

An Infinite de Bruijn Sequence

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1 A cycle joining Construction

Definition 1. A word in \mathbb{N}^* is called a *key word* if it is bigger in right-to-left lexicographical order than all of its rotations.

Definition 2 (Cycle Construction). For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let k_1, k_2, \dots be an enumeration in right-to-left lexicographic order of all the key words of length n and let $z(k_i)$ be the number of leading zeros in k_i . Define $C_0 = \langle 0^n \rangle$ and, for $i > 0$, let C_i be the sequence obtained from C_{i-1} by adding

$$\langle \text{RotLft}(k_i, z(k_i) + 1), \text{RotLft}(k_i, z(k_i) + 2), \dots, \text{RotLft}(k_i, z(k_i)) \rangle$$

after the word $(\sigma - 1)w$ where $\sigma w = \text{RotLft}(k_i, z(k_i))$.¹

Proposition 3. For every $l > 0$ there is some $i > 0$ such that the first l words in C_i are also the first l words in C_j for any $j > i$.

Definition 4. Let C_∞ be the infinite sequence whose prefixes are all prefixes of an infinite number of elements in $\{C_0, C_1, \dots\}$.

Proposition 5. The sequence C_∞ is a de Bruijn sequence of order n , i.e., it is a Hamiltonian path over the infinite de Bruijn graph of order n whose vertexes are the words \mathbb{N}^n and whose edges are $\{\langle \sigma w, w \sigma' \rangle : \sigma, \sigma' \in \mathbb{N}, w \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1}\}$.

Definition 6 (Last on Necklace). Let $\text{last}(w)$ be true if and only if $w = \text{RotLft}(k_i, z(k_i))$ for some i . i.e., if w is the last member of its necklace (set of rotations) in the sequence.

Definition 7. Let $\text{next}: \mathbb{N}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^n$ be defined by

$$\text{next}(\sigma w) = \begin{cases} w(\sigma + 1) & \text{if } \text{last}((\sigma + 1)w) \\ w0 & \text{if } \text{last}(\sigma w) \\ w\sigma & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 8. For every $w \in \mathbb{N}^n$, $\text{next}(w)$ is the word that follows w in the sequence C_∞ .

¹This is always possible because $(\sigma - 1)w$ is a rotation of a key word that is smaller than k_i in left-to-right lexicographic order, i.e., it came earlier in the enumeration.

Definition 9. Let $prv: \mathbb{N}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^n$ be defined by

$$prv(w\sigma) = \begin{cases} (\sigma - 1)w & \text{if } last(\sigma w) \\ \sigma'w & \text{if } \sigma = 0 \text{ and } \sigma' \text{ is the maximal such that } last(\sigma'w) \\ \sigma w & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 10. For every $w \in \mathbb{N}^n \setminus \{0^n\}$, $prv(w)$ is the word that precedes w in the sequence C_∞ .

Proposition 11. Both prv and nxt can be computed in $O(n^2)$ time and space.

Proposition 12 (Prefer Maximum). For every $\sigma \in \mathbb{N}$ and $w \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1}$, the word σw comes before the word $(\sigma + 1)w$ in C_∞ .

2 Forward and backwards transformations

Definition 13. For a parameter n , Let $L \subset \mathbb{N}^+$ be the set of non-periodic words over the alphabet $\Sigma = \mathbb{N}$ that are bigger in Arabic (right-to-left) lexicographical order than all of their rotations. Let L_n be the set of all the words in L whose length divides n .

Definition 14. For a word $w = w_1 \cdots w_{n-1}w_n$ let $R(w) = w_n w_1 \cdots w_{n-1}$ be the rotation of w to the right. Then, the nested invocation $R^m(w)$ is the m letter rotation to the right and its inverse $R^{-m}(w)$ is the m letter rotation to the left.

Definition 15. For a word w whose length is smaller or equal than n , let $f(w)$ be the transformation defined by successive applications of the following steps to w :

- f_1 : Increase the first letter of the word by one.
- f_2 : Pad with zeros on the left to get a word of length n .
- f_3 : Apply the substitution rules $u(vu)^+ \mapsto vu$ and then $w^+ \mapsto w$, with the longest possible u and the shortest possible w .

Definition 16. For a word w whose length is smaller or equal than n , let $b(w)$ be the transformation defined by successive applications of the following steps to w :

- b_1 : Expand w to uw^m where $m = \lfloor n/|w| \rfloor$ and u is the suffix of length $n - m|w|$ of w .
- b_2 : Remove leading zeros.
- b_3 : Decrease the first letter by one.

Observation 17. For any $w \in L_n$, $f(b(w)) = b(f(w)) = w$.

Proposition 18. *If we start with $w(0) = 0$ and generate a sequence of words by $w(i+1) = f(w(i))$, we get an enumeration of all the words in L whose length is smaller or equal to n .*

Proof. This is a version of Duval's algorithm with a reversed order of the alphabet and a reversed order of letters in a word. \square

Definition 19. Let $f^*(w)$ be the first word in $f(w), f(f(w)), \dots$ whose length divides n and, similarly, let $b^*(w)$ be the first word in $b(w), b(b(w)), \dots$ whose length divides n .

