

# Structure Theorem and Strict Alternation Hierarchy for $\text{FO}^2$ on Words\*

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It is well-known that every first-order property on words is expressible using at most three variables. The subclass of properties expressible with only two variables is also quite interesting and well-studied. We prove precise structure theorems that characterize the exact expressive power of first-order logic with two variables on words. Our results apply to  $\text{FO}^2[<]$  and  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ , the latter of which includes the binary successor relation in addition to the linear ordering on string positions.

For both languages, our structure theorems show exactly what is expressible using a given quantifier depth,  $n$ , and using  $m$  blocks of alternating quantifiers, for any  $m \leq n$ . Using these characterizations, we prove, among other results, that there is a strict hierarchy of alternating quantifiers for both languages. The question whether there was such a hierarchy had been completely open since it was asked in [EVW97].

## 1 Introduction

It is well-known that every first-order property on words is expressible using at most three variables [IK89, K68]. The subclass of properties expressible with only two variables is also quite interesting and well-studied (Fact 1.1).

In this paper we prove precise structure theorems that characterize the exact expressive power of first-order logic with two variables on words. Our results apply to  $\text{FO}^2[<]$  and

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For both languages, our structure theorems show exactly what is expressible using a given quantifier depth,  $n$ , and using  $m$  blocks of alternating quantifiers, for any  $m \leq n$ . Using these characterizations, we prove that there is a strict hierarchy of alternating quantifiers for both languages. The question whether there was such a hierarchy had been completely open since it was asked in [EVW97].

Our motivation for studying  $\text{FO}^2$  on words comes from the desire to understand the trade-off between formula size and number of variables. This is of great interest because, as is well-known, this is equivalent to the trade-off between parallel time and number of processors [I99]. Adler and Immerman introduced a game that can be used to determine the minimum size of first-order formulas with a given number of variables needed to express a given property. These games, which are closely related to the communication complexity games of Karchmer and Widgerson [KW90], were used to prove two optimal size bounds for temporal logics [AI03]. Later Grohe and Schweikardt used similar methods to study the size versus variable trade-off for first-order logic on unary words [GS05]. They proved that all first-order expressible properties of unary words are already expressible with two variables and that the variable-size trade-off between two versus three variables is polynomial whereas the trade-off between three versus four variables is exponential. They left open the trade-off between  $k$  and  $k + 1$  variables for  $k \geq 4$ . While we do not directly address that question here, our classification of  $\text{FO}^2$  on words is a step towards the general understanding of the expressive power of FO needed for progress on such trade-offs.

Our characterization of  $\text{FO}^2[<]$  and  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$  on words is based on the very natural notion of  $n$ -ranker (Definition 3.2). Informally, a ranker is the position of a certain combination of letters in a word. For example,  $\triangleright_{\mathbf{a}}$  and  $\triangleleft_{\mathbf{b}}$  are 1-rankers where  $\triangleright_{\mathbf{a}}(w)$  is the position of the first  $\mathbf{a}$  in  $w$  (from the left) and  $\triangleleft_{\mathbf{b}}(w)$  is the position of the first  $\mathbf{b}$  in  $w$  from the right. Similarly, the 2-ranker  $r_2 = \triangleright_{\mathbf{a}}\triangleright_{\mathbf{c}}$  denotes the position of the first  $\mathbf{c}$  to the right of the first  $\mathbf{a}$ , and the 3-ranker,  $r_3 = \triangleright_{\mathbf{a}}\triangleright_{\mathbf{c}}\triangleleft_{\mathbf{b}}$  denotes the position of the first  $\mathbf{b}$  to the left of  $r_2$ . If there is no such letter then the ranker is undefined. For example,  $r_3(\text{cababcba}) = 5$  and  $r_3(\text{acbbca})$  is undefined.

Our first structure theorem (Theorem 3.8) says that the properties expressible in  $\text{FO}_n^2[<]$ , i.e., first-order logic with two variables and quantifier depth  $n$ , are exactly boolean combinations of statements of the form, “ $r$  is defined”, and “ $r$  is to the left (right) of  $r'$ ” for  $k$ -rankers,  $r$ , and  $k'$ -rankers,  $r'$ , with  $k \leq n$  and  $k' < n$ . A non-quantitative version of this theorem was previously known [STV01].<sup>1</sup>

Surprisingly, Theorem 3.8 can be generalized in almost exactly the same form to characterize  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2[<]$  where there are at most  $m$  blocks of alternating quantifiers,  $m \leq n$ . This second structure theorem (Theorem 4.5) uses the notion of  $(m, n)$ -ranker where there are  $m$  blocks of  $\triangleright$ 's or  $\triangleleft$ 's, that is, changing direction in rankers corresponds exactly to alternation of quantifiers. Using Theorem 4.5 we prove that there is a strict alternation hierarchy for  $\text{FO}_n^2[<]$  (Theorem 4.10) but that exactly at most  $|\Sigma| + 1$  alternations are useful, where  $|\Sigma|$  is the size of the

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<sup>1</sup>See item 7 in Fact 1.1: a “turtle language” is a language of the form “ $r$  is defined”, for some ranker,  $r$ .

alphabet (Theorem 4.6).

The language  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$  is more expressive than  $\text{FO}^2[<]$  because it allows us to talk about consecutive strings of symbols<sup>2</sup>. For  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ , a straightforward generalization of  $n$ -ranker to  $n$ -successor-ranker allows us to prove exact analogs of Theorems 3.8 and 4.5. We use the latter to prove that there is also a strict alternation hierarchy for  $\text{FO}_n^2[<, \text{Suc}]$  (Theorem 5.6). Since in the presence of successor we can encode an arbitrary alphabet in binary, no analog of Theorem 4.6 holds for  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ .

The expressive power of first-order logic with three or more variables on words has been well-studied. The languages expressible are of course the star-free regular languages [MP71]. The dot-depth hierarchy is the natural hierarchy of these languages. This hierarchy is strict [BK78] and identical to the first-order quantifier alternation hierarchy [T82, T84].

Many beautiful results on  $\text{FO}^2$  on words were also already known. The main significant outstanding question was whether there was an alternating hierarchy. The following is a summary of the main previously known characterizations of  $\text{FO}^2[<]$  on words.

**Fact 1.1.** [EVW97, EVW02, PW97, S76, TW98, STV01] Let  $R \subseteq \Sigma^*$ . The following conditions are equivalent:

1.  $R \in \text{FO}^2[<]$
2.  $R$  is expressible in unary temporal logic
3.  $R \in \Sigma_2 \cap \Pi_2[<]$
4.  $R$  is an unambiguous regular language
5. The syntactic semi-group of  $R$  is a member of **DA**
6.  $R$  is recognizable by a partially-ordered 2-way automaton
7.  $R$  is a boolean combination of “turtle languages”

The proofs of our structure theorems are self-contained applications of Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé games. All of the above characterizations follow from these results. Furthermore, we have now exactly connected quantifier and alternation depth to the picture, thus adding tight bounds and further insight to the above results.

For example, one can best understand item 4 above – that  $\text{FO}^2[<]$  on words corresponds to the unambiguous regular languages – via Theorem 3.12 which states that any  $\text{FO}_n^2[<]$  formula with one free variable that is always true of at most one position in any string, necessarily denotes an  $n$ -ranker.

In the conclusion of [STV01], the authors define the subclasses of rankers with one and two blocks of alternation. They write that, “. . . turtle languages might turn out to be a helpful tool for further studies in algebraic language theory.” We feel that the present paper fully justifies that prediction. Turtle languages — aka rankers — do provide an exceptionally clear and precise understanding of the expressive power of  $\text{FO}^2$  on words, with and without successor.

In summary, our structure theorems provide a complete classification of the expressive power of  $\text{FO}^2$  on words in terms of both quantifier depth and alternation. They also tighten several previous characterizations and lead to the alternation hierarchy results.

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<sup>2</sup>With three variables we can express  $\text{Suc}(x, y)$  using the ordering:  $x < y \wedge \forall z(z \leq x \vee y \leq z)$ .

We begin the remainder of this extended abstract with a brief review of logical background including Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé games, our main tool. In section 3 we formally define rankers and prove our structure theorem for  $\text{FO}_n^2[\prec]$ . The structure theorem for  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2[\prec]$  is covered in section 4, including our alternation hierarchy result that follows from it. Section 5 extends our structure theorems and the alternation hierarchy result to  $\text{FO}^2[\prec, \text{Suc}]$ .

## 2 Background and Definitions

We briefly recall some notation concerning strings, first-order logic, and Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé games. See [I99] for further details, including the proof of Facts 2.1 and 2.2.

$\Sigma$  will always denote a finite alphabet and  $\varepsilon$  the empty string. For  $w \in \Sigma^\ell$  and  $i \in [1, \ell]$ , let  $w_i$  be the  $i$ -th letter of  $w$ ; and for  $[a, b]$  a subinterval of  $[1, \ell]$ , let  $w_{[a,b]}$  be the substring  $w_a \dots w_b$ . We identify a word,  $w \in \Sigma^\ell$  with the logical structure,  $w = (\{1, \dots, \ell\}, Q_\sigma, \sigma \in \Sigma)$ , where  $(w, i/x) \models Q_\sigma(x)$  iff  $w_i = \sigma$ .

We use  $\text{FO}[\prec]$  to denote first-order logic with a binary linear order predicate  $\prec$ , and  $\text{FO} = \text{FO}[\prec, \text{Suc}]$  for first-order logic with an additional binary successor predicate.  $\text{FO}_n^k$  refers to the restriction of first-order logic to use at most  $k$  distinct variables, and quantifier depth  $n$ .  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^k$  is the further restriction to formulas such that any path in their parse tree has at most  $m$  blocks of alternating quantifiers, and  $\text{FO}^k\text{-ALT}[m] = \bigcup_{n \geq m} \text{FO}_{m,n}^k$ . We write  $u \equiv_n^2 v$  to mean that  $u$  and  $v$  agree on all formulas from  $\text{FO}_n^2$ , and  $u \equiv_{m,n}^2 v$  to mean that they agree on  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2$ .

