

Commutation and Rearrangements

An electronic reedition of the monograph

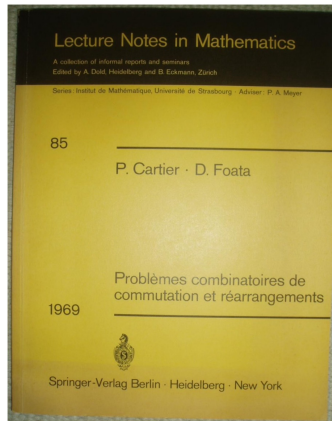
Problèmes combinatoires de
commutation et réarrangements

by P. Cartier, D. Foata

with three new appendices by

D. Foata, B. Lass
and Ch. Krattenthaler

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THE CONCEPT OF BAILEY CHAINS

BY

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0. Introduction

In his expository lectures on q -series [3] G. E. Andrews devotes a whole chapter to **Bailey's Lemma** (Th. 2.1, 3.1) and discusses some of its numerous possible applications in terms of the "Bailey chain" concept. This name was introduced by G. E. Andrews [2] to describe the iterative nature of Bailey's Lemma, which was not observed by W. N. Bailey himself.

Remark. In proving equation (30) P. Cartier and D. Foata gave a purely combinatorial proof of

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{b+c+\rho}{c+k} \binom{c+a+\rho}{a+k} \binom{a+b+\rho}{b+k} \\ &= \sum_n \frac{(a+b+c+n-\rho)!}{(a-n)!(b-n)!(c-n)!(n+k)!(n-k+\rho)!}, \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

where $\rho = 0$ or 1 (a *Pfaff-Saalschütz* summation).

From that the proof of (29), the extension of Bailey's Lemma in the cases $N = 0$ or 1, for $q = 1$ is simple: one just has to multiply equation (32) by coefficients c_k and to sum over all possible k 's and finally change the order of summation.

Recently [31] D. Zeilberger q -analogized the Cartier-Foata proof of (33) to show

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} b+c \\ c+k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c+a \\ a+k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a+b \\ b+k \end{bmatrix} = \\ & = \sum_n q^{n^2-k^2} \frac{[a+b+c-n]!}{[a-n]![b-n]![c-n]![n+k]![n-k]!}. \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

This gives equation (29) with $\rho = 0$ as described above.



Lotharingien conference dinners



Banquet": painting by Ingrid Dohm

Lotharingien waltz dancing (SLC 42, 1998, Maratea; Andrews-Fest)



<https://www.britannica.com/art/waltz#/media/1/635186/7966>

Dominique Foata: the pioneer hero of Lotharingien Combinatorics



Taken from: "**Richard Wagner's The Ring of the Nibelung**" by P. Craig Russel