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A MORPHIC APPROACH TO COMBINATORIAL GAMES : THE TRIBONACCI CASE

ERIC DUCHÊNE* AND MICHEL RIGO

ABSTRACT. We propose a variation of Wythoff's game on three piles of tokens, in the sense that the losing positions can be derived from the Tribonacci word instead of the Fibonacci word for the two piles game. Thanks to the corresponding exotic numeration system built on the Tribonacci sequence, deciding whether a game position is losing or not can be computed in polynomial time.

1. INTRODUCTION

Wythoff's game is a well-known two-players take-away game played on two piles each having a finite number of tokens [19]. A move consists in selecting a pile and removing from it any positive number of tokens (same rule as for the game of Nim), or removing the *same* positive number of tokens from both piles. The convention is that the first player who is unable to move, loses the game. A winning strategy for this game can be derived from the Fibonacci word. A position (x, y) of the game (i.e., a pair coding the number of tokens in the two piles) is said to be a *P-position* if the "Previous" (i.e., the second) player can win whatever move his opponent shall make. The *P-positions* of Wythoff's game are exactly the pairs given by the positions of the n -th occurrence of a and the n -th occurrence of b in the Fibonacci word (see Remark 7 for a proof of this statement). This observation gives an interesting link between combinatorial game theory and combinatorics on words.

In [11], A. Fraenkel defines a removal game on three piles, namely the Raleigh game, which in his own terms is neither a generalization of the game of Nim nor of Wythoff's game. In [10], he presents a family of 2-pile games whose winning strategies are studied through the use of exotic numeration systems. In general most of the variants of Wythoff's game are solved in polynomial time through the use of numeration systems (see [7, 9, 12]). The originality of our approach to compute the set of *P-positions* relies on iterated morphisms instead of numeration systems. We present a variation of Wythoff's game in the sense that the *P-positions* can be derived from the natural generalization of the Fibonacci word to a three-letters alphabet, the so-called *Tribonacci word*: the *P-positions* are exactly the triples given by the positions of the n -th occurrence of letter a , b and c in the Tribonacci word.

We propose a game based on three piles that we call the *Tribonacci game*. As we shall quickly see the rules of this game are symmetric on the three piles. Consequently instead of considering positions represented by arbitrary elements in \mathbb{N}^3

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we can restrict ourselves to positions (a, b, c) with $0 \leq a \leq b \leq c$. The moves are the following:

- I. Any positive number of tokens from up to two piles can be removed.
- II. From position (a, b, c) , one can remove a positive number $\alpha \leq a$, $\beta \leq b$, $\gamma \leq c$ of tokens from the respective piles consisting of a , b , c tokens, subject to the condition:

$$2 \max\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} \leq \alpha + \beta + \gamma.$$

- III. Let $\beta > 2\alpha > 0$. From position (a, b, c) one can remove the same number α of tokens from any two piles and β tokens from the other one with the following condition. If a' (resp. b' , c') denotes the number of tokens in the pile which contained a (resp. b , c) tokens before the move, then the configuration

$$a' < c' < b'$$

is not allowed.

As for Wythoff's game or for the game of Nim, the (normal) convention is that the first player who is unable to move, *loses* the game.

Remark 1. Rules **I** and **II** can be considered as “natural” extensions of Wythoff's rules on three piles. The third rule is necessary so as to have a set of P -positions where each positive integer appears at most once.

Observe that in rule **III**, changing the hypothesis $\beta > 2\alpha$ to $\beta \leq 2\alpha$ gives a special case of rule **II**.

Example 1. To see how the rules of the Tribonacci game work, let us consider a few examples. Consider the configuration $(12, 22, 30)$. Applying rule **I**, one can for instance remove 12 tokens from the first and third piles to obtain $(0, 18, 22)$ after reordering. Unlike Wythoff's game, one can remove different numbers of tokens from two piles. So applying rule **I** by removing 12 tokens from the first pile and 5 tokens from the third one, we get from $(12, 22, 30)$ to the configuration $(0, 22, 25)$. Applying rule **II**, we can go from $(12, 22, 30)$ to $(1, 2, 3)$ because $11 + 20 + 27 = 58 \geq 2 \cdot 27$. Finally consider applying rule **III**, from $(a, b, c) = (12, 22, 30)$ if one removes $\alpha = 1$ token from the first and third piles and $\beta = 12$ tokens from the second pile, one gets $a' = 11$, $b' = 10$ and $c' = 29$ and the allowable inequalities $b' < a' < c'$ to obtain configuration $(10, 11, 29)$. However, removing 1 token from the first two piles and 10 tokens from the third one is not allowed because we get $a' = 11$, $b' = 21$ and $c' = 20$ and in this case, $a' < c' < b'$. But removing 1 token from the first two piles and 9 tokens from the third one is allowed. One gets $a' = 11$, $b' = 21$ and $c' = 21$ with the allowable configuration $a' < b' = c'$.

To describe the set of P -positions of our Tribonacci game, we shall consider three formalisms (morphic formalism, recursive definition and game formalism) and show that they are all equivalent. Since the morphic formalism is the simplest one to produce an infinite word and to define a corresponding set of positions, we shall start with this description in Section 2. Using classical construction, the morphic description leads us to the introduction of the Tribonacci number system. In Section 3, we propose a recursive definition of the Tribonacci word. The reader will have to wait until Section 4 to see the link between the morphism and the Tribonacci game defined above. In Section 5, representations in the Tribonacci number system of the P -positions are shown to have a simple syntactic property

depending only on their last two (least significant) digits. Moreover this allows us to have a winning strategy that can be computed in polynomial time (which is for instance a central question in [10]).

Remark 2. Let us mention that our game has no link with the *Ducci's four-number game* problem which occurs when iterating the operator D acting on 4-tuples,

$$D(w, x, y, z) := (|w - x|, |x - y|, |y - z|, |z - w|),$$

and which is also related in some sense to the Tribonacci sequence (for details, see for instance [18]).

2. THE MORPHIC FORMALISM

In this section, we do not yet consider our Tribonacci game rather we simply introduce the Tribonacci sequence over the alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$ and present some of its properties which are immediate consequences of the construction using iterated morphism.

