightarrow ab \rightarrow aba \rightarrow \underline{abab}$ .

## Repetitions in words . . .

- **Axel Thue (1863–1922)**: First to construct an infinite word over a 3-letter alphabet  $\{a, b, c\}$  containing **no repetitions**, i.e., avoiding the pattern  $XX$ .

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Axel Thue (1863–1922)**: First to construct an infinite word over a 3-letter alphabet  $\{a, b, c\}$  containing **no repetitions**, i.e., avoiding the pattern  $XX$ .
- Obtained by iterating the following *substitution rule* (or *morphism*) on the letter  $a$ :

$$a \mapsto b, \quad b \mapsto ca, \quad c \mapsto cba.$$

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Axel Thue (1863–1922)**: First to construct an infinite word over a 3-letter alphabet  $\{a, b, c\}$  containing **no repetitions**, i.e., avoiding the pattern  $XX$ .
- Obtained by iterating the following *substitution rule* (or *morphism*) on the letter  $a$ :

$$a \mapsto b, \quad b \mapsto ca, \quad c \mapsto cba.$$

- That is:

$$a \rightarrow b$$

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Axel Thue (1863–1922)**: First to construct an infinite word over a 3-letter alphabet  $\{a, b, c\}$  containing **no repetitions**, i.e., avoiding the pattern  $XX$ .
- Obtained by iterating the following *substitution rule* (or *morphism*) on the letter  $a$ :

$$a \mapsto b, \quad b \mapsto ca, \quad c \mapsto cba.$$

- That is:

$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow ca$$

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Axel Thue (1863–1922)**: First to construct an infinite word over a 3-letter alphabet  $\{a, b, c\}$  containing **no repetitions**, i.e., avoiding the pattern  $XX$ .
- Obtained by iterating the following *substitution rule* (or *morphism*) on the letter  $a$ :

$$a \mapsto b, \quad b \mapsto ca, \quad c \mapsto cba.$$

- That is:

$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow ca \rightarrow cbab$$



# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Axel Thue (1863–1922)**: First to construct an infinite word over a 3-letter alphabet  $\{a, b, c\}$  containing **no repetitions**, i.e., avoiding the pattern  $XX$ .
- Obtained by iterating the following *substitution rule* (or *morphism*) on the letter  $a$ :

$$a \mapsto b, \quad b \mapsto ca, \quad c \mapsto cba.$$

- That is:

$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow ca \rightarrow cbab \rightarrow cbacabca$$

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Axel Thue (1863–1922)**: First to construct an infinite word over a 3-letter alphabet  $\{a, b, c\}$  containing **no repetitions**, i.e., avoiding the pattern  $XX$ .
- Obtained by iterating the following *substitution rule* (or *morphism*) on the letter  $a$ :

$$a \mapsto b, \quad b \mapsto ca, \quad c \mapsto cba.$$

- That is:

$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow ca \rightarrow cbab \rightarrow cbacabca \rightarrow cbacabcabcbacbab \rightarrow \dots$$



# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Thue (1912)**: also constructed an infinite word over  $\{a, b\}$  avoiding factors of the form

$XXX = X^3$  (called *cubes*) and  $XYXYX$  (called *overlaps*).

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Thue (1912)**: also constructed an infinite word over  $\{a, b\}$  avoiding factors of the form  $XXX = X^3$  (called *cubes*) and  $XYXYX$  (called *overlaps*).
- Obtained by iterating the following substitution  $\mu$  on the letter  $a$ :

$$\mu : a \mapsto ab, b \mapsto ba.$$

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Thue (1912)**: also constructed an infinite word over  $\{a, b\}$  avoiding factors of the form

$$XXX = X^3 \text{ (called } \textit{cubes}) \quad \text{and} \quad XYXYX \text{ (called } \textit{overlaps}).$$

- Obtained by iterating the following substitution  $\mu$  on the letter  $a$ :

$$\mu : a \mapsto ab, \quad b \mapsto ba.$$

- That is:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu^n(a) = \textit{abbabaabbaababbabaababbaabbabaab} \dots$$

# Repetitions in words . . .

- **Thue (1912)**: also constructed an infinite word over  $\{a, b\}$  avoiding factors of the form

$$XXX = X^3 \text{ (called } \textit{cubes} \text{)} \quad \text{and} \quad XYXYX \text{ (called } \textit{overlaps} \text{)}.$$

- Obtained by iterating the following substitution  $\mu$  on the letter  $a$ :

$$\mu : a \mapsto ab, \quad b \mapsto ba.$$

- That is:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu^n(a) = \textit{abbabaabbaababbabaababbaabbabaab} \dots$$

- Now called the *Thue-Morse word* as it was rediscovered by **Morse in 1921** (in the context of symbolic dynamics).

# Pattern avoidance

- Patterns such as  $X$ ,  $XYX$ ,  $XYXZXYX$  (called *sesquipowers*) cannot be avoided by infinite words (i.e., they are **unavoidable**).



# Pattern avoidance

- Patterns such as  $X$ ,  $XYX$ ,  $XYXZXYX$  (called *sesquipowers*) cannot be avoided by infinite words (i.e., they are **unavoidable**).
- Avoidable and unavoidable regularities are topics of great interest. Connections to **semigroup theory**, **universal algebra**, **formal language theory**, **symbolic dynamics**, ...

# Pattern avoidance

- Patterns such as  $X$ ,  $XYX$ ,  $XYXZXYX$  (called *sesquipowers*) cannot be avoided by infinite words (i.e., they are **unavoidable**).
- Avoidable and unavoidable regularities are topics of great interest. Connections to **semigroup theory**, **universal algebra**, **formal language theory**, **symbolic dynamics**, ...
- **Erdős (1961)**: introduced a commutative version of Thue's problem.

*Does there exist an infinite word over a fixed finite alphabet containing no **abelian squares**, i.e., avoiding factors of the form  $XX'$  where  $X'$  is a permutation of  $X$ ?*

# Pattern avoidance

- Patterns such as  $X$ ,  $XYX$ ,  $XYXZXYX$  (called *sesquipowers*) cannot be avoided by infinite words (i.e., they are **unavoidable**).
- Avoidable and unavoidable regularities are topics of great interest. Connections to **semigroup theory**, **universal algebra**, **formal language theory**, **symbolic dynamics**, ...
- **Erdős (1961)**: introduced a commutative version of Thue's problem.

