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Let  $A$  be a finite, nonempty, set or *alphabet* and  $A^*$  the free monoid generated by  $A$ . The elements of  $A$  are called *letters* and those of  $A^*$  *words*. We suppose that the cardinality  $|A|$  is  $\geq 2$ . The sequence  $\{f_n\}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , of words of Fibonacci is, inductively, defined as:

$$f_1 = a, f_2 = b, f_{n+1} = f_n f_{n-1}, a, b \in A, a \neq b, n \geq 2.$$

In the combinatorial theory of free monoids the sequence of words of Fibonacci plays a very important role since the words of Fibonacci have remarkable combinatorial properties some of which have been stressed by Knuth, Morris and Pratt [1] in relation with problems of "string matching" and, more recently, by Duval [2] in the study of "periodicity" of words. A survey on properties of Fibonacci words can be found in [3].

By making use of a result which states that for  $n \geq 3$  the Fibonacci words  $\{f_n\}$  have a palindrome left factor of length  $|f_n| - 2$ , we have proved in [4] that for all  $n \geq 4$ ,  $f_n$  is the product of two, uniquely determined, palindrome words of lengths  $F(n-1) - 2$  and  $F(n-2) + 2$ , where  $F(n) = |f_n|$  is the  $n$ -th term of the Fibonacci numerical sequence.

These two properties of the Fibonacci words are of great interest since one can show (cf. [4]) that for  $n > 4$ , the Fibonacci sequence  $\{f_n\}$  is the unique sequence of words satisfying the previous properties and the additional requirements that the words contain at least two different letters and that begin with a same letter (the letter "b" in our case).

#### References

- [1] .D. Knuth, J. Morris and V. Pratt, Fast pattern matching in strings, SIAM J. Comput. 6(1977) 323-350.  
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