We define a sequence $(A_n, B_n, C_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of triples of integers directly related to the Tribonacci word. Consider the morphism $\tau : \{a, b, c\} \rightarrow \{a, b, c\}^*$ defined by $\tau(a) = ab$, $\tau(b) = ac$ and $\tau(c) = a$. Iterating this morphism starting with a gives the well-known *Tribonacci word* $\mathbf{t} = (t_n)_{n \geq 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \tau^n(a)$,

$$\mathbf{t} = abacabaabacababacabaabacabacabaabacababacabaabacabaab \dots$$

Observe that we use the convention that the first letter of \mathbf{t} has index 1. Let us recall that this word appears also in symbolic dynamics or in fractal geometry (see for instance [6, 14]). Many combinatorial properties of the Tribonacci word are studied in [17]. For $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$), define the sets

$$X = \{X_1 < X_2 < X_3 < \dots\} = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid t_n = x\}.$$

Moreover we set $A_0 = B_0 = C_0 = 0$. The sequence $(A_n)_{n \geq 1}$ (resp. $(B_n)_{n \geq 1}$, $(C_n)_{n \geq 1}$) is indexed as **A003144** (resp. **A003145**, **A003146**) in the Sloane's encyclopedia of integer sequences [16]. These three sequences together first appeared in [4] where Table 1 is defined recursively. Many properties of these sequences were already studied in [4]. The relationship with the Tribonacci sequence was explicitly presented later in [1].

| n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| \mathbf{A}_n | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 |
| \mathbf{B}_n | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 37 | 39 | 43 | 46 | 50 |
| \mathbf{C}_n | 0 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 41 | 48 | 55 | 61 | 68 | 72 | 79 | 85 | 92 |

TABLE 1. First values of the sequences $(A_n)_{n \geq 0}$, $(B_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(C_n)_{n \geq 0}$.

Trivially, the sets A , B and C give a partition of $\mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$.

Remark 3. Since for any letter $x \in \{a, b, c\}$, $\tau(x)$ begins with a , it is obvious that $\Delta_n(a) := A_{n+1} - A_n$ is given by $\psi_a(t_n)$ where $\psi_a : a, b \mapsto 2, c \mapsto 1$.

Remark 4. Looking at $\tau^2(a) = abac$, $\tau^2(b) = aba$ and $\tau^2(c) = ab$, one can see that b always occurs in second position. Since $\tau^2(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}$, we get that $\Delta_n(b) := B_{n+1} - B_n$ is given by $\psi_b(t_n)$ where $\psi_b : a \mapsto 4, b \mapsto 3, c \mapsto 2$.

Remark 5. In the same way, looking at $\tau^3(a) = abacaba$, $\tau^3(b) = abacab$ and $\tau^3(c) = abac$, one can see that c always occurs in the fourth position. Since $\tau^3(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}$, we get that $\Delta_n(c) := C_{n+1} - C_n$ is given by $\psi_c(t_n)$ where $\psi_c : a \mapsto 7, b \mapsto 6, c \mapsto 4$.

In view of the last three remarks, we have the following result.

Theorem 1. *With the above notation, for all $n \geq 1$, we have*

$$(\Delta_n(a), \Delta_n(b), \Delta_n(c)) \in \{(2, 4, 7), (2, 3, 6), (1, 2, 4)\}.$$

In particular, $\Delta_n(a) + \Delta_n(b) + 1 = \Delta_n(c)$.

The Tribonacci number system is a positional numeration system given by the linearly recurrent sequence $T_0 = 1, T_1 = 2, T_2 = 4$ and $T_{k+3} = T_{k+2} + T_{k+1} + T_k$ for all $k \geq 0$. Using a greedy algorithm [8] and a variation of the Zeckendorf's expansion defined for the Fibonacci sequence [20], any positive integer n has a unique decomposition

$$n = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} c_i T_i$$

with $c_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $i \in \{0, \dots, \ell - 1\}$, $c_\ell = 1$ and no three consecutive digits being equal to 1. This result is a consequence of the following facts:

- For all $n \geq 1$, we have $T_n/T_{n-1} \leq 2$. Therefore all the coefficients c_i appearing in the decomposition belong to $\{0, 1\}$. Indeed, assume that there exists $i \in \{0, \dots, \ell\}$ such that $c_i \geq 2$. Then $c_i T_i + \dots + c_0 T_0 \geq T_{i+1}$ which contradicts the greediness of the algorithm.
- Again by greediness of the algorithm and by definition of the Tribonacci sequence, no three consecutive digits can be equal to 1.
- Uniqueness of the decomposition follows from the fact that any decomposition of $n = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} c_i T_i$ with $c_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $i \in \{0, \dots, \ell - 1\}$, $c_\ell = 1$ and no three consecutive digits being equal to 1 is a greedy decomposition. We proceed by induction. We have $c_0 T_0 < T_1$. Assume that $c_i T_i + \dots + c_0 T_0 < T_{i+1}$ for $0 \leq i < \ell$. Let $D = c_{i+1} T_{i+1} + \dots + c_0 T_0$. If $c_{i+1} = 0$ then $D < T_{i+1} < T_{i+2}$. If $c_{i+1} = 1$ then $D < 2T_{i+1} \leq T_{i+2}$.

The word $\rho_T(n) = c_\ell \dots c_0$ is said to be the *Tribonacci representation* of n . It is convenient to assume that 0 can be equally represented by the word 0 or by the empty word ε .

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|------|----|------|----|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 5 | 101 | 9 | 1010 | 13 | 10000 | 17 | 10100 |
| 2 | 10 | 6 | 110 | 10 | 1011 | 14 | 10001 | 18 | 10101 |
| 3 | 11 | 7 | 1000 | 11 | 1100 | 15 | 10010 | 19 | 10110 |
| 4 | 100 | 8 | 1001 | 12 | 1101 | 16 | 10011 | 20 | 11000 |

TABLE 2. The Tribonacci representations of the first 20 positive integers.

Remark 6. Using a result linking morphic sequences and (abstract) numeration systems [15, Theorem 24], it is not difficult to see that $t_n = a$ (resp. $t_n = b, t_n = c$) if and only if the Tribonacci representation of $n - 1$ ends with 0 (resp. 01, 11).