*Does there exist an infinite word over a fixed finite alphabet containing no **abelian squares**, i.e., avoiding factors of the form  $XX'$  where  $X'$  is a permutation of  $X$ ?*
- **Answer: YES.**

# Pattern avoidance

- Patterns such as  $X$ ,  $XYX$ ,  $XYXZXYX$  (called *sesquipowers*) cannot be avoided by infinite words (i.e., they are **unavoidable**).
- Avoidable and unavoidable regularities are topics of great interest. Connections to **semigroup theory**, **universal algebra**, **formal language theory**, **symbolic dynamics**, ...
- **Erdős (1961)**: introduced a commutative version of Thue's problem.

*Does there exist an infinite word over a fixed finite alphabet containing no **abelian squares**, i.e., avoiding factors of the form  $XX'$  where  $X'$  is a permutation of  $X$ ?*
- **Answer: YES**. Existence was established for alphabets of size:
  - **25** and improved to **7** (A. Evdokimov, 1968 & 1971);
  - **5** (P.A.B. Pleasants, 1970);
  - **4** (Keränen, 1992), the **optimal result** (such a word does not exist over a 3-letter alphabet).

# Pattern avoidance . . .

- Carpi (1998): On a 4-letter alphabet:
  - the number of words avoiding abelian squares grows exponentially with respect to the length of the word;

# Pattern avoidance . . .

- Carpi (1998): On a 4-letter alphabet:
  - the number of words avoiding abelian squares grows exponentially with respect to the length of the word;
  - the set of infinite words avoiding abelian squares is uncountable;

# Pattern avoidance . . .

- Carpi (1998): On a 4-letter alphabet:
  - the number of words avoiding abelian squares grows exponentially with respect to the length of the word;
  - the set of infinite words avoiding abelian squares is uncountable;
  - the monoid of *abelian square-free endomorphisms* (i.e., morphisms that map any abelian square-free word onto an abelian square-free word) is not finitely generated.

# Pattern avoidance . . .

- **Carpi (1998):** On a 4-letter alphabet:
  - the number of words avoiding abelian squares grows exponentially with respect to the length of the word;
  - the set of infinite words avoiding abelian squares is uncountable;
  - the monoid of *abelian square-free endomorphisms* (i.e., morphisms that map any abelian square-free word onto an abelian square-free word) is not finitely generated.
- Thue's problem of avoiding squares naturally generalises to avoiding more complicated patterns too.

Problems of this type arose as questions in algebra:

**Bean *et al.* (1979); Zimin (1984).**

A natural **abelian version** of pattern avoidability was first given by **Currie and Linek (2001).**



# Pattern avoidance . . .

- **Carpi (1998):** On a 4-letter alphabet:
  - the number of words avoiding abelian squares grows exponentially with respect to the length of the word;
  - the set of infinite words avoiding abelian squares is uncountable;
  - the monoid of *abelian square-free endomorphisms* (i.e., morphisms that map any abelian square-free word onto an abelian square-free word) is not finitely generated.
- Thue's problem of avoiding squares naturally generalises to avoiding more complicated patterns too.

Problems of this type arose as questions in algebra:

**Bean et al. (1979); Zimin (1984).**

A natural **abelian version** of pattern avoidability was first given by **Currie and Linek (2001).**

- We are interested in a particular problem in relation to words avoiding **abelian powers.**

# Abelian powers

Let  $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and let  $k \geq 2$  be an integer.

# Abelian powers

Let  $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and let  $k \geq 2$  be an integer.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  contains a  *$k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  
$$X^k = XX \dots X \text{ (} k \text{ times)}$$
 for some non-empty word  $X$ .

# Abelian powers

Let  $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and let  $k \geq 2$  be an integer.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  contains a  *$k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  $X^k = XX \dots X$  ( $k$  times) for some non-empty word  $X$ .

- **Example:**

$V = 13243232323243$  contains the 4-th power  $(32)^4 = 32323232$ .

# Abelian powers

Let  $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and let  $k \geq 2$  be an integer.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  contains a  *$k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  
$$X^k = XX \dots X \text{ (} k \text{ times)}$$
 for some non-empty word  $X$ .

- **Example:**

$V = 13243232323243$  contains the 4-th power  $(32)^4 = 32323232$ .

- A word  $W$  contains an *abelian  $k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  
$$X_1 X_2 \dots X_k$$
 where  $X_i$  is a permutation of  $X_1$  for  $2 \leq i \leq k$ .

# Abelian powers

Let  $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and let  $k \geq 2$  be an integer.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  contains a  *$k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  

$$X^k = XX \dots X \text{ (} k \text{ times)}$$
 for some non-empty word  $X$ .

- **Example:**

$V = 13243232323243$  contains the 4-th power  $(32)^4 = 32323232$ .

- A word  $W$  contains an *abelian  $k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  

$$X_1 X_2 \dots X_k$$
 where  $X_i$  is a permutation of  $X_1$  for  $2 \leq i \leq k$ .

The cases  $k = 2$  and  $k = 3$  give us (*abelian*) *squares* and *cubes*.

# Abelian powers

Let  $\mathcal{A}_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  and let  $k \geq 2$  be an integer.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  contains a  *$k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  $X^k = XX \dots X$  ( $k$  times) for some non-empty word  $X$ .

- **Example:**

$V = 13243232323243$  contains the 4-th power  $(32)^4 = 32323232$ .

- A word  $W$  contains an *abelian  $k$ -th power* if  $W$  has a factor of the form  $X_1 X_2 \dots X_k$  where  $X_i$  is a permutation of  $X_1$  for  $2 \leq i \leq k$ .

The cases  $k = 2$  and  $k = 3$  give us (*abelian*) *squares* and *cubes*.

- **Examples:**

- $V$  contains the abelian square **43232 32324**.
- **123 312 213** is an abelian cube.

## Crucial words with respect to abelian powers

- A word is (*abelian*) *k*-*power-free* if it *avoids* (*abelian*) *k*-th powers.

**Example:** 1234324 is abelian cube-free, but **not** abelian square-free since it contains the abelian square **234** **324**.



## Crucial words with respect to abelian powers

- A word is (*abelian*) *k*-*power-free* if it *avoids* (*abelian*) *k*-th powers.  
*Example*: 1234324 is abelian cube-free, but **not** abelian square-free since it contains the abelian square *234 324*.
- *Dekking (1979)*: abelian cubes and abelian fourth powers can be avoided by infinite words on three and two letters, respectively.

