Patterns and Fractions

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Abstract

We find the generating function for the number of (132)-avoiding permutations that have a given number of (123) patterns, in the form of a continued fraction. We show how to extend this to permutations that have exactly one (132) pattern. We find some properties of the continued fraction, which is similar to, though more general than, those that were studied by Ramanujan, and raise some questions about it.

A (132) pattern in a permutation π of $|\pi|$ letters is a triple $1 \le i < j < k \le n$ of indices for which $\pi(i) < \pi(k) < \pi(j)$. Similarly a (123) pattern is such a triple on which the values of π increase. Let $f_r(n)$ denote the number of permutations π of n letters that have no (132) patterns and exactly r (123) patterns. Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1 *The generating function for the* $\{f_r(n)\}$ *is*

$$\sum_{r,n\ge 0} f_r(n) z^n q^r = \cfrac{1}{1-\cfrac{z}{1-\cfrac{z}{1-\cfrac{zq}{1-\cfrac{zq^3}{1-\cfrac{zq^6}{\cdots}}}}}} \tag{1}$$

in which the nth numerator is $zq^{\binom{n}{2}}$.

We think it is remarkable that such a continued fraction encodes information about (132)-avoiding permutations. We will first prove the theorem, and then study some consequences and generalizations.

1 The patterns

Let the weight of a permutation π of $|\pi|$ letters be $z^{|\pi|}q^{|123(\pi)|}t^{|12(\pi)|}$, in which $|123(\pi)|$ is the number of patterns (123) (rising triples) in π, and $|12(\pi)|$ is the number of rising pairs in π. Let

$$P(q,z,t) = {\sum_{\pi}}' \mathrm{weight}(\pi), \tag{2}$$

where the sum extends over all (132)-avoiding permutations π.

If π is a (132)-avoiding permutation on $\{1,2,\ldots,n\}$, $(n>0)$ and the largest element, n, is at the kth position, i.e., $\pi(k)=n$, then by letting $\pi_1 := \{\pi(i)\}_1^{k-1}$ and $\pi_2 := \{\pi(i)\}_{k+1}^{n}$, we have that every element in π_1 must be larger than every element of π_2, or else a (132) would be formed, with the n serving as the '3' of the (132). Hence, π_1 is a permutation of the set $\{n-k+1,\ldots,n-1\}$, and π_2 is a permutation of the set $\{1,\ldots,n-k\}$. Furthermore, π_1 and π_2 are each (132)-avoiding. Conversely, if π_1 and π_2 are (132)-avoiding permutations on $\{n-k+1,\ldots,n-1\}$ and $\{1,\ldots,n-k\}$ respectively (for some k, $1\le k\le n$), then $(\pi_1 n\pi_2)$ is a nonempty (132)-avoiding permutation.

Thus we have:

$$|123(\pi)| = |123(\pi_1)| + |123(\pi_2)| + |12(\pi_1)|,$$

since a (123) pattern in $\pi \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} (\pi_1 n \pi_2)$ may either be totally immersed in the π_1 part, or wholly immersed in the π_2 part, or may be due to the n serving as the '3' of the (123), the number of which is the number of (12) patterns in π_1.

We also have

$$|12(\pi)| = |12(\pi_1)| + |12(\pi_2)| + |\pi_1|,$$

and, of course

$$|\pi| = |\pi_1| + |\pi_2| + 1.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Weight}(\pi)(q,z,t) &:= q^{|123(\pi)|}z^{|\pi|}t^{|12(\pi)|}\\
&= q^{|123(\pi_1)|+|123(\pi_2)|+|12(\pi_1)|}z^{|\pi_1|+|\pi_2|+1}t^{|12(\pi_1)|+|12(\pi_2)|+|\pi_1|}\\
&= zq^{|123(\pi_1)|}(qt)^{|12(\pi_1)|}(zt)^{|\pi_1|}q^{|123(\pi_2)|}t^{|12(\pi_2)|}z^{|\pi_2|}\\
&= z\mathrm{Weight}(\pi_1)(q,zt,tq)\mathrm{Weight}(\pi_2)(q,z,t).
\end{aligned}$$

Now, if $|\pi|>0$, π is (132)-avoiding, $k' = \max(k-1,n-k)$, and $\pi = (\pi_1 k' \pi_2)$, then π_1, π_2 are smaller (132)-avoiding permutations, and

$$\mathrm{Weight}(\pi)(q,z,t) = z\mathrm{Weight}(\pi_1)(q,zt,tq)\mathrm{Weight}(\pi_2)(q,z,t).$$

Now sum over all possible (132)-avoiding permutations π, to get the functional equation

$$P(q,z,t) = 1 + zP(q,zt,tq)P(q,z,t), \tag{3}$$

in which the 1 corresponds to the empty permutation.