Indeed, in a canonical way we can associate to the morphism τ a deterministic finite automaton \mathcal{A} having $\{a, b, c\}$ as set of states and $\{0, 1\}$ as alphabet (this kind

of construction already appeared in the seminal paper [5]). If $\delta : \{a, b, c\} \times \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{a, b, c\}$ is the transition function of \mathcal{A} , then

$$\delta(a, 0) = a, \delta(a, 1) = b, \delta(b, 0) = a, \delta(b, 1) = c, \delta(c, 0) = a.$$

Notice that δ is not a total function, i.e., \mathcal{A} is not complete. Let $M = L(\mathcal{A}) \setminus 0\{0, 1\}^*$ where $L(\mathcal{A})$ is the language accepted by the automaton \mathcal{A} where all states are final and a is the initial state. Let M_n be the n -th word ($n \geq 1$) of the genealogically ordered language M . (Suppose x, y are two words on a totally ordered alphabet $(\Sigma, <)$. Then x is *genealogically less* than y if $|x| < |y|$ or, if $|x| = |y|$ and $x = uav, y = ubw$ where $u, v, w \in \Sigma^*, a, b \in \Sigma$ and $a < b$). Since $L(\mathcal{A}) = \{0, 1\}^* \setminus \{0, 1\}^*111\{0, 1\}^*$, the numerical value $val(M_n)$ of M_n with respect to the Tribonacci system is $val(M_n) = n - 1$. See for instance Table 3.

| n | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... |
|------------|---------------|---|----|----|-----|-----|
| M_n | ε | 1 | 10 | 11 | 100 | ... |
| $val(M_n)$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... |

TABLE 3. First words in M and their numerical value.

Moreover, using again [15], feeding \mathcal{A} with M_n leads to the state t_n .

3. RECURSIVE DEFINITION

Observe that the n -th occurrence of c in \mathbf{t} belongs to the image under τ of the n -th occurrence of b in \mathbf{t} which appears itself in the image under τ of the n -th occurrence of a . Hence it is clear that for all $n \geq 1$, $B_n - A_n$ and $C_n - B_n$ are positive, i.e., $A_n < B_n < C_n$. The aim of this section is to obtain a recursive characterization of \mathbf{t} (see Theorem 2). Notice that this characterization differs from the one given initially in [4] (especially for the formula giving B_n). As usual, the notation Mex stands for Minimum EXcluded value [2].

Theorem 2. *Assume X_n denotes the position of the n -th occurrence of x in the Tribonacci word \mathbf{t} , $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$). For all $n \geq 1$, \mathbf{t} satisfies*

$$\begin{cases} A_n &= \text{Mex}\{A_i, B_i, C_i : 0 \leq i < n\} \\ B_n &= A_n + \text{Mex}\{B_i - A_i, C_i - B_i : 0 \leq i < n\} \\ C_n &= A_n + B_n + n. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, \mathbf{t} is the only word over a ternary alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$ satisfying these relations.

The following result is also discussed in [1] where a “simple” construction of \mathbf{t} is given. For the sake of completeness and since all the necessary material is already introduced, we recall the proof.

Lemma 1. *Assume X_n denotes the position of the n -th occurrence of x in the Tribonacci word \mathbf{t} , $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$). For all $n \geq 1$, we have*

$$C_n = A_n + B_n + n.$$

Proof. For $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$), we use notation of Remarks 3, 4 and 5, it is clear that for all $n \geq 1$,

$$X_n = X_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_i(x).$$

Therefore, using Theorem 1, we get

$$C_n = 4 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\Delta_i(a) + \Delta_i(b) + 1) = A_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_i(a) + B_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_i(b) + n$$

and the result follows. \square

Remark 7 (A characterization of the Fibonacci word). Consider the morphism $\varphi : a \mapsto ab, b \mapsto a$ generating the celebrated Fibonacci word $\mathbf{f} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(a) = abaababaabaababaabab \dots$ e.g., see [13]. Let us denote by a_n (resp. b_n) the position of the n -th occurrence of a (resp. b) in \mathbf{f} , i.e.,

$$(a_n)_{n \geq 1} = 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, \dots \quad \text{and} \quad (b_n)_{n \geq 1} = 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, \dots$$

It is not difficult to see that, for all $n \geq 1$, the Fibonacci word is the only word over a binary alphabet satisfying

$$(1) \quad a_n = \text{Mex}\{a_i, b_i : 0 \leq i < n\} \quad \text{and} \quad b_n = a_n + n.$$

Indeed, the n -th occurrence of a produces using φ the n -th occurrence of b in \mathbf{f} . Since all b 's are produced by letters a , during the iteration process, all the remaining gaps are filled with a and $a_n = \text{Mex}\{a_i, b_i : 0 \leq i < n\}$.

For the second part, since ab is a prefix of \mathbf{f} then $b_1 = a_1 + 1$. Assume that $b_{n-1} = a_{n-1} + n - 1$ for some $n \geq 2$. Notice that if $a_n - a_{n-1} = 1$ (resp. 2) then $b_n - b_{n-1} = 2$ (resp. 3). Therefore, $b_n = a_n + n$.

The sequence $(a_n, b_n)_{n \geq 1}$ was studied in [19, 9] from a game theoretical point of view. In [19] it is shown that the P -positions of Wythoff's game are exactly the (x_n, y_n) satisfying the same relation as (1). Consequently, the P -positions of Wythoff's game are exactly the pairs given by the positions of the n -th occurrence of a and the n -th occurrence of b in the Fibonacci word.

If $\mathbf{x} = (x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is an infinite word over a finite alphabet of integers, then we denote by $S(\mathbf{x})$ the corresponding summatory sequence, i.e., for all $n \geq 0$,

$$S(\mathbf{x})_n = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i.$$

Let $Y \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be a set of integers. The *characteristic sequence* of Y is an infinite word $\chi_Y = (x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ over $\{0, 1\}$ defined by $x_i = 1$ if and only if $i \in Y$.

Lemma 2. *Let $\mu : \{a, b, c\} \rightarrow \{2, 3\}^*$ and $\nu : \{a, b, c\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}^*$ be two morphisms defined by*

$$\mu(a) = \mu(b) = 3, \quad \mu(c) = 2, \quad \nu(a) = \nu(b) = 21 \quad \text{and} \quad \nu(c) = 2.$$

For any infinite word $w \in \{a, b, c\}^\omega$, the sets

$$S_\mu = \{S(2\mu(w))_n \mid n \geq 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad S_\nu = \{S(1\nu(w))_n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

form a partition of $\mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$.