# Crucial words with respect to abelian powers

- A word is (*abelian*) *k*-*power-free* if it *avoids* (*abelian*) *k*-th powers.  
*Example*: 1234324 is abelian cube-free, but **not** abelian square-free since it contains the abelian square 234 324.
- *Dekking (1979)*: abelian cubes and abelian fourth powers can be avoided by infinite words on three and two letters, respectively.
- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *crucial* with respect to a given set of *prohibited words* (or simply *prohibitions*) if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $Wx$  does not avoid the prohibitions for any  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .

# Crucial words with respect to abelian powers

- A word is (*abelian*) *k*-*power-free* if it *avoids* (*abelian*) *k*-th powers.  
*Example*: 1234324 is abelian cube-free, but **not** abelian square-free since it contains the abelian square **234** **324**.
- *Dekking (1979)*: abelian cubes and abelian fourth powers can be avoided by infinite words on three and two letters, respectively.
- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *crucial* with respect to a given set of *prohibited words* (or simply *prohibitions*) if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $Wx$  does not avoid the prohibitions for any  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .  
A *minimal crucial word* is a crucial word of the shortest length.

# Crucial words with respect to abelian powers

- A word is (*abelian*) *k*-*power-free* if it *avoids* (*abelian*) *k*-th powers.  
*Example*: 1234324 is abelian cube-free, but **not** abelian square-free since it contains the abelian square **234 324**.
- *Dekking (1979)*: abelian cubes and abelian fourth powers can be avoided by infinite words on three and two letters, respectively.
- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *crucial* with respect to a given set of *prohibited words* (or simply *prohibitions*) if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $Wx$  does not avoid the prohibitions for any  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .

A *minimal crucial word* is a crucial word of the shortest length.

- *Example*:  $W = 21211$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes since:
  - $W$  is abelian cube-free;

# Crucial words with respect to abelian powers

- A word is (*abelian*) *k*-*power-free* if it *avoids* (*abelian*) *k*-th powers.  
*Example:* 1234324 is abelian cube-free, but **not** abelian square-free since it contains the abelian square 234 324.
- *Dekking (1979):* abelian cubes and abelian fourth powers can be avoided by infinite words on three and two letters, respectively.
- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *crucial* with respect to a given set of *prohibited words* (or simply *prohibitions*) if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $Wx$  does not avoid the prohibitions for any  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .  
A *minimal crucial word* is a crucial word of the shortest length.
- *Example:*  $W = 21211$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes since:
  - $W$  is abelian cube-free;
  - $W1$  and  $W2$  end with the abelian cubes 111 and 21 21 12, respectively.

# Crucial words with respect to abelian powers

- A word is (*abelian*) *k*-*power-free* if it *avoids* (*abelian*) *k*-th powers.

**Example:** 1234324 is abelian cube-free, but **not** abelian square-free since it contains the abelian square **234 324**.

- **Dekking (1979):** abelian cubes and abelian fourth powers can be avoided by infinite words on three and two letters, respectively.
- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *crucial* with respect to a given set of *prohibited words* (or simply *prohibitions*) if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $Wx$  does not avoid the prohibitions for any  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .

A *minimal crucial word* is a crucial word of the shortest length.

- **Example:**  $W = 21211$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes since:
  - $W$  is abelian cube-free;
  - $W1$  and  $W2$  end with the abelian cubes 111 and 21 21 12, respectively.

**In fact:**  $W$  is a **minimal crucial word** over  $\{1, 2\}$  with respect to abelian cubes.

## Zimin words

- Problems of the type proposed by Erdős in 1961 were also considered by **Zimin (1984)** in the non-abelian sense.

# Zimin words

- Problems of the type proposed by Erdős in 1961 were also considered by Zimin (1984) in the non-abelian sense.
- The *Zimin word*  $Z_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is defined recursively as follows:

$$Z_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n = Z_{n-1}nZ_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

The first four Zimin words are:



# Zimin words

- Problems of the type proposed by Erdős in 1961 were also considered by Zimin (1984) in the non-abelian sense.
- The *Zimin word*  $Z_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is defined recursively as follows:

$$Z_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n = Z_{n-1}nZ_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

The first four Zimin words are:

$$Z_1 = 1,$$

# Zimin words

- Problems of the type proposed by Erdős in 1961 were also considered by Zimin (1984) in the non-abelian sense.
- The *Zimin word*  $Z_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is defined recursively as follows:

$$Z_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n = Z_{n-1}nZ_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

The first four Zimin words are:

$$Z_1 = 1,$$

$$Z_2 = 121,$$

# Zimin words

- Problems of the type proposed by Erdős in 1961 were also considered by Zimin (1984) in the non-abelian sense.
- The *Zimin word*  $Z_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is defined recursively as follows:

$$Z_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n = Z_{n-1}nZ_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

The first four Zimin words are:

$$Z_1 = 1,$$

$$Z_2 = 121,$$

$$Z_3 = 1213121,$$

# Zimin words

- Problems of the type proposed by Erdős in 1961 were also considered by Zimin (1984) in the non-abelian sense.
- The *Zimin word*  $Z_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is defined recursively as follows:

$$Z_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n = Z_{n-1}nZ_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

The first four Zimin words are:

$$Z_1 = 1,$$

$$Z_2 = 121,$$

$$Z_3 = 1213121,$$

$$Z_4 = 121312141213121.$$

# Zimin words

- Problems of the type proposed by Erdős in 1961 were also considered by **Zimin (1984)** in the non-abelian sense.
- The **Zimin word**  $Z_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is defined recursively as follows:

$$Z_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n = Z_{n-1}nZ_{n-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq 2.$$

The first four Zimin words are:

$$Z_1 = 1,$$

$$Z_2 = 121,$$

$$Z_3 = 1213121,$$

$$Z_4 = 121312141213121.$$

- The  **$k$ -generalised Zimin word**  $Z_n^k = X_n$  is defined as

$$X_1 = 1^{k-1} = 11 \dots 1, \quad X_n = (X_{n-1}n)^{k-1}X_{n-1} = X_{n-1}nX_{n-1}n \dots nX_{n-1}$$

where the number of 1's, as well as the number of  $n$ 's, is  $k - 1$ .

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

$$Z_2^3 = 11\underline{2}11\underline{2}11,$$



# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

$$Z_2^3 = 11\underline{2}11\underline{2}11,$$

$$Z_3^3 = 11211211\underline{3}11211211\underline{3}11211211.$$

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

$$Z_2^3 = 11\underline{2}11\underline{2}11,$$

$$Z_3^3 = 11211211\underline{3}11211211\underline{3}11211211.$$

## Note:

- $Z_n = Z_n^2$ .

