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Substitution invariant cutting sequences

by D. CRISP, W. MORAN, A. POLLINGTON AND P. SHIUE

1. Introduction

This work arose from a problem discussed in an article by Tom Brown, [1]. He considers the sequences

$$f_\alpha(n) = [(n+1)\alpha] - [n\alpha] - [\alpha],$$

$n \geq 1$, where α is a positive irrational and $[x]$ is the greatest integer not exceeding x . It is clear that $f_\alpha = f_{\alpha+1}$ and so without loss of generality we assume $0 < \alpha < 1$, in which case,

$$f_\alpha(n) = [(n+1)\alpha] - [n\alpha].$$

There is a large literature on these sequences (see for example [3] and [6]). Each sequence f_α consists of 0's and 1's only and we can, without ambiguity, omit the commas. A *substitution* W for such a sequence is a pair of maps

$$W : 0 \rightarrow W_0, 1 \rightarrow W_1,$$

where W_0 and W_1 are finite strings of 0's and 1's. The result of applying this substitution to f_α is the sequence of 0's and 1's obtained by replacing each 0 in f_α by W_0 and each 1 by W_1 , we denote it by $W(f_\alpha)$. Brown shows that if $1/\alpha$ has a purely periodic continued fraction expansion, then there is a non-trivial substitution, W , leaving f_α *invariant*, that is, $W(f_\alpha) = f_\alpha$, and he describes W . He also demonstrates an α (for which $1/\alpha$ does not have a purely periodic continued fraction expansion) with the property that f_α is fixed only by the trivial substitution.

We show that the obvious conjecture is not entirely true. We do this by giving a complete characterisation of those α for which f_α is invariant under some non-trivial substitution. We also give a full description of the substitutions concerned.

Ito and Yasutomi, [4], have also considered substitution invariance for the sequences f_α but with $n \geq 0$ instead of $n \geq 1$. They obtain a result similar to Brown's. Because they include the extra term $f_\alpha(0) = 0$, the substitutions which arise in their work are different to both Brown's and our's. Ito and Yasutomi point out that their substitutions may be viewed as automorphisms of the free group generated by 0 and 1. (The same is true of Brown's and of our's.) In this context we also mention the work of H. Cohn, [2], where, automorphisms of the free group of rank two and the invariance of certain sequences under substitutions are discussed.

Our approach is to reformulate the problem in terms of the cutting sequences of lines in the plane. A precise definition of cutting sequences and some of their properties will be given in the next section, §2. Their connection with the sequences f_α is described in the theorem at the end of that section. Our main theorem for substitution invariant cutting sequences is proved in section §3. The translation of that theorem into a corresponding one for sequences of the form f_α together with a discussion of the relationship between our work and that of Brown and also of Ito and Yasutomi is provided in the final section, §4.

2. Cutting Sequences

The cutting sequence of a general line in the plane is described by Series, [5]. Here however, we only consider lines of the form $y = \beta x$ with β a positive irrational and we restrict our attention to the positive quadrant. The cutting sequences of such lines are defined by the following procedure. Construct, in the first quadrant of the plane, the square grid consisting of all vertical and horizontal lines through integer points. Label the intersections of $y = \beta x$ with the grid using 0 if the grid line crossed is vertical and 1 if it is horizontal. The sequence of labels, read from the origin out, is called the *cutting sequence* of $y = \beta x$ and is denoted here by S_β . In describing these sequences we shall use the standard abbreviation 0^k for a block of k consecutive 0's. The expression 1^k will be interpreted similarly. When $k = 0$ the empty block is meant.

We will consider the effect of certain substitutions on the sequences S_β and hence establish some of their properties. First, however, we note that β is uniquely determined by S_β , that is, if γ is another positive irrational and $S_\gamma = S_\beta$ then $\gamma = \beta$. To see this, observe that if $\gamma \neq \beta$ then there are points of self-intersection of the grid lying between the lines $y = \gamma x$ and $y = \beta x$ and hence $S_\gamma \neq S_\beta$.

Let R denote the substitution

$$R: 0 \rightarrow 1, 1 \rightarrow 0.$$

Since reflection in $y = x$ interchanges the lines $y = \beta x$ and $y = (1/\beta)x$ and also the horizontal and vertical lines of the grid, it can be seen that

$$R(S_\beta) = S_{1/\beta}.$$

If $0 < \beta < 1$ then $1/\beta > 1$ and it follows that we can, if desired, use R to deduce the properties of the cutting sequences of lines with slope less than 1 from those of lines with slope greater than 1.

