

An Area-to-Inv Bijection Between Dyck Paths and 312-avoiding Permutations

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Abstract

The symmetric q, t -Catalan polynomial $C_n(q, t)$, which specializes to the Catalan polynomial $C_n(q)$ when $t = 1$, was defined by Garsia and Haiman in 1994. In 2000, Garsia and Haglund proved the existence of statistics $a(\pi)$ and $b(\pi)$ on Dyck paths such that $C_n(q, t) = \sum_{\pi} q^{a(\pi)} t^{b(\pi)}$ where the sum is over all $n \times n$ Dyck paths. Specializing $t = 1$ gives $C_n(q) = \sum_{\pi} q^{a(\pi)}$ and specializing $q = 1$ as well gives the usual Catalan number C_n . The Catalan number C_n is known to count the number of $n \times n$ Dyck paths and the number of 312-avoiding permutations in S_n , as well as at least 64 other combinatorial objects. In this paper, we define a bijection between Dyck paths and 312-avoiding permutations which takes the area statistic $a(\pi)$ on Dyck paths to the inversion statistic on 312-avoiding permutations. The inversion statistic can be thought of as the number of (21) patterns in a permutation σ . We give a characterization for the number of (321), (4321), \dots , $(k \cdots 21)$ patterns that occur in σ in terms of the corresponding Dyck path.

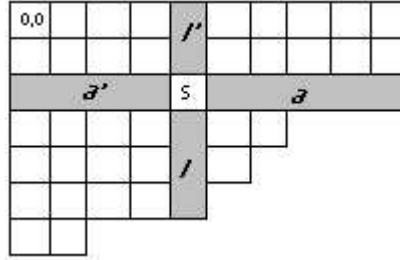
1 Introduction

The polynomial $C_n(q, t)$ was introduced in 1994 by Garsia and Haiman [3]. Called the q, t -Catalan polynomial, it was discovered while working with symmetric functions and Garsia and Haiman conjectured that it is the Hilbert series of the diagonal harmonic alternates. They showed that it is the coefficient of the elementary symmetric function e_n in the symmetric polynomial $DH_n(x; q, t)$ – the conjectured Frobenius characteristic of the module of diagonal harmonic polynomials. The polynomial is referred to as the q, t -Catalan polynomial because specializing $t = 1$ gives the q -Catalan polynomial and specializing both $q = t = 1$ results in the well-known Catalan number $C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$. The precise

definition of $C_n(q, t)$ is given as follows:

$$C_n(q, t) = \sum_{\mu \vdash n} \frac{t^{2\Sigma l} q^{2\Sigma a} (1-t)(1-q) \prod^{(0,0)} (1 - q^{a'} t^{l'}) \sum q^{a'} t^{l'}}{\prod (q^a - t^{l+1})(t^l - q^{a+1})}$$

The first summation is over all partitions μ of n where $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_k)$ is said to be a partition of n if $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_k$ and $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_k = n$. A partition μ may be described pictorially by its *Ferrers diagram*, an array of n dots into k left-justified rows with row i containing μ_i dots for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Using the Ferrers diagram we can define the *transpose* of a partition μ , denoted μ^T , to be the partition whose i th row is the length of the i th column in the Ferrers diagram of μ . The summations and products within the μ^{th} summand are over all cells in the Ferrers diagram of a given partition. The symbol $\prod^{(0,0)}$ is used to represent the product over all cells but the upper left corner. The notation l and l' are used to represent the *leg* and *coleg* of a cell: the number of cells strictly below and strictly above a given cell, respectively. Similarly, a and a' represent the *arm* and *coarm* of a cell: the number of cells strictly to the right and strictly to the left of a given cell, respectively. For example, for the labelled cell s in the diagram below, $a = 5$, $a' = 4$, $l = 3$, and $l' = 2$.



The q, t -Catalan polynomial is symmetric in q and t ; i.e, $C_n(q, t) = C_n(t, q)$. To see this, note that for every $\mu \vdash n$, μ^T is also a partition of n . We can see that the summand corresponding to μ in $C_n(q, t)$ will equal the summand corresponding to μ^T in $C_n(t, q)$ by observing the relationships between a , l , a' , and l' in μ and μ^T . Given a cell s in a partition μ , the arm length of s in μ equals the leg length of the corresponding cell s' in μ^T , and vice-versa. Similarly, the lengths of the coarm and coleg of s and s' are also interchanged. This can be seen in the diagram below, which shows the transpose of the first diagram, and the corresponding cell, s' . Note that here, $l = 5$, $l' = 4$, $a = 3$, and $a' = 2$.

avoiding permutations, gives the corresponding b statistic under our bijection. An examination of the statistics known to be equidistributed with inv , however, has not yet yielded any such result.