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

$$Z_2^3 = 11\underline{2}11\underline{2}11,$$

$$Z_3^3 = 11211211\underline{3}11211211\underline{3}11211211.$$

## Note:

- $Z_n = Z_n^2$ .
- $Z_n^k$  is crucial with respect to (abelian)  $k$ -th powers.

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

$$Z_2^3 = 11\underline{2}11\underline{2}11,$$

$$Z_3^3 = 11211211\underline{3}11211211\underline{3}11211211.$$

## Note:

- $Z_n = Z_n^2$ .
- $Z_n^k$  is crucial with respect to (abelian)  $k$ -th powers.
- $Z_n^k$  has length  $k^n - 1$ .

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

$$Z_2^3 = 11\underline{2}11\underline{2}11,$$

$$Z_3^3 = 11211211\underline{3}11211211\underline{3}11211211.$$

## Note:

- $Z_n = Z_n^2$ .
- $Z_n^k$  is crucial with respect to (abelian)  $k$ -th powers.
- $Z_n^k$  has length  $k^n - 1$ .
- $Z_n^k$  gives the length of a minimal crucial word avoiding  $k$ -th powers.

# Zimin words ...

- The first three 3-generalised Zimin words are:

$$Z_1^3 = 11,$$

$$Z_2^3 = 11\underline{2}11\underline{2}11,$$

$$Z_3^3 = 11211211\underline{3}11211211\underline{3}11211211.$$

## Note:

- $Z_n = Z_n^2$ .
- $Z_n^k$  is crucial with respect to (abelian)  $k$ -th powers.
- $Z_n^k$  has length  $k^n - 1$ .
- $Z_n^k$  gives the length of a minimal crucial word avoiding  $k$ -th powers.

Much less is known in the case of abelian  $k$ -th powers ...

# Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian powers

- Cummings-May (2000) & Evdokimov-Kitaev (2004): constructed crucial abelian square-free words of exponential length.

# Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian powers

- Cummings-May (2000) & Evdokimov-Kitaev (2004): constructed crucial abelian square-free words of exponential length.
- Evdokimov-Kitaev (2004): proved that a minimal crucial abelian square-free word over an  $n$ -letter alphabet has length  $4n - 7$  for  $n \geq 3$ .



# Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian powers

- Cummings-May (2000) & Evdokimov-Kitaev (2004): constructed crucial abelian square-free words of exponential length.
- Evdokimov-Kitaev (2004): proved that a minimal crucial abelian square-free word over an  $n$ -letter alphabet has length  $4n - 7$  for  $n \geq 3$ .
- Now we extend the study of crucial abelian  $k$ -power-free words to the case of  $k > 2$ .
  - We provide a complete solution to the problem of determining the length of a minimal crucial abelian cube-free word (the case  $k = 3$ ).
  - And we conjecture a solution in the general case.

# Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian powers

- Cummings-May (2000) & Evdokimov-Kitaev (2004): constructed crucial abelian square-free words of exponential length.
- Evdokimov-Kitaev (2004): proved that a minimal crucial abelian square-free word over an  $n$ -letter alphabet has length  $4n - 7$  for  $n \geq 3$ .
- Now we extend the study of crucial abelian  $k$ -power-free words to the case of  $k > 2$ .
  - We provide a complete solution to the problem of determining the length of a minimal crucial abelian cube-free word (the case  $k = 3$ ).
  - And we conjecture a solution in the general case.
- Let  $\ell_k(n)$  denote the length of a minimal crucial word over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  avoiding abelian  $k$ -th powers.

# Outline

- 1 Background
  - Repetitions & patterns in words
  - Crucial words & abelian powers
- 2 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian cubes
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 3 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian  $k$ -th powers
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 4 Further research

## Upper bound for $\ell_3(n)$

- $Z_n^3$  crucial with respect to abelian cubes  $\implies \ell_3(n) \leq 3^n - 1$ .

## Upper bound for $\ell_3(n)$

- $Z_n^3$  crucial with respect to abelian cubes  $\implies \ell_3(n) \leq 3^n - 1$ .

Improvement:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 1$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .

## Upper bound for $\ell_3(n)$

- $Z_n^3$  crucial with respect to abelian cubes  $\implies \ell_3(n) \leq 3^n - 1$ .

Improvement:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 1$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .

**Sketch Proof:** “Greedy” construction of a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X = X_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ , defined recursively as follows:

$$X_1 = 11 \quad \text{and} \quad X_n = \phi_1(\sigma(X_{n-1}))1 \quad \text{for } n \geq 2,$$

where  $\sigma : x \mapsto x + 1$  and  $\phi_1 : x \mapsto x1$  for all letters  $x$ .

## Upper bound for $\ell_3(n)$

- $Z_n^3$  crucial with respect to abelian cubes  $\implies \ell_3(n) \leq 3^n - 1$ .

Improvement:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 1$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .

**Sketch Proof:** “Greedy” construction of a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X = X_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ , defined recursively as follows:

$$X_1 = 11 \quad \text{and} \quad X_n = \phi_1(\sigma(X_{n-1}))1 \quad \text{for } n \geq 2,$$

where  $\sigma : x \mapsto x + 1$  and  $\phi_1 : x \mapsto x1$  for all letters  $x$ .

**That is:** Set  $X_1 = 11$  and assume  $X_{n-1}$  has been constructed. Then:

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$ 

- $Z_n^3$  crucial with respect to abelian cubes  $\implies \ell_3(n) \leq 3^n - 1$ .

Improvement:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 1$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .

**Sketch Proof:** “Greedy” construction of a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X = X_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ , defined recursively as follows:

$$X_1 = 11 \quad \text{and} \quad X_n = \phi_1(\sigma(X_{n-1}))1 \quad \text{for } n \geq 2,$$

where  $\sigma : x \mapsto x + 1$  and  $\phi_1 : x \mapsto x1$  for all letters  $x$ .

**That is:** Set  $X_1 = 11$  and assume  $X_{n-1}$  has been constructed. Then:

- Increase all letters of  $X_{n-1}$  by 1 to obtain  $X'_{n-1}$ .



Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$ 

- $Z_n^3$  crucial with respect to abelian cubes  $\implies \ell_3(n) \leq 3^n - 1$ .

Improvement:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 1$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .

**Sketch Proof:** “Greedy” construction of a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X = X_n$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ , defined recursively as follows:

$$X_1 = 11 \quad \text{and} \quad X_n = \phi_1(\sigma(X_{n-1}))1 \quad \text{for } n \geq 2,$$

where  $\sigma : x \mapsto x + 1$  and  $\phi_1 : x \mapsto x1$  for all letters  $x$ .