We assume that the reader is familiar with our main tool: the Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé game. In each of the  $n$  moves of the game  $\text{FO}_n^2(u, v)$ , Samson places one of the two pebbles pairs,  $x$  or  $y$  on a position in one of the two words and Delilah then answers by placing that pebble's mate on a position of the other word. Samson wins if after any move, the map from the chosen points in  $u$  to those in  $v$ , i.e.,  $x(u) \mapsto x(v)$ ,  $y(u) \mapsto y(v)$  is not an isomorphism of the induced substructures; and Delilah wins otherwise. The fundamental theorem of Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé games is the following:

**Fact 2.1.** Let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Delilah has a winning strategy for the game  $\text{FO}_n^2(u, v)$  iff  $u \equiv_n^2 v$ .

Thus, Ehrenfeucht-Fraïssé games are a perfect tool for determining what is expressible in first-order logic with a given quantifier-depth and number of variables. The game  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2(u, v)$  is the restriction of the game  $\text{FO}_n^2(u, v)$  in which Samson may change which word he plays on at most  $m - 1$  times. For this game we have,

**Fact 2.2.** Let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$  and let  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $m \leq n$ . Delilah has a winning strategy for the game  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2(u, v)$  iff  $u \equiv_{m,n}^2 v$ .

## 3 Structure Theorem for $\text{FO}^2[\prec]$

We define boundary positions that point to the first or last occurrences of a letter in a word, and define an  $n$ -ranker as a sequence of  $n$  boundary positions. In terms of [STV01], boundary

positions are turtle instructions and  $n$ -rankers are turtle programs of length  $n$ . The following three lemmas show that basic properties about the definedness and position of these rankers can be expressed in  $\text{FO}^2[<]$ , and we use these results to prove our structure theorem.

**Definition 3.1.** A *boundary position* denotes the first or last occurrence of a letter in a given word. Boundary positions are of the form  $d_a$  where  $d \in \{\triangleright, \triangleleft\}$  and  $a \in \Sigma$ . The interpretation of a boundary position  $d_a$  on a word  $w = w_1 \dots w_{|w|} \in \Sigma^*$  is defined as follows.

$$d_a(w) = \begin{cases} \min\{i \in [1, |w|] \mid w_i = a\} & \text{if } d = \triangleright \\ \max\{i \in [1, |w|] \mid w_i = a\} & \text{if } d = \triangleleft \end{cases}$$

Here we set  $\min\{\}$  and  $\max\{\}$  to be undefined, thus  $d_a(w)$  is undefined if  $a$  does not occur in  $w$ . A boundary position can also be specified with respect to a position  $q \in [1, |w|]$ .

$$d_a(w, q) = \begin{cases} \min\{i \in [q + 1, |w|] \mid w_i = a\} & \text{if } d = \triangleright \\ \max\{i \in [1, q - 1] \mid w_i = a\} & \text{if } d = \triangleleft \end{cases}$$

**Definition 3.2.** Let  $n$  be a positive integer. An  $n$ -*ranker*  $r$  is a sequence of  $n$  boundary positions. The interpretation of an  $n$ -ranker  $r = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$  on a word  $w$  is defined as follows.

$$r(w) := \begin{cases} p_1(w) & \text{if } r = (p_1) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{if } (p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})(w) \text{ is undefined} \\ p_n(w, (p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})(w)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Instead of writing  $n$ -rankers as a formal sequence  $(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ , we often use the simpler notation  $p_1 \dots p_n$ . We denote the set of all  $n$ -rankers by  $R_n$ , and the set of all  $n$ -rankers that are defined over a word  $w$  by  $R_n(w)$ . Furthermore, we set  $R_n^* := \bigcup_{i \in [1, n]} R_i$  and  $R_n^*(w) := \bigcup_{i \in [1, n]} R_i(w)$ .

**Definition 3.3.** Let  $r$  be an  $n$ -ranker. As defined above, we have  $r = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$  for boundary positions  $p_i$ . The  $k$ -*prefix ranker* of  $r$  for  $k \in [1, n]$  is  $r_k := (p_1, \dots, p_k)$ .

**Definition 3.4.** Let  $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ . The *order type* of  $i$  and  $j$  is defined as

$$\text{ord}(i, j) = \begin{cases} < & \text{if } i < j \\ = & \text{if } i = j \\ > & \text{if } i > j \end{cases}$$

**Lemma 3.5** (distinguishing points on opposite sides of a ranker). Let  $n$  be a positive integer, let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$  and let  $r \in R_n(u) \cap R_n(v)$ . Samson wins the game  $\text{FO}_n^2(u, v)$  where initially  $\text{ord}(x(u), r(u)) \neq \text{ord}(x(v), r(v))$ .

*Proof.* We only look at the case where  $x(u) \geq r(u)$  and  $x(v) < r(v)$  since all other cases are symmetric to this one. For  $n = 1$  Samson has a winning strategy: If  $r$  is the first occurrence of a letter, then Samson places  $y$  on  $r(u)$  and Delilah cannot reply. If  $r$  marks the last occurrence of a letter in the whole word, then Samson places  $y$  on  $r(v)$ . Again, Delilah cannot reply with any position and thus loses.

For  $n > 1$ , we look at the prefix ranker  $r_{n-1}$  of  $r$ . One of the following two cases applies.

(1)  $r_{n-1}(u) < r(u)$ , see Figure 1. Samson places  $y$  on  $r(u)$ , and Delilah has to reply with a position left of  $x(v)$ . She cannot choose any position in the interval  $(r_{n-1}(v), r(v))$ , because this section does not contain the letter  $u_{r(u)}$ . Thus she has to choose a position left of or equal to  $r_{n-1}(v)$ . By induction Samson wins the remaining game.

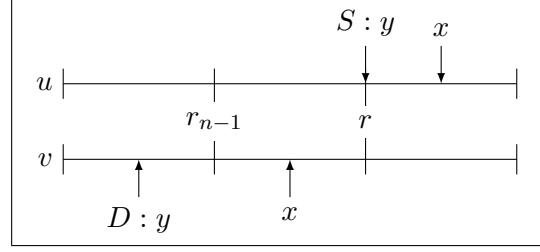


Figure 1: The case  $r_{n-1}(u) < r(u)$

(2)  $r(u) < r_{n-1}(u)$ . This situation is illustrated in Figure 2. Samson places  $y$  on  $r(v)$ , and Delilah has to reply with a position right of  $x(u)$  and thus right of  $r(u)$ . She cannot choose any position in the interval  $(r(u), r_{n-1}(u))$  because this section does not contain the letter  $v_{r(v)}$ , thus Delilah has to choose a position right of or equal to  $r_{n-1}(u)$ . By induction Samson wins the remaining game.  $\square$

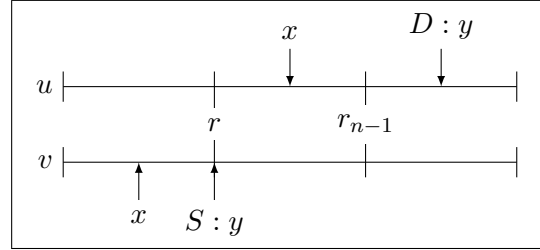


Figure 2: The case  $r(u) < r_{n-1}(u)$

**Lemma 3.6** (expressing the definedness of a ranker). Let  $n$  be a positive integer, and let  $r$  be an  $n$ -ranker. There is a formula  $\varphi_r \in \text{FO}_n^2[<]$  such that for all  $w \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $w \models \varphi_r \iff r \in R_n(w)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$  such that  $r \in R_n(u)$  and  $r \notin R_n(v)$ . We show that Samson wins the game  $\text{FO}_n^2(u, v)$ . If  $r_1$ , the shortest prefix ranker of  $r$ , is not defined over  $v$ , the letter referred to by  $r_1$  occurs in  $u$  but does not occur in  $v$ . Thus Samson easily wins in one move.

Otherwise let  $r_i = (p_1, \dots, p_i)$  be the shortest prefix ranker of  $r$  that is undefined over  $v$ . Thus  $r_{i-1}$  is defined over both words. Without loss of generality we assume that  $p_i = \triangleleft_{\mathbf{a}}$ . This situation is illustrated in Figure 3. Notice that  $v$  does not contain any  $\mathbf{a}$ 's to the left of  $r_{i-1}(v)$ , otherwise  $r_i$  would be defined over  $v$ . Samson places  $x$  in  $u$  on  $r_i(u)$ , and Delilah has to reply with a position right of or equal to  $r_{i-1}(v)$ . Now Lemma 3.5 applies and Samson wins in  $i - 1$  more moves.  $\square$

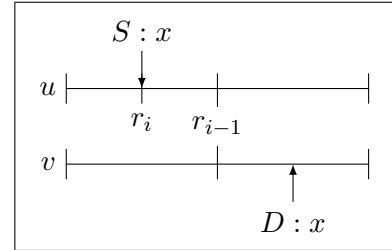


Figure 3:  $r_i(v)$  is undefined

**Lemma 3.7** (position of a ranker). Let  $n$  be a positive integer and let  $r \in R_n$ . There is a formula  $\varphi_r \in \text{FO}_n^2[<]$  such that for all  $w \in \Sigma^*$  and for all  $i \in [1, |w|]$ ,  $(w, i/x) \models \varphi_r \iff i = r(w)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ . We show that Samson wins the game  $\text{FO}_n^2(u, v)$  where initially  $x(u) = r(u)$  and  $x(v) \neq r(v)$ . If  $r(v)$  is defined over  $v$ , then we can apply Lemma 3.5 immediately to get the desired strategy for Samson. Otherwise we use the strategy from Lemma 3.6.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.8** (structure of  $\text{FO}_n^2[<]$ ). Let  $u$  and  $v$  be finite words, and let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . The following two conditions are equivalent.