Proof. Let χ_μ (resp. χ_ν) be the characteristic sequence of S_μ (resp. S_ν). Each letter of w gives a subword of χ_μ (resp. χ_ν), assuming that a 1 appears earlier (which is always the case since χ_μ (resp. χ_ν) starts with 001 (resp. 01)). We give the possible subwords written in bold case

| | a | b | c |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| χ_μ | 1001 | 1001 | 101 |
| χ_ν | 1011 | 1011 | 101 |

It is clear that in χ_μ , each 1 is preceded with 0 (the values taken by μ are at least 2 which means that S_μ does not contain two consecutive integers) and in χ_ν , each 1 is followed by 0 (the images of ν all start with 2). Since we consider the summatory sequences obtained from the sequences $2\mu(w)$ and $1\nu(w)$ starting respectively with 2 and 1, the subwords obtained in χ_μ and χ_ν corresponding to the same letter in w are thus shifted by one. Namely, we have

| | a | b | c |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| χ_μ | 01001 | 01001 | 0101 |
| χ_ν | 10110 | 10110 | 1010 |

Gluing together such possible factors gives the result. \square

Remark 8. The above result can be trivially extended to two morphisms defined on an arbitrary finite alphabet Γ and taking values in an alphabet $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$ of integers. Suppose that for all $a \in \Gamma$, $\mu(a)$ does not start nor end with 1 and is of the form

$$\mu(a) = w_1 1 a_2 w_2 1 a_3 w_3 \cdots 1 a_k w_k \quad \text{where } a_i \in \Sigma \setminus \{1\}, w_i \in \Sigma^*.$$

It is obvious that if for all $n \geq 2$, we set $\zeta(n) := 2(1)^{n-2}$, then the morphism ν defined by

$$\nu(a) = \zeta(w_1) 3(1)^{a_2-2} \zeta(w_2) 3(1)^{a_3-2} \zeta(w_3) \cdots 3(1)^{a_k-2} \zeta(w_k)$$

can be used to define a partition of $\mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$.

Corollary 3. Assume X_n denotes the position of the n -th occurrence of x in the Tribonacci word \mathbf{t} , $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$). The sets

$$\{B_i - A_i \mid i \geq 1\} = \{1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, \dots\}$$

and

$$\{C_i - B_i \mid i \geq 1\} = \{2, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36, 39, 42, \dots\}$$

give a partition of $\mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$. In particular, the mappings $n \mapsto B_n - A_n$ and $n \mapsto C_n - B_n$ are increasing.

Proof. In view of Theorem 1, the sequence $((C_{n+1} - B_{n+1}) - (C_n - B_n))_{n \geq 1} = (\Delta_n(c) - \Delta_n(b))_{n \geq 1}$ is given by $\mu(\mathbf{t})$ where μ is the same as in the previous lemma (indeed, for all $x \in \{a, b, c\}$, $\mu(x) = \psi_c(x) - \psi_b(x)$). Moreover, $C_1 - B_1 = 2$. Therefore, the set $\{C_i - B_i \mid i \geq 1\}$ is given by the summatory sequence $S(2\mu(\mathbf{t}))$.

In the same way, the sequence $((B_{n+1} - A_{n+1}) - (B_n - A_n))_{n \geq 1} = (\Delta_n(b) - \Delta_n(a))_{n \geq 1}$ is given by $\gamma(\mathbf{t})$ where $\gamma(a) = 2$, $\gamma(b) = \gamma(c) = 1$. Notice that

$$\gamma \circ \tau = \nu$$

where ν is the same as in the previous lemma. Since $B_1 - A_1 = 1$, the set $\{B_i - A_i \mid i \geq 1\}$ is given by $S(1 \gamma(\mathbf{t}))$. To conclude, recall that $\mathbf{t} = \tau(\mathbf{t})$. Therefore,

$$S(1 \gamma(\mathbf{t})) = S(1 \gamma(\tau(\mathbf{t}))) = S(1 \nu(\mathbf{t}))$$

and the result follows using the previous lemma. \square

With the following lemma, we get the proof of Theorem 2.

Lemma 3. *Assume X_n denotes the position of the n -th occurrence of x in the Tribonacci word \mathbf{t} , $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$). For all $n \geq 1$, we have*

$$\begin{cases} A_n &= \text{Mex}\{A_i, B_i, C_i : 0 \leq i < n\} \\ B_n &= A_n + \text{Mex}\{B_i - A_i, C_i - B_i : 0 \leq i < n\}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on n . Assume that the result holds for all values less than $n \geq 2$. Let $t := B_{n-1} - A_{n-1} = \text{Mex}\{B_i - A_i, C_i - B_i : 0 \leq i < n-1\}$. Then as shown in the proof of the previous corollary, $B_n - A_n = t+1$ or $t+2$ (the images of γ are 1 or 2). In the first case, again using Corollary 3, if $B_n - A_n = t+1$ then $C_{n-1} - B_{n-1} \neq t+1$ and we conclude that $B_n - A_n = t+1 = \text{Mex}\{B_i - A_i, C_i - B_i : 0 \leq i < n\}$. In the second case, assume that $B_n - A_n = t+2$. Therefore, we just have to show that there exists $m < n$ such that $C_m - B_m = t+1$. The existence of such a $m > 0$ is again guaranteed by Corollary 3 and $m < n$ because for all $x = a, b, c$, $\mu(x) - \gamma(x) \geq 1$. Indeed, we have $C_i - A_i \geq i$ for all $i \geq 1$ and thus since $B_{n-1} - A_{n-1} = t$, $C_{n-1} - B_{n-1} \geq t + n - 1 \geq t + 1$ for $n \geq 2$. Moreover $i \mapsto C_i - B_i$ is increasing hence $m < n$.

Up to now, and in view of Lemma 1, we have shown that positions of the n -th occurrences of b and c in \mathbf{t} are well-defined and appear after the n -th occurrence of a . To conclude the proof, observe that filling the gaps with a 's corresponds exactly to the Mex definition. \square

Let $X = A, B, C$. In what follows, to avoid many intricated subscripts, we equally consider sequences $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ as functions $X : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} : n \mapsto A_n$. We can therefore use composition of functions. The following two lemmas give properties of \mathbf{t} that we use in the next section.

Lemma 4. *Assume X_n denotes the position of the n -th occurrence of x in the Tribonacci word \mathbf{t} , $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$). We have for all $n \geq 1$,*

$$C(n) - B(n) = 1 + B(A(n)) - A(A(n))$$

and for all $n \geq 0$,

$$C(n) - B(n) + 1 = B(A(n) + 1) - A(A(n) + 1).$$

Proof. If $y = y_1 \cdots y_k$ is a finite word over a finite alphabet of integers, similar to the infinite case we use the notation S to denote $S(y) = y_1 + \cdots + y_k$. Let $\mathbf{t}[1, n] := t_1 \cdots t_n$ be the prefix of length n of \mathbf{t} . Notice that

$$(2) \quad |\tau(\mathbf{t}[1, n])| = A(n+1) - 1, \text{ i.e., } \tau(\mathbf{t}[1, n]) = \mathbf{t}[1, A(n+1) - 1].$$

Indeed, for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\tau(t_i)$ contains exactly one a . Therefore, to determine the length of $\tau(\mathbf{t}[1, n])$, one only needs to look for the $(n+1)$ -st a in \mathbf{t} .