In section 2, we give the necessary definitions and background for this paper. Section 3 contains the proof of our main result - that the area statistic on Dyck paths is equidistributed with the inv statistic on (312)-avoiding permutations. Section 4 gives our results on $n(321)$, $n(4321)$, etc., and discusses some open questions.

2 Background and Definitions

The Catalan sequence is the sequence

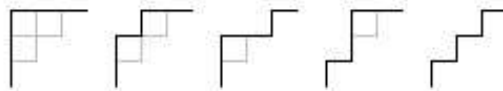
$$\{C_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} = \{1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, \dots\}$$

where

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}.$$

C_n is called the n th Catalan number. The Catalan numbers have been shown to count certain properties on more than 66 different combinatorial objects (see Stanley [9] pg. 219, Exercise 6.19 for a complete list). The objects of use to us in this paper will be certain lattice paths called Dyck paths and certain permutations called 312-avoiding permutations.

A *Dyck path* is a lattice path in \mathbb{Z}^2 from $(0, 0)$ to (n, n) consisting of only steps in the positive x direction (EAST steps) and steps in the positive y direction (NORTH steps) such that there are no points (x, y) on the path for which $x > y$. In other words, a Dyck path is a path from $(0, 0)$ to (n, n) consisting only of NORTH and EAST steps that never goes below the diagonal. Let D_n denote the set of Dyck paths from $(0, 0)$ to (n, n) . For example, D_3 consists of the following paths:



The Catalan number C_n is known to count the number of Dyck paths from $(0, 0)$ to (n, n) , thus $C_3 = 5$. The *length* of a Dyck path is the number of NORTH steps in the path, thus a Dyck path $\pi \in D_n$ has length n .

Let S_n denote the symmetric group on $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. A *transposition* $s_i = (i, i + 1)$ is a function from S_n to S_n which interchanges the numbers in the i th and $(i + 1)$ st position in a permutation. For example,

$$s_4(512867394) = 512687394.$$

It is well-known that every permutation σ in S_n can be represented as a sequence of transpositions $s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_k}$ which, when applied from right to left to

the identity permutation $123 \cdots n$, results in σ . This representation is not necessarily unique. For example, 321 can be written as both $s_1s_2s_1$ and $s_2s_1s_2$. We will describe one method for writing a permutation as such a product of transpositions in the following section.

A *312-avoiding* permutation $\pi \in S_n$ is a permutation $\pi = \pi_1\pi_2 \cdots \pi_n$ containing no triple $\pi_i\pi_j\pi_k$ with $i < j < k$ such that $\pi_i > \pi_k > \pi_j$. For example, if $n = 4$ the set of all permutations in S_4 consists of:

$1234 \quad 1243 \quad 1324 \quad 1342 \quad 1423 \quad 1432$
 $2134 \quad 2143 \quad 2314 \quad 2341 \quad 2413 \quad 2431$
 $3124 \quad 3142 \quad 3214 \quad 3241 \quad 3412 \quad 3421$
 $4123 \quad 4132 \quad 4213 \quad 4231 \quad 4312 \quad 4321$

and the set of 312-avoiding permutations in S_4 is

$1234 \quad 1243 \quad 1324 \quad 1342 \quad 1432$
 $2134 \quad 2143 \quad 2341 \quad 2314 \quad 2431$
 $3214 \quad 3241 \quad 3421 \quad 4321$

Let $S_n(312)$ denote the set of all 312-avoiding permutations in S_n and let $A_n(312) = |S_n(312)|$. In [6], Knuth proved that, for every $R \in S_3$,

$$A_n(R) = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = C_n.$$

In particular, if $R = (312)$, this proves that C_n equals the number of 312-avoiding permutations.