**That is:** Set  $X_1 = 11$  and assume  $X_{n-1}$  has been constructed. Then:

- 1 Increase all letters of  $X_{n-1}$  by 1 to obtain  $X'_{n-1}$ .
- 2 Insert the letter 1 to the right of each letter of  $X'_{n-1}$  and adjoin one extra 1 to the right of the resulting word to obtain  $X_n$ .

# Upper bound for $\ell_3(n)$ . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

# Upper bound for $\ell_3(n)$ . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 =$$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 =$$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 =$$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 =$$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 = 31213121211$$



Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 = 31213121211$$

$$X_4 = \phi_1(\sigma(X_3))1 =$$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 = 31213121211$$

$$X_4 = \phi_1(\sigma(X_3))1 = \phi_1(42324232322)1 =$$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 = 31213121211$$

$$X_4 = \phi_1(\sigma(X_3))1 = \phi_1(42324232322)1 = 41213121412131213121211$$

⋮

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 = 31213121211$$

$$X_4 = \phi_1(\sigma(X_3))1 = \phi_1(42324232322)1 = 41213121412131213121211$$

⋮

In general:

- $|X_n| = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1.$

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 = 31213121211$$

$$X_4 = \phi_1(\sigma(X_3))1 = \phi_1(42324232322)1 = 41213121412131213121211$$

⋮

In general:

- $|X_n| = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .
- $X_n$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes:  $X_n$  avoids abelian cubes, whereas  $X_n i$  ends with an abelian cube for each  $i \in \mathcal{A}_n$  (by induction).

Upper bound for  $\ell_3(n)$  . . .

We have:

$$X_1 = 11$$

$$X_2 = \phi_1(\sigma(11))1 = \phi_1(22)1 = 21211$$

$$X_3 = \phi_1(\sigma(21211))1 = \phi_1(32322)1 = 31213121211$$

$$X_4 = \phi_1(\sigma(X_3))1 = \phi_1(42324232322)1 = 41213121412131213121211$$

⋮

In general:

- $|X_n| = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .
- $X_n$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes:  $X_n$  avoids abelian cubes, whereas  $X_n i$  ends with an abelian cube for each  $i \in \mathcal{A}_n$  (by induction).
- Hence  $\ell_3(n) \leq 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$ .

## An optimal construction

- Let  $X$  be a crucial word over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  with respect to abelian  $k$ -th powers.

## An optimal construction

- Let  $X$  be a **crucial word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  with respect to **abelian  $k$ -th powers**.
- If  $X$  is **minimal**, we may assume w.l.o.g. that  $Xn$  is an **abelian  $k$ -th power**, and we write:

$$X = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\cdots\Omega'_{n,k}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,k} = \Omega'_{n,k}n$  and the  $k$  **blocks**  $\Omega_{n,j}$  are equal up to permutation.



## An optimal construction

- Let  $X$  be a **crucial word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  with respect to **abelian  $k$ -th powers**.
- If  $X$  is **minimal**, we may assume w.l.o.g. that  $Xn$  is an **abelian  $k$ -th power**, and we write:

$$X = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\cdots\Omega'_{n,k}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,k} = \Omega'_{n,k}n$  and the  $k$  **blocks**  $\Omega_{n,j}$  are equal up to permutation.

---

A construction of crucial abelian cube-free words over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

## An optimal construction

- Let  $X$  be a **crucial word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  with respect to **abelian  $k$ -th powers**.
- If  $X$  is **minimal**, we may assume w.l.o.g. that  $Xn$  is an **abelian  $k$ -th power**, and we write:

$$X = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\cdots\Omega'_{n,k}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,k} = \Omega'_{n,k}n$  and the  $k$  **blocks**  $\Omega_{n,j}$  are equal up to permutation.

### A construction of crucial abelian cube-free words over $\mathcal{A}_n$ for $n \geq 4$ :

- Basis:** Minimal crucial abelian square-free words  $W_n = W_{n,2}$  given by **Evdokimov & Kitaev (2004)**. For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341,$$

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451,$$

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231 \ 6543234561, \text{ where spaces separate the blocks.}$$

## An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$** : adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$W_{4,2} =$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34$$



# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 3423$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 32$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 323$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} =$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 45$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 4534$$



# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 453423$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 43234$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341,$$

# An optimal construction . . .

General construction of  $W_{n,2} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega'_{n,2}$  for  $n \geq 4$ :

- **1st block  $\Omega_{n,1}$ :** adjoin the factors  $i(i+1)$  for  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2$ , followed by the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,1} = 34231$ .

- **2nd block  $\Omega'_{n,2}$ :** adjoin the factors  $(n-1)(n-2) \dots 432$ , then  $34 \dots (n-2)(n-1)$ , and finally the letter 1.

**Example:** For  $n = 4$ , we have  $\Omega_{4,2} = 3231$ .

For  $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$ , we have:

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231,$$

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341,$$

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451,$$

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231 \ 6543234561.$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow$



## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow \underline{34231}\ \underline{34231}\ 3231$

Duplicate 1st block

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34231\ 34231\mathbf{134}\ 3231$

Append 134 to 2nd block

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34\underline{4}231\ 34231134\ 3231$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423\underline{3}1\ 34231134\ 3231$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 3442331\underline{1}\ 34231134\ 3231$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 323\underline{3}1$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 32331\underline{1}$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233\underline{4}11$$

Insert 4 before leftmost 1 in 3rd block



## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

→

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow \underline{4534231}\ \underline{4534231}\ 432341$$

Duplicate 1st block

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 4534231\ 4534231\underline{1345}\ 432341$$

Append 1345 to 2nd block

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45\mathbf{5}34231\ 45342311345\ 432341$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534\underline{4}231\ 45342311345\ 432341$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423\underline{3}1 \ 45342311345 \ 432341$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 4553442331\underline{1} \ 45342311345 \ 432341$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks



## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323\color{red}{3}41$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 432334\underline{4}1$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 43233441\underline{1}$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344\underline{5}11$$

Insert 5 before leftmost 1 in 3rd block

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231\ 54323451$$

$\longrightarrow$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231\ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow \underline{564534231}\ \underline{564534231}\ 54323451$$

Duplicate 1st block

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231\ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 564534231\ 564534231\mathbf{13456}\ 54323451$$