It is clear that for all $n \geq 1$, $C(n) - B(n)$ is given by $S(2\mu(\mathbf{t}[1, n - 1]))$ and $B(n) - A(n) = S(1\gamma(\mathbf{t}[1, n - 1]))$. We obtain, for all $n \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} C(n) - B(n) &= S(2\mu(\mathbf{t}[1, n - 1])) = S(2\nu(\mathbf{t}[1, n - 1])) \\ &= S(2\gamma(\tau(\mathbf{t}[1, n - 1]))) = S(2\gamma(\mathbf{t}[1, A(n) - 1])) \\ &= 1 + S(1\gamma(\mathbf{t}[1, A(n) - 1])) = 1 + B(A(n)) - A(A(n)). \end{aligned}$$

To get the second formula, notice that

$$B(A(n) + 1) - A(A(n) + 1) - [B(A(n)) - A(A(n))] = \gamma(t_{A(n)}) = \gamma(a) = 2.$$

□

Lemma 5. *Assume X_n denotes the position of the n -th occurrence of x in the Tribonacci word \mathbf{t} , $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$). For all $n \geq 0$, we have*

$$B(n) = A(A(n) + 1) - 1.$$

Proof. From (2), we get $\tau(\mathbf{t}[1, A(n)]) = \mathbf{t}[1, A(A(n) + 1) - 1]$ and since $t_{A(n)}$ is the n -th occurrence of a in \mathbf{t} , then the last letter of $\tau(\mathbf{t}[1, A(n)])$ is the n -th occurrence of b in \mathbf{t} . □

4. GAME FORMALISM

We have collected in the previous section all the necessary results that we need to prove our main result about the Tribonacci game.

Theorem 4. *The set $\mathcal{S} = \{(A_n, B_n, C_n) \mid n \geq 0\}$ is the set of P -positions of the Tribonacci game.*

Proof. We proceed in two steps (in graph theoretical terms, we show that the set of P -positions is the kernel of the acyclic¹ game graph G whose set of vertices is the set of positions and where a directed edge from u to v exists iff there is a legal move between the positions corresponding to u and v).

- Whatever the chosen rule (**I**, **II** or **III**) is, a player moving from a position (A_n, B_n, C_n) in \mathcal{S} always lands in a position not in \mathcal{S} .
- Given a position (a, b, c) not in \mathcal{S} , there exists a move to some position $(A_n, B_n, C_n) \in \mathcal{S}$.

Let us first introduce some notation to simplify our presentation. Remember that due to the symmetry of the rules, we have only to consider positions $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{N}^3$ such that $a \leq b \leq c$. So the notation (a, b, c) contains the extra information $a \leq b \leq c$. If one removes non-negative integers α, β and γ respectively from the three piles a, b and c , we get $a' = a - \alpha, b' = b - \beta$ and $c' = c - \gamma$ and we use brackets $[a', b', c']$ instead of parentheses to specify that the resulting triple is not necessarily ordered. We shall therefore write

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} [a', b', c'].$$

Notice that if $a' < b' = c'$ or $a' = b' < c'$ or $a' = b' = c'$, we consider naturally that the triple remains ordered. In particular, we write $[a', b', c'] = (a', b', c')$ if the order of the piles is unchanged after the move. Finally, we write

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{R}} (x, y, z)$$

¹Since tokens are taken from the piles at each move, it is obvious that the game graph of the Tribonacci game is acyclic. This ensures existence and uniqueness of the kernel.

to specify that the position (x, y, z) has been obtained from (a, b, c) using rule **R** (**I**, **II** or **III**). As an example, we write

$$(12, 22, 30) \xrightarrow{(11,0,12)} [1, 22, 18] \neq (1, 18, 22) \quad \text{and} \quad (12, 22, 30) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} (1, 18, 22).$$

• For the first part of the proof, we show that \mathcal{S} is a *stable* subset of the game graph G , i.e., \mathcal{S} is a set of pairwise non-adjacent vertices. Assume that a player moves from a position (A_n, B_n, C_n) in \mathcal{S} to another position (A_m, B_m, C_m) in \mathcal{S} . Clearly $m < n$. We show that such a move never occurs by considering the possible application of the different rules. First observe that we cannot apply rule **I** to obtain

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} (A_m, B_m, C_m)$$

for some m . Since $\{A_j \mid j \geq 1\} \cup \{B_j \mid j \geq 1\} \cup \{C_j \mid j \geq 1\}$ is a partition of $\mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$, none of the elements in the first triple is equal to any element of the second triple. But with rule **I** at least one of the piles should remain unchanged which is a contradiction. Now consider applying rule **II**:

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{II}} (A_m, B_m, C_m).$$

As a first case, suppose that the resulting position has been obtained from

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} [A_m, B_m, C_m] = (A_m, B_m, C_m)$$

with $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$ satisfying the condition of rule **II**. Using Theorem 1, $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (A_n - A_m, B_n - B_m, C_n - C_m)$ is a linear combination (with non-negative coefficients) of the vectors $(1, 2, 4)$, $(2, 3, 6)$ and $(2, 4, 7)$ and therefore $\gamma > \alpha + \beta$. This contradicts the fact that rule **II** has been applied. As a second case, assume that the position (A_m, B_m, C_m) has been obtained from

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} [x, y, z] \neq (A_m, B_m, C_m).$$

Otherwise stated $[x, y, z]$ is a non-trivial permutation of (A_m, B_m, C_m) . Since for $X = A, B, C$, $X_n > X_m$, there exist some $\alpha', \beta', \gamma' > 0$ such that

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\alpha', \beta', \gamma'} [A_m, B_m, C_m] = (A_m, B_m, C_m).$$

In view of the first case, we still have

$$(3) \quad \gamma' > \alpha' + \beta'.$$

Moreover our key argument is to observe that

$$(4) \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \alpha' + \beta' + \gamma'.$$