In addition to having an explicit formula, the Catalan numbers are known to satisfy the recurrence

$$C_n = \sum_{i=1}^n C_{i-1}C_{n-i}.$$

This can easily be visualized using the Dyck paths. Given a Dyck path from $(0,0)$ to (n,n) , label the diagonal points in \mathbb{Z}^2 as $a_i = (i,i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Let

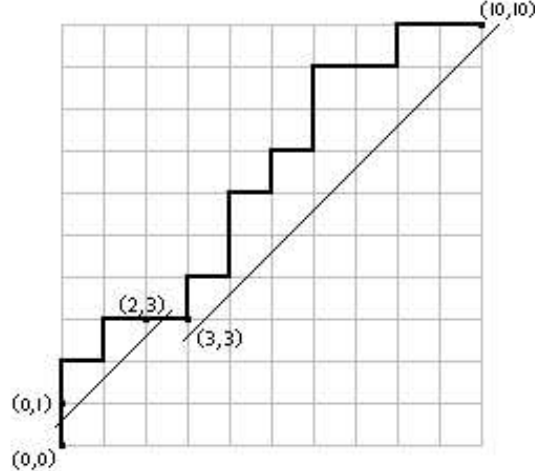
$$A_i = \{\text{Dyck paths from } (0,0) \text{ to } (n,n) \text{ that first touch the diagonal at } a_i\}.$$

In other words, A_i is the set of paths for which i is the smallest integer such that (i,i) is a point on the path. Then clearly $C_n = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i|$. It remains to show that $|A_i| = C_{i-1}C_{n-i}$.

If a path first touches the diagonal at (i,i) , the path must go from $(0,1)$ to $(i-1,i)$ without touching the diagonal points $(1,1), (2,2), \dots, (i-1,i-1)$. The number of such paths is C_{i-1} . Once the path touches (i,i) it must then continue to (n,n) without going below or to the right of the diagonal. The number of such paths is C_{n-i} . Thus $|A_i| = C_{i-1}C_{n-i}$ and therefore

$$C_n = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| = \sum_{i=1}^n C_{i-1}C_{n-i}.$$

For example, if $n = 10$ and $i = 3$, then any path in A_3 must go from $(0, 0)$ to $(0, 1)$, then take some path from $(0, 1)$ to $(2, 3)$ without touching $(1, 1)$ or $(2, 2)$. Since the chosen path is in A_3 , it must then go from $(2, 3)$ to $(3, 3)$ and then it can take any valid Dyck path from $(3, 3)$ to $(10, 10)$. One example of such a path is:



A *statistic* on a permutation, Dyck path, or other combinatorial object counts some property about that object. The *inversion* statistic on a permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ is defined by

$$inv(\sigma) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ \sigma_i > \sigma_j}} 1.$$

For example, if $\sigma = 743216598$, then $inv(\sigma) = 14$ since each of the pairs (21) , (31) , (41) , (71) , (32) , (42) , (72) , (43) , (73) , (74) , (65) , (75) , (76) , and (98) contributes 1 to the sum.

The generating function for the inversion statistic on S_n is given by

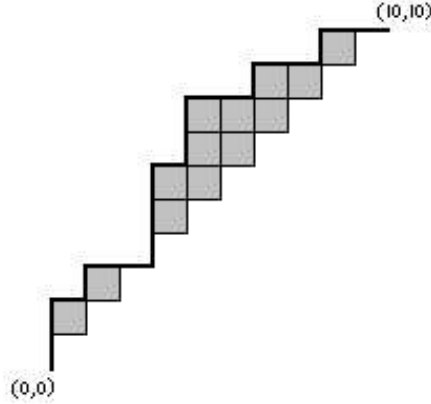
$$\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} q^{inv(\sigma)}.$$

Two different statistics on a class of objects are said to be *equidistributed* if they have the same generating function on that class of objects. A statistic on permutations is called *Mahonian* if it is equidistributed with the *inv* statistic on permutations in S_n . One well-known Mahonian statistic is the major index, written $maj(\sigma)$, first given by MacMahon [8]. The major index is defined in terms of descents in a permutation. A *descent* in a permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_n$ is a position where $\sigma_i > \sigma_{i+1}$. For example, $\sigma = 7136254$ has 3 descents. The major index is defined as the sum of the positions of the descents of σ , i.e.

$$maj(\sigma) = \sum_{\sigma_i > \sigma_{i+1}} i.$$

For the previous permutation σ , $\text{maj}(\sigma) = 1 + 4 + 6 = 11$.

In addition to defining statistics on permutations, we can define statistics on Dyck paths. Given a Dyck path $\pi \in D_n$ the *area* statistic, $a(\pi)$, is the number of squares that lie below the path and completely above the diagonal. For example, given the following Dyck path the squares counted by the area statistic are shaded, giving an area statistic of 13.