For $k \geq 0$ let G_k denote the substitution

$$G_k : 0 \rightarrow 1^k 0, 1 \rightarrow 1.$$

We claim that

$$G_k(S_\beta) = S_{\beta+k}.$$

In order to prove this, we allow the vertical grid lines to partition $y = \beta x$ into segments. Specifically, set $P_n = (n, n\beta)$ and for $n \geq 0$ denote the segment of $y = \beta x$ from P_n up to P_{n+1} , including P_{n+1} but excluding P_n , by L_n . Evidently the block of S_β corresponding to the segment L_n is $1^i 0$ where $i = [(n+1)\beta] - [n\beta]$. Set $\beta' = \beta + k$ and similarly partition the line $y = \beta' x$ into segments L'_n , so that, the block of $S_{\beta'}$ corresponding to L'_n is $1^j 0$ where $j = [(n+1)\beta'] - [n\beta']$. Since $\beta' = \beta + k$, we know $j = i + k$ and thus $1^j 0 = G_k(1^i 0)$. The truth of the claim is now clear. We remark that the linear transformation $(x, y) \mapsto (x, y + kx)$ transforms L_n into L'_n and $y = \beta x$ into $y = \beta' x$.

We have just seen that S_β can be partitioned into blocks of the form $1^i 0$ where $i = [(n+1)\beta] - [n\beta]$. Since the only possible values for i are b and $b+1$ where $b = [\beta]$, the only possible blocks occurring in such a partitioning are $1^b 0$ and $1^{(b+1)} 0$. Because β is irrational both must occur. Further, if $n = 0$ then $i = b$ and so S_β starts with $1^b 0$.

For $k \geq 0$ let the substitution H_k be defined by $H_k = G_k \circ R$, so that,

$$H_k : 0 \rightarrow 1, 1 \rightarrow 1^k 0.$$

The sequence S_β can also be partitioned into the blocks 1 and $1^b 0$ and therefore is the result of applying H_b to some other sequence of 0's and 1's. By using $H_b = G_b \circ R$ and the properties of G_b and R described above, it is not hard to verify that in fact

$$S_\beta = H_b(S_{\beta'})$$

where $\beta' = 1/(\beta - b)$. We can now repeat the argument starting with $S_{\beta'}$ and so on. The resulting algorithm is best understood by expanding β as a continued fraction, say

$$\beta = [b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots],$$

where $b_0 = b \geq 0$ and b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots are positive integers. If for $i \geq 0$ we define

$$\beta_i = [b_i, b_{i+1}, b_{i+2}, \dots],$$

then $b_i = [\beta_i]$ and $\beta_{i+1} = 1/(\beta_i - b_i)$ and so $S_{\beta_i} = H_{b_i}(S_{\beta_{i+1}})$. By induction we obtain

$$S_{\beta} = H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_i}(S_{\beta_{i+1}}).$$

As i increases the strings defining the composition $H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_i}$ lengthen and our description of S_{β} improves. While it is not necessary for the purposes of this paper, we point out that this expansion leads to an expression for S_{β} as the limit as i increases to infinity of the strings

$$H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_i}(1).$$

The following theorem describes the connection between the sequences S_{β} and the sequences f_{α} . In its proof (and that of the lemma in section §3) we will use a cancellative property of the substitutions R , G_k and H_k . Specifically, if S and S' are any sequences of 0's and 1's and W one of R , G_k or H_k then $W(S) = W(S')$ if and only if $S = S'$.

THEOREM 1. *Let α and β be irrationals with $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $\beta > 0$ then $f_{\alpha} = S_{\beta}$ if and only if*

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{(1/\beta + 1)}.$$

Proof. Consider the line $y = \alpha x$ and its cutting sequence S_{α} . As before, let the vertical grid lines partition $y = \alpha x$ into segments. That is, set $P_n = (n, n\alpha)$ and for $n \geq 0$ let L_n denote the segment from P_n up to P_{n+1} , including P_{n+1} but excluding P_n . The block in S_{α} corresponding to L_n is 1'0 where

$$i = [(n+1)\alpha] - [n\alpha] = f_{\alpha}(n).$$

This block is 0 if $f_{\alpha}(n) = 0$ and 10 if $f_{\alpha}(n) = 1$. Clearly, applying the substitution

$$W : 0 \rightarrow 0, 1 \rightarrow 10$$

to f_α yields the cutting sequence S_α of $y = \alpha x$ except for the block due to the segment L_0 . The missing block is 0 and thus applying the substitution

$$V : 0 \rightarrow 0, 1 \rightarrow 01$$

yields the entire cutting sequence, that is, $V(f_\alpha) = S_\alpha$. We can now deduce that, $f_\alpha = S_\beta$ if and only if $S_\alpha = V(S_\beta)$. The substitution V is equal to $R \circ H_1$ and so

$$V(S_\beta) = R \circ H_1(S_\beta) = R(S_{1/\beta+1}) = S_\gamma,$$

where $\gamma = 1/(1/\beta + 1)$. It follows that $f_\alpha = S_\beta$ if and only if $S_\alpha = S_\gamma$ but $S_\alpha = S_\gamma$ if and only if $\alpha = \gamma$ and the proof is complete.