If $z = C_m$, then $\gamma = \gamma'$. Otherwise $z = A_m$ or B_m which are less than C_m , therefore $\gamma > \gamma'$. Taking into account these two cases and using (3) and (4), we obtain $\gamma \geq \gamma' > \alpha' + \beta' \geq \alpha + \beta$ which also contradicts the fact that rule **II** should have been applied. Lastly, consider applying rule **III**:

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{III}} (A_m, B_m, C_m)$$

where the resulting position has been obtained from

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} [x, y, z].$$

We have five cases to consider depending on which permutation of (A_m, B_m, C_m) corresponds to the reordering of $[x, y, z]$ (remember that one permutation is forbidden with rule **III**). With the same reasoning as before, there exist $\alpha', \beta', \gamma' > 0$ such that

$$(A_n, B_n, C_n) \xrightarrow{\alpha', \beta', \gamma'} [A_m, B_m, C_m] = (A_m, B_m, C_m).$$

Clearly (3) and (4) still hold and invoking again Theorem 1, we can conclude that

$$(5) \quad \alpha' < \beta' < \gamma'.$$

- (a) If $[x, y, z] = (A_m, B_m, C_m)$, then with the same reasoning $\alpha < \beta < \gamma$. But since we have applied rule **III** (we have to remove the same number of tokens from two piles), we should have $\alpha = \beta$, $\alpha = \gamma$ or $\beta = \gamma$ leading to a contradiction.
- (b) If $[x, y, z] = [C_m, B_m, A_m]$, then $\beta' = \beta$, $\alpha < \alpha'$ and $\gamma' < \gamma$. Consequently, $\alpha < \alpha' < \beta' < \gamma' < \gamma$ and $\alpha < \beta < \gamma$ contradicts rule **III**.
- (c) If $[x, y, z] = [B_m, A_m, C_m]$, then $\gamma' = \gamma$, $\alpha' > \alpha$ and $\beta' < \beta$. If $\alpha = \beta$, then $A_n - B_m = B_n - A_m$ and we get $B_n - A_n = A_m - B_m$. This is a contradiction because $B_j - A_j > 0$ for $j > 0$ and thus $B_n - A_n > 0$ but $A_m - B_m \leq 0$. If $\alpha = \gamma$, then $A_n - B_m = C_n - C_m$ and we get $A_n - A_m > A_n - B_m = C_n - C_m$. This is a contradiction by Theorem 1. For the last case, assume that $\beta = \gamma$. Since $\gamma' = \gamma$, using (4) we get $\alpha' + \beta' = \alpha + \beta$ and $\alpha' - \alpha = \beta - \beta' = \gamma - \beta' = \gamma' - \beta'$. Consequently, $\alpha' \geq \gamma' - \beta'$ which contradicts (3). We have therefore shown that α, β, γ are three distinct integers which contradicts rule **III**.
- (d) If $[x, y, z] = [B_m, C_m, A_m]$, then $\alpha < \alpha'$, $\beta < \beta'$ and $\gamma > \gamma'$. If $\alpha = \gamma$ (resp. $\beta = \gamma$), then $\gamma' < \alpha'$ (resp. $\gamma' < \beta'$) which contradicts (5). Let us now assume that $\alpha = \beta$, then $A_n - B_m = B_n - C_m$ and we conclude as in (c) using Corollary 3. Once again, we have shown that α, β, γ are three distinct integers which contradicts rule **III**.
- (e) If $[x, y, z] = [C_m, A_m, B_m]$, then $\alpha < \alpha'$, $\beta > \beta'$ and $\gamma > \gamma'$. This case can be treated as the previous one. We apply Corollary 3 to show that $\beta \neq \gamma$.

• For second part of the proof, we show that \mathcal{S} is an *absorbing* subset of the game graph G , i.e., any vertex not in \mathcal{S} has a successor in \mathcal{S} . Let (a, b, c) be a position not in \mathcal{S} . There are a few cases that we can directly deal with:

- If $a = 0$, then $(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} (0, 0, 0) = (A_0, B_0, C_0)$.
- If $b = c$, then $(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{II}} (0, 0, 0)$.
- If $a = b$ and $c \leq 2a$, then $(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{II}} (0, 0, 0)$.
- If $a = b$ and $c > 2a$, then $(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{III}} (0, 0, 0)$.
- If $c \leq a + b$ then $(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{II}} (0, 0, 0)$.

So in what follows, we may assume that

$$(6) \quad 0 < a < b < c \quad \text{and} \quad c > a + b.$$

There exists a unique $n > 0$ such that a is a component of the triple (A_n, B_n, C_n) . We therefore discuss three cases, according to a .

- (a) If $a = C_n$, then $A_n < B_n < C_n = a < b < c$. Therefore, setting $\beta := b - A_n > 0$ and $\gamma := c - B_n > 0$, we get

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{0, \beta, \gamma} [C_n, A_n, B_n].$$

That is, we can apply rule **I** to reach the position (A_n, B_n, C_n) .

(b) If $a = B_n$, then we consider two sub-cases.

(b.1) Assume $c \geq C_n$. In this case, since $A_n < B_n = a < b$, we set $\beta := b - A_n > 0$ and $\gamma := c - C_n$. We get

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{0, \beta, \gamma} [B_n, A_n, C_n]$$

and we can therefore apply rule **I** to reach the position $(A_n, B_n, C_n) \in \mathcal{S}$.

(b.2) Otherwise $c < C_n$. Since we may assume that $a + b < c$, we have $2B_n < c$ (because $B_n = a < b$). Consequently, $2B_n < C_n$. On the other hand, $B_n - A_n \geq n$ (as show in the proof of Corollary 3, the difference between two consecutive elements in the set $\{B_j - A_j \mid j \geq 0\}$ is at least one). Thus, using Lemma 1, $B_n \geq A_n + n = C_n - B_n$ and we get a contradiction, $2B_n \geq C_n$. So case (b.2) never occurs.

(c) Assume $a = A_n$. In this case, we consider three sub-cases.

(c.1) If $b \geq B_n$ and $c \geq C_n$, then $(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} (A_n, B_n, C_n)$.

(c.2) If $b < B_n$ and $c \geq C_n$. Set $t := b - a > 0$. In particular, $t < B_n - A_n$. Therefore there exists $0 < m < n$ such that $t = B_m - A_m$ or $t = C_m - B_m$. Indeed, we know from Theorem 2 that $B_j - A_j = \text{Mex}\{B_i - A_i, C_i - B_i \mid 0 \leq i < j\}$. Moreover, $m > 0$ because $t > 0$.