The generating function for the area statistic on Dyck paths $\pi \in D_n$,

$$\sum_{\pi \in D_n} q^{a(\pi)} = C_n(q),$$

is the q -Catalan polynomial [5]. Specializing $q = 1$ in the q -Catalan polynomial gives the usual Catalan number C_n . Garsia and Haiman [4] showed that

$$C_n(q) = \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-1} C_{i-1}(q) C_{n-i}(q).$$

To visualize this recurrence, use notation similar to our explanation of the recurrence for the Catalan numbers. Let

$$A_i(q) = \sum_{\pi \in A_i} q^{a(\pi)}.$$

Clearly,

$$C_n(q) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i(q).$$

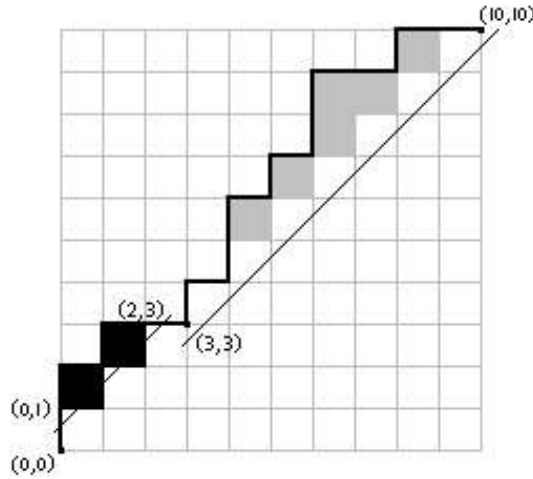
Then to understand the q -Catalan recurrence, it is necessary to understand why

$$A_i(q) = q^{i-1} C_{i-1}(q) C_{n-i}(q).$$

Since a path in A_i first touches the diagonal at (i, i) , it must go from $(0, 1)$ to $(i - 1, i)$ without touching the diagonal points $(1, 1), (2, 2), \dots, (i - 1, i - 1)$. The number of such paths has been shown to be C_{i-1} and thus have weight $C_{i-1}(q)$. To these paths, we must add the $i - 1$ squares just above the diagonal from $(0, 0)$ to (i, i) . Thus the part of the paths from $(0, 0)$ to (i, i) in A_i give us a weight of $q^{i-1}C_{i-1}(q)$. From (i, i) , the paths must then continue on to (n, n) without going below the diagonal. These paths have weight $C_{n-i}(q)$, giving us a total weight of

$$A_i(q) = q^{i-1}C_{i-1}(q)C_{n-i}(q).$$

Using the same example of a path in A_3 as previously, the additional 2 squares giving the weight q^2 are shaded in black:



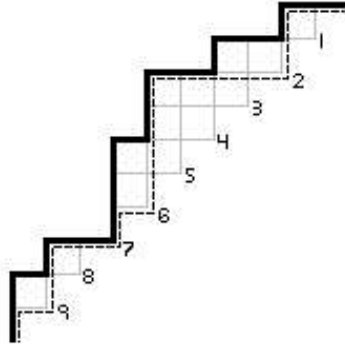
Returning to the q, t -Catalan sequence of Garsia and Haiman [4], these authors proved that $C_n(q, 1) = C_n(q)$. In addition, they conjectured the existence of a statistic $b(\pi)$ on Dyck paths $\pi \in D_n$ such that

$$C_n(q, t) = \sum_{\pi \in D_n} q^{a(\pi)} t^{b(\pi)}.$$

Haglund [5] conjectured that $b(\pi)$ was given by a statistic he called $maj(\beta(\pi))$. This conjecture was recently proved by Garsia and Haglund [3].

To determine the statistic $maj(\beta(\pi))$ for $\pi \in D_n$, one first obtains the path $\beta(\pi)$ which can be thought of as a “billiard ball” path. To obtain this path from $\pi \in D_n$, first imagine shooting a ball straight WEST from (n, n) and just below the path until reaching a vertical step in π . Reflect the path of the ball directly SOUTH from this point until reaching the diagonal. At the diagonal, reflect the path directly WEST and still slightly under the path π until reaching another vertical step in π , upon which the path is again reflected SOUTH until reaching the diagonal. Continue in this manner until reaching the point $(0, 0)$.

Label the diagonal points by $(i, i) = n - i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$. Then $b(\pi) = \text{maj}(\beta(\pi))$ is the sum of the labels where the path $\beta(\pi)$ touches the diagonal (not including (n, n) or $(0, 0)$). For example, the bold line denotes the path $\pi \in D_n$ and the dashed line denotes the path $\beta(\pi)$ in the diagram below.



For this path π , $b(\pi) = \text{maj}(\beta(\pi)) = 2 + 6 + 7 + 9 = 24$.