3. Substitution Invariant Cutting Sequences

Theorem 1 shows that Brown's problem is solved if we can characterise those β for which there is a substitution leaving S_β invariant. In order to do that we require the lemma immediately below. Following the lemma we state and prove our main theorem. It contains the characterisation sought.

LEMMA. *Let $\beta > 1$ and $\gamma > 1$ be irrational, say $\beta = [b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots]$ and $\gamma = [c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots]$. If there is a substitution W such that $W(S_\beta) = S_\gamma$, then, either,*

- (1) $c_0 \geq b_0$, $W = G_{c_0-b_0}$ and $\beta - b_0 = \gamma - c_0$, or,
- (2) *there exists a substitution W' such that $W = H_{c_0} \circ W'$ and further, $W'(S_\beta) = S_{\gamma_1}$ where $\gamma_1 = [c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots]$.*

Proof. Let $\beta_1 = [b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots] > 1$, $\gamma_1 = [c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots] > 1$ and $\gamma_2 = [c_2, c_3, c_4, \dots] > 1$, so that, $S_\beta = H_{b_0}(S_{\beta_1})$, $S_\gamma = H_{c_0}(S_{\gamma_1})$ and $S_{\gamma_1} = H_{c_1}(S_{\gamma_2})$ and suppose $W(S_\beta) = S_\gamma$ where W is the substitution

$$W : 0 \rightarrow W_0, 1 \rightarrow W_1.$$

The two possible outcomes in the lemma depend on the two possible forms of W_1 .

Case (1): The string W_1 does not contain a 0. In this case we will show that $c_0 \geq b_0$ and $W = G_{c_0-b_0}$. It will then follow that

$$S_\gamma = W(S_\beta) = G_{c_0-b_0}(S_\beta) = S_{\beta+c_0-b_0}$$

and hence $\gamma = \beta + c_0 - b_0$ implying that statement (1) of the lemma is true.

If W_1 does not contain a 0 then it is of the form 1^i for some $i \geq 1$ (the case $i = 0$ clearly does not arise). By counting the number of 1's between 0's in S_γ we will show that, in fact, $i = 1$. First note that W_0 contains a zero, so that we can write $W_0 = 1^j 0 X_0 1^k$ where j and k are non-negative integers and X_0 is some block of 0's and 1's which is either empty or ends with a 0. We know S_β starts with $1^{b_0} 0$ and contains the block $01^{(b_0+1)} 0$, thus, S_γ starts with $W_1^{b_0} W_0$ and contains $W_0 W_1^{(b_0+1)} W_0$. On substituting the expressions for W_0 and W_1 we find that S_γ starts with $1^{(ib_0+j)} 0$ and contains $01^{(k+i(b_0+1)+j)} 0$. Thus $ib_0 + j = c_0$ and $k + i(b_0 + 1) + j = c_0 + 1$, which can only happen if $i = 1$, $k = 0$ and $j = c_0 - b_0$, so that,

$$W : 0 \rightarrow 1^{(c_0-b_0)} 0 X_0, 1 \rightarrow 1.$$

To see that $W = G_{c_0-b_0}$ it remains to show that X_0 is empty. We suppose not and obtain a contradiction. Since X_0 occurs immediately after a 0 in S_γ every 0 in it is preceded by 1^{c_0} at least. It follows that $X_0 = H_{c_0}(X'_0)$ for some string X'_0 . Let V be the substitution

$$V : 0 \rightarrow 0, 1 \rightarrow 1X'_0$$

and note that $H_{c_0} \circ V = W \circ H_{b_0}$ and thus

$$H_{c_0} \circ V(S_{\beta_1}) = W \circ H_{b_0}(S_{\beta_1}) = W(S_\beta) = S_\gamma = H_{c_0}(S_{\gamma_1}).$$

It follows that $V(S_{\beta_1}) = S_{\gamma_1}$. We use this last equality to examine the form of X'_0 . By counting the number of 1's between 0's in S_{γ_1} , we see that X'_0 contains a 0 (by assumption X'_0 is non-empty) and we can write $X'_0 = 1^i 0 Y_0 1^j$ where i and j are non-negative integers and Y_0 is some block which is either empty or ends with a 0. We know S_{β_1} starts with a 1 and that 110 occurs. Therefore, S_{γ_1} starts with $1X'_0$ and $1X'_0 1X'_0 0$ occurs. On substituting $X'_0 = 1^i 0 Y_0 1^j$ we find that S_{γ_1} starts with $1^{(i+1)} 0$ and that $01^{(j+1+i)} 0$ and $01^j 0$ both occur. It follows that $i + 1 = c_1$ and $j + 1 + i$ and j are either c_1 or $c_1 + 1$. The only possibility is that $c_1 = 1$, $i = 0$ and $j = 1$. Thus $X'_0 = 0Y_0 1$ and

