

Expected Patterns in Permutation Classes

Cheyne Homberger

Department of Mathematics

University of Florida

Gainesville, FL

cheyne42@ufl.edu

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Abstract

Each length k pattern occurs equally often in the set S_n of all permutations of length n , but the same is not true in general for a proper subset of S_n . Miklós Bóna recently proved that if we consider the set of n -permutations avoiding the pattern 132, all other non-monotone patterns of length 3 are equally common. In this paper we focus on the set $\text{Av}_n(123)$ of n -permutations avoiding 123, and give exact formulae for the occurrences of each length 3 pattern. While this set does not have the same symmetries as $\text{Av}_n(132)$, we find several similarities between the two and prove that the number of 231 patterns is the same in each.

1 Background

Let $p = p_1p_2 \dots p_n$ be a permutation in the symmetric group S_n written in one-line notation. Given a permutation $q \in S_k$, say that p contains q as a pattern if there exist indices $1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_k \leq n$ such that the entries $p_{i_1}p_{i_2} \dots p_{i_k}$ are in the same relative order as the entries of q (that is, $q_j < q_k$ if and only if $p_{i_j} < p_{i_k}$). If p does not contain q as a pattern, we say that p *avoids* q .

The set of all permutations equipped with this ordering can be viewed as a partially ordered set which is graded with respect to permutation length. With this in mind, we define a *permutation class* to be a downset (or ideal) of this poset. That is, a class is a collection of permutations \mathcal{C} for which, if $p \in \mathcal{C}$ and q is contained in p , then $q \in \mathcal{C}$.

Given a pattern q , the set $\text{Av}(q)$ of all permutations avoiding q forms a permutation class, and much study has been devoted to understanding and enumerating classes of this form. An early result in the area from Knuth [8], is that the number of n -permutations avoiding the pattern 231 is equal to the Catalan number $c_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$, and these are exactly the stack sortable permutations. A more comprehensive introduction to permutation patterns can be found in [1].

A question of Joshua Cooper and a recent result of Miklós Bóna have opened up a new line of research: in the set of all permutations of length n in a given permutation class, what can be said about the average number of occurrences of each pattern? or equivalently: what is the total number of occurrences of each pattern in this set? It is simple to show that in the set of all permutations, all patterns of a given length are equally common. The situation becomes much more complex as we restrict our attention to proper subclasses.

2 Preliminaries

Definition 1. Let p, q be permutations. Denote by $f_q(p)$ the number of occurrences of q in p as a pattern.

For example, $f_{213}(462513) = 2$ since the first, third, and fourth entries as well as the third, fifth, and sixth entries form 213 patterns. Also, for any permutation p , $f_{21}(p)$ counts the number of inversions of p . Note that every permutation statistic can be expressed through combinations of counts of permutation patterns, as described in [4].

We shall be concerned primarily with the total number of patterns in a set of permutations. For simplicity, we use similar notation.

Definition 2. For an integer n and a permutation class \mathcal{C} , let \mathcal{C}_n denote the set of permutations of length n in \mathcal{C} . For a pattern q , define $f_q(\mathcal{C}_n) = \sum_{p \in \mathcal{C}_n} f_q(p)$. We will omit the \mathcal{C}_n when the set in question is unambiguous.

Example 3. Let $q \in S_k$. Then it follows by linearity of expectation that

$$f_q(S_n) = \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n}{k}.$$

The Catalan numbers will appear frequently in our enumeration, and so it will be useful to establish some standard notation and a few simple identities.

Definition 4. Let $c_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$ denote the n th Catalan number. Also, let

$$C(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n x^n = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}.$$

Fact 5. The following identities follow directly from the recurrence $C(x) = xC(x)^2 + 1$.

$$C(x)^2 = \frac{C(x)}{1 - xC(x)} = \frac{1}{(1 - xC(x))^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{C(x) - 1}{C(x)} = xC(x).$$

In [2] and [3], Miklós Bóna studied the class $\text{Av}(132)$ and found some surprising symmetries. He also gave exact formula and generating functions for the expectation of all length three patterns. In this paper we give a similar classification of the class $\text{Av}(123)$, with some equally surprising connections to $\text{Av}(132)$.

Because both 132 and 123 are involutions and $231^{-1} = 312$, we have the following identity. Further identities, however, require considerably more effort.

Fact 6. In both $\text{Av}_n(132)$ and $\text{Av}_n(123)$, $f_{231} = f_{312}$.