By the symmetry of $C_n(q, t)$, as explained in the Introduction section,

$$C_n(q, t) = C_n(t, q)$$

so

$$C_n(q) = C_n(q, 1) = C_n(1, q) = C_n(1, t) = C_n(t, 1) = C_n(t).$$

Thus

$$\sum_{\pi \in D_n} q^{a(\pi)} = \sum_{\pi \in D_n} t^{b(\pi)}.$$

While a bijection between Dyck paths is known [7] that sends a Dyck path π_1 to a Dyck path π_2 such that $b(\pi_1) = a(\pi_2)$, this bijection does not have the property that $a(\pi_1) = b(\pi_2)$. Finding such a bijection is an interesting open problem and would give a combinatorial proof of the symmetry of the q, t -Catalan polynomial.

3 Bijection Between Catalan Paths and 312-avoiding Permutations

Before stating and proving our main theorem, we will describe a well-defined method for writing a permutation $\sigma \in S_n(312)$ as a product of adjacent transpositions s_i .

Let $\sigma \in S_n(312)$. Write σ as a product of adjacent transpositions s_i by first determining a specific sequence of adjacent transpositions which, when applied

to σ , will give the identity permutation. Then σ can be represented by the inverse of this sequence of transpositions.

To determine the specific sequence of adjacent transpositions, suppose n is in position i in σ . Then $s_{n-1}s_{n-2}\cdots s_{i+1}s_i$ moves the n to position n and leaves the relative order of the numbers 1 through $n-1$ unchanged. Now locate $n-1$ in the resulting permutation. Suppose $n-1$ is in position j . Then the sequence $s_{n-2}s_{n-3}\cdots s_{j+1}s_j$ moves the $n-1$ to position $n-1$. Continuing in this manner will give the identity permutation. Then σ can be represented as the inverse of this sequence of transpositions. Since $s_i^2 = id$ then $s_i^{-1} = s_i$ so the inverse of this sequence of transpositions is the same sequence written in reverse order. Thus σ is represented by a product of adjacent transpositions s_i whose subscripts form a series of increasing subsequences, i.e., $\sigma = \sigma_1\sigma_2\cdots\sigma_j$ with $j \leq n$ such that each σ_i is a product of adjacent transpositions whose subscripts are strictly increasing. In this representation, j is the minimum number of such subsequences.

For example, let

$$\sigma = 2 \ 3 \ 1 \ 6 \ 8 \ 7 \ 9 \ 5 \ 10 \ 4.$$

Then s_9 moves the 10 to the last position, giving

$$s_9(\sigma) = 2 \ 3 \ 1 \ 6 \ 8 \ 7 \ 9 \ 5 \ 4 \ 10.$$

Next s_8s_7 moves the 9 to the 9th position, $s_7s_6s_5$ moves the 8 to the 8th position, s_6s_5 moves the 7 to the 7th position, s_5s_4 moves the 6 to the 6th position, s_4 moves the 5 to the 5th position, the 4 is already in the 4th position, s_2 moves the 3 to the 3rd position, and s_1 moves the 2 to the 2nd position. Then σ can be represented as the inverse of this sequence of transpositions, so

$$\sigma = s_9 / s_7 \ s_8 / s_5 \ s_6 \ s_7 / s_5 \ s_6 / s_4 \ s_5 / s_4 / s_2 / s_1.$$

The symbol / has been added above only as a delimiter for the sake of readability.

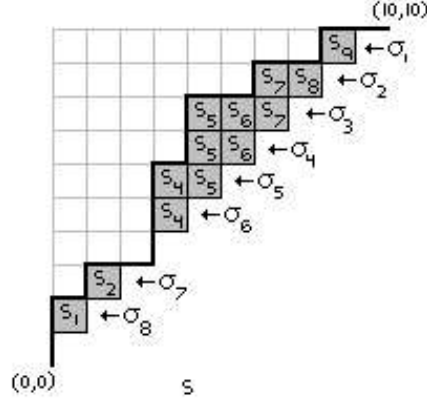
In this example, $\sigma = \sigma_1\sigma_2\cdots\sigma_8$ where $\sigma_1 = s_9$, $\sigma_2 = s_7s_8$, $\sigma_3 = s_5s_6s_7$, $\sigma_4 = s_5s_6$, $\sigma_5 = s_4s_5$, $\sigma_6 = s_4$, $\sigma_7 = s_2$, and $\sigma_8 = s_1$.

