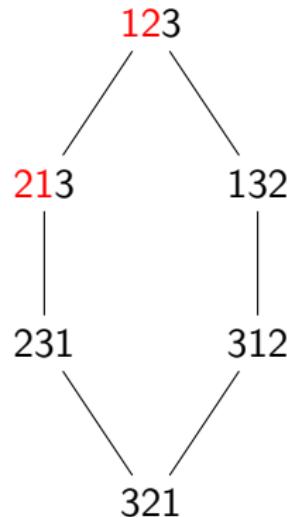


A lattice on decreasing trees: the metasylvester lattice

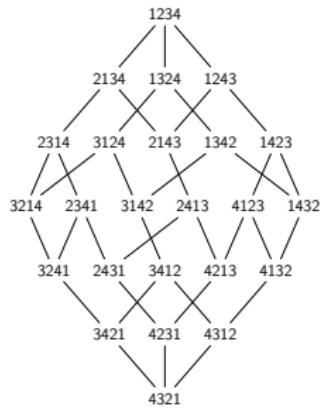
Viviane Pons

Université Paris-Sud

SLC, 07/09/2015

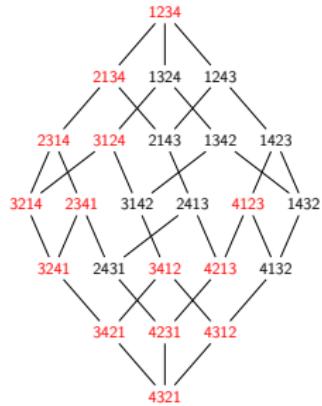


Weak order on permutations



Weak Order

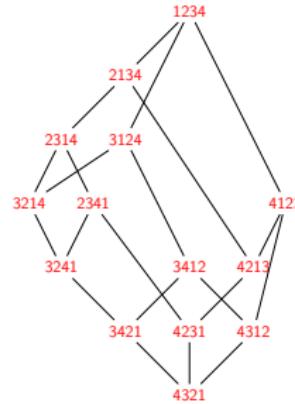
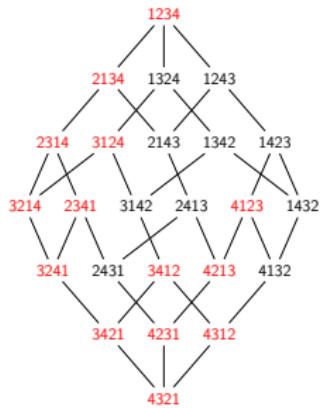
permutations



Weak Order

permutations

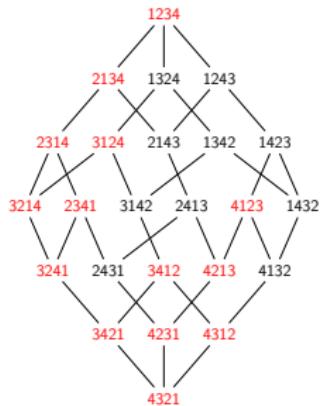
132-avoiding permutations



Weak Order

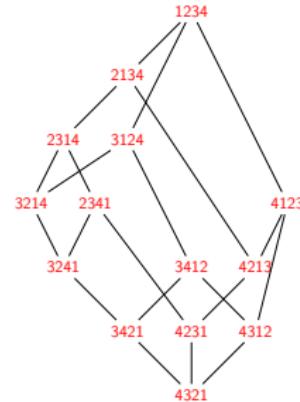
permutations

132-avoiding permutations



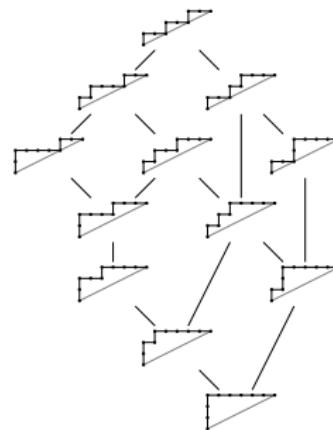
Weak Order

permutations



Tamari Lattice (1962)