Definition 20. Let $w(0), w(1), \dots$ be the sequence generated by starting with $w(0) = 0$ and then continuing ad infinitum by $w(i+1) = f^*(w(i))$ and let $w^\infty \in \mathbb{N}^\omega$ be the concatenation of all these words.

3 Where can I find w as a sub-word of w^∞ ?

In this section we point at the position of an arbitrary word w as a sub-word of w^∞ relative to the position of the a corresponding word in L_n . This is given in Proposition 24 and in Proposition 25. Towards the proofs of these propositions, we first establish some technical results about the functions b and b^* specified, respectively, in Definition 16 and in Definition 19.

Proposition 21. *If $w \in L_n$ and $|w| \neq n$ then $b(w) = uw$ for some non-empty word u .*

Proof. The first transformation b_1 extends w to the left producing the word $b_1(w) = uw^m$ where u is a tail of w . Since $w \in L_n$ and because it contains a letter σ that is not zero, we have, by maximality of w among its rotations in right-to-left lexicographical order, that its last letter is not zero. The last letter of u is the last letter of w so it is also not zero. This gives us that the next transformation b_2 , that deletes trailing zeros, leaves at least the last copy of w and the last letter of the before-last (full or partial) copy at the tail of $b_1(w)$. Thus, $b_2(b_1(w)) = uw$ where u is a non-empty word whose first letter is not zero. Then, the last transformation b_3 only decreases the first letter of u by one which gives us that $b(w) = b_3(b_2(b_1(w))) = vw$ for some non-empty word v . \square

Proposition 22. *For any $w = 0^l \sigma \hat{w} \in L_n$ where σ is a non-zero letter there is a non-empty word u such that $b(w) = u\hat{w}$.*

Proof. If $|w| \neq n$ the proof follows by Proposition 21. If $|w| = n$ then $b_1(w) = w$, $b_2(b_1(w)) = \sigma \hat{w}$, and $b_3(b_2(b_1(w))) = (\sigma - 1)\hat{w}$ and the claim follows as well. \square

Proposition 23. *Let w be an arbitrary word in \mathbb{N}^n and let $\bar{w} = f_3(w)$. Let l be the (possibly zero) number of trailing zeros (from the left) in w . Then, for all $0 \leq i \leq |w| - l - 1$, the word $R^i(\bar{w})$ comes $i + n - |w|$ letters before w as a sub-word of w^∞ .*

Proposition 24. For a given $w \in L_n$, let l be the number of trailing zeros (from the left) in w and let $\bar{w} = b_1(w)$. Then, for all $0 \leq i \leq |w| - l - 1$, the word $R^i(\bar{w})$ comes $i + n - |w|$ letters before w as a sub-word of w^∞ .

Proof. By Proposition ?? the words that come before w ends with the last $|w| - l$ letters of w . In particular, the n letter word that starts $i + n - |w|$ before w is $R^i(\bar{w})$. \square

Proposition 25. For a given $w \in L_n$, let l be the number of trailing zeros (from the left) in w and let $\bar{w} = b_1(w)$. Then, for all $|w| - l \leq i \leq n - 1$ the word $R^i(\bar{w})$ comes $i - (n - |f_3(u)| \pmod{n})$ letters before the first $u \in \langle 0^{m-1}(\bar{w}_m + 1)\bar{w}_{m+1} \cdots \bar{w}_n \rangle_{m=i+1}^n$ that is in L_n .

Proposition 26. The word w^∞ contains all the words in \mathbb{N}^n as subwords.

Proof. Any word of length n is a rotation of the expansion of a word in L_n . \square

Proposition 27. For any k the prefix $w_1^\infty \cdots w_{k^n}^\infty$ is an n -order de Bruijn sequences. Moreover, it is the reversed of the n -order prefer-max sequence on the alphabet $\langle 0, \dots, k - 1 \rangle$ (in this order).

Proof. Counting argument + arguing that if $|w| = n - 1$ and $\sigma_1 < \sigma_2$ then $w\sigma_1$ comes before $w\sigma_2$ as subwords of w^∞ . \square

Proposition 28. For $w \in \mathbb{N}^n$, let i be the minimal index such that $R^{-i}(w) \in L$ and let $\bar{w} = R^{-i}(w)$. Let $\bar{w}^+ = \bar{w}_{1..i}(\bar{w}_{i+1} + 1)\bar{w}_{(i+2)..n}$, i.e., the word obtained by increasing the $(i + 1)$ th letter of \bar{w} by one. Then, the function

$$\text{next}(w) = \begin{cases} f^*(f_3(w))_1 & \text{if } w \in L; \\ w_1 + 1 & \text{if } \bar{w}_{1..i} = 0^i \wedge \bar{w}^+ \in L \wedge \max(\bar{w}_{1..(n-1)}^+) \leq \max(w); \\ 0 & \text{if } \bar{w}_{1..i} = 0^i \wedge (\bar{w}^+ \notin L \vee \max(\bar{w}_{1..(n-1)}^+) > \max(w)); \\ w_1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

represents the mapping of a word w to the letter that follows the (one and only) occurrence of w as a subword of w^∞ .