Next let $Q(q,z,t)$ be the sum of all the weights of all permutations with exactly ONE (132) pattern. By adapting the argument from Miklós Bóna's paper [1] we easily see that $Q(q,z,t)$ satisfies

$$Q(q,z,t) = zP(q,zt,qt)Q(q,z,t) + zQ(q,zt,qt)P(q,z,t) + t^2z^2P(q,zt,qt)(P(q,z,t)-1).$$

This holds since our sole (132) pattern can either appear in the elements

(a) before n,

(b) after n, or

(c) with n as the '3' in the (132) pattern.

The term $zP(q,zt,qt)Q(q,z,t)$ corresponds to (a), $zQ(q,zt,qt)P(q,z,t)$ corresponds to (b), and $t^2z^2P(q,zt,qt)(P(q,z,t)-1)$ corresponds to (c). We see that case (c) follows since $\pi = (\pi_1, n-k, n, \pi2)$, where π_1 is a permutation of $[n-k+2,\dots,n-1]$, π_2 is a permutation of $[1,\dots,n-k-1]\cup\{n-k+1\}$, and $k \neq n$.

2 The fractions

Here we study this generating function $P(q,z,t)$ further, and find that it is a pretty continued fraction, and discover a fairly explicit form for its numerator and denominator.

First, from (3) we have that

$$P(q,z,t) = \frac{1}{1 - zP(q,zt,tq)}, \tag{4}$$

and so by iteration we have the continued fraction,

$$P(q,z,t) = \cfrac{1}{1 - \cfrac{z}{1 - \cfrac{zt}{1 - \cfrac{zt^2q}{1 - \cfrac{zt^3q^3}{1 - \cfrac{zt^4q^6}{\cdots}}}}}} \tag{5}$$

Now let

$$P(q,z,t)=\frac{A(q,z,t)}{B(q,z,t)}.$$

Then substitution in (4) shows that $A(q,z,t)=B(q,zt,tq)$, and therefore

$$P(q,z,t)=\frac{B(q,zt,tq)}{B(q,z,t)} \tag{6}$$

where B satisfies the functional equation

$$B(q,z,t)=B(q,zt,tq)-zB(q,t^2z,t^2q). \tag{7}$$

As far as the computations have gone, the series $B(q,z,t)$ appears to have only coefficients of $0,\pm 1$.

To find out more about its form we write

$$B(q,z,t)=\sum_{m\ge 0}\phi_m(q,t)z^m.$$

Then $\phi_0=1$, and

$$\phi_m(q,t)=t^m\phi_m(q,qt)-t^{2m-2}\phi_{m-1}(q,qt^2),$$

for $m=1,2,3,\ldots$. It is easy to see by induction that

$$\phi_m(q,t)=-\sum_{j\ge 0}t^{(j+2)m-2}q^{m\binom{j}{2}+2mj-2j}\phi_{m-1}(q,q^{2j+1}t^2). \qquad (m\ge 1;\phi_0=1)$$

For example, we have

$$\phi_1(q,t)=-\sum_{j\ge 0}t^jq^{\binom{j}{2}},$$

and

$$\phi_2(q,t)=\sum_{j,\ell\ge 0}t^{2j+2\ell+2}q^{j^2+j+(2j+1)\ell+\binom{\ell}{2}}.$$

In general, the exponent of t in $\phi_m(q,t)$ will be a linear form in the m summation indices, plus a constant, and the exponent of q will be an affine form in these indices, i.e., a quadratic form plus a linear form plus a constant. Let's find all of these forms explicitly.

Hence suppose in general that

$$\phi_m(t)=(-1)^m\sum_{\mathbf{j}\ge 0}t^{\mathbf{a}_m\cdot\mathbf{j}+b_m}q^{(\mathbf{j},Q_m\mathbf{j})+\mathbf{c}_m\cdot\mathbf{j}+d_m}, \tag{8}$$

in which $\mathbf{j}$ is the m-vector of summation indices, Q_m is a real symmetric $m \times m$ matrix to be determined, $\mathbf{a}_m, \mathbf{c}_m$ are m-vectors, and b_m, d_m are scalars. Then we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_m &= \{r2^{m-r}\}_{r=1}^m, & (9)\\ b_m &= 2(2^m - m - 1), & (10)\\ \mathbf{c}_m &= \{r2^{m-r} + 2^{r+1} - \frac{7}{2}r - 2\}_{r=1}^m, & (11)\\ d_m &= 2^m - 1 - \binom{m+1}{2}. & (12) \end{aligned}$$