For a fixed integer k , in each of the sets $\text{Av}_n(132)$ and $\text{Av}_n(123)$ inversion provides a bijection from the set of permutations containing exactly k 231 patterns to the set containing exactly k 312 patterns. This proves not only that the total number of each pattern is the same, but that these numbers are equidistributed in each set. Bóna showed that equidistribution is not required for the total number of patterns to be equal.

Theorem 7 (Bóna). *In $\text{Av}_n(132)$, the total numbers of 231, 213, and 312 patterns are equal, and their numbers, with respect to n , are given by the generating function*

$$\frac{x^2 C(x)^3}{(1 - 2xC(x))(1 - 4x)^{3/2}}.$$

Furthermore, 321 is the most common pattern and 123 is the least common.

The first few values of $f_q(\text{Av}_n(123))$ and $f_q(\text{Av}_n(132))$ for q of length 3 are shown in the table below

| Av _n (123) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| length | f ₁₂₃ | f ₁₃₂ | f ₂₁₃ | f ₂₃₁ | f ₃₁₂ | f ₃₂₁ |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 16 |
| 5 | 0 | 57 | 57 | 81 | 81 | 144 |
| 6 | 0 | 312 | 312 | 500 | 500 | 1016 |
| 7 | 0 | 1578 | 1578 | 2794 | 2794 | 6271 |

| Av _n (132) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| length | f ₁₂₃ | f ₁₃₂ | f ₂₁₃ | f ₂₃₁ | f ₃₁₂ | f ₃₂₁ |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| 5 | 68 | 0 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 109 |
| 6 | 392 | 0 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 748 |
| 7 | 2063 | 0 | 2794 | 2794 | 2794 | 4570 |

Note that f_{231} and f_{312} are not equidistributed as statistics in $\text{Av}_n(132)$. Theorem 7 was proved with a bijection from patterns to patterns, not necessarily respecting the underlying permutation.

Turning our attention to the class $\text{Av}(123)$, we will similarly classify the expectation of all length 3 patterns and provide both generating functions and exact formula. In addition, we show some interesting and surprising connections to patterns in $\text{Av}(132)$. In particular, we will show that there are an equal number of 231 patterns in $\text{Av}_n(123)$ and $\text{Av}_n(132)$, as suggested by the numerical evidence.

3 The class $\text{Av}(123)$

3.1 Patterns of length 2

The simplest place to start is with patterns of length 2. The number of 12 patterns corresponds to the total number of non-inversions, and these numbers have already been studied, most notably in [5]. Clearly, the total number of 12 patterns plus the number of 21 patterns gives the total number of pairs of entries in all permutations in the set which, for $\text{Av}_n(123)$, is given by $\binom{n}{2}c_n$.

Theorem 8 (Cheng, Eu, Fu). *Let $\mathcal{C}_n = \text{Av}_n(123)$. Then*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} f_{12}(\mathcal{C}_n)x^n = \frac{x^2 C(x)^2}{1 - 4x}.$$

Furthermore, we have that

$$f_{12}(\mathcal{C}_n) = 4^{n-1} - \binom{2n-1}{n}.$$

Corollary 9. *The number of 21 patterns in the set of all n -permutations avoiding 123 is given by*

$$f_{21}(\text{Av}_n(123)) = \binom{n}{2}c_n + \binom{2n-1}{n} - 4^{n-1}.$$

3.2 Patterns of length 3

We turn our attention now to patterns of length 3, and provide a similar classification. To start, using the fact that 123 is an involution and is fixed under reverse complementation provides some immediate identities, as these provide bijections from $\text{Av}_n(123)$ to itself.

Fact 10. In $\text{Av}_n(123)$, $f_{132} = f_{213}$ and $f_{231} = f_{312}$.

Numerical data and intuition suggest that $f_{132} < f_{231} < f_{321}$. We begin by establishing some basic relationships between these numbers which will eventually combine to give us exact formulae. First, note that the total number of all length k patterns is exactly $\binom{n}{k}c_n$. For $k = 3$ this gives the following fact.

Fact 11. In the set $\text{Av}_n(123)$ we have that

$$f_{132} + f_{213} + f_{231} + f_{312} + f_{321} = \binom{n}{3}c_n.$$

Note that since $f_{132} = f_{213}$ and $f_{312} = f_{231}$, we can rewrite this as

$$2f_{132} + 2f_{231} + f_{321} = \binom{n}{3}c_n.$$

Our next uses Theorem 8 to provide another linear relationship between these three numbers.