Definition 29. Let $w(0) = 0, w(1) = f^*(w(0)), \dots, w(i) = f^*(w(i - 1)), \dots$ be our enumeration of all the words in L_n . Let $w^{(i)} = w(0) \cdots w(i)$ be the concatenation of the first i words in this enumeration and let $u(j) = w_{j-n+1}^{(i)} \cdots w_j^{(i)}$ be the “window” of length n before the j th letter in $w^{(i)}$.

Proposition 30. Let $w = w(i)$ for some i and let l be the number of leading zeros in w . Then, inserting the cycle $\langle R^{-l-n-1}(w), \dots, R^{-l}(w) \rangle$ to $\langle u(j) \rangle_{j=0}^{i-1}$ after the word obtained from $R^{-l}(w)$ by decreasing its first letter by one yields the sequence $\langle u(j) \rangle_{j=0}^i$.

4 Where can I find w as a sub-word of w^∞ ? (second try...)

Definition 31. For a word w , $\max(w)$ is the maximal digit in w .

Definition 32. A word $u \in \mathbb{N}^n$ corresponds to $w \in L_n$ if u is a rotation of $w^{\lfloor \frac{n}{|w|} \rfloor}$. Note that each $u \in \mathbb{N}^n$ corresponds to exactly one word $w \in L_n$.

Proposition 33. If $w \in L_n$ and $|w| < n$, then $f^*(w) = f(w) = 0^{n-|w|}x$ for some word x .

Proof. Write $f_1(w) = x$, $f_2(x) = 0^{n-|w|}x$. Since $w \in L_n$ and $|w| < n$, $n - |w| \geq \frac{n}{2}$. Moreover, the last digit in x is not zero. Hence, $f(w) = f_3(0^{n-|w|}x) = 0^{n-|w|}x$. Since $|0^{n-|w|}x| = n$, we have $f(w) = f^*(w) = 0^{n-|w|}x$. \square

Proposition 34. Take $|w| < n$ so that $w = w'k$ where $0 < k = \max(w)$, then $b(w) = uw$ and $\max(u) \leq \max(w)$.

Proof. Write $w = w'k$. Thus, $b_1(w) = xk(w'k)^r$, $r > 0$. $b_2(xk(w'k)^r) = y(w'k)^r$. $b_3(y(w'k)^r) = uw'k = uw$. It is easy to see that $\max u \leq k$. \square

Proposition 35. If $w \in L_n$, $|w|^m = n$, $m > 1$ and $w = 0^l \sigma \hat{w}$ such that $\sigma \neq 0$, then $b^*(w) = u\hat{w}w^{m-1}$ for some u .

Proof. Since $w \in L_n$ and $w \neq 0$, $b(w)$ is defined and

$$b(w) = (\sigma - 1)\hat{w}w^{m-1}.$$

If $b(w) \in L_n$ we are done, and otherwise $|b(w)| < n$ and several invocations of the previous proposition provide the required. \square

Proposition 36. Assume that $u \in \mathbb{N}^n$ corresponds to $w \in L_n$ such that $|w| < n$. then, u is a subword of w^∞ .

Proof. If $u = 0^n$, then u is a prefix of w^∞ and we are done. Otherwise, $w = 0^l \sigma \hat{w}$ where $\sigma \neq 0$. Take m such that $|w|^m = n$. Note that $m > 1$. By Propositions 33 and 35, $b^*(w)wf^*(w) = x\hat{w}w^{m-1}w0^{|w|}y$, which is also a subword of w^∞ . Hence,

$$\hat{w}(0^l \sigma \hat{w})^m 0^l \text{ is a subword of } w^\infty.$$

u is a rotation of w^m thus u is a subword of $\hat{w}(0^l \sigma \hat{w})^m 0^l$ which implies that u is a subword of w^∞ . \square

Proposition 37. Assume that $u = yx \in \mathbb{N}^n$ corresponds to $w = xy \in L_n$ where $|w| = n$. If $x \neq 0^r$, then u is a subword of w^∞ .

Proof. We show that $u = yx$ is a subword of $b^*(w)w$. Write $x = 0^l \sigma z$ where $\sigma \neq 0$. Thus, since $|w| = n$, $b(w) = (\sigma - 1)zy$. If $b(w) = b^*(w)$, then

$$b^*(w)w = (\sigma - 1)zyx$$

and we get that u is a subword of $b^*(w)b(w)$. Otherwise, $|(\sigma - 1)zy|$ does not divide n , and in particular, $|(\sigma - 1)zy| < n$. By applying Proposition 34 several times, we get that $b^*(w) = v(\sigma - 1)zy$ for some v , and $u = yx$ is a subword of $b^*(w)w = v(\sigma - 1)zyxyx$. \square

Lemma 38. Assume that $w = 0^l v \in L_n$ and $|w| = n$. Write $w = 0^l z_1 \sigma z_2$ where σ is the first digit in v such that $0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_2$ is lexicographically maximal among its rotations. Take $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and a suffix of (σz_2) , u such that $|u(\sigma z_2)^{k+1}| = |z_1(\sigma z_2)|$. Then, $u(\sigma z_2)^{k+1} = z_1(\sigma z_2)$.