- (i) (a)  $R_n(u) = R_n(v)$ , and,
  - (b) for all  $r \in R_n^*(u)$  and  $r' \in R_{n-1}^*(u)$ ,  $\text{ord}(r(u), r'(u)) = \text{ord}(r(v), r'(v))$
- (ii)  $u \equiv_n^2 v$

Notice that condition (i)(a) is equivalent to  $R_n^*(u) = R_n^*(v)$ . Instead of proving Theorem 3.8 directly, we prove the following more general version on words with two interpreted variables.

**Theorem 3.9.** Let  $u$  and  $v$  be finite words, let  $i_1, i_2 \in [1, |u|]$ , let  $j_1, j_2 \in [1, |v|]$ , and let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . The following two conditions are equivalent.

- (i) (a)  $R_n(u) = R_n(v)$ , and,
  - (b) for all  $r \in R_n^*(u)$  and  $r' \in R_{n-1}^*(u)$ ,  $\text{ord}(r(u), r'(u)) = \text{ord}(r(v), r'(v))$ , and,
  - (c)  $(u, i_1/x, i_2/y) \equiv_0^2 (v, j_1/x, j_2/y)$ , and,
  - (d) for all  $r \in R_n^*(u)$ ,  $\text{ord}(i_1, r(u)) = \text{ord}(j_1, r(v))$  and  $\text{ord}(i_2, r(u)) = \text{ord}(j_2, r(v))$
- (ii)  $(u, i_1/x, i_2/y) \equiv_n^2 (v, j_1/x, j_2/y)$

*Proof.* For  $n = 0$ , (i)(a), (i)(b) and (i)(d) are vacuous, and (i)(c) is equivalent to (ii). For  $n \geq 1$ , we prove the two implications individually using induction on  $n$ .

We first show “ $\neg(i) \Rightarrow \neg(ii)$ ”. Assuming that (i) holds for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  but fails for  $n + 1$ , we show that  $(u, i_1/x, i_2/y) \not\equiv_n^2 (v, j_1/x, j_2/y)$  by giving a winning strategy for Samson in the  $\text{FO}_n^2$  game on the two structures. If (i)(c) does not hold, then Samson wins immediately. If (i)(d) does not hold for  $n + 1$ , then Samson wins by Lemma 3.5. If (i)(a) or (i)(b) do not hold for  $n + 1$ , then one of the following three cases applies.

- (1) There are two  $n$ -rankers that don't agree on their ordering in  $u$  and  $v$ .
- (2) There is an  $(n + 1)$ -ranker that is defined over one word but not over the other.
- (3) There is an  $(n + 1)$ -ranker that does not appear in the same order on both structures with respect to a  $k$ -ranker where  $k \leq n$ .

We first look at case (1) where there are  $r, r' \in R_n^*(u)$  such that  $\text{ord}(r(u), r'(u)) \neq \text{ord}(r(v), r'(v))$ . Without loss of generality we assume that  $r(u) \leq r'(u)$  and  $r(v) > r'(v)$ , and present a winning strategy for Samson in the  $\text{FO}_{n+1}^2$  game. In the first move he places  $x$  on  $r(u)$  in  $u$ . Delilah has to reply with  $r(v)$  in  $v$ , otherwise she would lose the remaining  $n$ -move game as shown in Lemma 3.5. Let  $r'_{n-1}$  be the  $(n - 1)$ -prefix-ranker of  $r'$ . We look at two different cases depending on the ordering of  $r'_{n-1}$  and  $r'$ .

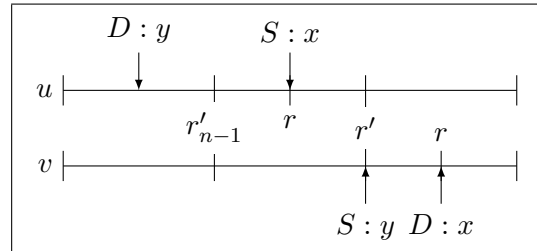


Figure 4: Two  $n$ -rankers appear in different order and  $r'$  ends with  $\blacktriangleright$

For  $r'_{n-1}(u) < r'(u)$ , the situation is illustrated in Figure 4. In his second move, Samson places  $y$  on  $r'(v)$ . Delilah has to reply with a position to the left of  $x(u)$ , but she cannot choose anything from the interval  $(r'_{n-1}(u), r'(u))$  because this section does not contain the letter  $v_{y(v)}$ . Thus she has to reply with a position left of or equal to  $r'_{n-1}(u)$ , and Samson wins the remaining  $\text{FO}_{n-1}^2$  game as shown in Lemma 3.5.

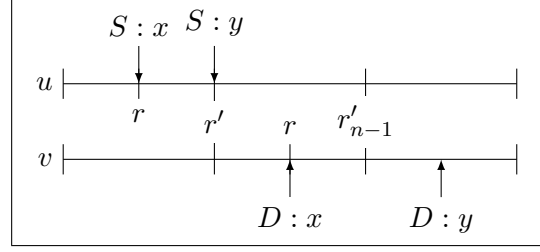


Figure 5: Two  $n$ -rankers appear in different order and  $r'$  ends with  $\triangleleft$

For  $r'_{n-1}(u) > r'(u)$ , the situation is illustrated in Figure 5. In his second move, Samson places  $y$  on  $r'(u)$ . Delilah has to reply with a position to the right of  $x(v)$ , but she cannot choose anything from the interval  $(r'(v), r'_{n-1}(v))$  because this section does not contain the letter  $u_{y(u)}$ . Thus she has to reply with a position right of or equal to  $r'_{n-1}(v)$ , and Samson wins the remaining  $\text{FO}_{n-1}^2$  game as shown in Lemma 3.5.

If (i) fails but all  $n$ -rankers agree on their ordering, then there are two consecutive  $n$ -rankers  $r, r' \in R_n(u)$  with  $r(u) < r'(u)$  and a letter  $a \in \Sigma$  such that without loss of generality  $\mathbf{a}$  occurs in the segment  $u_{(r(u), r'(u))}$  but not in the segment  $v_{(r(v), r'(v))}$ . We describe a winning strategy for Samson in the game  $\text{FO}_{n+1}^2(u, v)$ . He places  $x$  on an  $\mathbf{a}$  in the segment  $(r(u), r'(u))$  of  $u$ , as shown in Figure 6. Delilah cannot reply with anything in the interval  $(r(v), r'(v))$ . If she replies with a position left of or equal to  $r(v)$ , then  $x$  is on different sides of the  $n$ -ranker  $r$  in the two words. Thus Lemma 3.5 applies and Samson wins the remaining  $n$ -move game. If Delilah replies with a position right of or equal to  $r'(v)$ , then we can apply Lemma 3.5 to  $r'$  and get a winning strategy for the remaining game as well. This concludes the proof of “ $\neg(i) \Rightarrow \neg(ii)$ ”.

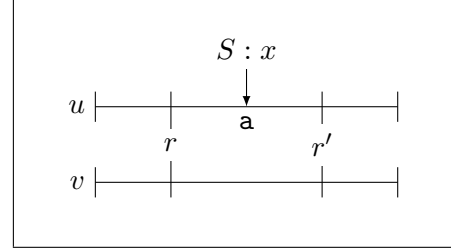


Figure 6: A letter  $\mathbf{a}$  occurs between  $n$ -rankers  $r, r'$  in  $u$  but not in  $v$

To show (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii), we assume (i) for  $n + 1$ , and present a winning strategy for Delilah in the  $\text{FO}_{n+1}^2$  game on the two structures. In his first move Samson picks up one of the two pebbles, and places it on a new position. Without loss of generality we assume that Samson picks up  $x$  and places it on  $u$  in his first move. If  $x(u) = r(u)$  for any ranker  $r \in R_{n+1}^*(u)$ , then Delilah replies with  $x(v) = r(v)$ . This establishes (i)(c) and (i)(d) for  $n$ , and thus Delilah has a winning strategy for the remaining  $\text{FO}_n^2$  game by induction.

If Samson does not place  $x(u)$  on any ranker from  $R_{n+1}^*(u)$ , then we look at the closest rankers from  $R_n^*(u)$  to the left and right of  $x(u)$ , denoted by  $r_\ell$  and  $r_r$ , respectively. Let  $\mathbf{a} := u_{x(u)}$  and define the  $(n + 1)$ -ranker  $s = (r_\ell, \triangleright_{\mathbf{a}})$ . On  $u$  we have  $r_\ell(u) < s(u) < r_r(u)$ . Because of (i)(a)  $s$  is defined on  $v$  as well, and because of (i)(b), we have  $r_\ell(v) < s(v) < r_r(v)$ . If  $y(u)$  is not contained in the interval  $(r_\ell(u), r_r(u))$ , then Delilah places  $x$  on  $s(v)$ , which establishes (i)(c) and (i)(d) for  $n$ . Thus by induction Delilah has a winning strategy for the remaining  $\text{FO}_n^2$  game.

If both pebbles  $x(u)$  and  $y(u)$  are placed in the interval  $(r_\ell(u), r_r(u))$ , then we have to be more careful. Without loss of generality we assume  $y(u) < x(u)$  as illustrated in Figure 7. Thus Delilah has to place  $x$  somewhere in the segment  $(y(v), r_r(v))$  and at a position with the letter  $\mathbf{a} := u_{x(u)}$ . We define the  $n+1$ -ranker  $s = (r_r, \triangleleft_{\mathbf{a}})$ . From (i)(d) we know that  $s$  appears on the same side of  $y$  in both structures, thus we have  $y(v) < s(v) < r_r(v)$ . Delilah places her pebble  $x$  on  $s(v)$ , and thus establishes (i)(c) and (i)(d) for  $n$ . By induction, Delilah has a winning strategy for the remaining  $\text{FO}_n^2$  game.  $\square$

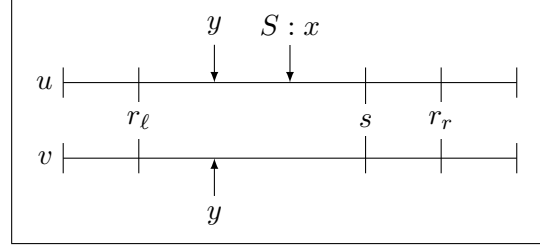


Figure 7:  $x$  and  $y$  are in the same section

A fundamental property of an  $n$ -ranker is that it uniquely describes a position in a given word. Now we show that the converse of this holds as well: any unique position in a word can be described by a ranker. Thus rankers completely characterize unique positions.