(c.2.1) Assume $t = B_m - A_m$. Set $\alpha := a - A_m > 0$ and $\gamma := c - C_m > 0$. We notice that $b - B_m = a - A_m$ and we obtain

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\alpha, \alpha, \gamma} [A_m, B_m, C_m].$$

If $\alpha \geq \gamma$ (resp. $\alpha < \gamma$) we conclude by applying rule **II** (resp. **III**).

(c.2.2) Assume $t = C_m - B_m$. Then $C_{m+1} - B_{m+1} = t + 2$ or $t + 3$. As a consequence of Corollary 3, there exists K such that $B_K - A_K = t + 1$. Notice that $B_n - A_n \geq t + 1$ (because $t = b - a = b - A_n$ and $B_n > b$). So $K \leq n$. By Lemma 4, we know that

$$t + 1 = C_m - B_m + 1 = B(A_m + 1) - A(A_m + 1)$$

and we conclude that $K = A_m + 1$. By Lemma 5, $B_m < A_K$. Since $K \leq n$, $A_K \leq A_n = a$ and we conclude that $B_m < a$. Since $b - a = t = C_m - B_m$, we have that $C_m < b$. Finally, $A_m < C_m < C_n \leq c$. We set $\alpha := a - B_m$, $\beta := b - C_m$, $\gamma := c - A_m$ and

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} [B_m, C_m, A_m].$$

Depending on the values $\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$, the conclusion follows using rule **II** or **III**.

(c.3) Assume $b \geq B_n$ and $c < C_n$. Set $m := c - a - b$, and notice by (6) that $m > 0$. We show that

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{II}} (A_m, B_m, C_m).$$

First observe that $m \leq n - 1$ because

$$c - a - b \leq C_n - 1 - A_n - B_n = n - 1$$

where the last equality comes from Theorem 2. Next, notice that $c > C_m$. Indeed, we have

$$c - C_m = m + a + b - (A_m + B_m + m) = A_n - A_m + b - B_m$$

and since $n > m$, then $A_n > A_m$ and $b \geq B_n > B_m$. So up to now, we know that

$$\alpha := a - A_m > 0, \beta := b - B_m > 0 \text{ and } \gamma := c - C_m > 0$$

but we still have to check that the conditions for applying **II** hold. First notice that $\max(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \gamma$. Indeed, it is clear that $A_n - A_m \leq B_n - B_m$ (the reader can refer to the proof of Corollary 3 for arguments) and since $b \geq B_n$, we conclude that $\alpha \leq \beta$. Moreover, it follows from the definitions that

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma - \beta &= c - (A_m + B_m + m) - (b - B_m) \\ &= c - b - A_m - (c - a - b) = a - A_m = A_n - A_m > 0. \end{aligned}$$

To conclude this part, we just have to show that $2\gamma \leq \alpha + \beta + \gamma$. Here, inequality sign can in fact be replaced with an equality, because

$$\alpha + \beta - \gamma = a + b - c - (A_m + B_m - C_m) = m - m = 0.$$

(c.4) Assume $b < B_n$ and $c < C_n$. Once again, set $m := c - a - b$.

(c.4.1) Assume as a first sub-case that $\alpha := a - A_m \geq 0$, $\beta := b - B_m \geq 0$ and $\gamma := c - C_m \geq 0$. If $\alpha\beta\gamma = 0$ then one can immediately apply rule **I**. So let us assume now that $\alpha\beta\gamma > 0$. Then $A_n = a > A_m$ and so $n > m$. Just as for **(c.3)**, we would like to apply rule **II**. With the same justifications as in **(c.3)**, one shows that $\beta < \gamma$. To obtain that $\max(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \gamma$, notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma - \alpha &= c - (A_m + B_m + m) - a - A_m \\ &= c - a - B_m - (c - a - b) = b - B_m > 0. \end{aligned}$$

The conclusion of this case follows the same lines as **(c.3)**, $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$.

(c.4.2) Assume that we are now in the situation where at least one of the elements α, β, γ defined in **(c.4.1)** is negative. Set

$$M := \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid A_k \leq a, B_k \leq b, C_k \leq c\}.$$

Since $a = A_n$, we conclude that $M \leq n$. Moreover, $M \neq n$ since $b < B_n$ and $c < C_n$. So $M + 1 \leq n$ and $A_{M+1} \leq A_n$ but by definition of M we must therefore have $B_{M+1} > b$ or $C_{M+1} > c$. We consider these two cases separately.

(c.4.2.1) Suppose that $B_{M+1} > b$. Then $B_{M+1} - A_{M+1} > b - a$ (indeed remember that $A_{M+1} \leq A_n = a$). By Theorem 2, there exists $K \leq M$ such that $b - a = B_K - A_K$ or $C_K - B_K$. Moreover $b - a > 0$ implies that $K > 0$.

Assume first that $b - a = B_K - A_K$. Since $K \leq M < n$, for $X = A, B, C$ (resp. $x = a, b, c$), we have $X_K \leq X_M \leq x$ and therefore $\alpha' := a - A_K = b - B_K > 0$ and $\gamma' := c - C_K \geq 0$, i.e.,

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\alpha', \alpha'; \gamma'} [A_K, B_K, C_K].$$

Thus, if $\gamma' = 0$ we apply rule **I**, otherwise if $\alpha' \geq \gamma' > 0$ we apply rule **II** and if $\alpha' < \gamma'$ we apply rule **III** to obtain a position in \mathcal{S} .

Assume now that $b - a = C_K - B_K$. To conclude this part, we show that there exists $\alpha', \gamma' > 0$ such that

$$(a, b, c) \xrightarrow{\alpha', \alpha'; \gamma'} [B_K, C_K, A_K].$$

Notice that $c \geq C_K > A_K$ so $\gamma' := c - A_K > 0$. We develop now the same arguments as in case **(c.2.2)**. By Lemma 4, we know that

$$b - a + 1 = C_K - B_K + 1 = B(A_K + 1) - A(A_K + 1).$$

Moreover $b - a < B_n - A_n$ and we conclude that $A_K + 1 \leq n$ so $A(A_K + 1) \leq A_n$. By Lemma 5, we have $B_K < A(A_K + 1) \leq a$. Therefore $\alpha' := a - B_k = b - C_k > 0$. Hence the conclusion follows using rule **II** or **III** depending as usual on the values α' and γ' .