Proof. Assume for a contradiction that the claim is false, and hence $z_1 \neq u(\sigma z_2)^k$. Therefore, there are $\tau \neq \tau'$ in \mathbb{N} and a word y , such that $\tau'y$ is a suffix of σz_2 , and

$$z_1 = x\tau y(\sigma z_2)^r, \quad (\sigma z_2)^k = x'\tau'y(\sigma z_2)^r.$$

Clearly, $\tau < \tau'$ since otherwise, $\tau' < \tau$, and we get that $w = 0^l z_1 \sigma z_2 = 0^l x\tau y(\sigma z_2)^{r+1}$. However, if we assume that $\tau' < \tau$, $w' = (\sigma z_2)^r 0^l x\tau y$ is lexicographically larger than w , in contradiction to $w \in L_n$. \square

Corollary 39. Assume that $w = 0^l v \in L_n$ and $|w| = n$. Write $w = 0^l z_1 \sigma z_2$ where σ is the first digit in v such that $0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_2$ is lexicographically maximal among its rotations. Then, there are words x, y such that $z_2 = xy$, $w = 0^l y(\sigma xy)^{r+1}$ and $z_1 = y(\sigma xy)^r$.

Proof. This is a consequence of the previous Lemma and the fact that $|0^l z_1| = |x(\sigma z_2)|^m$. \square

Lemma 40. If $uv = vu$ and $u, v \neq \varepsilon$, then there is some word w , such that $u, v \in \{w\}^*$.

Proof. By induction on $|u| + |v|$. If $|u| = |v|$, $u = v$ and we are done. Otherwise, assume w.l.o.g. that $|u| > |v|$ and write $u = vx$ (since $uv = vu$). Then, $ux = vxv = vvx = vu$. We see that $xv = vx$. By the induction hypothesis, $x = w^k$ and $v = w^l$. Hence, $u = w^{l+k}$ as required. \square

Lemma 41. Let $w = 0^l y(x0^l y)^{r+1}$ be an n -length word such that $y \notin \{0\}^*$. Then, $w \notin L_n$.

Proof. Assume for a contradiction that w is a key-word of length n , and take a maximal $t \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x0^l y = x'(0^l y)^{t+1}$. First, we note that $x' \neq \varepsilon$. Indeed, if $x' = \varepsilon$, then $w = (0^l y)(0^l y)^{(t+1)(r+1)}$, a periodic word, and then $w \notin L_n$.

Now we claim that $|x'| < |0^l y|$. For verifying this claim, assume that $|x'| \geq |0^l y|$ and write $x' = x'_1 x'_2$, where $|x'_2| = |0^l y|$. By maximality of t , $x'_2 \neq 0^l y$, and since $w \in L_n$, $x'_2 <_{lex} 0^l y$. Therefore,

$$w' = (x0^l y)^r x'_1 x'_2 (0^l y)^{t+1} 0^l y$$

is a rotation of w which is lexicographically larger than w , in contradiction to $w \in L_n$.

To summary our conclusions, we have $w = 0^l y(x'(0^l y)^{t+1})^{r+1} \in L_n$, and $|x'| < |0^l y|$. Write $0^l y = z_1 z_2$ where $|x'| = |z_2|$. Therefore,

$$w = z_1 z_2 (z_2 (z_1 z_2)^{t+1}) \dots (z_2 (z_1 z_2)^{t+1}).$$

We look now at a rotation of w , $w' = (z_2 (z_1 z_2)^{t+1}) \dots (z_2 (z_1 z_2)^{t+2})$. Since $w \in L_n$, w is lexicographically larger than w' and in particular, $(z_1 z_2 z_2 (z_1 z_2)^{t+1}) \geq_{lex} (z_2 (z_1 z_2)^{t+2})$ which implies that $z_1 z_2 z_2 \geq_{lex} z_2 z_1 z_2$, and hence

$$z_1 z_2 \geq_{lex} z_2 z_1.$$

In addition, $z_2 z_1 z_2$ is a suffix of w while $z_1 z_2 z_2$ is a subword of w . Hence, as $w \in L_n$ we have, $z_2 z_1 z_2 \geq_{lex} z_1 z_2 z_2$, and hence

$$z_2 z_1 \geq_{lex} z_1 z_2.$$

As a result, $z_2 z_1 = z_1 z_2 m$ and then by Lemma 40, $z_1 = z^{l_1}$ and $z_2 = z^{l_2}$ for some non empty word z . Therefore, $w = z^m$ for some $z > 0$ in contradiction to $w \in L_n$. □

Proposition 42. *Assume that $v0^l \in \mathbb{N}^n$ corresponds to $w = 0^l v \in L_n$ where $|w| = n$ and $l > 0$. Then, $v0^l$ is a subword of w^∞ .*

Proof. Write $w = 0^l z_1 \sigma z_2$ where $\sigma \in \mathbb{N}$ is the first digit in w so that $0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_2$ is lexicographically maximal among its rotations. Note that such a digit exists since the last digit in w satisfies this requirement. Hence, $v = z_1 \sigma z_2$.