Now we describe a bijection $f : S_n(312) \rightarrow D_n$.

In order to biject σ with a Dyck path, label the squares in the lattice \mathbb{Z}^2 by the coordinates of their upper left corners. Write σ as $\sigma = \sigma_1\sigma_2\cdots\sigma_k$, where each σ_i is a subsequence of adjacent transpositions with increasing subscripts, using the method previously described.

For each i , if σ_i has length l and ends with s_m , then shade in the squares of \mathbb{Z}^2 with y -coordinate $m+1$ and x -coordinates $m-1, m-2, \dots, m-l$. Then $f(\sigma)$ is the Dyck path that has these shaded squares and only these shaded squares below it.

For $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_8 = s_9 / s_7s_8 / s_5s_6s_7 / s_5s_6 / s_4s_5 / s_4 / s_2 / s_1$, as in the previous example, then $f(\sigma)$ is the following Dyck path:



To find f^{-1} of a Dyck path, shade in the squares below the path and label the squares with the coordinates of their upper left corners as before. Then read rows from top to bottom and within each row read left to right, writing down an s_{j+1} for a shaded square with x -coordinate j .

Lemma 1. *If π is a Dyck path, then $f^{-1}(\pi)$ is a 312-avoiding permutation.*

Proof. Proof by induction on n , the length of the Dyck path.

Suppose $n = 1$. There is only one Dyck path consisting of a north step and then an east step. This path bijects to the identity permutation $\sigma = 1$ which is clearly 312-avoiding.

Assume that if π is a Dyck path of length $n - 1$, then $f^{-1}(\pi)$ is a 312-avoiding permutation in S_{n-1} . Let $\hat{\pi}$ be a Dyck path of length n . If there are no squares under the path in the top row, then f^{-1} maps $\hat{\pi}$ to a permutation with n in the n th position. In this case, it is enough to check that the permutation in positions 1 through $n - 1$ is 312-avoiding. By induction, the path from $(0, 0)$ to $(n - 1, n - 1)$ bijects to a permutation in S_{n-1} and is 312-avoiding, thus adding n to the end still gives a 312-avoiding permutation.

Suppose there exist squares under the Dyck path $\hat{\pi}$ in row n (i.e. the row with y -coordinate n) and in columns with x -coordinates j through $n - 1$. In order for $\hat{\pi}$ to be a Dyck path, there must be squares under the Dyck path in row $n - 1$ and columns j through $n - 2$. If $\hat{\pi}$ is a Dyck path of length n , then the shaded squares under the path in the first $n - 1$ rows form a Dyck path of length $n - 1$ which by induction bijects to a 312-avoiding permutation. Let σ denote this permutation of length $n - 1$. Thus it remains to check that $s_j s_{j+1} \cdots s_{n-1}(\sigma)$ is 312-avoiding.

This sequence of s_i 's applied to σ moves the n to the left by interchanging it with smaller numbers. Since σ was a 312-avoiding permutation, $s_j s_{j+1} \cdots s_{n-1}(\sigma)$ could only fail to be a 312-avoiding permutation if the n moves two or more positions to the left of the $n - 1$. However, if $n - 1$ is in position i of σ then the Dyck path has shaded squares in row $n - 1$ in columns $i - 1, i, \dots, n - 2$ so in row n shaded squares could only lie in column $i - 1$ or a column to the right. Thus $j \geq i$ and so $s_j s_{j+1} \cdots s_{n-1}(\sigma)$ moves n to position j which is either

to the right of position i or which equals position i . If $j > i$, then n is to the right of $n - 1$ and so the resulting permutation is 312-avoiding. If $j = i$ then s_j interchanges n and $n - 1$ so n is one position to the left of $n - 1$ and the resulting permutation is 312-avoiding. □

Lemma 2. *If σ is a 312-avoiding permutation, then $f(\sigma)$ is a Dyck path.*

Proof. Proof by induction on n . If $n = 1$, then the only permutation is $\sigma = 1$ and the resulting path consists of one north and then one east step, which is a valid Dyck path.