$$V : 0 \rightarrow 0, 1 \rightarrow 10Y_0 1.$$

Since $c_1 = 1$ and Y_0 occurs immediately after a 0 in S_{γ_1} , there is some (possibly empty) string Y'_0 such that $Y_0 = H_1(Y'_0)$. Let U be the substitution

$$U : 0 \rightarrow 1Y'_0 1, 1 \rightarrow 1Y'_0 0$$

and observe that $H_1 \circ U = V \circ G_1$ and hence

$$H_1 \circ U (\mathbf{S}_{\beta_1-1}) = V \circ G_1 (\mathbf{S}_{\beta_1-1}) = V (\mathbf{S}_{\beta_1}) = \mathbf{S}_{\gamma_1} = H_1 (\mathbf{S}_{\gamma_2}).$$

It follows that $U (\mathbf{S}_{\beta_1-1}) = \mathbf{S}_{\gamma_2}$. We can now examine Y'_0 . The sequence \mathbf{S}_{β_1-1} contains $10^i 1$ and $10^{(i+1)} 1$ for some $i \geq 0$ and therefore \mathbf{S}_{γ_2} contains $0(1Y'_0 1)^i 1Y'_0 0$ and $0(1Y'_0 1)^{(i+1)} 1Y'_0 0$. Again, by counting 1's in these expressions, it is clear that Y'_0 is not empty and in fact contains a zero. Further, since Y'_0 is followed by a 0 in \mathbf{S}_{γ_2} it must end with 1^{c_2} . But Y'_0 is also followed by 1^2 implying that $1^{(c_2+2)}$ occurs. This contradicts the properties of \mathbf{S}_{γ_2} and our assumption about X_0 was not correct. It follows that X_0 is the empty string and $W = G_{c_0-b_0}$ as initially indicated.

Case (2): The string W_1 contains a 0. In this case we will show that $W_0 = H_{c_0} (W'_0)$ for some string W'_0 . We already know that $W_1 = H_{c_0} (W'_1)$ for some string W'_1 (since W_1 is the initial segment of \mathbf{S}_γ and thus every 0 in it is preceded by 1^{c_0} at least). It will follow then, that $W = H_{c_0} \circ W'$ where W' is the substitution

$$W' : 0 \rightarrow W'_0, 1 \rightarrow W'_1$$

and in this event, since

$$H_{c_0} \circ W' (\mathbf{S}_\beta) = W (\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_\gamma = H_{c_0} (\mathbf{S}_{\gamma_1}),$$

we know $W' (\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_{\gamma_1}$ and statement (2) of the lemma is true.

We will show that $W_0 = H_{c_0} (W'_0)$ by supposing otherwise and obtaining a contradiction. If W_0 is not of the stated form then it must begin with $1^i 0$ where $i < c_0$. We write $W_0 = 1^i 0 X_0$ where $0 \leq i < c_0$ and X_0 is possibly empty. We are assuming W_1 contains a 0 and since it is the initial segment of \mathbf{S}_γ we can write $W_1 = 1^{c_0} 0 X_1 1^j$ where j is a non-negative integer and X_1 is either empty or ends with a 0. The blocks $W_1 W_0$ and $W_1 W_1$ both occur in \mathbf{S}_γ and thus $01^{(j+i)} 0$ and $01^{(j+c_0)} 0$ do also. This implies $i = c_0 - 1$, $j = 1$ and

$$W : 0 \rightarrow 1^{(c_0-1)} 0 X_0, 1 \rightarrow 1^{c_0} 0 X_1 1.$$

The blocks X_0 and X_1 are preceded by 0's in \mathbf{S}_γ and thus there exist (possibly empty) X'_0 and X'_1 such that $X_0 = H_{c_0} (X'_0)$ and $X_1 = H_{c_0} (X'_1)$. Let V be the substitution

$$V : 0 \rightarrow 1X'_1 1X'_0, 1 \rightarrow 1X'_1 0.$$

so that $H_{c_0} \circ V = W \circ G_1$ and therefore

$$H_{c_0} \circ V (\mathbf{S}_{\beta-1}) = W \circ G_1 (\mathbf{S}_{\beta-1}) = W (\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_\gamma = H_{c_0} (\mathbf{S}_{\gamma_1}).$$

It follows that $V (\mathbf{S}_{\beta-1}) = \mathbf{S}_{\gamma_1}$. We use this last equality to examine X'_0 and X'_1 . There are two possibilities for X'_1 .