By Corollary 39, $z_2 = xy$ and $z_1 = y(\sigma xy)^r$. Now, since $|0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_2| = n$ and $0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_2$ is lexicographically maximal among its rotations, $0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_2 = (w')^{k+1}$ where $w' \in L_n$. Note that $0^{l+|z_1|}$ is a prefix of w' . We consider three possibilities

Case 1. $\sigma z_2 \in L_n$. We show that in this case, $v0^l$ is a subword of $b^*(b^*(w'))(b^*(w'))w'$, which is a subword of w^∞ .

$b_1(w') = w'^{k+1} = 0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_2$. Hence, $b(w') = b_3(b_2(0^{l+|z_1|}(\sigma + 1)z_1)) = \sigma z_2$. Since $\sigma z_2 \in L_n$, $b(w') = b^*(w') = \sigma z_2$ and in particular, $|(\sigma z_2)^{m+1}| = n$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Observe that $|z_1| \leq |\sigma z_2|^m$ and use Lemma 38 to conclude that z_1 is a suffix of $(\sigma z_2)^m$.

By invoking Proposition 34 several times, $b^*(\sigma z_2) = u(\sigma z_2)^m$ for some u . Hence, $v0^l = z_1 \sigma z_2 0^l$ is a subword of

$$b^*(b^*(w'))b^*(w')b(w') = u(\sigma z_2)^{m+1}0^{l+|z_1|}x'.$$

Before we deal with the other cases, we note that $b_1(\sigma z_2) = b_1(\sigma xy) = x'y(\sigma xy)^{r+1}$ for some x' that satisfies $|x'| = l > 0$.

Case 2. $\sigma z_2 \notin L_n$ and $x' \neq 0^l$. We show that in this case, $v0^l$ is a subword of $b^*(w')w'$, which is a subword of w^∞ .

Recall that $b(w') = \sigma z_2$ which is, by assumption, not a key-word. Since $x' \neq 0^l$, several invocations of Proposition 34 imply that $b^*(\sigma z_2) = x''y(\sigma z_2)^{r+1}$. Since $v = z_1\sigma z_2 = y(\sigma z_2)^{r+1}$, we get that $v0^l$ is a subword of

$$b^*(w')w' = x''y(\sigma z_2)^{r+1}0^{l+|z_1|}u.$$

Case 3. $\sigma z_2 \notin L_n$ and $x' = 0^l$. In this case, $b_1(\sigma z_2) = 0^l y(\sigma x y)^{r+1}$. Note that $w = 0^l y(x''0^l y)^{r+1}$ and use Lemma 41 to obtain a contradiction.

□

Theorem 43. w^∞ is an infinite de Bruijn sequence.

Proof. According to Propositions ??, every n -sequence is a subword of w^∞ . By the “onion theorem” and by the pigeonhole principle, every n -sequence appears only once at w^∞ . □

5 Constructing an Infinite de Bruijn Cycle

A key word is an n -length word that is (arabic) maximal among its rotations. Let kw_0, kw_1, kw_2, \dots be an enumeration of all key-words, ordered lexicographically. Let C_m be the cycle of kw_m . We order the elements of C_m as follows: if $kw_m = 0^l(\sigma + 1)w$, then $w0^l(\sigma + 1)$ is the first sequence in C_m , and each word w' is followed by $R(w')$. The last word in C_m is $(\sigma + 1)w0^l$.

For each $m < n$ we define a de Bruijn sequence D_m , over the words $\bigcup_{i=0}^m C_i$ as follows:

- $D_0 = 0^n$.
- If $kw_{m+1} = 0^l(\sigma + 1)w$, then D_{m+1} is obtained by inserting the sequence C_{m+1} after the word $\sigma w0^l \in C_m$.

Definition 44. For $w, w' \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, write $w <_m w'$ if w appears before w' in D_m . Write $< = \bigcup_{i=0}^\infty$.

For a word w , $\max(w)$ is the maximal number in w .

Lemma 45. If $w < w'$, then $\max(w) \leq \max(w')$.

Corrolary 46. $<$ defines an infinite de Bruijn sequence.

Proof. By the previous Lemma, each word is preceded by finitely many words thus $<$ defines an infinite sequence. Since each D_m is a de Bruijn sequence and since $<_m \subseteq <_{m+1}$, the sequence defined by $<$ is a de Bruijn sequence. □

Let D be the infinite de Bruijn sequence defined by $<$.