Append 13456 to 2nd block



## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56\underline{6}45\underline{5}344\underline{4}23\underline{3}1\underline{1} \ 56453423113456 \ 54323\underline{3}4\underline{4}5\underline{5}1\underline{1}$$

Duplicate rightmost  $x$  for each  $x \neq 2$  in 1st & 3rd blocks

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311 \ 56453423113456 \ 5432334455\underline{6}11$$

Insert 6 before leftmost 1 in 3rd block

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231\ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311\ 56453423113456\ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311 \ 56453423113456 \ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$


---

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231 \ 6543234561$$

$\longrightarrow$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231\ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311\ 56453423113456\ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$


---

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231\ 6543234561$$

$$\longrightarrow \underline{67564534231}\ \underline{67564534231}\ 6543234561$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311 \ 56453423113456 \ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$


---

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231 \ 6543234561$$

$$\longrightarrow 67564534231 \ 67564534231 \underline{134567} \ 6543234561$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231\ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311\ 56453423113456\ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$


---

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231\ 6543234561$$

$$\longrightarrow 67\underline{7}56\underline{6}45\underline{5}344\underline{4}23\underline{3}1\underline{1}\ 67564534231134567\ 654323\underline{3}4\underline{4}5\underline{5}6\underline{6}1\underline{1}$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231\ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311\ 34231134\ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231\ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311\ 45342311345\ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231\ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311\ 56453423113456\ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$


---

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231\ 6543234561$$

$$\longrightarrow 67756645534423311\ 67564534231134567\ 6543233445566\underline{7}11$$



## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$


---

$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$


---

$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311 \ 56453423113456 \ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$


---

$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231 \ 6543234561$$

$$\longrightarrow 67756645534423311 \ 67564534231134567 \ 6543233445566711$$

## An optimal construction . . .

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2}$  . . .

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow 45534423311 \ 45342311345 \ 4323344511 = W_{5,3}$$

---


$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow 56645534423311 \ 56453423113456 \ 5432334455611 = W_{6,3}$$

---


$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231 \ 6543234561$$

$$\longrightarrow 67756645534423311 \ 67564534231134567 \ 6543233445566711$$

Note:

$$W_{n,3} = \underbrace{(n-1)nn\Omega_{n-1,1}}_{\Omega_{n,1}} \underbrace{(n-1)n\Omega_{n-1,2}n}_{\Omega_{n,2}} \underbrace{(n-1)\Omega'_{n-1,3}[11]^{-1}(n-1)n11}_{\Omega'_{n,3}}.$$

## An optimal construction ...

For  $n \geq 4$ , we obtain crucial abelian cube-free words  $W_{n,3}$  from  $W_{n,2} \dots$

Construction of  $W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$ :

$$W_{4,2} = 34231 \ 3231 \longrightarrow \underline{344}23311 \ \underline{34}2311\underline{34} \ \underline{3}23\underline{34}11 = W_{4,3}$$

---


$$W_{5,2} = 4534231 \ 432341$$

$$\longrightarrow \underline{455}34423311 \ \underline{45}342311\underline{345} \ \underline{4}32334\underline{45}11 = W_{5,3}$$

---


$$W_{6,2} = 564534231 \ 54323451$$

$$\longrightarrow \underline{566}45534423311 \ \underline{56}45342311\underline{3456} \ \underline{5}4323344\underline{56}11 = W_{6,3}$$

---


$$W_{7,2} = 67564534231 \ 6543234561$$

$$\longrightarrow \underline{677}56645534423311 \ \underline{67}5645342311\underline{34567} \ \underline{6}54323344\underline{5667}11$$

Note:

$$W_{n,3} = \underbrace{(n-1)nn\Omega_{n-1,1}}_{\Omega_{n,1}} \underbrace{(n-1)n\Omega_{n-1,2}n}_{\Omega_{n,2}} \underbrace{(n-1)\Omega'_{n-1,3}[11]^{-1}(n-1)n11}_{\Omega'_{n,3}}.$$

# An optimal construction . . .

- By construction:

$$W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,3} = \Omega'_{n,3}n$  and each  $\Omega_{n,i}$  contains two 1's, one 2, two  $n$ 's, and three  $x$ 's for  $x = 3, \dots, n-1$ .

# An optimal construction . . .

- By construction:

$$W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,3} = \Omega'_{n,3}n$  and each  $\Omega_{n,i}$  contains two 1's, one 2, two  $n$ 's, and three  $x$ 's for  $x = 3, \dots, n-1$ .

- Hence,  $|W_{n,3}| = 3(3(n-3) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1) - 1 = 9n - 13$ .

## An optimal construction . . .

- By construction:

$$W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,3} = \Omega'_{n,3}n$  and each  $\Omega_{n,i}$  contains two 1's, one 2, two  $n$ 's, and three  $x$ 's for  $x = 3, \dots, n-1$ .

- Hence,  $|W_{n,3}| = 3(3(n-3) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1) - 1 = 9n - 13$ .
- Moreover,  $W_{n,3}$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes.

## An optimal construction . . .

- By construction:

$$W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,3} = \Omega'_{n,3}n$  and each  $\Omega_{n,i}$  contains two 1's, one 2, two  $n$ 's, and three  $x$ 's for  $x = 3, \dots, n-1$ .

- Hence,  $|W_{n,3}| = 3(3(n-3) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1) - 1 = 9n - 13$ .
- Moreover,  $W_{n,3}$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes.

For instance: it is easy to check that

$$W_{4,3} = 34423311 \ 34231134 \ 3233411$$

is an abelian cube-free crucial word on 4 letters.

Use same arguments for  $n > 4$ .

## An optimal construction . . .

- By construction:

$$W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,3} = \Omega'_{n,3}n$  and each  $\Omega_{n,i}$  contains two 1's, one 2, two  $n$ 's, and three  $x$ 's for  $x = 3, \dots, n - 1$ .

- Hence,  $|W_{n,3}| = 3(3(n - 3) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1) - 1 = 9n - 13$ .
- Moreover,  $W_{n,3}$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes.
- Thus, a minimal crucial word avoiding abelian cubes has length at most  $9n - 13$  for  $n \geq 4$ .



## An optimal construction . . .

- By construction:

$$W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,3} = \Omega'_{n,3}n$  and each  $\Omega_{n,i}$  contains two 1's, one 2, two  $n$ 's, and three  $x$ 's for  $x = 3, \dots, n-1$ .

- Hence,  $|W_{n,3}| = 3(3(n-3) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1) - 1 = 9n - 13$ .
- Moreover,  $W_{n,3}$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes.
- Thus, a minimal crucial word avoiding abelian cubes has length at most  $9n - 13$  for  $n \geq 4$ .