The $m \times m$ matrix Q_m has $i/2$ in its ith diagonal entry ($i = 1, \ldots, m$). In its sub-diagonal positions the ith row contains the vector $\mathbf{a}_{i-1}$ ($i = 2, \ldots, m$) given by (9) above, and the above-diagonal positions are completed by symmetry. It is the $m \times m$ section of the infinite matrix

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & \ldots \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & \ldots \\ 2 & 2 & \frac{3}{2} & 3 & 6 & \ldots \\ 4 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 4 & \ldots \\ 8 & 8 & 6 & 4 & \frac{5}{2} & \ldots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \end{bmatrix}.$$

We ask if it is true that the coefficients of $B(q, z, t)$ are all either 0 or ± 1. This is equivalent to the assertion that for each $m = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$, the set of lattice points in the plane

$$p(\mathbf{j}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathbf{a}_m \cdot \mathbf{j} + b_m, (\mathbf{j}, Q_m \mathbf{j}) + \mathbf{c}_m \cdot \mathbf{j} + d_m)$$

as $\mathbf{j}$ runs through $\mathbf{Z}_+^m$, are all different. We emphasize that for each m they must all be different, though a point for one m is permitted to coincide with a point for a different m.

3 The series computations

If $f_r(n)$ denotes the number of permutations of n letters that contain no pattern (132) and have exactly r (123)'s, we write $\mathrm{AR}(r, z) := \sum_n f_r(n) z^n$. Then $\mathrm{AR}(r, z)$ is the coefficient of q^r in the series development of $P(q, z, 1)$ of (2). That is, we have

$$\cfrac{1}{1 - \cfrac{z}{1 - \cfrac{z}{1 - \cfrac{zq}{1 - \cfrac{zq^3}{1 - \cfrac{zq^6}{\cdots}}}}}} = \sum_{r \geq 0} \mathrm{AR(r, z)} q^r \tag{13}$$

From (13) we see that if we terminate the fraction $P(q,z,1)$ at the numerator q^N, say, then we'll know all of the $\{\mathrm{AR}(r,z)\}_{r=0}^{N}$ exactly.

Further, if we know the denominator $B(q,z,t)$ in (6) exactly through terms of order q^N, then by carrying out the division in (6) and keeping the same accuracy, we will, after setting $t=1$, again obtain all of the generating functions $\{\mathrm{AR}(r,z)\}_{r=0}^{N}$ exactly.

Finally, to find the denominator $B(q,z,t)$ in (6) exactly through terms of order q^N, it is sufficient to carry out the iteration that is implicit in (7) N times, since further iteration will affect only the terms involving powers of q higher than the Nth.

In that way we computed the $\mathrm{AR}(r,z)$'s for $0 \le r \le 15$ in a few seconds, as is shown below in the initial section of the series (13):

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1-z}{1-2z} + \frac{z^3 q}{(1-2z)^2} + \frac{(1-z)z^4 q^2}{(1-2z)^3} + \frac{(1-z)^2 z^5 q^3}{(1-2z)^4} + \frac{z^4\left(-1+6z-13z^2+11z^3-3z^4+z^5\right)q^4}{(-1+2z)^5} + \frac{z^5\left(2-14z+37z^2-44z^3+22z^4-4z^5+z^6\right)q^5}{(1-2z)^6} \\
&+\frac{(1-z)^2 z^6\left(-3+18z-37z^2+27z^3-3z^4+z^5\right)q^6}{(-1+2z)^7} + \frac{z^5\left(1-12z+64z^2-196z^3+373z^4-450z^5+343z^6-164z^7+47z^8-6z^9+z^{10}\right)q^7}{(1-2z)^8} \\
&\qquad \cdots \qquad \cdots \qquad \cdots \qquad \cdots \qquad \cdots \\
&+\frac{(1-z)^2 z^8}{(1-2z)^{16}}\Big(12-273z+2814z^2-17230z^3+68670z^4-180981z^5+290650z^6-145293z^7-572868z^8+1801984z^9-2861166z^{10} \\
&\qquad +3009411z^{11}-2246072z^{12}+1230219z^{13}-508680z^{14}+162328z^{15}-40620z^{16}+8199z^{17}-1228z^{18}+162z^{19}-12z^{20}+z^{21}\Big)q^{15} \\
&+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

References

[1] Miklós Bóna, Permutations with one or two 132-subsequences. Discrete Math. **181** (1998), no. 1-3, 267–274.