AN APPLICATION OF VAN DER WAERDEN'S THEOREM IN ADDITIVE NUMBER THEORY

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Abstract

A sequence on a finite set of symbols is called *strongly non-repetitive* if no two adjacent (finite) segments are permutations of each other. Replacing the finite set of symbols of a strongly non-repetitive sequence by different prime numbers, one gets an infinite sequence on a finite set of integers such that no two adjacent segments have the same product. It is known that there are infinite strongly non-repetitive sequences on just four symbols. The aim of this paper is to show that there is no infinite sequence on a finite set of integers such that no two adjacent segments have the same sum. Thus, in the statement above, one cannot replace "product" by "sum". Further we suggest some strengthened versions of the notion of *strongly non-repetitive*.

0. Introduction

A finite set of one or more consecutive terms in a sequence is called a **segment** of the sequence. A sequence on a finite set of symbols is called **non-repetitive** if no two adjacent segments are identical, where adjacent means abutting but not overlapping. It is known that there are infinite non-repetitive sequences on three symbols (see [Ple 70]), and on the other hand, it is obvious that a non-repetitive sequence on two symbols is at most of length 3. Paul Erdős has raised in [Erd 61] the question of the maximum length of a sequence on k symbols, such that no two adjacent segments are *permutations* of each other. Such a sequence is called **strongly non-repetitive**. Veikko Keränen has shown that four symbols are enough to construct an infinite strongly non-repetitive sequence (see [Ker 92]). Replacing the finite set of symbols of an infinite strongly non-repetitive sequence by different prime numbers, one gets an infinite sequence on a finite set of integers such that no two adjacent segments have the same product.

It is natural to ask whether one can replace in the statement above "product" by "sum".

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This leads to the following question: Is it possible to construct an infinite sequence on a finite set of integers such that no two adjacent segments have the same sum?

In the next section we will see that such a sequence does not exist. Moreover, in any infinite sequence on a finite set of integers we always find arbitrary large finite sets of adjacent segments, such that all these segments have the same sum.

1. An application of van der Waerden's Theorem

Let $\mathbf{Z}$ denote the set of integers and let $\mathbf{N}$ denote the set of non-negative integers. The theorem of van der Waerden states as follows (cf. [vdW 27]):

Van der Waerden's Theorem. For any coloring of $\mathbf{N}$ with finitely many colors, and for each $l \in \mathbf{N}$, there is a monochromatic arithmetic progression of length l.

Before we state the main result of this paper, we introduce some notations.

Let $S = \langle a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_i, \ldots \rangle$ be an infinite sequence of $\mathbf{Z}$. By definition, a finite sequence of integers s is a segment of S, if and only if there is a positive $i \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $s = \langle a_i, a_{i+1}, \ldots, a_{i+k} \rangle$, for some $k \in \mathbf{N}$. A finite set $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_l$ of segments of S is called a **set of adjacent segments**, if s_j and s_{j+1} are adjacent for each j with $1 \leq j < l$. For a segment $s = \langle a_i, \ldots, a_{i+k} \rangle$ of S, let $\sum s := \sum_{j=0}^{k} a_{i+j}$. A segment s of S of the form $s = \langle a_1, \ldots, a_k \rangle$ is called the **initial segment of length** k **of** S. Let $\sum(S)$ denote the infinite integer sequence $\langle t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_k, \ldots \rangle$, where $t_k := \sum s_k$ and s_k is the initial segment of length k of S. We call $\sum(S)$ the **series of** S.

The main result of this paper is the following:

Theorem. If S_M is an infinite sequence of some non-empty finite set $M \subseteq \mathbf{N}$, then for each positive $l \in \mathbf{N}$ there is a set $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_l$ of adjacent segments of S_M, such that

$$\sum s_1 = \sum s_2 = \ldots = \sum s_l \,.$$

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that $0 \notin M$. Thus, the series of S_M, $\sum(S_M) = \langle t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_i, \ldots \rangle$, is strictly increasing and hence an unbounded sequence of $\mathbf{N}$. Define the coloring π of $\mathbf{N}$ as follows:

$\pi(n)$ is the least non-negative integer h such that $n + h = t_j$, for some j.

Because M is finite, it has a biggest element, and therefore, since the series of S_M is unbounded, the coloring π is a well-defined finite coloring of $\mathbf{N}$. Now, by van der Waerden's Theorem, for each $l \in \mathbf{N}$, there is a monochromatic arithmetic progression of length l. Let $n_1 < n_2 < \ldots < n_{l+1}$ be such a monochromatic arithmetic progression with increment d. Since $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_{l+1}$ is monochromatic, there is an h such that $\pi(n_i) = h$ (for $1 \leq i \leq l+1$). This implies that for each $1 \leq i \leq l+1$ there is a j_i such that $n_i + h = t_{j_i}$, and since the series of S_M is strictly increasing, we have $j_i < j_{i+1}$ (for $1 \le i \le l$). Hence, for $S_M = \langle a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_i, \ldots \rangle$, we get

$$\sum_{i=j_1+1}^{j_2} a_i \;=\; \sum_{i=j_2+1}^{j_3} a_i \;=\ldots \sum_{i=j_l+1}^{j_{l+1}} a_i \;=\; d\,.$$

Thus, we find a set of size l of adjacent segments of S_M such that all these segments have the same sum, which completes the proof of the Theorem.