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 4$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \leq 9n - 13$ .

## An optimal construction ...

- By construction:

$$W_{n,3} = \Omega_{n,1}\Omega_{n,2}\Omega'_{n,3}$$

where  $\Omega_{n,3} = \Omega'_{n,3}n$  and each  $\Omega_{n,i}$  contains two 1's, one 2, two  $n$ 's, and three  $x$ 's for  $x = 3, \dots, n-1$ .

- Hence,  $|W_{n,3}| = 3(3(n-3) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1) - 1 = 9n - 13$ .
- Moreover,  $W_{n,3}$  is crucial with respect to abelian cubes.
- Thus, a minimal crucial word avoiding abelian cubes has length at most  $9n - 13$  for  $n \geq 4$ .

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 4$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \leq 9n - 13$ .

This upper bound is optimal ...

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$

Let  $X$  be a **crucial abelian cube-free word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  such that  $Xn$  is an **abelian cube**.

- Sort in non-decreasing order the # of occurrences of the letters  $1, 2, \dots, n-1$  in  $X$  to obtain the sequence  $(a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_{n-1})$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$

Let  $X$  be a **crucial abelian cube-free word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  such that  $Xn$  is an **abelian cube**.

- Sort in non-decreasing order the # of occurrences of the letters  $1, 2, \dots, n-1$  in  $X$  to obtain the sequence  $(a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_{n-1})$ .
- Denote by  $a_0$  the number of occurrences of the letter  $n$  in  $X$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$

Let  $X$  be a **crucial abelian cube-free word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  such that  $Xn$  is an **abelian cube**.

- Sort in non-decreasing order the # of occurrences of the letters  $1, 2, \dots, n-1$  in  $X$  to obtain the sequence  $(a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_{n-1})$ .
- Denote by  $a_0$  the number of occurrences of the letter  $n$  in  $X$ .

Note:

- $|X| = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$

Let  $X$  be a **crucial abelian cube-free word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  such that  $Xn$  is an **abelian cube**.

- Sort in non-decreasing order the # of occurrences of the letters  $1, 2, \dots, n-1$  in  $X$  to obtain the sequence  $(a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_{n-1})$ .
- Denote by  $a_0$  the number of occurrences of the letter  $n$  in  $X$ .

Note:

- $|X| = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i$ .
- $a_0 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$  and  $a_i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$

Let  $X$  be a **crucial abelian cube-free word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  such that  $Xn$  is an **abelian cube**.

- Sort in non-decreasing order the # of occurrences of the letters  $1, 2, \dots, n-1$  in  $X$  to obtain the sequence  $(a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_{n-1})$ .
- Denote by  $a_0$  the number of occurrences of the letter  $n$  in  $X$ .

Note:

- $|X| = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i$ .
- $a_0 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$  and  $a_i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ .
- The crucial word  $W_{n,3}$  of length  $9n - 13$  has sequence:  

$$(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}) = (5, 3, 6, 9, \dots, 9).$$

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$

Let  $X$  be a **crucial abelian cube-free word** over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  such that  $Xn$  is an **abelian cube**.

- Sort in non-decreasing order the # of occurrences of the letters  $1, 2, \dots, n-1$  in  $X$  to obtain the sequence  $(a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_{n-1})$ .
- Denote by  $a_0$  the number of occurrences of the letter  $n$  in  $X$ .

Note:

- $|X| = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i$ .
- $a_0 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$  and  $a_i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ .
- The crucial word  $W_{n,3}$  of length  $9n - 13$  has sequence:  

$$(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}) = (5, 3, 6, 9, \dots, 9).$$

We prove that for  $n \geq 5$  this sequence **cannot** be “improved” by decreasing one or more of its terms, no matter how the crucial word is constructed.



## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$ . . .

That is, for a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ :

- $(a_1, a_2) \neq (3, 3)$ ;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 6, 6, 6;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 3, 6, 6;
- $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \neq (2, 3, 6, 9, 9)$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$ . . .

That is, for a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ :

- $(a_1, a_2) \neq (3, 3)$ ;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 6, 6, 6;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 3, 6, 6;
- $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \neq (2, 3, 6, 9, 9)$ .

Consequently:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \geq 9n - 13$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$ . . .

That is, for a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ :

- $(a_1, a_2) \neq (3, 3)$ ;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 6, 6, 6;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 3, 6, 6;
- $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \neq (2, 3, 6, 9, 9)$ .

Consequently:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \geq 9n - 13$ .

**Corollary** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) = 9n - 13$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$ . . .

That is, for a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ :

- $(a_1, a_2) \neq (3, 3)$ ;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 6, 6, 6;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 3, 6, 6;
- $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \neq (2, 3, 6, 9, 9)$ .

Consequently:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \geq 9n - 13$ .

**Corollary** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) = 9n - 13$ .

**Note:**  $\ell_3(n) = 2, 5, 11, 20$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , respectively.

## Lower bound for $\ell_3(n)$ . . .

That is, for a crucial abelian cube-free word  $X$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$ :

- $(a_1, a_2) \neq (3, 3)$ ;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 6, 6, 6;
- the sequence of  $a_i$ 's cannot contain 3, 6, 6;
- $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \neq (2, 3, 6, 9, 9)$ .

Consequently:

**Theorem** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) \geq 9n - 13$ .

**Corollary** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$ , we have  $\ell_3(n) = 9n - 13$ .

**Note:**  $\ell_3(n) = 2, 5, 11, 20$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , respectively.

**For example:** 11, 21211, 11231321211, 42131214231211321211.

# Outline

- 1 Background
  - Repetitions & patterns in words
  - Crucial words & abelian powers
- 2 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian cubes
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 3 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian  $k$ -th powers
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 4 Further research

## Upper bound for $\ell_k(n)$

- $Z_n^k$  crucial with respect to abelian  $k$ -th powers  $\implies \ell_k(n) \leq k^n - 1$ .

## Upper bound for $\ell_k(n)$

- $Z_n^k$  crucial with respect to abelian  $k$ -th powers  $\implies \ell_k(n) \leq k^n - 1$ .

### Improvement:

Use a similar greedy construction as for abelian cubes by putting  $(k - 2)$  1's (instead of only one 1) to the right of each letter ...



## Upper bound for $\ell_k(n)$

- $Z_n^k$  crucial with respect to abelian  $k$ -th powers  $\implies \ell_k(n) \leq k^n - 1$ .