Theorem 47. For a word σw in D , let $\text{next}(\sigma w)$ be the successor of σw in D . Then,

$$\text{next}(\sigma w) = \begin{cases} w(\sigma + 1) & \text{if } \text{last}((\sigma + 1)w); \\ w0 & \text{if } \text{last}(\sigma w); \\ w\sigma & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Definition 48. If $kw_m = 0^l(\sigma + 1)w$, we write $\text{first}(w0^l(\sigma + 1)w)$, $\text{key}(0^l(\sigma + 1)w)$ and $\text{last}((\sigma + 1)w0^l)$. In addition, for a cycle C_m , $\text{first}(C_m) = w \in C_m$ so that $\text{first}(w)$, $\text{key}(C_m) = kw_m$ and $\text{last}(C_m) = w \in C_m$ so that $\text{last}(w)$.

Lemma 49. For any $w' \in C_m$, $\text{first}(C_m) \leq w' \leq \text{last}(C_m)$.

Proof. This the way we ordered the cycles. \square

Definition 50. We say that $C_{i_0}C_{i_1} \dots C_{i_k}$ is a sequence of cycles, if for every $j < k$, $\text{next}(\text{last}(C_{i_j})) = \text{first}(C_{i_{j+1}})$.

Lemma 51. Let $C_{i_0}C_{i_1} \dots C_{i_k}$ be a sequence of cycles. Write, $\text{key}(C_{i_0}) = 0^l(\sigma)w$ where $\sigma \neq 0$. Then, for every $j \leq k$, $\text{key}(C_{i_j}) = 0^l(\sigma + j)w$.

Proof. Assume by induction that $\text{key}(C_{i_j}) = 0^l(\sigma + j)w$ for $j < k$. Hence, $\text{last}(C_{i_j}) = (\sigma + j)w0^l$. Thus, $\text{next}((\sigma + j)w0^l) = w0^l(\sigma + j + 1)$ or $\text{next}((\sigma + j)w0^l) = w0^{l+1}$. Since $\neg(\text{first}(w0^{l+1}))$, we have

$$\text{next}((\sigma + j)w0^l) = w0^l(\sigma + j + 1) = \text{first}(C_{i_{j+1}}).$$

We conclude that $\text{key}(C_{i_{j+1}}) = 0^l(\sigma + j + 1)w$. \square

Lemma 52 (The parentheses property). For any two cycles C_k and C_m , one of the following occur

- $\text{last}(C_k) < \text{first}(C_m)$ or $\text{last}(C_m) < \text{first}(C_k)$.
- $\text{first}(C_k) < \text{first}(C_m) \leq \text{last}(C_m) < \text{last}(C_k)$ or $\text{first}(C_m) < \text{first}(C_k) \leq \text{last}(C_k) < \text{last}(C_m)$.

Proof. This concluded by the way D_{m+1} is obtained from D_m . \square

Definition 53. We say that C_m is embedded in C_k , if $C_m = C_k$ or $\text{first}(C_k) < \text{first}(C_m) \leq \text{last}(C_m) < \text{last}(C_k)$.

In addition, C_m is said to be immediately embedded in C_k if there is no C_l such that C_m is embedded in C_l and C_l is embedded in C_k .

We define by inductively the statement: “ C_m is r -embedded in C_k ”:

- C_m is 0-embedded in C_k if $C_m = C_k$.
- C_m is r -embedded in C_k if there is a cycle C_l such that C_m is $r - 1$ -embedded in C_l and C_l is immediately embedded in C_k .

Lemma 54. Assume that C_m is immediately embedded C_k . Write $\text{key}(C_m) = 0^i(\sigma + 1)0^jw$ where w does not starts with 0. Then,

- $key(C_k) = 0^{i+1+j}w$.
- If $u \in C_k$ and $last(C_m) < u$, then $u = 0^{j_2}w0^{i+1+j_1}$ where $j_1 + j_2 = j$.

Proof. To prove the first item, note that since $0^i(\sigma+1)0^jw$ is maximal among its rotations, the same holds for $0^{i+1+j}w$. Thus, we need to show that $0^{i+1+j}w \in C_k$.

Take a maximal sequence of cycles that begins in C_m and let C_{m+r} be the last cycle in this sequence. By lemma 51, $key(C_{m+r}) = 0^i(\sigma+1+r)0^jw$. By the parentheses property, C_{m+r} is immediately embedded in C_k . And finally, by the maximality of the sequence of cycles, $next(last(C_{m+r})) \in C_k$.

As a result, we have:

$$next(last(C_{m+r})) = next((\sigma+1+r)0^jw0^i) \in \{0^jw0^i0, 0^jw0^i(\sigma+2+r)\}.$$

If $next((\sigma+1+r)0^jw0^i) = 0^jw0^i(\sigma+2+r)$, then $last((\sigma+2+r)0^jw0^i)$ which implies $first(0^jw0^i(\sigma+2+r))$. But $first(next(last(C_{m+r})))$ contradicts the maximality of our sequence of cycles. Hence, $next((\sigma+1+r)0^jw0^i) = 0^jw0^i0 \in C_k$. Now, $0^{i+1+j}w$ is a rotation of 0^jw0^i0 thus $0^{i+1+j}w \in C_k$ as required.