**Definition 3.10** (unique position formula). A formula  $\varphi \in \text{FO}^2[<]$  with  $x$  as a free variable is a *unique position formula* if for all  $w \in \Sigma^*$  there is at most one  $i \in [1, |w|]$  such that  $(w, i/x) \models \varphi$ .

**Lemma 3.11.** Let  $n$  be a positive integer and let  $\varphi \in \text{FO}_n^2[<]$  be a unique position formula. Let  $u \in \Sigma^*$  and let  $i \in [1, |u|]$  such that  $(u, i/x) \models \varphi$ . Then  $i = r(u)$  for some ranker  $r \in R_n^*$ .

*Proof.* Suppose for the sake of a contradiction that there is no ranker  $r \in R_n^*$  such that  $(u, i/x) \models \varphi$ . Because the first and last positions in  $u$  are described by 1-rankers, we know that  $i \notin \{1, |u|\}$ . Let  $r_\ell, r_r \in R_n^*(u)$  be the closest rankers to the left and right of  $i$ , respectively. We construct a new word  $v$  by doubling the symbol at position  $i$  in  $u$ ,  $v = u_1 \dots u_{i-1} u_i u_i u_{i+1} \dots u_{|u|}$ . Because no ranker points to  $u_i$ , the two words  $u$  and  $v$  agree on the definedness of all  $n$ -rankers and on their ordering. Furthermore, position  $i$  in  $u$  and positions  $i$  and  $i+1$  in  $v$  all appear in the same order with respect to all  $n$ -rankers. By Theorem 3.9, we thus have  $(u, i/x) \equiv_n^2 (v, i/x) \equiv_n^2 (v, i+1/x)$ , which contradicts the fact that  $\varphi$  is a unique position formula.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.12.** Let  $n$  be a positive integer and let  $\varphi \in \text{FO}_n^2[<]$  be a unique position formula. There is a  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , and there are mutually exclusive formulas  $\alpha_i \in \text{FO}_n^2[<]$  and rankers  $r_i \in R_n^*$  such that

$$\varphi \equiv \bigvee_{i \in [1, k]} (\alpha_i \wedge \varphi_{r_i})$$

where  $\varphi_{r_i} \in \text{FO}_n^2[<]$  is the formula from Lemma 3.7 that uniquely describes the ranker  $r_i$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{T}$  be the set of all  $\text{FO}_n^2[<]$  types of words over  $\Sigma$  with one interpreted variable. Because there are only finitely many inequivalent formulas in  $\text{FO}_n^2[<]$ ,  $\mathcal{T}$  is finite. Let  $\mathcal{T}' \subseteq \mathcal{T}$  be the set of all types that satisfy  $\varphi$ . We set  $\mathcal{T}' = \{T_1, \dots, T_k\}$  and let  $\alpha_i \in \text{FO}_n^2[<]$  be a description of type  $T_i$ . Thus  $\varphi \equiv \bigvee_{i \in [1, k]} \alpha_i$ .

Now suppose that  $(u, j/x) \models \varphi$ . Thus  $(u, j/x) \models \alpha_i$  for some  $i$ . By Lemma 3.11  $(u, j/x) \models \varphi_{r_i}$  for some  $r_i \in R_n^*$ . Thus  $\alpha_i \rightarrow \varphi_{r_i}$  since  $\varphi_{r_i} \in \text{FO}_n^2$  and  $\alpha_i$  is a complete  $\text{FO}_n^2$  formula. Thus  $\alpha_i \equiv \alpha_i \wedge \varphi_{r_i}$  so  $\varphi$  is in the desired form.  $\square$

## 4 Alternation hierarchy for $\text{FO}^2[\langle]$

We define alternation rankers and prove our structure theorem (Theorem 4.5) for  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2[\langle]$ . Surprisingly the number of alternating blocks of  $\triangleleft$  and  $\triangleright$  in the rankers corresponds exactly to the number of alternating quantifier blocks. The main ideas from our proof of Theorem 3.8 still apply here, but keeping track of the number of alternations does add complications.

**Definition 4.1** (*m-alternation n-ranker*). Let  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $m \leq n$ . An *m-alternation n-ranker*, or  $(m, n)$ -ranker, is an  $n$ -ranker with exactly  $m$  blocks of boundary positions that alternate between  $\triangleright$  and  $\triangleleft$ .

We use the following notation for alternation rankers.

$$\begin{aligned} R_{m,n}(w) &:= \{r \mid r \text{ is an } m\text{-alternation } n\text{-ranker that is defined over the word } w\} \\ R_{m\triangleright,n}(w) &:= \{r \in R_{m,n}(w) \mid r \text{ ends with } \triangleright\} \\ R_{m,n}^*(w) &:= \bigcup_{i \in [1,m], j \in [1,n]} R_{i,j}(w) \\ R_{m\triangleright,n}^*(w) &:= R_{m-1,n}^*(w) \cup \bigcup_{i \in [1,n]} R_{m\triangleright,i}(w) \end{aligned}$$

**Lemma 4.2.** Let  $m$  and  $n$  be positive integers with  $m \leq n$ , let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ , and let  $r \in R_{m,n}(u) \cap R_{m,n}(v)$ . Samson wins the game  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2(u, v)$  where initially  $\text{ord}(r(u), x(u)) \neq \text{ord}(r(v), x(v))$ .

Furthermore, Samson can start the game with a move on  $u$  if  $r$  ends with  $\triangleright$ ,  $r(u) \leq x(u)$  and  $r(v) \geq x(v)$ , or if  $r$  ends with  $\triangleleft$ ,  $r(u) \geq x(u)$  and  $r(v) \leq x(v)$ . He can start the game with a move on  $v$  if  $r$  ends with  $\triangleright$ ,  $r(u) \geq x(u)$  and  $r(v) \leq x(v)$ , or if  $r$  ends with  $\triangleleft$ ,  $r(u) \leq x(u)$  and  $r(v) \geq x(v)$ .

*Proof.* If  $m = n = 1$ , then we can immediately apply the base case from the proof of Lemma 3.5. Samson wins in one move, placing his pebble on  $u$  or  $v$  as specified.

For the remaining cases, we assume without loss of generality that  $r$  ends with  $\triangleright$  and that  $x(u) \geq r(u)$  and  $x(v) \leq r(v)$ . Let  $r_{n-1}$  be the  $(n-1)$ -prefix ranker of  $r$ . This situation is illustrated in Figure 1 of Lemma 3.5. Samson places  $y$  on  $r(u)$ , and creates a situation where  $y(u) > r_{n-1}(u)$  and  $y(v) \leq r_{n-1}(v)$ . If  $r_{n-1}$  ends with  $\triangleleft$ , then by induction Samson wins the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m-1,n-1}^2$  game and thus he has a winning strategy for the  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2$  game. If  $r_{n-1}$  ends with  $\triangleright$ , then by induction Samson wins the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m,n-1}^2$  game starting with a move on  $u$ , and thus he has a winning strategy for the  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2$  game.  $\square$

**Lemma 4.3.** Let  $m$  and  $n$  be positive integers with  $m \leq n$  and let  $r \in R_{m,n}$ . There is a formula  $\varphi_r \in \text{FO}_{m,n}^2[\langle]$  such that for all  $w \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $w \models \varphi_r \iff r \in R_{m,n}(w)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$  such that  $r \in R_{m,n}(u)$  and  $r \notin R_{m,n}(v)$ . Let  $r_i = (p_1, \dots, p_i)$  be the shortest prefix ranker of  $r$  that is undefined over  $v$ , and we assume without loss of generality that this ranker ends with the boundary position  $p_i = \triangleleft_a$  for some  $a \in \Sigma$ . This situation is illustrated in Figure 3 for Lemma 3.7. In his first move Samson places  $x$  on  $r_i(u)$  and thus forces a situation where  $x(u) < r_{i-1}(u)$  and  $x(v) \geq r_{i-1}(v)$ . If  $r_{i-1}$  ends with  $\triangleleft$ , then according to Lemma 4.2, Samson wins the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m,n-1}^2$  game starting with a move on  $u$ . Otherwise  $r_{i-1}$  ends with  $\triangleright$ , and thus by Lemma 4.2 Samson wins the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m-1,n-1}^2$  game starting with a move on  $v$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 4.4.** Let  $m$  and  $n$  be positive integers with  $m \leq n$  and let  $r \in R_{m,n}$ . There is a formula  $\varphi_r \in \text{FO}_{m,n}^2[<]$  such that for all  $w \in \Sigma^*$  and for all  $i \in [1, |w|]$ ,  $(w, i/x) \models \varphi_r \iff i = r(w)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$ . We show that Samson wins the game  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2(u, v)$  where initially  $x(u) = r(u)$  and  $x(v) \neq r(v)$ . Depending on whether  $r$  is defined over  $v$ , we use the strategies from Lemma 4.2 or Lemma 4.3.  $\square$

**Theorem 4.5** (structure of  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2[<]$ ). Let  $u$  and  $v$  be finite words, and let  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $m \leq n$ . The following two conditions are equivalent.