Proposition 12. *In the set $\text{Av}_n(123)$, we have*

$$4f_{132} + 2f_{231} = (n - 2)f_{12}.$$

Proof. Rewrite the equation as

$$(n - 2)f_{12} - (f_{132} + f_{213}) = f_{132} + f_{213} + f_{231} + f_{312}.$$

We claim that both sides count the total number of length 3 patterns which contain at least one 12 pattern. Indeed, the right hand side counts all length 3 patterns other than 321. The left hand side first takes a 12 pattern and adds another entry to it. However, this double counts each triple which has two 12 patterns, and these are exactly the patterns 132 and 213. Subtracting these off yields the desired identity. \square

Note that we now have two linear relationships between the three unknown quantities, and so some new information would completely solve the system. We summarize this in the following lemma.

Lemma 13. *Let $\mathcal{C} = \text{Av}_n(123)$, and let $a_n = f_{132}(\mathcal{C}) = f_{213}(\mathcal{C})$, $b_n = f_{231}(\mathcal{C}) = f_{312}(\mathcal{C})$, and $d_n = f_{321}(\mathcal{C})$. Then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} 2a_n + 2b_n + d_n &= \binom{n}{3}c_n \\ 4a_n + 2b_n &= 4^{n-1} - \binom{2n-1}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

We note that Proposition 12 has a complementary analogue, obtained by counting inversions instead of non-inversions. However, this leads to a relation which is linearly dependent on the first two. It takes a new approach to yield new information, which requires a few new definitions.

Definition 14. A permutation $p = p_1p_2 \dots p_n$ is *decomposable* (sometimes referred to as skew-decomposable) if there exists $k \in [n]$ such that for all $i \leq k$ and all $j > k$, we have that $p_i > p_j$. An *indecomposable* permutation is one for which no such k exists.

Definition 15. Denote the set of all indecomposable 123-avoiding permutations by $\text{Av}^*(123)$, and $\text{Av}^*(123) \cap S_n$ by $\text{Av}_n^*(123)$.

In general, for simplicity of notation, indecomposability will be denoted with a star. Our first step, naturally, is to find the size of the set $\text{Av}_n^*(123)$.

Proposition 16. *For all $n \geq 1$,*

$$|\text{Av}_n^*(123)| = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1} = c_{n-1}.$$

Proof. We know that $|\text{Av}_n(123)| = c_n$, so

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} |\text{Av}_n(123)|x^n = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x} = C(x).$$

Let $C^*(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} |\text{Av}_n^*(123)|x^n$. Every permutation in $\text{Av}_n(123)$ can be expressed as a skew sum of indecomposable 123-avoiding permutations, so it follows that

$$C(x) = 1 + C^*(x) + (C^*(x))^2 + (C^*(x))^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{1 - C^*(x)}.$$

Solving this algebraically gives that $C^*(x) = \frac{C(x)-1}{C(x)} = xC(x)$, which finishes the proof. \square

Lemma 13 now has an immediate indecomposable analogue, and for all integers n and each pattern q the numbers $f_q(\text{Av}_n(123))$ and $f_q(\text{Av}_n^*(123))$ can be related easily. However, this alone does not allow us to solve for an exact formula.

Our new information will come from exactly counting the number of 213 patterns in the set $\text{Av}_n^*(123)$ by building a bijection to Dyck paths. We start by defining these paths, which are counted by the Catalan numbers.

Definition 17. A *Dyck path* of length $2n$ (or of semilength n) is defined as a sequence of steps from the set $\{(1, 1), (-1, 1)\}$ which begins at $(0, 0)$, ends at $(2n, 0)$, and never steps below the line $x = 0$.

Lemma 18. *The generating function $A^*(x)$ for the number of 213 patterns in $\text{Av}_n^*(123)$ is given by*

$$A^*(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} f_{213}(\text{Av}_n^*(123)) = \frac{x^3 C(x)}{(1 - 4x)^{3/2}} = \frac{x^2}{2(1 - 4x)^{3/2}} - \frac{x^2}{2(1 - 4x)}.$$

Proof. The proof consists of three parts: First, we examine the structure of permutations in $\text{Av}_n^*(123)$, and find a simple way of counting the number of 213 patterns. Second, we build a bijection onto Dyck paths which maps 213 patterns to a path statistic. Finally, we find the weighted sum of all Dyck paths with respect to this statistic.