(c.4.2.2) Suppose that $B_{M+1} \leq b$ and $C_{M+1} > c$. Since $A_{M+1} \leq a$, we have

$$m - (M + 1) = c - a - b - (C_{M+1} - A_{M+1} - B_{M+1}) < 0$$

and thus $m \leq M$ but this contradicts the fact that at least one of the elements α , β or γ is negative. Consequently this case never occurs. \square

5. POLYNOMIAL WINNING STRATEGY

We conclude this paper by discussing algorithmic complexity issues about the computation of the winning and losing positions of the Tribonacci game. Table 1 is the key argument to decide whether a given position is a P -position or not. For a given position (a, b, c) , one has to check whether it appears or not in the table. If one uses Theorem 2 to build Table 1 up to position $(a, *, *)$ then this process has an exponential complexity with respect to the size of the input a . Indeed, if an integer a is represented in a given base t , whatever the base is or even in an exotic numeration system like the Tribonacci system, the length of the representation is $\lfloor \log_t a \rfloor + 1$. So building the table up to a has a linear complexity with respect to a , but an exponential complexity compared to $\lfloor \log_t a \rfloor$.

Another way to decide whether or not a given triple (a, b, c) is a P -position would be to have an algebraic characterization of the sequences $(A_n)_{n \geq 0}$, $(B_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(C_n)_{n \geq 0}$, as it is the case for Wythoff's game. For this latter game, P -positions (a_n, b_n) are exactly $(\lfloor n\Phi \rfloor, \lfloor n\Phi^2 \rfloor)$ where Φ is the golden ratio (see [19]). For the Tribonacci game, such a result does not exist as shown by the following theorem.

Theorem 5. *There exist no real numbers $\alpha, \alpha', \beta, \beta', \gamma, \gamma'$ such that $A_n = \lfloor n\alpha + \alpha' \rfloor$, $B_n = \lfloor n\beta + \beta' \rfloor$ or $C_n = \lfloor n\gamma + \gamma' \rfloor$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Let $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a nondecreasing sequence of integers. In [3], a necessary condition for the existence of real numbers δ, δ' such that $X_n = \lfloor n\delta + \delta' \rfloor$ for all $n \geq 1$, is that for all $r \geq 2$,

$$\underline{d}(r) = \max_{1 \leq i < k \leq r} \frac{X_k - X_{k-i} - 1}{i} < \bar{d}(r) = \min_{1 \leq i < k \leq r} \frac{X_k - X_{k-i} + 1}{i}.$$

- By Theorem 1, we have $C_k - C_{k-1} \in \{4, 6, 7\}$. Hence applying the previous result to the sequence $(C_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and choosing in the above formula $i = 1$ and $C_k - C_{k-1} = 7$ (resp. 4), we obtain $\underline{d}(r) \geq 6$ (resp. $\bar{d}(r) \leq 5$). Consequently, we get $\bar{d}(r) < \underline{d}(r)$ and the conclusion follows for $(C_n)_{n \geq 0}$.
- Similarly, we have $B_k - B_{k-1} \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ and $\bar{d}(r) \leq 3 \leq \underline{d}(r)$.
- By considering the factor *cabac* (resp. *abaaba*) of \mathbf{t} and in view of Remark 3, there exists k (resp. ℓ) such that $A_k - A_{k-5} = 8$ (resp. $A_\ell - A_{\ell-6} = 12$). Therefore $\bar{d}(r) \leq 9/5 < 11/6 \leq \underline{d}(r)$ and the conclusion follows for $(A_n)_{n \geq 0}$.

□

Despite this negative result, the morphic formalism, and especially Remark 6, gives here a polynomial time algorithm to decide whether or not a given position is a P -position. This latter result is a direct consequence of the following statement combined with the proof of Theorem 4.

Theorem 6. *A configuration (a, b, c) is a P -position of the Tribonacci game if and only if there exists a word $w \in \{0, 1\}^*$ such that w does not contain three consecutive 1's and $\rho_T(a - 1) = w0$, $\rho_T(b - 1) = w01$ and $\rho_T(c - 1) = w011$, where $\rho_T(n)$ is the Tribonacci representation of n .*

Proof. We have already noticed in Remark 6 that $t_n = a$ (resp. $t_n = b$, $t_n = c$) if and only if $\rho_T(n - 1)$ ends with 0 (resp. 01, 11).

We also know that the n -th occurrence of c in \mathbf{t} belongs to the image under τ of the n -th occurrence of b in \mathbf{t} which appears itself in the image under τ of the n -th occurrence of a . Recall the notation of Remark 6. Let M_i be the i -th word in M . Assume M_i leads to state a in \mathcal{A} (in particular M_i is of the form $w0$ for $i > 1$ or $M_1 = \varepsilon$). This means that $t_i = a$ and $\rho_T(i - 1) = M_i$. Suppose t_i is the n -th occurrence of a in \mathbf{t} . Since the n -th occurrence of b in \mathbf{t} appears as the second letter in $\tau(t_i)$, by the properties of \mathcal{A} (see [15]), $M_i1 = w01$ produces this letter. With the same argument, $M_i11 = w011$ produces the n -th occurrence of c in \mathbf{t} . □

Example 2. The following table illustrates the previous result.

| A_n | B_n | C_n | $\rho_T(A_n - 1)$ | $\rho_T(B_n - 1)$ | $\rho_T(C_n - 1)$ |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | ε | 1 | 11 |
| 3 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 101 | 1011 |
| 5 | 9 | 17 | 100 | 1001 | 10011 |
| 7 | 13 | 24 | 110 | 1101 | 11011 |

TABLE 4. First P -positions and the corresponding Tribonacci representations.

Deciding whether a given position (a, b, c) is a P -position or not can be done in polynomial time as follows. One first computes $\rho_T(a - 1)$, $\rho_T(b - 1)$, $\rho_T(c - 1)$. This can be done in $\mathcal{O}(\log_2(c))$ because the length of $\rho_T(c - 1)$ is proportional to $\log_2(c - 1)$ and we apply a greedy algorithm to compute the coefficients of the Tribonacci representation. Then, it suffices to check (in linear time) the simple syntactic condition given by the previous theorem.

All this study around the Tribonacci game leads naturally to consider the following question.

Question 7. *Could the Tribonacci game be generalized to a k -bonacci game with rules constructed in such a way that the losing positions are given by the positions of the n -th occurrence of the letters a_1, \dots, a_k in the k -bonacci word given by the morphism $\xi(a_i) = a_1 a_{i+1}$ for $i < k$ and $\xi(a_k) = a_1$?*

According to our investigations, the answer might be positive but even for $k = 4$ formulating the rules of such a game is tedious task.

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