Subcase (1): The string X'_1 contains a 0. Since $1X'_1$ is the initial segment of \mathbf{S}_{γ_1} and X'_1 occurs in \mathbf{S}_{γ_1} preceding both a 0 and a 1, we can write $X'_1 = 1^{(c_1-1)}0Y_11^{c_1}$ where Y_1 is either empty or ends with a 0. Thus the occurrence of $X'_11X'_01$ in \mathbf{S}_{γ_1} implies that X'_0 is not empty and in fact begins with 0. We write $X'_0 = 0Y_0$ where Y_0 is possibly empty. Hence

$$V : 0 \rightarrow 1^{c_1}0Y_11^{(c_1+1)}0Y_0, 1 \rightarrow 1^{c_1}0Y_11^{c_1}0.$$

As usual, there exist (possibly empty) Y'_0 and Y'_1 such that $Y_0 = H_{c_1} (Y'_0)$ and $Y_1 = H_{c_1} (Y'_1)$. The form of Y'_1 may be elicited using the fact that $U (\mathbf{S}_{\beta-1}) = \mathbf{S}_{\gamma_2}$ where

$$U : 0 \rightarrow 1Y'_101Y'_0, 1 \rightarrow 1Y'_11.$$

That this is true follows from the equalities $H_{c_1} \circ U = V$ and $V (\mathbf{S}_{\beta-1}) = \mathbf{S}_{\gamma_1} = H_{c_1} (\mathbf{S}_{\gamma_2})$. Since $\mathbf{S}_{\beta-1}$ contains 01^i0 and $01^{(i+1)}0$ for some $i \geq 0$, the sequence \mathbf{S}_{γ_2} contains $01Y'_0(1Y'_11)^i1Y'_10$ and $01Y'_0(1Y'_11)^{(i+1)}1Y'_10$. As before, by counting 1's between 0's, it is clear that Y'_1 contains a 0. Further, since Y'_1 is followed by a 0 and by a 1 in \mathbf{S}_{γ_2} it must end with 1^{c_2} . But Y'_1 is also followed by 1^2 implying that $1^{(c_2+2)}$ occurs. This is a contradiction and our assumption about X'_1 was not correct.

Subcase (2): The string X'_1 does not contain 0. As before, we use the fact that $V (\mathbf{S}_{\beta-1}) = \mathbf{S}_{\gamma_1}$ where $V : 0 \rightarrow 1X'_11X'_0, 1 \rightarrow 1X'_10$ to determine the form of X'_0 and X'_1 . Clearly X'_0 is not empty and in fact contains a 0. We write $X'_0 = 1^i0Y_01^j$ and $X'_1 = 1^k$ where i, j and k are non-negative integers and Y_0 is either empty or ends with a 0. Note that $Y_0 = H_{c_1} (Y'_0)$ for some (possibly empty) Y'_0 . Assume for the moment that $\beta - 1 \geq 1$, that is, $b_0 \geq 2$. In this case, \mathbf{S}_{γ_1} starts with $1X'_10$ and both $01X'_11X'_0$ and $X'_01X'_10$ occur. On substituting the expressions for X'_0 and X'_1 we find that \mathbf{S}_{γ_1} starts with $1^{(1+k)}0$ and that both $01^{(k+2+i)}0$ and $01^{(j+1+k)}0$ occur. The only possibility is that $k+1 = c_1$, $i = 0$ and $j = 0$ or 1 . We have shown that $X'_0 = 0Y_01^j$ and $X'_1 = 1^{(c_1-1)}$ and so

$$V : 0 \rightarrow 1^{(c_1+1)}0Y_01^j, 1 \rightarrow 1^{c_1}0$$

where j is 0 or 1. We now claim that the result of the substitution

$$U : 0 \rightarrow 01Y'_00^j, 1 \rightarrow 1$$

in $S_{\beta-1}$ is S_{γ_2} . Again this can be verified by checking that $H_{c_1} \circ U = V$. The equation $U(S_{\beta-1}) = S_{\gamma_2}$ and the form of U satisfy the hypothesis of case (1) and hence $U = G_{c_2-(b_0-1)}$. This is clearly impossible and our assumption that $\beta - 1 \geq 1$ was wrong. Assume now that $\beta - 1 < 1$, so that, $b_0 = 1$ and $\beta_1 = 1/(\beta - 1)$. Since $R(S_{\beta_1}) = S_{\beta-1}$ we know that $V \circ R(S_{\beta_1}) = S_{\gamma_1}$. Clearly then, S_{γ_1} starts with $1X'_11X'_0$ and both $X'_01X'_11X'_0$ and $X'_01X'_10$ occur. On substituting the expressions for X'_0 and X'_1 we find that S_{γ_1} starts with $1^{(k+2+i)}0$ and that both $01^{(j+k+2+i)}0$ and $01^{(j+1+k)}0$ occur. The only possibility is that $k + 2 = c_1$, $i = 0$ and $j = 1$, that is, $X'_0 = 0Y_01$ and $X'_1 = 1^{(c_1-2)}$, so that,

$$V : 0 \rightarrow 1^{c_1}0Y_01, 1 \rightarrow 1^{(c_1-1)}0.$$

Let U be the substitution

$$U : 0 \rightarrow 1Y'_01, 1 \rightarrow 1Y'_00$$

and note that $H_{c_1} \circ U = V \circ R \circ G_1$ and thus

$$H_{c_1} \circ U(S_{\beta_1-1}) = V \circ R \circ G_1(S_{\beta_1-1}) = V(S_{\beta-1}) = S_{\gamma_1} = H_{c_1}(S_{\gamma_2}).$$

It follows that $U(S_{\beta_1-1}) = S_{\gamma_2}$. However, we have already shown in the final argument of case (1) that this situation leads to a contradiction. Again, we conclude that our assumption about X'_1 was not valid.