Now assume that for every $\sigma \in S_{n-1}(312)$, $f(\sigma)$ is a Dyck path. Let $\sigma \in S_n$ be a 312-avoiding permutation. Let $\tau \in S_{n-1}$ be the permutation in S_{n-1} such that $s_j s_{j+1} \cdots s_{n-1}(\tau \mathbf{n}) = \sigma$. Since the sequence $s_j s_{j+1} \cdots s_{n-1}$ affects only the relative position of n in the permutation, if σ is 312-avoiding then τ is also 312-avoiding. By induction $f(\tau)$ is a Dyck path. Suppose $n - 1$ is in position i in τ , then there are squares under the Dyck path in row $n - 1$ in columns with x -coordinate $i - 1, i, i + 1, \dots, n - 2$. Since σ is 312-avoiding, the position of n in σ is either to the right of the position of $n - 1$ in σ or one position to the left of $n - 1$. Thus $j \geq i$ and so in the Dyck path every shaded square in row n lies above a shaded square in row $n - 1$. Since $f(\tau)$ was a Dyck path of length $n - 1$ by induction, then $f(\sigma)$ is a Dyck path of length n . □

Lemma 3. *If σ has k inversions then when σ is written as a product of adjacent transpositions s_i as described, σ has k terms in the product. I.e., every s_i in the representation of σ gives an inversion in σ .*

Proof. Suppose $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_k$ when written as a product of transpositions in the manner described, with each σ_i equal to a product of transpositions with increasing subscripts. Suppose $\sigma_i = s_j s_{j+1} \cdots s_l$. Then this sequence of transpositions interchanges the position of l with the element to the left of l which by construction is always less than l , so each swap introduces an inversion. □

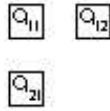
Theorem 1. *The inversion statistic on 312-avoiding permutations is equidistributed with the area statistic on Dyck paths (and hence also equidistributed with the t -statistic on Dyck paths).*

Proof. From Lemmas 1 and 2 we may conclude that f is a bijection from 312-avoiding permutations to Dyck paths and from Lemma 3 it follows directly that f maps a 312-avoiding permutation with k inversions to a Dyck path with area statistic k . □

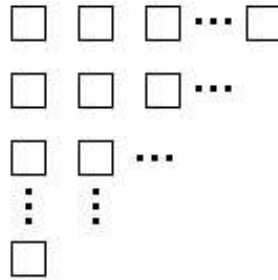
4 Classifications of other permutation patterns

The number of inversions in a permutation σ may also be described as the number of (21) patterns that appear in σ , i.e., as the number of pairs (i, j)

with $i < j$ such that $\sigma_i > \sigma_j$. Denote the number of (21) patterns in σ as $n_\sigma(21)$. In the previous section, we show that $n_\sigma(21)$ equals the area statistic on $f(\sigma)$. Generalizing this result, $n_\sigma(321)$, $n_\sigma(4321)$, \dots , $n_\sigma(k \cdots 21)$ can all be described in terms of the Dyck path $f(\sigma)$ and can be determined using only $f(\sigma)$ by counting patterns called symmetric patterns. Define a *symmetric pattern of size 3* as a pattern of the form



such that squares a_{11} and a_{12} lie in the same row but not necessarily in adjacent columns and such that squares a_{11} and a_{21} lie in the same column but not necessarily in adjacent rows. By symmetric, we mean that if there are k columns between a_{11} and a_{12} , then there are k rows between a_{11} and a_{21} . In general, a *symmetric pattern of size k* is a pattern of the form



with $k - 1$ squares in the first row and column of the pattern, $k - 2$ squares in the second row and column of the pattern, etc. The squares in the second row of the pattern must lie in the same columns as the first $k - 2$ squares in the first row. The squares in the third row of the pattern must lie in the same columns as the first $k - 3$ squares in the first row, etc. In this more general example, symmetric means that if there are k columns between a_{ij} and a_{im} , then there are k rows between a_{ji} and a_{mi} . Since the patterns are symmetric, they are completely determined by the position of the squares in the top row.

Lemma 4. *For any 312-avoiding permutation σ , $n_\sigma(321)$ equals the number of symmetric patterns of size 3 under the Dyck path $f(\sigma)$. In general $n_\sigma(k \cdots 21)$ is the number of symmetric patterns of size k that lie under the Dyck path $f(\sigma)$.*

Algebraically,

$$n_\sigma(k \cdots 21) = \sum_{\substack{\text{rows in the} \\ \text{Dyck path } f(\sigma)}} \binom{\text{area}(\text{row})}{k-1}$$

where $\text{area}(\text{row})$ is the number of shaded squares under the Dyck path in that row.

Proof. First note that if s is a square under a given Dyck path π , then every square above the diagonal that lies below or to the right of s is also a square under the Dyck path π .

Suppose $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{k-1} < m$ and $(mi_{k-1} \cdots i_2 i_1)$ is a pattern contained in σ . Let $P_{m,k}$ be the set of decreasing patterns of length k in σ that begin with m and let $I_{m,k}$ be the set of numbers, not including m , that appear in the patterns in $P_{m,k}$.