- (i) (a)  $R_{m,n}(u) = R_{m,n}(v)$ , and,
  - (b) for all  $r \in R_{m,n}^*(u)$  and  $r' \in R_{m-1,n-1}^*(u)$ ,  $\text{ord}(r(u), r'(u)) = \text{ord}(r(v), r'(v))$ , and,
  - (c) for all  $r \in R_{m,n}^*(u)$  and  $r' \in R_{m,n-1}^*(u)$  such that  $r$  and  $r'$  end with different directions,  $\text{ord}(r(u), r'(u)) = \text{ord}(r(v), r'(v))$

- (ii)  $u \equiv_{m,n}^2 v$

*Proof.* As in the proof of Theorem 3.8, we first show “ $\neg$  (i)  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg$  (ii)”. For  $m = n$  the statement of this theorem is equivalent to Theorem 3.8. For  $n > m$  we use induction on  $n$ .

Suppose that (i) holds for  $(m, n)$ , but fails for  $(m, n + 1)$ . Thus one of the following cases applies.

- (1) There are rankers  $r \in R_{m,n}(u)$  and  $r' \in R_{m-1,n}(u)$  such that  $\text{ord}(r(u), r'(u)) \neq \text{ord}(r(v), r'(v))$ .
- (2) There are rankers  $r, r' \in R_{m,n}(u)$  that end on different directions and  $\text{ord}(r(u), r'(u)) \neq \text{ord}(r(v), r'(v))$ .
- (3) There is a ranker  $r \in R_{m,n+1}$  that is defined over one structure but not over the other.
- (4) There is a ranker  $r \in R_{m,n+1}(u)$  that does not appear in the same order on both structures with respect to a ranker  $r' \in R_{m-1,n}(u)$  or with respect to a ranker  $r' \in R_{m,n}(u)$  that ends on a different direction than  $r$ .

For all of the above cases we present a winning strategy for Samson in the game  $\text{FO}_{m,n+1}^2(u, v)$ , and thereby show that  $u \not\equiv_{m,n+1}^2 v$ . We look at case (1) first, and we assume that  $r(u) \leq r'(u)$ , as illustrated in Figure 8. The situation for  $r(u) \geq r'(u)$  is completely symmetric. Depending on the last boundary position of  $r$ , one of the following two subcases applies.

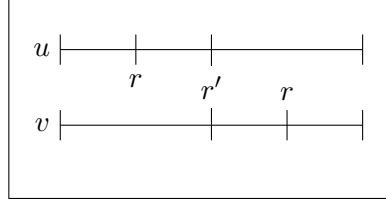


Figure 8:  $r$  and  $r'$  appear in different order

- $r$  ends with  $\triangleright$ . Samson places  $x$  on  $r(u)$  in his first move. If Delilah replies with a position to the left of  $r(v)$ , then we can apply Lemma 4.2 to get a winning strategy for Samson in the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2$  game that starts with a move on  $u$ . If Delilah replies with a position to the right of  $r'(v)$ , Samson has a winning strategy for the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m-1,n}^2$  game. Thus we have a winning strategy for Samson in the  $\text{FO}_{m,n+1}^2$  game.
- $r$  ends with  $\triangleleft$ . This is similar to the previous case, but now Samson places  $x$  on  $r(v)$  in his first move. If Delilah replies with a position to the right of  $r(u)$ , then as above we get a winning strategy for Samson in the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2$  game that starts with a move on  $v$ . Otherwise we get a winning strategy for Samson with only  $m - 1$  alternations for the remaining game. Thus again he has a winning strategy for the  $\text{FO}_{m,n+1}^2$  game.

For case (2), Samson's winning strategy is very similar to the previous case. If  $r(u) \leq r'(u)$  and  $r$  ends with  $\triangleright$ , then Samson places  $x$  on  $r(u)$  in his first move. If Delilah replies with a position to the right of  $r(u)$ , then Samson's winning strategy is as above. Otherwise  $x$  is on different sides of  $r'$  and Samson has a winning strategy for the remaining  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2$  game that starts with a move on  $u$ . All together, he has a winning strategy for the  $\text{FO}_{m,n+1}^2$  game. The remaining three cases work in the same way.

Similar to what we did in the proof of Theorem 3.8, we can reduce cases (3) and (4) to an easier situation where a certain segment contains a certain letter in one structure, but not in the other structure.

In case (3), we assume without loss of generality that the  $(m, n + 1)$ -ranker  $r$  is defined over  $u$  but not over  $v$ . Let  $\mathbf{a} := u_{r(u)}$  be the letter in  $u$  at position  $r(u)$ . We define the following sets of rankers.

$$R_\ell := \{s \in R_{m \triangleright, n}^*(u) \mid s(u) < r(u)\}$$

$$R_r := \{s \in R_{m \triangleleft, n}^*(u) \mid s(u) > r(u)\}$$

Notice that all rankers from  $R_\ell$  appear to the left of all rankers from  $R_r$  in  $u$ . By our inductive hypothesis, we know that this is also true in  $v$ . However, the rankers from  $R_\ell$  and  $R_r$  by themselves do not necessarily appear in the same order in both structures. We look at the ordering of these rankers in  $v$ , and let  $r_\ell$  be the rightmost ranker from  $R_\ell$  and  $r_r$  be the leftmost ranker from  $R_r$  according to this ordering. By construction, we have  $r_\ell(u) < r(u) < r_r(u)$ , so the segment  $(r_\ell, r_r)$  in  $u$  contains the letter  $\mathbf{a}$ . Let  $r_n$  be the  $n$ -prefix-ranker of  $r$ , and observe that  $r_n$  is defined on both structures and that  $r_n$  is contained in either  $R_\ell$  or  $R_r$ . Because  $r$  is

not defined on  $v$ , the letter  $\mathbf{a}$  does not occur in  $v$  either to the right of  $r_n \in R_\ell$  or to the left of  $r_n \in R_r$ . Thus the segment  $(r_\ell, r_r)$  does not contain the letter  $\mathbf{a}$  in  $v$ .

In case (4), we look at the same sets of rankers,  $R_\ell$  and  $R_r$ , and at  $r_n$ , the  $n$ -prefix-ranker of  $r$ . We assume that  $r(u) \leq r'(u)$  and that  $r$  ends with  $\triangleright$ , all other three cases are completely symmetric. Notice that  $r_n$  is either an  $(m-1, n)$ -ranker or an  $(m, n)$ -ranker that ends with  $\triangleright$ . Thus both structures agree on the ordering of  $r_n$  and  $r'$ . The relative positions of all these rankers are illustrated in Figure 9. As above, let  $r_\ell$  be the rightmost ranker from  $R_\ell$  and let  $r_r$  be the leftmost ranker from  $R_r$ , with respect to the ordering of these rankers on  $v$ . Again we know that  $r_\ell(u) < r(u) < r_r(u)$  and therefore the segment  $(r_\ell, r_r)$  of  $u$  contains an  $\mathbf{a}$ . Notice that  $r_n \in R_\ell$  and  $r' \in R_r$ , thus  $r_n(v) \leq r_\ell(v) < r_r(v) \leq r'(v)$ . Thus the segment  $(r_\ell, r_r)$  does not contain the letter  $\mathbf{a}$  in  $v$ .

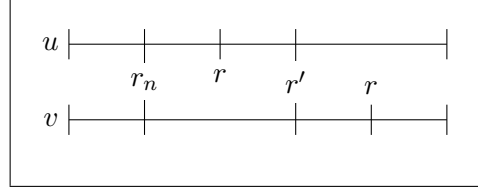


Figure 9: Ranker positions in case (4)

Now we know that  $\mathbf{a}$  occurs in the segment  $(r_\ell, r_r)$  in  $u$  but not in  $v$ , and thus we have established the situation illustrated in Figure 10. Samson places his first pebble on an  $\mathbf{a}$  within this section of  $u$ , and Delilah has to reply with a position outside of this section. No matter at what side of the segment she chooses, with Lemma 4.2 Samson has a winning strategy for the remaining game and thus wins the  $\text{FO}_{m,n+1}^2$  game.

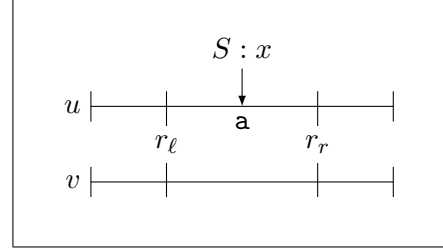


Figure 10: A letter occurs between rankers  $r, r'$  in  $u$  but not in  $v$

To prove “(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii)”, we present a winning strategy for Delilah in the game  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2(u, v)$ , very similar to the one presented in the proof of Theorem 3.8. Delilah maintains the following invariant after each move  $k \in [1, n]$ , where  $j$  is the number of alternations between the two structures in Samson’s moves so far. Thus we have  $k = 1$  and  $j = 0$  after the first move.