There are no more possibilities and the proof of the lemma is complete.

THEOREM 2.

- (1) *Let $\beta > 1$ be irrational. The cutting sequence S_β of the line $y = \beta x$ is invariant under some non-trivial substitution W if and only if β has a continued fraction expansion of the form $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_n}]$ where $b_n \geq b_0 \geq 1$. Further, if that is the case and n is minimal then W must be a power of*

$$H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_{n-1}} \circ G_{b_n-b_0}$$

and all such substitutions leave S_β invariant.

- (2) *Let $0 < \beta < 1$ be irrational. The cutting sequence S_β of the line $y = \beta x$ is invariant under some non-trivial substitution W*

if and only if β has a continued fraction expansion of the form $\beta = [0, b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_n}]$ where $b_n \geq b_0$. Further, if that is the case and n is minimal then W must be a power of

$$R \circ H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_{n-1}} \circ G_{b_n - b_0} \circ R$$

and all such substitutions leave \mathbf{S}_β invariant.

Proof. Because the substitution R interchanges the sequences \mathbf{S}_β and $\mathbf{S}_{1/\beta}$, part (2) of the theorem is an easy consequence of part (1). We give our full attention to part (1).

We start with the reverse implication, that is, given $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_n}]$ where $b_n \geq b_0$ we will show that \mathbf{S}_β is invariant under the non-trivial substitution

$$W = H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_{n-1}} \circ G_{b_n - b_0}.$$

By direct calculation, $W(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_\gamma$ where $\gamma = [b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{n-1}, \beta - b_0 + b_n]$. We are given that $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_n}]$ and therefore $\beta = \gamma$ and W fixes \mathbf{S}_β , as required.

Next we prove the forward implication, that is, given that \mathbf{S}_β is invariant under some non-trivial substitution W we will show that $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_n}]$ where $b_n \geq b_0 \geq 1$. We write $\beta = [b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots]$. Since $W(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_\beta$, the lemma applies and thus, either, $W = G_0$, or, there exists a substitution W' such that $W = H_{b_0} \circ W'$ and $W'(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_{\beta_1}$ where $\beta_1 = [b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots]$. Because W is non-trivial, the latter must be true. A further application of the lemma to $W'(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_{\beta_1}$ implies that, either,

- (1) $b_1 \geq b_0$, $W' = G_{b_1 - b_0}$ and $\beta - b_0 = \beta_1 - b_1$, or,
- (2) $W' = H_{b_1} \circ W''$ for some W'' and $W''(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_{\beta_2}$ where $\beta_2 = [b_2, b_3, b_4, \dots]$.

If condition (1) is true, we are finished since we have shown that $b_1 \geq b_0$, $W = H_{b_0} \circ G_{b_1 - b_0}$ and $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1}]$. If condition (2) is true, the lemma can be applied again to $W''(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_{\beta_2}$ and so on.

Repeated applications of the lemma must eventually lead to condition (1) because each application strictly reduces the combined length of the strings defining the relevant substitution. Let the total number of applications be $n + 1 \geq 2$. From the arguments above it is clear that $b_n \geq b_0$ and

$$W = H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_{n-1}} \circ G_{b_n - b_0}.$$

Again, direct calculation shows $W(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_\gamma$ where

$$\gamma = [b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{n-1}, \beta - b_0 + b_n].$$

By assumption $W(\mathbf{S}_\beta) = \mathbf{S}_\beta$ and so $\gamma = \beta$ and $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_n}]$.

The first statement in part (1) is now proven and we deal with the second. Suppose $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_n}]$ where $b_n \geq b_0 \geq 1$ and that V is a non-trivial substitution fixing \mathbf{S}_β . Further suppose n is minimal. We will show that $V = W^k$ for some $k \geq 1$ where

$$W = H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_{n-1}} \circ G_{b_n - b_0}.$$

(By W^k we mean the composition of k copies of W). From the proof of the first statement we know that $\beta = [b_0, \overline{b_1, \dots, b_m}]$ where $b_m \geq b_0$ and that

$$V = H_{b_0} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_{m-1}} \circ G_{b_m - b_0}.$$

Since n is minimal there is some $k \geq 1$ such that $m = kn$. Thus

$$V = H_{b_0} \circ (H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_n})^{k-1} \circ H_{b_1} \circ \dots \circ H_{b_{n-1}} \circ G_{b_n - b_0}.$$

But $H_{b_n} = G_{b_n - b_0} \circ H_{b_0}$ and so $V = W^k$, as claimed. That all such substitutions fix \mathbf{S}_β is trivial and the proof is complete.