Order and label the elements in $I_{m,k}$ as i_1, i_2, \dots, i_j such that $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_j$. Then there are at least j squares under the Dyck path $f(\sigma)$ in row m since each inversion with m corresponds to a square under the Dyck path in row m .

Lemma 5. *If $P_{m,k} \neq \emptyset$, then there are exactly j squares in row m .*

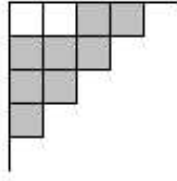
Proof. Suppose there were at least $j+1$ squares in row m . Then in σ , m is part of at least $j+1$ inversions. The $(mi_1), (mi_2), \dots, (mi_j)$ account for j inversions so there exists an $l \notin I_{m,k}$ such that (ml) is an inversion in σ . Since $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_j < m$ and they all form inversions with m , they must appear in decreasing order in σ , otherwise σ would contain a 312 pattern. If $l > i_j$ then the pattern (ml_i_j) must appear in σ , otherwise σ would contain a 312 pattern. But then l would be an element of $I_{m,k}$ which gives a contradiction. If $l < i_j$ then the pattern $(mi_j l)$ must appear in σ , otherwise σ would contain a 312 pattern. In this case as well, l would then be an element of $I_{m,k}$, giving a contradiction. Thus there are exactly j squares in row m . \square

Choose any $k-1$ elements from $I_{m,k}$. These $k-1$ elements correspond uniquely to a $(k \cdots 21)$ pattern in σ . In addition, these $k-1$ elements each correspond uniquely to a square under the Dyck path in row m , since each element forms an inversion with m , and thus this set of $k-1$ squares determines a unique symmetric pattern of size k as previously described, with $k-1$ squares in row m . Thus summing over all rows under the Dyck path gives all possible symmetric patterns of length k , i.e.

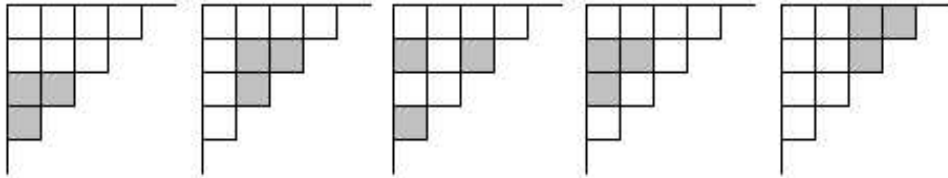
$$n_\sigma(k \cdots 21) = \sum_{\substack{\text{rows in the} \\ \text{Dyck path } f(\sigma)}} \binom{\text{area}(\text{rows})}{k-1}.$$

\square

For example, if $\sigma = 43521$, the Dyck path $f(\sigma)$ is:



This permutation σ contains the (321) patterns (321), (421), (431), (432), and (521) which correspond respectively to the following symmetric patterns of size 3:



In general, for an $(mi_{k-1} \cdots i_2 i_1)$ pattern in σ , m determines the row and i_{k-1}, \dots, i_2, i_1 determine which squares in that row form the symmetric pattern of size k .

5 Open Problems

A combinatorial proof of the symmetry of the q, t -Catalan polynomial, in which one bijects a Dyck path π_1 to a Dyck path π_2 such that $a(\pi_1) = b(\pi_2)$ and $b(\pi_1) = a(\pi_2)$ remains elusive. Our approach is to translate this problem from Dyck paths to permutations, where the study of statistics is more developed. This paper translates the area statistic on Dyck paths to inv on 312-avoiding permutations. The hope of the authors is to find an easily defined statistic on 312-avoiding permutations which gives the $b(\pi)$ statistic, and then use the ideas of known permutation bijections to prove symmetry. One approach to finding a nice description of the $b(\pi)$ statistic is to study Mahonian statistics, which are by definition equidistributed with inv on all of S_n , and determine if any restrict to the proper statistic on 312-avoiding permutations. However, Babson and Steingrimsson [1] recently classified essentially all known Mahonian permutation statistics in terms of the occurrence of patterns of length at most 3 (such as 321 and 213 patterns) and none of these statistics properly restrict to the $b(\pi)$ statistic on 312-avoiding permutation. Thus this approach must involve finding a new Mahonian statistic which restricts properly on 312-avoiding permutations, or simply finding a new statistic which is either not defined on 312-avoiding permutations or is not Mahonian on all permutations.

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