### Improvement:

Use a similar greedy construction as for abelian cubes by putting  $(k - 2)$  1's (instead of only one 1) to the right of each letter ...

### Theorem (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $k \geq 3$ , we have  $\ell_k(n) \leq k \cdot (k - 1)^{n-1} - 1$ .

## Upper bound for $\ell_k(n)$

- $Z_n^k$  crucial with respect to abelian  $k$ -th powers  $\implies \ell_k(n) \leq k^n - 1$ .

### Improvement:

Use a similar greedy construction as for abelian cubes by putting  $(k - 2)$  1's (instead of only one 1) to the right of each letter ...

### Theorem (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $k \geq 3$ , we have  $\ell_k(n) \leq k \cdot (k - 1)^{n-1} - 1$ .

For  $n \geq 4$  and  $k \geq 2$ , we construct a **crucial abelian  $k$ -power-free word**  $W_{n,k}$  of length  $k^2(n - 1) - k - 1$  using the same method as before.

## Upper bound for $\ell_k(n)$

- $Z_n^k$  crucial with respect to abelian  $k$ -th powers  $\implies \ell_k(n) \leq k^n - 1$ .

### Improvement:

Use a similar greedy construction as for abelian cubes by putting  $(k - 2)$  1's (instead of only one 1) to the right of each letter ...

### Theorem (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $k \geq 3$ , we have  $\ell_k(n) \leq k \cdot (k - 1)^{n-1} - 1$ .

For  $n \geq 4$  and  $k \geq 2$ , we construct a **crucial abelian  $k$ -power-free word**  $W_{n,k}$  of length  $k^2(n - 1) - k - 1$  using the same method as before.

Hence:

### Theorem (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 4$  and  $k \geq 2$ , we have  $\ell_k(n) \leq k^2(n - 1) - k - 1$ .

Upper bound for  $\ell_k(n)$  . . .

## Note:

- $|W_{n,2}| = 4n - 7$  and  $|W_{n,3}| = 9n - 13 \longrightarrow W_{n,2}$  and  $W_{n,3}$  are minimal crucial words over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  avoiding abelian squares and abelian cubes, respectively.

Upper bound for  $\ell_k(n) \dots$ 

## Note:

- $|W_{n,2}| = 4n - 7$  and  $|W_{n,3}| = 9n - 13 \longrightarrow W_{n,2}$  and  $W_{n,3}$  are minimal crucial words over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  avoiding abelian squares and abelian cubes, respectively.
- In the case of  $k \geq 4$ , we make the following conjecture.

**Conjecture** (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $k \geq 4$  and sufficiently large  $n$ , the length of a minimal crucial word over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  avoiding abelian  $k$ -th powers is given by  $k^2(n - 1) - k - 1$ .

## Lower bound for $\ell_k(n)$

- **Trivial lower bound:**  $\ell_k(n) \geq nk - 1$  as all letters except  $n$  must occur at least  $k$  times, whereas  $n$  must occur at least  $k - 1$  times.

## Lower bound for $\ell_k(n)$

- **Trivial lower bound:**  $\ell_k(n) \geq nk - 1$  as all letters except  $n$  must occur at least  $k$  times, whereas  $n$  must occur at least  $k - 1$  times.
- A slight improvement using results in the case of abelian cubes ...

### Theorem (G.-Halldórsson-Kitaev, 2008)

For  $n \geq 5$  and  $k \geq 4$ , we have  $\ell_k(n) \geq k(3n - 4) - 1$ .

# Outline

- 1 Background
  - Repetitions & patterns in words
  - Crucial words & abelian powers
- 2 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian cubes
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 3 Minimal crucial words avoiding abelian  $k$ -th powers
  - Upper bound for length
  - Lower bound for length
- 4 Further research



Problem 1 – Prove or disprove the conjecture:  $l_k(n) = k^2(n - 1) - k - 1$ .

---

Problem 1 – Prove or disprove the conjecture:  $\ell_k(n) = k^2(n-1) - k - 1$ .

---

Problem 2 – Maximal words of minimal length.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *maximal* with respect to a given set of prohibitions if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $xW$  and  $Wx$  do not avoid the prohibitions for any letter  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .

**Problem 1** – Prove or disprove the conjecture:  $\ell_k(n) = k^2(n-1) - k - 1$ .

---

**Problem 2** – Maximal words of minimal length.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *maximal* with respect to a given set of prohibitions if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $xW$  and  $Wx$  do not avoid the prohibitions for any letter  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .
- **Example:** 323121 is a **maximal abelian square-free word** over  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  of minimal length.

**Problem 1** – Prove or disprove the conjecture:  $\ell_k(n) = k^2(n - 1) - k - 1$ .

---

**Problem 2** – Maximal words of minimal length.

- A word  $W$  over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  is *maximal* with respect to a given set of prohibitions if  $W$  avoids the prohibitions, but  $xW$  and  $Wx$  do not avoid the prohibitions for any letter  $x \in \mathcal{A}_n$ .
- **Example:** 323121 is a **maximal abelian square-free word** over  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  of minimal length.
- The length of a minimal crucial word gives a **lower bound** for the length of a shortest maximal word.

**Question:** Can we use our approach to tackle the problem of finding maximal words of minimal length?

**Question:** Can we use our approach to tackle the problem of finding maximal words of minimal length?

- **Korn (2003):** the length  $\ell(n)$  of a shortest maximal abelian square-free word over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  satisfies

$$4n - 7 \leq \ell(n) \leq 6n - 10 \quad \text{for } n \geq 6.$$

**Question:** Can we use our approach to tackle the problem of finding maximal words of minimal length?

- **Korn (2003):** the length  $\ell(n)$  of a shortest maximal abelian square-free word over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  satisfies

$$4n - 7 \leq \ell(n) \leq 6n - 10 \quad \text{for } n \geq 6.$$

- **Bullock (2004):**  $6n - 29 \leq \ell(n) \leq 6n - 12$  for  $n \geq 8$ .

**Question:** Can we use our approach to tackle the problem of finding maximal words of minimal length?

- **Korn (2003):** the length  $\ell(n)$  of a shortest maximal abelian square-free word over  $\mathcal{A}_n$  satisfies

$$4n - 7 \leq \ell(n) \leq 6n - 10 \quad \text{for } n \geq 6.$$

- **Bullock (2004):**  $6n - 29 \leq \ell(n) \leq 6n - 12$  for  $n \geq 8$ .

**Question:** Can our approach improve Bullock's result or can it provide an alternative solution?





Takk Fyrir!