Invariant: For each of the two pebbles  $\hat{x} \in \{x, y\}$ ,

(a) for all  $r \in R_{m-j-1, n-k}^*(u)$ ,  $\text{ord}(r(u), \hat{x}(u)) = \text{ord}(r(v), \hat{x}(v))$

(b) for all  $r \in R_{m-j, n-k}^*(u)$ ,

- (b<sub>1</sub>) if Samson played on  $u$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleright$ , and  $r(u) = \hat{x}(u)$ , then  $r(v) \leq \hat{x}(v)$
- (b<sub>2</sub>) if Samson played on  $u$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleright$ , and  $r(u) < \hat{x}(u)$ , then  $r(v) < \hat{x}(v)$
- (b<sub>3</sub>) if Samson played on  $u$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleleft$ , and  $r(u) = \hat{x}(u)$ , then  $r(v) \geq \hat{x}(v)$
- (b<sub>4</sub>) if Samson played on  $u$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleleft$ , and  $r(u) > \hat{x}(u)$ , then  $r(v) > \hat{x}(v)$
- (b<sub>5</sub>) if Samson played on  $v$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleright$ , and  $r(v) = \hat{x}(v)$ , then  $r(u) \leq \hat{x}(u)$
- (b<sub>6</sub>) if Samson played on  $v$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleright$ , and  $r(v) < \hat{x}(v)$ , then  $r(u) < \hat{x}(u)$
- (b<sub>7</sub>) if Samson played on  $v$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleleft$ , and  $r(v) = \hat{x}(v)$ , then  $r(u) \geq \hat{x}(u)$
- (b<sub>8</sub>) if Samson played on  $v$ ,  $r$  ends on  $\triangleleft$ , and  $r(v) > \hat{x}(v)$ , then  $r(u) > \hat{x}(u)$

First we argue that Delilah can establish this invariant in the first move. We assume without loss of generality that Samson places pebble  $x$  on  $u$ . Delilah's move depends on where exactly Samson places his pebble. If  $x(u) = r(u)$  for any ranker  $r \in R_{m-1, n-1}^*(u)$ , then Delilah replies with  $x(v) = r(v)$  and thus establishes the invariant immediately. Otherwise we look at the following two sets of rankers.

$$R_\ell := \{r \in R_{m \triangleright, n-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) < x(u)\}$$

$$R_r := \{r \in R_{m \triangleleft, n-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) > x(u)\}$$

Let  $\mathbf{a} := u_{x(u)}$  be the letter Samson places his pebble on. Delilah needs to find a position in  $v$  that is labeled with  $\mathbf{a}$ , and that is to the right of all rankers from  $R_\ell$  and to the left of all rankers from  $R_r$ . Additionally, if Samson placed his pebble on a ranker from  $R_{m, n-1}^*(u)$ , then we need to make sure that Delilah satisfied the relevant equality conditions from the invariant. We define

$$R'_\ell := \{r \triangleright_{\mathbf{a}} \mid r \in R_\ell\} \cup \{r \in R_{m \triangleright, n-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) = x(u)\}$$

$$R'_r := \{r \triangleleft_{\mathbf{a}} \mid r \in R_r\} \cup \{r \in R_{m \triangleleft, n-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) = x(u)\}$$

Delilah places her pebble on the rightmost ranker from  $R'_\ell$  in  $v$ , and thus establishes (b<sub>1</sub>) and (b<sub>2</sub>). Because of (i)(c) this position is to the left of or equal to any ranker from  $R'_r$ , and thus (b<sub>3</sub>) and (b<sub>4</sub>) hold as well. Similarly (a) follows directly from (i)(b). Therefore Delilah establishes the invariant in her first move.

Now suppose that the invariant holds after move  $k$ , and suppose that Samson has used  $j$  alternations between the two structures so far. We also assume that Samson places  $y$  in move  $k+1$  on  $u$ , and that  $y(u) \leq x(u)$ , as the other cases are symmetric.

If  $y(u) = x(u)$ , then of course Delilah replies with  $y(v) = x(v)$  and establishes the invariant immediately. Otherwise we need to look at where Samson placed a pebble in the previous move. We first look at the case where Samson played on  $u$  in the previous move. If he places  $y$  on a ranker  $r \in R_{m-j-1, n-k-1}^*(u)$ , then Delilah replies by placing  $y$  on the same ranker on  $v$  and establishes the invariant immediately. Otherwise we look at the following two sets of rankers, very similar to what we did for Delilah's first move.

$$R_\ell := \{r \in R_{m-j \triangleright, n-k-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) < y(u)\}$$

$$R_r := \{r \in R_{m-j \triangleleft, n-k-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) > y(u)\}$$

Let  $\mathbf{a} := u_{y(u)}$  be the letter Samson places his pebble on. Delilah needs to find a position in  $v$  that is labeled with  $\mathbf{a}$ , that is to the left of  $x(u)$ , and that is to the right of all rankers from  $R_\ell$  and to the left of all rankers from  $R_r$ . Additionally, if Samson placed his pebble on a ranker from  $R_{m, n-1}^*(u)$ , then we need to make sure that Delilah satisfied the relevant equality conditions from the invariant. We define

$$R'_\ell := \{r \triangleright_{\mathbf{a}} \mid r \in R_\ell\} \cup \{r \in R_{m \triangleright, n-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) = y(u)\}$$

$$R'_r := \{r \triangleleft_{\mathbf{a}} \mid r \in R_r\} \cup \{r \in R_{m \triangleleft, n-1}^*(u) \mid r(u) = y(u)\}$$

Delilah places her pebble on the rightmost ranker from  $R'_\ell$  in  $v$ . All rankers from  $R'_\ell$  appear left of or at  $y(u)$  in  $u$  and thus also to the left of  $x(u)$  in  $u$ . From (b<sub>2</sub>) we know that all these rankers also appear to the left of  $x(v)$  in  $v$ , so we have in fact  $y(v) < x(v)$ . It is also clear that (b<sub>1</sub>) and (b<sub>2</sub>) hold for  $y$ . Because of (i)(c),  $y(v)$  appears to the left of or equal to any ranker from  $R'_r$ , and thus (b<sub>3</sub>) and (b<sub>4</sub>) hold as well. Similarly (a) follows directly from (i)(b). Therefore Delilah establishes the invariant again.

If Samson played on  $v$  in the previous move, we proceed in a similar way, but now the number of alternations increases as well. If Samson places  $y$  on a ranker  $r \in R_{m-j-2, n-k-1}^*$ , then Delilah replies by placing  $y$  on the same ranker on  $v$  and establishes the invariant immediately. Otherwise we look at  $R_\ell$  and  $R_r$  again, defined almost as above.

$$\begin{aligned} R_\ell &:= \{r \in R_{m-j-1, n-k-1}^* \mid r(u) < y(u)\} \\ R_r &:= \{r \in R_{m-j-1, n-k-1}^* \mid r(u) > y(u)\} \end{aligned}$$

$R'_\ell$  and  $R'_r$  are defined exactly as above, using our new definitions of  $R_\ell$  and  $R_r$ . Delilah places her pebble on the rightmost ranker from  $R'_\ell$  in  $v$ . Notice that  $R'_\ell \subseteq R_{m-j-1, n-k}^*$ . Thus part (a) of the old invariant applies to all rankers from  $R'_\ell$  and thus all these rankers appear to the left of or at the position of  $y$  on  $v$ . Therefore parts (b<sub>1</sub>) and (b<sub>2</sub>) of the invariant now hold. And because of (i)(b),  $y(v)$  appears to the left of or at the position of any ranker from  $R'_r$ , so (b<sub>3</sub>) and (b<sub>4</sub>) hold as well. Part (a) of the invariant follows directly from (i)(b). Thus Delilah establishes the invariant again.

At the end of the game Delilah has managed to maintain the invariant without losing at any move, thus she wins the game.  $\square$

Using Theorem 4.5, we show that for any fixed alphabet  $\Sigma$ , at most  $|\Sigma| + 1$  alternations are useful. Intuitively, each boundary position in a ranker says that a certain letter does not occur in some part of a word. Alternations are only useful if they visit one of these previous parts again. Once we visited one part of a word  $|\Sigma|$  times, this part cannot contain any letters anymore and thus has to be empty.

**Theorem 4.6.** Let  $\Sigma$  be a finite alphabet, let  $u, v \in \Sigma^*$  and let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . If  $u \equiv_{|\Sigma|+1, n}^2 v$ , then  $u \equiv_n^2 v$ .

*Proof.* Suppose for the sake of a contradiction that  $u \equiv_{|\Sigma|+1, n}^2 v$  and  $u \not\equiv_n^2 v$ . By Theorem 4.5, there is at least one  $m$ -alternation ranker such that  $m > |\Sigma|$  and  $u$  and  $v$  disagree on the definedness of this ranker, or they disagree on the ordering of this ranker with respect to some other ranker. Let  $r$  be the shortest such ranker.

We write the ranker  $r$  in blocks of alternating directions,

$$r = D_{a_1}^1 \cdots D_{a_{k_1}}^1 \quad D_{a_{k_1+1}}^2 \cdots D_{a_{k_2}}^2 \quad \cdots \quad D_{a_{k_{m-1}+1}}^m \cdots D_{a_{k_m}}^m$$

where  $0 < k_1, k_{i-1} < k_i$ ,  $D^i \in \{\triangleleft, \triangleright\}$ ,  $D^i \neq D^{i-1}$ , and  $D^i = D^{i-2}$ . We look at the prefix rankers of  $r$  at the end of each alternating block,  $r_{k_1}, \dots, r_{k_m}$ , and the intervals defined by

these rankers. We set  $I_0(u) := [1, |u|]$ ,  $r_0(u) = 0$  if  $D^1 = \triangleright$  and  $r_0(u) = |u| + 1$  if  $D^1 = \triangleleft$ . For all  $i \in [1, m]$  let,

$$I_i(u) := \begin{cases} [r_{k_{i-1}}(u) + 1, r_{k_i}(u) - 1] & \text{if } D^i = \triangleright \\ [r_{k_i}(u) + 1, r_{k_{i-1}}(u) - 1] & \text{if } D^i = \triangleleft \end{cases}$$

Notice that by definition the letter  $a_{k_i}$  does not occur in the interval  $I_i$ .

Suppose that for all  $i \in [1, m]$  we have  $r_{k_i}(u) \in I_{i-1}(u)$ . Then the letter  $a_{k_i}$  has to occur in the interval  $I_{i-1}(u)$  of  $u$ , but the interval  $I_{|\Sigma|}(u)$  of  $u$  cannot contain any of the  $|\Sigma|$  distinct letters. Therefore  $r_{k_{|\Sigma|+1}} \notin I_{|\Sigma|}$  and we have a contradiction.