Using a modification of the arguments above we can prove the following:

Corollary. If S_M is an infinite sequence of some non-empty finite set $M \subseteq \mathbf{Z}$, then for each positive $l \in \mathbf{N}$ there is a set $s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_l$ of adjacent segments of S_M, such that

$$\sum s_1 = \sum s_2 = \ldots = \sum s_l\,.$$

Proof. Let $S_M = \langle a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_i, \ldots \rangle$. If the series of S_M has a lower and an upper bound, then we find an infinite set $J \subseteq \mathbf{N}$ and an integer c, such that for each $j \in J$, $t_j = c$. Hence, for any $j, j' \in J$ with $j < j'$ we get $\sum_{i=j+1}^{j'} a_i = 0$, which completes the proof of the "bounded" case. On the other hand, if the series of S_M does not have a lower bound, then the series of $-S_M$, where $-S_M = \langle -a_1, -a_2, \ldots, -a_i, \ldots \rangle$, does not have an upper bound. Thus, without loss of generality, we may assume that the series of S_M does not have an upper bound, which implies that $\sum(S_M) = \langle t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_i, \ldots \rangle$ does not have a maximal element. Now, let $\langle \tau_1, \tau_2, \ldots, \tau_j, \ldots \rangle$ be the strictly increasing subsequence of $\sum(S_M)$ such that $\tau_j = t_{\mu(j)}$, where $\mu(j) = \min\{i : t_i > \tau_{j-1}\}$ with $\tau_0 := -1$. Define the coloring π of $\mathbf{N}$ by stipulating

$\pi(n)$ is the least non-negative integer h such that $n + h = \tau_j$, for some j.

Again by van der Waerden's Theorem, for each $l \in \mathbf{N}$ there is a monochromatic arithmetic progression $n_1 < n_2 < \ldots < n_{l+1}$ of length l. Let j_i be such that $n_i + \pi(n_i) = \tau_{j_i} = t_{\mu(j_i)}$, then, as in the proof of the Theorem, we get

$$\sum_{i=\mu(j_1)+1}^{\mu(j_2)} a_i \;=\; \sum_{i=\mu(j_2)+1}^{\mu(j_3)} a_i \;=\ldots \sum_{i=\mu(j_l)+1}^{\mu(j_{l+1})} a_i\,,$$

which completes the proof of the "unbounded" case.

2. Stronger versions of "strongly non-repetitive"

One can strengthen the notion of *strongly non-repetitive* in different directions. For example, one can consider more than two adjacent segments, or one can restrict the set of patterns which may appear in the sequence.

2.1. More than two adjacent segments

A sequence on k symbols is called a $(k;n,m)$-sequence if, and only if, in any set of n adjacent segments of the same length we find no m segments which are permutations of each other. Further, let $\eta(k;n,m)$ denote the maximum length of a $(k;n,m)$-sequence. If there are $(k;n,m)$-sequences of any length (for fixed k,n,m), then, by König's Lemma, there is an infinite $(k;n,m)$-sequence and we stipulate $\eta(k;n,m)=\infty$.

First we consider the case when $n=m$. It is easy to see that each $(k;n,n)$-sequence is also a $(k+r;n-s,n-s)$-sequence, where $r,s\in\mathbf{N}$. Michel Dekking showed in [Dek 79] that $\eta(2;4,4)=\eta(3;3,3)=\infty$, and, as mentioned above, Veikko Keränen showed in [Ker 92] that $\eta(4;2,2)=\infty$. On the other hand, concerning the non-trivial cases, it is not hard to check that $\eta(2;3,3)=9$, $\eta(3;2,2)=7$ and $\eta(2;2,2)=3$. Thus, all the values of $\eta(k;n,n)$ are determined.

With the help of PROLOG, we investigated some of the cases where $n>m$. For example we know that $\eta(5;5,2)=24$, $\eta(3;5,3)=38$, $\eta(2;5,4)=49$, $\eta(5;4,2)=16$ and $\eta(4;3,2)=13$. Further, with the results for $n=m$, it is easy to see that $\eta(4;5,4)=\eta(4;4,3)=\infty$. On the other hand, we found long $(3;4,3)$ and $(4;5,3)$-sequences, respectively. So, also $\eta(3;4,3)$ and $\eta(4;5,3)$ might be infinite.

2.2. Restricted versions

Let us now restrict the set of patterns which may appear in the non-repetitive sequence.

If a symbol appears in a sequence twice in a row, then we call it a **simple repetition**. A sequence on k symbols is called a $(k;n,m)^*$-sequence if it is a $(k;n,m)$-sequence without simple repetitions. Again with the help of PROLOG, we know that the maximum length of a $(3;4,3)^*$-sequence is 55. An example of a $(3;4,3)^*$-sequence of length 55 is given by $\langle a,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ c,\ b,\ c,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ c,\ b,\ c,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ c,\ b,\ c,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ c,\ a,\ b,\ a,\ b,\ a\rangle$.

Another restriction on the set of patterns which may appear in the sequence is given by the following example. Let S be a sequence on four symbols, say a,b,c,d. We say that S is **separating** the symbols a and b, if neither $\langle a,b\rangle$ nor $\langle b,a\rangle$ appears as a segment of S. Surprisingly, we found quite long $abcd$-sequences separating a and b, which are even $(4;2,2)$-sequences.

Finally, concerning the Theorem, we like to ask the following question: Is it possible to construct an infinite sequence on a finite set of integers such that no two adjacent segments of the *same length* have the same sum?

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