Fix n , and let p be a permutation in $\text{Av}_n^*(123)$. Note that since p avoids 123, it can be viewed as a union of two descending sequences, so every entry in p is a left-to-right minima or a right-to-left maxima, and by indecomposability no entry is both. Graph p on an $n \times n$ lattice by plotting $(i, p(i))$ for each $i \in [n]$, and color each left-to-right minima red and each right-to-left maxima blue. Denote the sequence of red entries (ordered from left to right) by $\mathcal{R} = (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_j)$, and the sequence of blue entries by $\mathcal{B} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k)$. Denote by $\text{Span } b_i$ the number of red entries below and to the left of b_i . Note that $\text{Span } b_i \geq 1$ for all b_i by indecomposability. Now, we count the number of 213 patterns in p . It follows that for any such pattern q , the 2 entry and 1 entry must be red, and the 3 entry blue. It is also clear that each blue entry is contained in $\binom{\text{Span } b_i}{2}$ 213 patterns. Therefore we have that

$$f_{213}(p) = \sum_{i=1}^k \binom{\text{Span } b_i}{2}.$$

Now we are ready to build our bijection $\phi : \text{Av}_n^*(123) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{n-1}$, where \mathcal{D}_{n-1} denotes the set of Dyck paths of semilength $n - 1$. From each blue vertex, extend a vertical line to the x -axis and a horizontal line to the y -axis, and color each point of intersection of these lines green. Define a path P' from $(1, n)$ to $(n, 1)$ by the following rules:

- 1) Begin by walking east from $(1, n)$
- 2) At a blue vertex, turn south and continue walking
- 3) At a green vertex, turn east and continue walking
- 4) End at $(n, 1)$

Rotate the path P' by $\pi/4$ radians counter-clockwise to obtain a Dyck path P . This path is a slight modification of the path given by Krattenthaler's bijection [9], taking advantage of the indecomposability of the permutation to yield a more geometric description. This geometric interpretation of the bijection gives some additional insight into the number of 213 patterns.

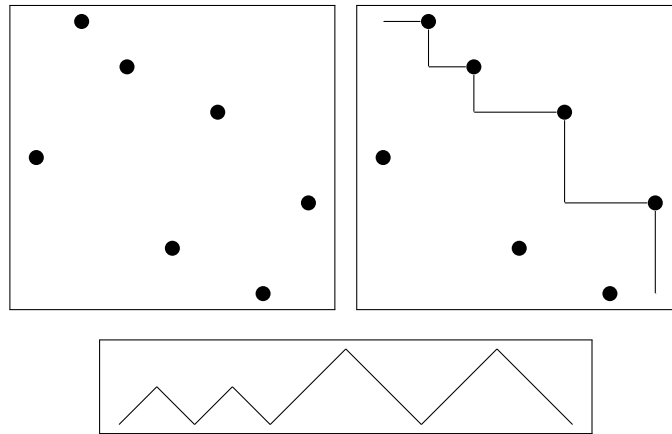


Figure 1: $\phi(4762513) = UDUDUDDDUUDD$

Note that each blue entry in p produces a peak in P . Furthermore, b_i corresponds to a peak of height $\text{Span } b_i$ above the x -axis in P . Therefore, if we let $h_{n,k}$ denote the total number of peaks of height k in all Dyck paths of semilength n , we have that

$$f_{213}(\text{Av}_n^*(123)) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{k}{2} h_{n-1,k}.$$

Finally, we can compute $H(x, u) = \sum_{n,k \geq 0} h_{n,k} x^n u^k$ as follows. First, note that since each Dyck path begins with an upstep it has a unique first point at which the path returns to the x -axis, so we can decompose each path P of length n into the concatenation of two shorter paths Q and R . This gives that $P = uQdR$, where u denotes an upstep and d a

downstep, and each peak of height $k - 1$ in Q and height k in R leads to a peak of height k in P . With this in mind, we have the following generating function relation:

$$H(x, u) = ux(H(x, u) + 1)C(x) + xH(x, u)C(x).$$

Here the first term counts the peaks from the uQd part, including the case when Q is empty. The second term counts the contribution from the R part. Rearranging leads to

$$H(x, u) = \frac{uxC(x)}{1 - uxC(x) - xC(x)}.$$

Now, to count 213 patterns, we need to count each peak with weight $\binom{k}{2}$. By taking derivatives twice with respect to u , setting $u = 1$, dividing by two and scaling by x , we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n,k \geq 0} \binom{k}{2} h_{n-1,k} x^n &= x \frac{\partial_u^2 H(x, u)|_{u=1}}{2} = \frac{x^3 C(x)}{(1 - 4x)^{3/2}} \\ &= x^3 + 7x^4 + 38x^5 + 187x^6 + 874x^7 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

The sequence $0, 0, 1, 7, 38, 187 \dots$ is entry A000531 in the OEIS. Finally, the correspondence between peaks and 213 patterns completes the proof. \square

Now, it is relatively simple to move from the set of indecomposable 123-avoiding permutations to the larger set of all 123-avoiding permutations.