Otherwise there is an  $i \in [1, m]$  such that  $r_{k_i}(u) \notin I_{i-1}(u)$ . We will construct a ranker  $r'$  that is shorter than  $r$ , does not have more alternations than  $r$  and occurs at exactly the same position as  $r$  in both  $u$  and  $v$ . By our assumption,  $u$  and  $v$  disagree on some property of the ranker  $r$ , and thus on some property of the shorter ranker  $r'$ . This contradicts our assumption that  $r$  was the shortest such ranker.

Now we show how to construct a shorter ranker  $r'$  that occurs at the same position as  $r$ . Recall that the prefix ranker

$$r_{k_i} = D_{a_1}^1 \dots D_{a_{k_1}}^1 D_{a_{k_1+1}}^2 \dots D_{a_{k_2}}^2 \dots D_{a_{k_{i-2}+1}}^{k_i-1} \dots D_{a_{k_{i-1}}}^{k_i-1} D_{a_{k_{i-1}+1}}^{k_i} \dots D_{a_{k_i}}^{k_i}$$

does not occur in the interval  $I_{i-1}(u)$  in the word  $u$ . We assume without loss of generality that  $D^{k_i} = \triangleleft$ , and look at the relative positions of the rankers  $r_{k_{i-1}+1}, \dots, r_{k_i}$  with respect to the ranker  $r_{k_{i-1}-1}$ . We know that  $r_{k_i}(u) \leq r_{k_{i-1}-1}(u)$ . Let  $j \in [k_{i-1} + 1, k_i]$  be the index of the right-most of these rankers that is still to the left of  $r_{k_{i-1}-1}$ . Thus we have

$$r_{k_i}(u) < \dots < r_j(u) \leq r_{k_{i-1}-1}(u) < r_{j-1}(u) < \dots < r_{k_{i-1}+1}(u) < r_{k_{i-1}}(u)$$

We know that  $u \equiv_{|\Sigma|+1, n}^2 v$ , thus by Theorem 4.5, these rankers occur in exactly the same order in  $v$ . Now we set

$$s := r_{k_{i-1}-1} D_{a_{k_j}}^{k_i} \dots D_{a_{k_i}}^{k_i}$$

Because  $u$  and  $v$  agree on the ordering of the relevant rankers, we have  $s(u) = r_{k_i}(u)$  and  $s(v) = r_{k_i}(v)$ . Therefore we have reduced the size of a prefix of  $r$  without increasing the number of alternations, and thus have a shorter ranker  $r'$  that occurs at the same position as  $r$  in both structures.  $\square$

In order to prove that the alternation hierarchy for  $\text{FO}^2$  is strict, we define example languages that can be separated by a formula of a given alternation depth  $m$ , but that cannot be separated by any formula of lower alternation depth. As Theorem 4.6 shows, we need to increase the size of the alphabet with increasing alternation depth. We inductively define the example words  $u_{m,n}$  and  $v_{m,n}$  and the example languages  $K_m$  and  $L_m$  over finite alphabets  $\Sigma_m = \{a_0, \dots, a_{m-1}\}$ . Here  $i$ ,  $m$  and  $n$  are positive integers.

$$\begin{aligned} u_{1,n} &:= a_0 & v_{1,n} &:= \varepsilon \\ u_{2,n} &:= a_0(a_1a_0)^{2n} & v_{2,n} &:= (a_1a_0)^{2n} \\ u_{2i+1,n} &:= (a_0 \dots a_{2i})^n u_{2i,n} & v_{2i+1,n} &:= (a_0 \dots a_{2i})^n v_{2i,n} \\ u_{2i+2,n} &:= u_{2i+1,n} (a_{2i+1} \dots a_0)^n & v_{2i+2,n} &:= v_{2i+1,n} (a_{2i+1} \dots a_0)^n \end{aligned}$$

Notice that  $u_{m,n}$  and  $v_{m,n}$  are almost identical — if we delete the  $a_0$  in the center of  $u_{m,n}$ , we get  $v_{m,n}$ . Finally, we set  $K_m := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{u_{m,n}\}$  and  $L_m := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{v_{m,n}\}$ .

**Definition 4.7.** A formula  $\varphi$  separates two languages  $K, L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  if for all  $w \in K$  we have  $w \models \varphi$  and for all  $w \in L$  we have  $w \not\models \varphi$  or vice versa.

**Lemma 4.8.** For all  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ , there is a formula  $\varphi_m \in \text{FO}^2[<]\text{-ALT}[m]$  that separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ .

*Proof.* For  $m = 1$ , we can easily separate  $K_1 = \{a_0\}$  and  $L_1 = \{\varepsilon\}$  with the formula  $\exists x(x = x)$ .

For  $m = 2$ , we have  $K_2 = \{a_0(a_1a_0)^{2n} \mid n \geq 1\}$  and  $L_2 = \{(a_1a_0)^{2n} \mid n \geq 1\}$ , and we define the ranker  $r_2 := \triangleright_{a_1} \triangleleft_{a_0}$ . On any word from  $K_2$ ,  $r_2$  evaluates to the first position in this word, but  $r_2$  is not defined over any word from  $L_2$ , since all these words start with  $a_1$ . Thus we can separate  $K_2$  and  $L_2$  with an  $\text{FO}_{2,2}^2[<]$  formula by Lemma 4.4.

For  $m \geq 3$ , we show that the two languages  $K_m$  and  $L_m$  differ on the ordering of two  $(m-1)$ -alternation rankers. Then by Theorem 4.5 there is an  $\text{FO}_{m,m}^2[<]$  formula that separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ . We inductively define the rankers

$$\begin{array}{ll} r_3 := \triangleleft_{a_2} \triangleright_{a_0} & s_3 := \triangleleft_{a_2} \triangleright_{a_1} \\ r_{2i} := \triangleright_{a_{2i-1}} \triangleleft_{a_0} r_{2i-1} & s_{2i} := \triangleright_{a_{2i-1}} r'_{2i-1} \\ r_{2i+1} := \triangleleft_{a_{2i}} r_{2i} & s_{2i+1} := \triangleleft_{a_{2i}} r'_{2i} \end{array}$$

For  $m \geq 3$ , all words from  $K_m$  contain the substring  $a_0a_1a_2 a_0 a_1a_0$  in the middle, whereas all words from  $L_m$  have the substring  $a_0a_1a_2 a_1a_0$  in the middle. For both the words from  $K_m$  and those from  $L_m$ ,  $s_m$  evaluates to the position of  $a_1$  at the end of this section. For the words from  $K_m$ ,  $r$  evaluates to the position of the  $a_0$  in the middle, whereas for the words from  $L_m$   $r$  evaluates to the position of the next  $a_0$ . Thus we have  $r_m(u) < s_m(u)$  for all  $u \in K_m$  and  $r_m(v) > s_m(v)$  for all  $v \in L_m$ . Therefore condition (i)(b) of Theorem 4.5 fails for any pair of words, and there is a formula in  $\text{FO}_{m,m}^2[<]$  that separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 4.9.** For all positive integers  $m$  and for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have  $u_{m,n} \equiv_{m-1,n}^2 v_{m,n}$ .

*Proof.* Because we do not have constants, there are no quantifier-free sentences. Thus  $\text{FO}_{0,n}^2[<]$  does not contain any formulas and the statement holds trivially for  $m = 1$ .

For  $m \geq 2$  and any  $n \geq m$ , we claim that exactly the same  $(m-1, n)$ -rankers occur in  $u_{m,n}$  and  $v_{m,n}$ , and that all  $(m-1, n)$ -rankers appear in the same order with respect to all  $(m-2, n-1)$ -rankers and all  $(m-1, n-1)$ -rankers that end on a different direction. Once we established this claim, the lemma follows immediately with Theorem 4.5. We already observed that  $u_{m,n}$  and  $v_{m,n}$  are almost identical. The only difference between the two words is that  $u_{m,n}$  contains the letter  $a_0$  in the middle whereas  $v_{m,n}$  does not. Thus we only have to consider rankers that are affected by this middle  $a_0$ .

We claim that any ranker that points to the middle  $a_0$  of  $u_{m,n}$  requires at least  $m-1$  alternations. Furthermore, we claim that any such ranker needs to start with  $\triangleright$  for even  $m$  and with  $\triangleleft$  for odd  $m$ . We prove this by induction on  $m$ .

For  $m = 2$  we have  $u_{2,n} = a_0(a_1a_0)^n$ . Any  $n$ -ranker that starts with  $\triangleleft$  cannot reach the first  $a_0$ , thus we need a ranker that starts with  $\triangleright$ .

For odd  $m > 2$  we have  $u_{m,n} = (a_0 \dots a_{m-1})^n u_{m-1,n}$ . Any  $n$ -ranker that starts with  $\triangleright$  cannot leave the first block of  $n \cdot m$  symbols of this word and thus not reach the middle  $a_0$ . Therefore we need to start with  $\triangleleft$ , and in fact use  $\triangleleft_{a_{m-1}}$  at some point, because we would not be able to leave the last section of  $u_{m-1,n}$  otherwise. But with  $\triangleleft_{a_{m-1}}$  we move past all of  $u_{m-1,n}$ , and we need one alternation to turn around again. By induction, we need at least  $m - 2$  alternations within  $u_{m-1,n}$ , and thus  $m - 1$  alternations total.

The argument for even  $m$  is completely symmetric. Thus we showed that we need at least  $m - 1$  alternation blocks to point to the middle  $a_0$ . Furthermore, we showed that if we have exactly  $m - 1$  alternation blocks, then the last of these blocks uses  $\triangleright$ . Therefore we only need to consider  $(m - 1)$ -alternation rankers that end on  $\triangleright$  and pass through the middle  $a_0$ . It is easy to see that all of these rankers agree on their ordering with respect to all other  $(m - 2)$ -alternation rankers, and with respect to all  $(m - 1)$ -alternation rankers that end on  $\triangleleft$ .