4. Substitution invariance for the sequences f_α

Using Theorem 1, we can express our results for the sequences \mathbf{S}_β in terms of the sequences f_α . The mathematics is not complicated and we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.

- (1) *Let $1/2 < \alpha < 1$ be irrational. The sequence f_α is invariant under some non-trivial substitution W if and only if α has a continued fraction expansion of the form $\alpha = [0, 1, a_2, \overline{a_3, \dots, a_n}]$ where $a_n \geq a_2$. Further, if that is the case and n is minimal then W must be a power of*

$$H_{a_2} \circ H_{a_3} \circ \dots \circ H_{a_{n-1}} \circ G_{a_n - a_2}$$

and all such substitutions leave f_α invariant.

- (2) *Let $0 < \alpha < 1/2$ be irrational. The sequence f_α is invariant under some non-trivial substitution W if and only if α has a continued fraction expansion of the form $\alpha = [0, a_1, \overline{a_2, \dots, a_n}]$ where*

$a_n + 1 \geq a_1 \geq 2$. Further, if that is the case and n is minimal then W must be a power of

$$R \circ H_{a_1-1} \circ H_{a_2} \circ \cdots \circ H_{a_{n-1}} \circ G_{a_n+1-a_1} \circ R$$

and all such substitutions leave f_α invariant.

Observe that if $\alpha = [0, 1, a_2, \overline{a_3, \dots, a_n}]$ where $a_n \geq a_2$ then $1 - \alpha = [0, a_2 + 1, \overline{a_3, \dots, a_n}]$ where $a_n + 1 \geq a_2 + 1 \geq 2$ and *vice versa*. This type of relation is to be expected when it is noticed that applying R interchanges f_α and $f_{1-\alpha}$.

Next, we compare our results with those of Brown. We start with his Theorem 1. It states that, if $\alpha = [0, \overline{a_1, \dots, a_m}]$ then f_α is invariant under the substitution

$$W = h_{a_1} \circ h_{a_2} \circ \cdots \circ h_{a_m}$$

where, for $k \geq 1$, the substitution h_k is defined by

$$h_k : 0 \rightarrow 0^{(k-1)}1, 1 \rightarrow 0^{(k-1)}10.$$

An easy calculation shows $h_k = R \circ H_{k-1} \circ H_1$ and since $H_1 \circ R \circ H_{k-1} = H_k$ we have

$$W = R \circ H_{a_1-1} \circ H_{a_2} \circ H_{a_3} \circ \cdots \circ H_{a_m} \circ H_1.$$

There are two possibilities for a_1 , namely, $a_1 = 1$ and $a_1 \geq 2$. If $a_1 = 1$ then $\alpha = [0, 1, a_2, \overline{a_3, \dots, a_m, 1, a_2}]$ and by part (1) of our theorem, f_α is fixed by the substitution

$$V = H_{a_2} \circ \cdots \circ H_{a_m} \circ H_1 \circ G_0.$$

Since G_0 is trivial and so is $R \circ H_{a_1-1}$ when $a_1 = 1$, we find, as expected, that $V = W$. If $a_1 \geq 2$ then $\alpha = [0, a_1, \overline{a_2, \dots, a_m, a_1}]$ and by part (2) of our theorem, f_α is fixed by the substitution

$$V = R \circ H_{a_1-1} \circ H_{a_2} \circ \cdots \circ H_{a_m} \circ G_1 \circ R.$$

Again $V = W$, this time because $H_1 = G_1 \circ R$. The theorems are clearly consistent.

Brown also shows that when $\alpha = [0, 5, 1, 1, 1, \dots]$ there are no non-trivial substitutions fixing f_α . This is evident from part (2) of our theorem. The remainder of Brown's paper focuses on general quadratic irrationals and substitutions of the form $s \rightarrow C_1, t \rightarrow C_2$, where s and t are finite strings

of 0's and 1's and C_1 and C_2 are finite strings of s 's and t 's. While such things are not dealt with here, we remark that our methods can also be applied to them.

