Layered permutations and rational generating functions

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Compositions and layered permutations

Rational generating functions

Commuting variables and a Wilf equivalence

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Comments and open questions



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A *composition* of a non-negative integer *N* is a sequence

 $w = k_1 k_2 \dots k_r$ with all $k_i \in \mathbb{P}$ and $\sum_i k_i = N$.

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Questions:

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2. What does this have to do with patterns in permutations? **Moral:**

It can be better to count by containment instead of avoidance.

Let $[n] = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$ and let \mathfrak{S}_n be the symmetric group on [n].

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 $\pi = p, p - 1, \dots, 1, p + q, p + q - 1, \dots, p + 1, p + q + r, \dots$

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 $A^* = \{w = k_1 k_2 \dots k_r \mid k_i \in A \text{ for all } i \text{ and } r \ge 0\}.$

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Note

w is a composition iff $w \in \mathbb{P}^*$.

Letting $\pi \leq \sigma$ whenever π is a pattern in σ turns $\mathfrak{S} = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{S}_n$ into a partially ordered set (poset).

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Letting $\pi \leq \sigma$ whenever π is a pattern in σ turns $\mathfrak{S} = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \mathfrak{S}_n$ into a partially ordered set (poset). This induces a partial order on \mathbb{P}^* (Bergeron, Bousquet-Mélou, and Dulucq, 1995):

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 $k_j \leq l_{i_j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq r$.

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Given $u \le w$ there is a unique *rightmost embedding, I*, such that $l \ge l'$ componentwise for all embeddings l'. The embedding above is rightmost.

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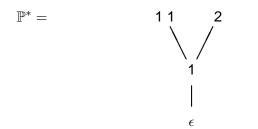
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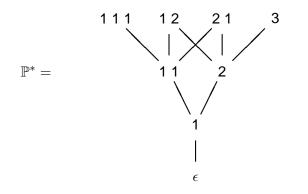
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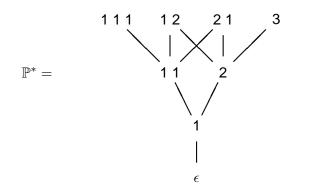
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For any alphabet *A*, the formal power series in noncommuting variables *A* with integral coefficients is

$$\mathbb{Z}\langle\langle A \rangle\rangle = \{f = \sum_{w \in A^*} c(w)w \mid c(w) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall w\}.$$

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Convention: If $S \subseteq A$, then we also let S stand for $\sum_{s \in S} s$.

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where $[k, n] = \{k, k + 1, ..., n\}.$

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where $[k, n] = \{k, k + 1, ..., n\}$. Now if $u = \bar{k}_1 ... \bar{k}_r$ then

$$Z(u) = [\bar{n}]^* z(\bar{k}_1) \cdots z(\bar{k}_r). \quad \blacksquare$$

Ex. If n = 4 and k = 3 then

$$\begin{aligned} z(\bar{3}) &= (\bar{3}+\bar{4})(\bar{1}+\bar{2})^* \\ &= \bar{3}+\bar{4}+\bar{3}\,\bar{1}+\bar{3}\,\bar{2}+\bar{4}\,\bar{1}+\bar{4}\,\bar{2}+\cdots \end{aligned}$$

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$$u = \bar{k}_1 \dots \bar{k}_r \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad x^{k_1} \dots x^{k_r} = x^{|u|},$$

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$$\sum_{w \ge u} x^{|w|} = \frac{1-x}{1-2x+x^{n+1}} \prod_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{x^k - x^{n+1}}{1-2x+x^k} \right)^{t_k}.$$

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2. For $P \subseteq \mathfrak{S}$, let $\mathfrak{S}_n(P) = \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n : \sigma \text{ avoids all } \pi \in P\}$ and $\mathfrak{S}(P) = \bigoplus_{n \ge 0} \mathfrak{S}_n(P).$

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 $\#\mathfrak{S}_n(231,312,\pi) = \#\mathfrak{S}_n(231,312,\pi').$

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Compositions and layered permutations

Rational generating functions

Commuting variables and a Wilf equivalence

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Comments and open questions

1. Is there a bijective proof of the Wilf equivalence in the previous corollary?

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2. A lower order ideal, L, is a subset of a poset P such that

 $a \in L$ and $b \leq a$ implies $b \in L$.



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The next result follows from the work of Albert and Atkinson on simple permutations.

Theorem (Albert and Atkinson)

Every lower order ideal properly contained in $\mathfrak{S}(231)$ has a rational generating function.

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In fact, they give a construction to compute the generating function. Can this method be used to prove the Wilf equivalence? See also the work of Mansour and Egge.

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Ex. If $A = \{a, b\}$, u = a b b a and w = b a a b a b a a then $u \le w$, for example, w = b a a b a b a a.

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For any poset *P*, define *generalized subword order* on *P*^{*} by: If $u = k_1 \dots k_r$ and $w = l_1 \dots l_s$ then $u \leq_{P^*} w$ iff there is $l_{i_1} \dots l_{i_r}$ with

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Theorem (B & S)

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4. One can also consider the Möbius function of P^* (Vatter and Sagan) and various interesting subposets of P^* (Goyt).

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