Theorem 19. *Let a_n be the number of 213 patterns in $\text{Av}_n 123$. Then*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n = \frac{x^3 C(x)^3}{(1 - 4x)^{3/2}} = \frac{x - 1}{2(1 - 4x)} - \frac{3x - 1}{2(1 - 4x)^{3/2}}.$$

Proof. Let $A(x)$ be the generating function for the numbers a_n , and let $A^*(x)$ denote the generating function for the number of 213 patterns in *indecomposable* 123-avoiding permutations.

Now, any permutation p in $\text{Av}(123)$ can be written uniquely as a skew sum of a nonempty indecomposable 123-avoiding permutation q and another, possibly empty, 123-avoiding permutation r . Now, it is clear that any 213 pattern in p must be contained entirely in either q or r . This leads to the following relation:

$$A(x) = A^*(x)C(x) + xC(x)A(x).$$

Solving for A gives

$$A(x) = \frac{A^*(x)C(x)}{1 - xC(x)} = C^2(x)A^*(x).$$

Lemma 18 now implies

$$A(x) = \frac{x^3 C(x)^3}{(1 - 4x)^{3/2}}.$$

\square

Theorem 19 combined with Lemma 13 allows us to obtain both generating functions and exact formulae for the occurrence of all length 3 patterns in $\text{Av}_n(123)$. We start with 231 patterns, which reveal a surprising connection to the class $\text{Av}(132)$.

Corollary 20. *Let b_n denote the number of 231 (or 312) patterns in all 123-avoiding n -permutations. Then*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} b_n x^n = \frac{3x - 1}{(1 - 4x)^2} - \frac{4x^2 - 5x + 1}{(1 - 4x)^{5/2}}.$$

Proof. Let $B(x)$ be the generating function for the numbers b_n , let $A(x)$ be the generating function for the number of 213 patterns, and let j_n be the number of 12 patterns with corresponding generating function $J(x)$. We know from Lemma 13 that

$$4A(x) + 2B(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} (n - 2)j_n x^n = (J(x)/x^2)'x^3.$$

Solving this for $B(x)$ using elementary algebra and a bit of calculus yields

$$\begin{aligned} B(x) &= \frac{x^2 C(x)^3}{(1 - 2xC(x))(1 - 4x)^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{3x - 1}{(1 - 4x)^{3/2}} - \frac{4x^2 - 5x + 1}{(1 - 4x)^{5/2}} \end{aligned}$$

□

The connection between the classes $\text{Av}(123)$ and $\text{Av}(132)$ is now immediate.

Corollary 21. *Theorem 20 together with Theorem 7 imply immediately that the total number of 231 patterns in $\text{Av}_n(123)$ is equal to the total number of 231 patterns in $\text{Av}_n(132)$.*

We can similarly apply Lemma 13 to 321 patterns.

Corollary 22. *Let $d_n = f_{321}(\text{Av}_n(123))$. Then we have that*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} d_n x^n = \frac{8x^3 - 20x^2 + 8x - 1}{(1 - 4x)^2} - \frac{36x^3 - 34x^2 + 10x - 1}{(1 - 4x)^{5/2}}.$$

Before analyzing these generating functions, we note also that Lemma 13 and its indecomposable analogue produce several other interesting identities. We summarize some of them here for completeness.

Corollary 23. *The following identities hold.*

$$f_{21}(\text{Av}_n(123)) = 2 f_{213}(\text{Av}_n^*(123))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& f_{213}(Av_n(123)) + f_{231}(Av_n(123)) = f_{231}(Av_{n-1}^*(123)) \\
C(x) \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} f_{213}(Av_n(123))x^n \right) &= xC'(x) \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} f_{12}(Av_n(123))x^n \right) \\
\sum_{n \geq 0} f_{213}(Av_n^*(132))x^n &= \sum_{n \geq 0} (f_{132}(Av_n^*(123)) + f_{231}(Av_n^*(123)))x^n.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that each of these identities are equivalent. That is, combined with Lemma 13, a combinatorial proof of any of them would imply all of the others (including Lemma 18).