For proving the second item, we note that $last(C_k) = w0^{i+1+j}$. As we have seen, the first element in C_k that follows C_m (and follows C_{m+r}) is $next(last(C_{m+r})) = 0^jw0^i0$. As a result, if $u \in C_k$ and $last(C_m) < u$, then

$$0^jw0^i0 \leq u \leq w0^{i+1+j}$$

which implies that $u = 0^{j_2}w0^{i+1+j_1}$ □

Corrolary 55. Assume that C_m is r -embedded in C_k . Write $key(C_m) = uv$ where u is the minimal prefix of $key(C_m)$ that includes r non-zero numbers. Then, $key(C_k) = 0^{|u|}v$.

Proof. By r invocations of the first item of the previous lemma. □

Lemma 56. Assume that $last(C_k) < first(C_m)$ and C_k, C_m are both immediately embedded in a cycle C . Write $key(C_k) = 0^lw$ where w starts with a non-zero letter. Then, $key(C_m) = 0^lw'$ where $w <_{lex} w'$.

Proof. First, if there is a sequence of cycles from C_k and C_m , the claim follows from Lemma 51. Otherwise, there is some $u \in C$ such that

$$last(C_k) < u < first(C_m).$$

Consider a maximal sequence of cycles that starts with C_k . This sequence ends in some cycle $C_{k'}$. Similarly, consider a maximal sequence of cycles that ends in C_m and let $C_{m'}$ be the first element in this sequence. Therefore,

$$last(C_{k'}) < v < first(C_{m'}) \implies v \in C.$$

Write $key(C_k) = 0^l(\sigma+1)w_1$ (namely, $w = (\sigma+1)w_1$) and write $w_1 = 0^jw_2$ where w_2 starts with non-zero letter. Hence,

$$key(C_k) = 0^l(\sigma+1)0^jw_2. \tag{1}$$

By Lemma 51, $key(C_{k'}) = 0^l(\sigma + 1 + r)0^j w_2$, and hence $last(C_{k'}) = (\sigma + 1 + r)0^j w_2 0^l$. Let u_1 be the successor of $last(C_{k'})$. Thus,

$$u_1 = 0^j w_2 0^{l+1}.$$

Now, let u_2 be the predecessor of $first(C_{m'})$. Thus,

$$u_2 = 0^{j_2} w_2 0^{l+1+j_1}, \text{ where } j_1 + j_2 = j.$$

In addition, since $C_{m'}$ is embedded in C , $u_2 \neq last(C)$ thus $j_2 > 0$. As a result,

$$first(C_{m'}) = 0^{j_2-1} w_2 0^{l+1+j_1} 1.$$

We get that $key(C_{m'}) = 0^{l+1+j_1} 1 0^{j_2-1} w_2$. Hence, by Lemma 51,

$$key(C_m) = 0^{l+1+j_1} (1+t) 0^{j_2-1} w_2. \quad (2)$$

By Equation 1, $w = (\sigma + 1) 0^j w_2$. By Equation 2, $w' = 0^{l+1+j_1} (1+t) 0^{j_2-1} w_2$. We see that indeed $w <_{lex} w'$. \square

Lemma 57. *If $k < m$, then $first(C_k) < first(C_m)$.*

Proof. Since $<$ is a linear ordering, we can prove an equivalent statement:

$$first(C_k) < first(C_m) \implies k < m.$$

We take such cycles C_k and C_m . By the parentheses property, either C_m is embedded in C_k , or C_m is entirely after C_k . If C_m is embedded in C_k , by Corollary 55 we get that $k < m$. It is left to deal with the case that $last(C_k) < first(C_m)$. We consider two cases.

Case 1. C_k and C_m are both embedded in some cycle C .

In this case, we can find cycles $C_{k'}$ and $C_{m'}$ such that

1. C_k is embedded in $C_{k'}$ and C_m is embedded in $C_{m'}$
2. $C_{k'}$ and $C_{m'}$ are immediately embedded in C .

By item 1 and Lemma 55, we can write $key(C_k) = uv$ and $key(C_{k'}) = 0^{|u|}v$. Write

$$v = 0^l v_1$$

where v_1 starts with a non-zero letter thus $key(C_{k'}) = 0^{|u|+l} v_1$. By item 2 and Lemma 56, $key(C_{m'}) = 0^{|u|+l} v_2$ where

$$v_1 <_{lex} v_2.$$

Write $v_2 = 0^r v'_2$ where v'_2 starts with a non zero letter. Hence,

$$v_1 = x v'_1$$

where $|x| = r$, $|v'_1| = |v'_2|$, and

$$v'_1 <_{lex} v'_2.$$

Since $key(C_{m'}) = 0^{|u|+l}v_2 = 0^{|u|+l+r}v'_2$, by item 2 and Lemma 55, $key(C_m) = u'v'_2$. Recall that $key(C_k) = uv = u0^lv_1 = u0^lxv'_1$. Since $v'_1 <_{lex} v'_2$, $key(C_k) <_{lex} key(C_m)$ thus $k < m$ as required.

case 2. There is no cycle C such that C_k and C_m are embedded in C .