To summarize, we showed that  $u_{m,n}$  and  $v_{m,n}$  satisfy condition (i) from Theorem 4.5 for  $m - 1$  alternations. Thus the two words agree on all formulas from  $\text{FO}_{m-1,n}^2[\triangleleft]$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 4.10** (alternation hierarchy for  $\text{FO}^2[\triangleleft]$ ). For any positive integer  $m$ , there is a  $\varphi_m \in \text{FO}^2[\triangleleft]\text{-ALT}[m]$  and there are two languages  $K_m, L_m \subseteq \Sigma^*$  such that  $\varphi_m$  separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ , but no  $\psi \in \text{FO}^2[\triangleleft]\text{-ALT}[m - 1]$  separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ .

*Proof.* The theorem immediately follows from lemmas 4.8 and 4.9.  $\square$

Theorem 4.10 resolves an open question from [EVW97, EVW02].

## 5 Structure Theorem and Alternation Hierarchy for $\text{FO}^2[\triangleleft, \text{Suc}]$

We extend our definitions of boundary positions and rankers from section 3 to include the substrings of a given length that occur immediately before and after the position of the ranker.

**Definition 5.1.** A  $(k, \ell)$ -neighborhood boundary position denotes the first or last occurrence of a substring in a given word. More precisely, a  $(k, \ell)$ -neighborhood boundary position is of the form  $d_{(s,a,t)}$  with  $d \in \{\triangleright, \triangleleft\}$ ,  $s \in \Sigma^k$ ,  $a \in \Sigma$  and  $t \in \Sigma^\ell$ . The interpretation of a  $(k, \ell)$ -neighborhood boundary position  $p = d_{(s,a,t)}$  on a word  $w = w_1 \dots w_{|w|}$  is defined as follows.

$$p(w) = \begin{cases} \min\{i \in [k + 1, |w| - \ell] \mid w_{i-k} \dots w_{i+\ell} = sat\} & \text{if } d = \triangleright \\ \max\{i \in [k + 1, |w| - \ell] \mid w_{i-k} \dots w_{i+\ell} = sat\} & \text{if } d = \triangleleft \end{cases}$$

Notice that  $p(w)$  is undefined if the sequence  $sat$  does not occur in  $w$ . A  $(k, \ell)$ -neighborhood boundary position can also be specified with respect to a position  $q \in [1, |w|]$ .

$$p(w, q) = \begin{cases} \min\{i \in [\max\{q + 1, k + 1\}, |w| - \ell] \mid w_{i-k} \dots w_{i+\ell} = sat\} & \text{if } d = \triangleright \\ \max\{i \in [k + 1, \min\{q - 1, |w| - \ell\}] \mid w_{i-k} \dots w_{i+\ell} = sat\} & \text{if } d = \triangleleft \end{cases}$$

Observe that  $(0, 0)$ -neighborhood boundary positions coincide with the boundary positions from Definition 3.1. As before in the case without successor, we build rankers out of these boundary positions.

**Definition 5.2.** An  $n$ -successor-ranker  $r$  is an  $n$ -sequence of neighborhood boundary positions,  $r = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$ , where  $p_i$  is a  $(k_i, \ell_i)$ -neighborhood boundary position and  $k_i, \ell_i \in [0, (i - 1)]$ . The interpretation of an  $n$ -successor-ranker  $r$  on a word  $w$  is defined as follows.

$$r(w) := \begin{cases} p_1(w) & \text{if } r = (p_1) \\ \text{undefined} & \text{if } (p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})(w) \text{ is undefined} \\ p_n(w, (p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})(w)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We denote the set of all  $n$ -successor-rankers that are defined over a word  $w$  by  $SR_n(w)$ , and set  $SR_n^*(w) := \bigcup_{i \in [1, n]} SR_i(w)$ .

Because we now have the additional atomic relation  $\text{Suc}$ , we need to extend our definition of order type as well.

**Definition 5.3.** Let  $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ . The *successor order type* of  $i$  and  $j$  is defined as

$$\text{ords}(i, j) = \begin{cases} \ll & \text{if } i < j - 1 \\ -1 & \text{if } i = j - 1 \\ = & \text{if } i = j \\ +1 & \text{if } i = j + 1 \\ \gg & \text{if } i > j + 1 \end{cases}$$

With this new definition of  $n$ -successor-rankers, our proofs for Lemmas 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and Theorem 3.8 go through with only minor modifications. Instead of working through all the details again, we simply point out the differences.

First we notice that 1-successor-rankers are simply 1-rankers, so the base case of all inductions remains unchanged. In the proofs of Lemmas 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7, and in the proof of (ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i) from Theorem 3.8, we argued that Delilah cannot reply with a position in a given section because it does not contain a certain ranker and therefore it does not contain the symbol used to define this ranker. Now we need to know more – we need to show that Delilah cannot reply with a certain letter in a given section that is surrounded by a specified neighborhood, given that this section does not contain the corresponding successor-ranker. Whenever Samson's winning strategy depends on the fact that an  $n$ -successor-ranker does not occur in a given section, he has  $n - 1$  additional moves left. So if Delilah does not reply with a position with the same letter and the same neighborhood, Samson can point out a difference in the neighborhood with at most  $(n - 1)$  additional moves.

For the other direction of Theorem 3.8, we need to make sure that Delilah can reply with a position that is contained in the correct interval, has the same symbol and is surrounded by the same neighborhood. Where we previously defined the  $n$ -ranker  $s := (r_\ell, \triangleright_{\mathbf{a}})$  or  $s := (r_r, \triangleleft_{\mathbf{a}})$ , we now include the  $(n - 1)$ -neighborhood of the respective positions chosen by Samson. Thus

we make sure that Samson cannot point out a difference in the two words, and Delilah still has a winning strategy. Thus we have the following three theorems for  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ .

**Theorem 5.4** (structure of  $\text{FO}_n^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ ). Let  $u$  and  $v$  be finite words, and let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . The following two conditions are equivalent.

- (i) (a)  $SR_n(u) = SR_n(v)$ , and,
  - (b) for all  $r \in SR_n^*(u)$  and  $r' \in SR_{n-1}^*(u)$ ,  $\text{ord}_S(r(u), r'(u)) = \text{ord}_S(r(v), r'(v))$
- (ii)  $u \equiv_n^2 v$

**Theorem 5.5** (structure of  $\text{FO}_{m,n}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ ). Let  $u$  and  $v$  be finite words, and let  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $m \leq n$ . The following two conditions are equivalent.

- (i) (a)  $SR_{m,n}(u) = SR_{m,n}(v)$ , and,
  - (b) for all  $r \in SR_{m,n}^*(u)$  and  $r' \in SR_{m-1, n-1}^*(u)$ ,  $\text{ord}_S(r(u), r'(u)) = \text{ord}_S(r(v), r'(v))$ , and,
  - (c) for all  $r \in SR_{m,n}^*(u)$  and  $r' \in SR_{m, n-1}^*(u)$  such that  $r$  and  $r'$  end with different directions,  $\text{ord}_S(r(u), r'(u)) = \text{ord}_S(r(v), r'(v))$
- (ii)  $u \equiv_{m,n}^2 v$

**Theorem 5.6** (alternation hierarchy for  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ ). Let  $m$  be a positive integer. There is a  $\varphi_m \in \text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ -ALT  $[m]$  and there are two languages  $K_m, L_m \subseteq \Sigma^*$  such that  $\varphi_m$  separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ , but no  $\psi \in \text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ -ALT  $[m-1]$  separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ .

*Proof.* We use the same ideas as before in Theorem 4.10. We define example languages that now include an extra letter  $b$  to ensure that the successor predicate is of no use. As before, we inductively construct the words  $u_{m,n}$  and  $v_{m,n}$  and use them to define the languages  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{1,n} &:= b^{2n} a_0 b^{2n} & v_{1,n} &:= b^{2n} \\
 u_{2,n} &:= u_{1,n} (a_1 b^{2n} a_0 b^{2n})^{2n} & v_{2,n} &:= v_{1,n} (a_1 b^{2n} a_0 b^{2n})^{2n} \\
 u_{2i+1,n} &:= (b^{2n} a_0 b^{2n} \dots b^{2n} a_{2i})^n u_{2i,n} & v_{2i+1,n} &:= (b^{2n} a_0 b^{2n} \dots b^{2n} a_{2i})^n v_{2i,n} \\
 u_{2i+2,n} &:= u_{2i+1,n} (a_{2i+1} b^{2n} \dots b^{2n} a_0 b^{2n})^n & v_{2i+2,n} &:= v_{2i+1,n} (a_{2i+1} b^{2n} \dots b^{2n} a_0 b^{2n})^n
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally we set  $K_m := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{u_{m,n}\}$  and  $L_m := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{v_{m,n}\}$ . Notice that the  $b$ 's are not necessary to distinguish between the two languages  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ , and thus the proof of Lemma 4.8 goes through unchanged and we have a formula  $\varphi_m \in \text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ -ALT  $[m]$  that separates  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ . To see that no  $\text{FO}^2[<, \text{Suc}]$ -ALT  $[m-1]$  formula can separate  $K_m$  and  $L_m$ , we observe that any  $(n-1)$ -neighborhood in the words  $u_{m,n}$  and  $v_{m,n}$  contains all  $b$ 's except for at most one letter  $a_i$  for some  $i \in [0, m-1]$ . Thus the proof of Lemma 4.9 goes through here as well.  $\square$

## 6 Conclusion

We proved precise structure theorems for  $\text{FO}^2$ , with and without the successor predicate, that completely characterize the expressive power of the respective logics, including exact bounds on the quantifier depth and on the alternation depth. Using our structure theorems, we show that the quantifier alternation hierarchy for  $\text{FO}^2$  is strict, settling an open question from [EVW97, EVW02]. Both our structure theorems and the alternation hierarchy results add further insight to and simplify previous characterizations of  $\text{FO}^2$ . We also hope that the insights gained in our study of  $\text{FO}^2$  on words will be useful in future investigations of the trade-off between formula size and number of variables.

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