Now we can do some analysis of the main sequences. Using some standard generating function analysis [7], we find that the asymptotic growth of the number of length 3 patterns are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{213}(Av_n(123)) &\sim \sqrt{\frac{n}{\pi}}4^n \\
f_{231}(Av_n(123)) &\sim \frac{n}{2}4^n \\
f_{321}(Av_n(123)) &\sim \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{n^3}{\pi}}4^n.
\end{aligned}$$

We see that the three sequences each differ by a factor of approximately \sqrt{n} . Surprisingly, this is the same factor that the sequences $f_{123}, f_{231}, f_{321}$ differ by in the class $Av(132)$, as seen in [2].

Each of these generating functions are simple enough that exact formulas can be obtained with relatively little hassle. One could argue that the asymptotic values are more interesting and provide more insight than the complicated formulas, but we present them here for completeness.

Corollary 24. *Let $a_n = f_{132}(Av_n(123))$, $b_n = f_{213}(Av_n(123))$, and $d_n = f_{321}(Av_n(123))$. Then we have that*

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \frac{n+2}{4} \binom{2n}{n} - 3 \cdot 2^{2n-3} \\
b_n &= (2n-1) \binom{2n-3}{n-2} - (2n+1) \binom{2n-1}{n-1} + (n+4) \cdot 2^{2n-3} \\
d_n &= \frac{1}{6} \binom{2n+5}{n+1} \binom{n+4}{2} - \frac{5}{3} \binom{2n+3}{n} \binom{n+3}{2} + \frac{17}{3} \binom{2n+1}{n-1} \binom{n+2}{2} \\
&\quad - 6 \binom{2n-1}{n-2} \binom{n+1}{2} - (n+1) \cdot 4^{n-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

3.3 Larger Patterns

Some of these same techniques are applicable to larger patterns. For example, we can easily modify Lemma 13 to patterns of all sizes. This leads to increasingly complicated expressions, but this simple idea can be used to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 25. *Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, and q be any permutation in S_k other than the decreasing permutation. Then for n large enough, we have that*

$$f_{k\dots 321}(\text{Av}_n(123)) > f_q(\text{Av}_n(123)).$$

Proof. Let T be the set of permutation in S_k which are not the decreasing permutation. As in Proposition 12 and Fact 11, we can express the number $\binom{n-2}{k-2} f_{12}(\text{Av}_n(123))$ as a positive linear combination of all of $f_q(\text{Av}_n(123))$ where $q \in T$, and we can express $\binom{n}{k} c_n$ as the sum of all $f_r(\text{Av}_n(123))$ where $r \in S_n$. It follows that there is a positive integer m and positive integers e_i such that

$$\binom{n}{k} c_n - m \binom{n-2}{k-2} f_{12}(\text{Av}_n(123)) = f_{k\dots 321} - \sum_{q \in T} e_i f_q(\text{Av}_n(123)).$$

Asymptotic analysis shows that the left hand side is eventually positive, and so the first term on the right side eventually outgrows the second term, which completes the proof. \square

4 Further Directions

The numbers $f_q(\text{Av}_n(p))$ for permutations p, q exhibit numerous symmetries and produce many new questions. All of the generating functions presented here and in [2] are *almost* rational, in the sense that they lie in the ring $\mathbb{Q}(x, \sqrt{1-4x})$. This allows for easy asymptotic analysis, and leaves open the possibility of bijections to other Catalan-related objects.

Building on what was mentioned in [3], we have instances of the same sequence of numbers which correspond to sums of statistics with different distributions in objects counted by the Catalan numbers. Do these sequences and statistics have analogues in other such objects?

Thus far, to the author's knowledge, the expectation of patterns has only been studied for the classes $\text{Av}(123)$ and $\text{Av}(132)$ (and their symmetries). Applying these ideas to more general classes could yield similarly interesting identities. Note that the increasing and decreasing permutations do not always provide the opposite extreme cases: it is simple to show that $f_{123}(\text{Av}_n(2413)) = f_{321}(\text{Av}_n(2413))$. This leads to the natural question: in the set of n -permutations avoiding a specific pattern (or a set of patterns), can we easily determine what pattern is most common? And how large can the difference be between the most and least common?

Finally, are there other occurrences of the same sequence of patterns arising in different classes? Or within the same class, as in $\text{Av}(132)$? Taking this to the extreme, is there a

proper, non-trivial permutation class for which each pattern of a given length is equally as common, as in the class of all permutations? Various computer searches have yet to produce any similarly unexpected coincidences. In particular, searches on patterns of length 3 in permutations avoiding length 4 patterns have uncovered no nontrivial symmetries.

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