Take a cycle $C_{k'}$ such that C_k is r_1 -embedded in $C_{k'}$ and r_1 is maximal with respect to this property. Similarly, take a cycle $C_{m'}$ such that C_m is r_2 -embedded in $C_{m'}$ and r_2 is maximal as possible. By the parentheses property, $C_{k'}$ is entirely before $C_{m'}$. $C_{k'}$ and $C_{m'}$ are not embedded in any cycle so there is a sequence of cycles from $C_{k'}$ to $C_{m'}$. Write $key(C_k) = u(\sigma + 1)v$ such that $key(C_{k'}) = 0^{|u|}(\sigma + 1)v$ (by Lemma 55). Hence, $key(C_{m'}) = 0^{|u|}(\sigma + 1 + r)v$ where $r > 1$ (by Lemma 51). Finally, by Lemma 55 we get $key(C_m) = u'(\sigma + 1 + r)v$. We see that $key(C_k) = u(\sigma + 1)v <_{lex} u'(\sigma + 1 + r)v = key(C_m)$. Therefore, $k < m$.

□

Theorem 58. For any word τw , $\tau w < (\tau + 1)w$.

Proof. Fix an arbitrary cycle C_m . We show that if $(\tau + 1)w \in C_m$. Then, $\tau w < (\tau + 1)w$. We start by showing this fact for $last(C_m)$. Write $key(C_m) = 0^l(\sigma + 1)w'$ and hence, $last(C_m) = (\sigma + 1)w'0^l$ and $first(C_m) = w'0^l(\sigma + 1)$. Write $pre = nxt^{-1}$ and note that $pre(w'0^l(\sigma + 1)) = \sigma w'0^l$. Hence, we get that

$$\sigma w'0^l < (\sigma + 1)w'0^l.$$

Now we deal with the general case in which $(\tau + 1)w \neq last(C_m)$. We write $key(C_m) = 0^l(\sigma + 1)w_1(\tau + 1)w_2$, where

$$(\tau + 1)w = (\tau + 1)w_20^l(\sigma + 1)w_1.$$

Let C_k be the cycle of τw . Since every rotation of τw is lexicographically smaller than some rotation of $(\tau + 1)w$, we have $key(C_k) <_{lex} key(C_m)$. Hence, $k < m$ and by Lemma 57, we get

$$first(C_k) < first(C_m).$$

Now, if $last(C_k) < first(C_m)$ then every element of C_k precedes every element of C_m and we are done. Otherwise, by the parentheses property, C_m is embedded in C_k . Note that $|(\tau + 1)w|_0 - |\tau w|_0 \in \{0, 1\}$. Use corollary 55 to conclude that $|(\tau + 1)w|_0 - |\tau w|_0 = 1$ and that C_m is immediately embedded in C_k . Moreover, note that as $|(\tau + 1)w|_0 - |\tau w|_0 = 1$, we have $\tau = 0$.

According to our conclusions, we can write: $key(C_m) = 0^l(\sigma + 1)w_11w_2$. We write $w_1 = 0^jw'_10^i$ and $w_2 = 0^rw'_2$ where w'_1 and w'_2 do not start or end with zero. We have,

$$key(C_m) = 0^l(\sigma + 1)0^jw'_10^i10^rw'_2.$$

Assume for a contradiction that $(\tau + 1)w < \tau w$. Recall that $\tau w \in C_k$ and that C_m is immediately embedded in C_k , and conclude that $last(C_m) < \tau w \leq last(C_k)$. Therefore, by Lemma 54, $\tau w = 0^{j_2}w'_10^i10^rw'_20^{l+1+j_1}$. Thus, we have:

$$0^{j_2}w'_10^i10^rw'_20^{l+1+j_1} = 0^{r+1}w'_20^l(\sigma + 1)0^jw'_10^i. \quad (3)$$

Since also $|0^{j_2}w'_10^i10^rw'_20^{l+1+j_1+1}|_1 = |0^{r+1}w'_20^l(\sigma+1)0^jw'_10^i|_1$ we get $\sigma+1 = 1$. Hence,

$$key(C_m) = 0^l10^jw'_10^i10^rw'_2 \quad (4)$$

and Equation 3 can be rewritten as follows:

$$0^{j_2}w'_10^i10^rw'_20^{l+1+j_1} = 0^{r+1}w'_20^l10^jw'_10^i. \quad (5)$$

For the rest of the proof we assume that $w'_1 \neq \varepsilon$ and $w'_2 \neq \varepsilon$. The other cases are dealt similarly². By deleting the initial and final segments of zeroes, we get from Equation 5,

$$j_2 = r + 1, \quad w'_10^i10^rw'_2 = w'_20^l10^jw'_1. \quad (6)$$

Now, by Equation 4,

$$0^l10^jw'_10^i10^rw'_2 \geq_{lex} 0^i10^rw'_20^l10^jw'_1. \quad (7)$$

By combining equations 6 and 7, we get

$$0^l10^j \geq_{lex} 0^i10^r. \quad (8)$$

Hence, $j \leq r$ and in particular, $j_2 \leq r$ in contradiction to Equation 6. \square

²really! I checked !