We conclude with a discussion of the relevant results in the paper by Ito and Yasutomi. As mentioned Ito and Yasutomi consider substitution invariance for the sequences $f_\alpha(n)$ where $n = 0$ is allowed. Since the initial term is $f_\alpha(0) = 0$, we denote these sequences in the natural manner by $0f_\alpha$. For $0 < \alpha < 1$ they define a sequence $\pi(\alpha)$ of 0's and 1's and show that if α is irrational with continued fraction expansion, say $\alpha = [0, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots]$, then

$$\pi(\alpha) = 0^{(a_1-1)} 1^{a_2} 0^{a_3} 1^{a_4} 0^{a_5} \dots$$

They also introduce the substitutions

$$\gamma_0 : 0 \rightarrow 0, 1 \rightarrow 01$$

and

$$\gamma_1 : 0 \rightarrow 01, 1 \rightarrow 1.$$

Observe that $\gamma_0 = R \circ H_1$ but no such relation exists for γ_1 . Their main result on substitution invariance (for the sequences $0f_\alpha$) is contained in Theorem 2.4. While a slightly weaker result is actually stated, it is apparent from their work that if $\pi(\alpha)$ is periodic with minimal period, say

$$0^{(a_1-1)} 1^{a_2} 0^{a_3} \dots 1^{a_m} 0^a,$$

then $0f_\alpha$ is fixed by the substitution

$$W = \gamma_0^{(a_1-1)} \circ \gamma_1^{a_2} \circ \gamma_0^{a_3} \circ \dots \circ \gamma_1^{a_m} \circ \gamma_0^a.$$

Again we are abbreviating the composition of i copies of a substitution γ by γ^i . The connection between this result and ours may be found by noting that if \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{S}' are any two sequences of 0's and 1's then $\gamma_0(0\mathbf{S}) = 0\mathbf{S}'$ if and only if $R \circ H_1(\mathbf{S}) = \mathbf{S}'$ and $\gamma_1(0\mathbf{S}) = 0\mathbf{S}'$ if and only if $G_1(\mathbf{S}) = \mathbf{S}'$. It follows that, if $W = \gamma_0^{(a_1-1)} \circ \gamma_1^{a_2} \circ \gamma_0^{a_3} \circ \dots \circ \gamma_1^{a_m} \circ \gamma_0^a$, then, $W(0f_\alpha) = 0f_\alpha$ if and only if $V(f_\alpha) = f_\alpha$ where

$$\begin{aligned} V &= (R \circ H_1)^{a_1-1} \circ G_1^{a_2} \circ (R \circ H_1)^{a_3} \dots \circ G_1^{a_m} \circ (R \circ H_1)^a \\ &= R \circ H_{a_1-1} \circ H_{a_2} \circ \dots \circ H_{a_m} \circ H_a. \end{aligned}$$

Given that $0^{(a_1-1)} 1^{a_2} 0^{a_3} \dots 1^{a_m} 0^a$ is a period of $\pi(\alpha)$, there are three possibilities, namely,

- (1) $a_1 = 1$, $a = 0$ and $\alpha = [0, 1, a_2, \overline{a_3, \dots, a_{m-1}, a'_m}]$ where $a'_m = a_m + a_2 > a_2$,
- (2) $a_1 = 1$, $a \geq 1$ and $\alpha = [0, 1, a_2, \overline{a_3, \dots, a_{m+2}}]$ where $a_{m+1} = a$ and $a_{m+2} = a_2$,
- (3) $a_1 \geq 2$ and $\alpha = [0, a_1, \overline{a_2, \dots, a_{m+1}}]$ where $a_{m+1} + 1 = a_1 + a \geq a_1 \geq 2$.

It is not hard to verify now that Ito and Yasutomi's work agrees with ours. We stress however, that, the index m is (by definition) even and therefore, although the period of $\pi(\alpha)$ is minimal, the expressions for α just listed may not be. When this occurs, $V = U^2$ (where U is the minimal substitution fixing f_α) and U itself has no corresponding W .

Ito and Yasutomi have not discussed the question of whether there are other solutions to the equation $W(0f_\alpha) = 0f_\alpha$. It appears that our results for the sequences f_α cannot be used to answer this question directly. However, we believe that our methods are applicable (with appropriate modifications) and could be used to show that there are no other solutions. Since $W(0f_\alpha) = 0f_\alpha$ if and only if $R \circ W \circ R(1f_{1-\alpha}) = 1f_{1-\alpha}$, an equivalent problem is the solution of the equation $W(1f_\alpha) = 1f_\alpha$. Note that the sequence $1f_\alpha$ is an equally justified extension of f_α when f_α is viewed as the cutting sequence of a line (the line $y = \beta x$ where $\beta = 1/(1/\alpha - 1)$ to be precise).

In the final section of their paper, Ito and Yasutomi also provide some insight into the question of substitution invariance for inhomogeneous sequences, that is, sequences of the form

$$f_{\alpha, \beta}(n) := [(n+1)\alpha + \beta] - [n\alpha + \beta].$$

Such sequences are of course the cutting sequences of arbitrary lines in the plane. One of the authors (Crisp) of this paper is currently preparing for publication a complete solution to this more general problem. The sequences $0f_\alpha$ and $1f_\alpha$ will appear as special cases.

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