Catalan objects:
132-avoiding permutations,
Dyck paths, binary trees,
triangulations, ...



m -Tamari Lattice (2012)*

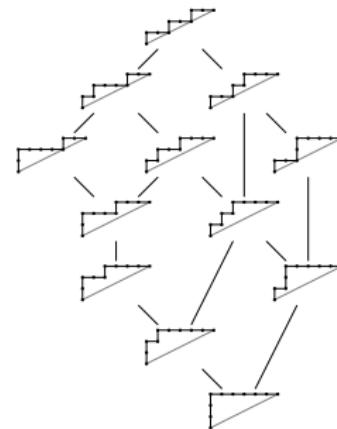
m -Catalan objects:
 m -Dyck paths, $(m + 1)$ -ary trees

* Bergeron, Préville-Ratelle

??

m -permutations?

* Bergeron, Préville-Ratelle



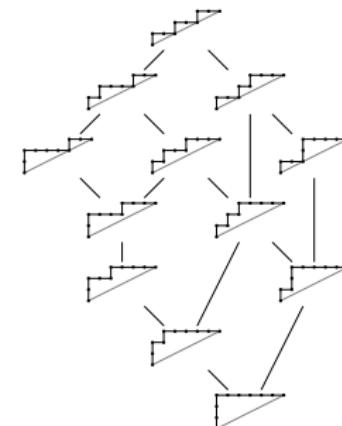
m -Tamari Lattice (2012)*

m -Catalan objects:
 m -Dyck paths, $(m + 1)$ -ary trees

??

Metasylvester lattice

m -permutations?



m -Tamari Lattice (2012)*

m -Catalan objects:
 m -Dyck paths, $(m + 1)$ -ary trees

* Bergeron, Préville-Ratelle

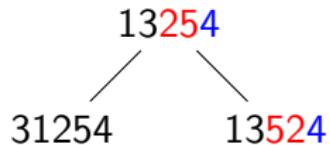
Sylvester congruence*

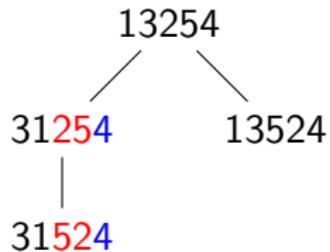
$$ac \dots b \equiv ca \dots b, \quad a \leq b < c.$$

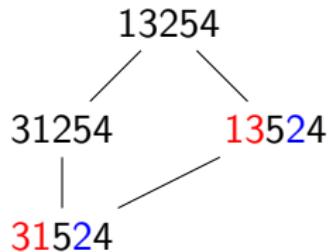
*Hivert, Novelli, Thibon – 2005

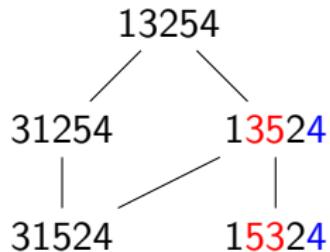
13254

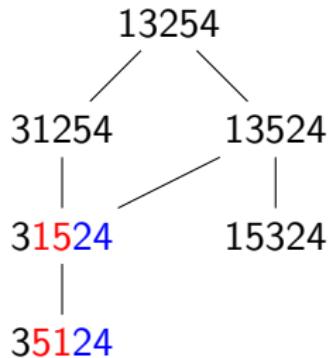
13254
31254

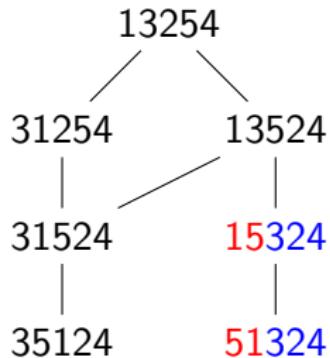


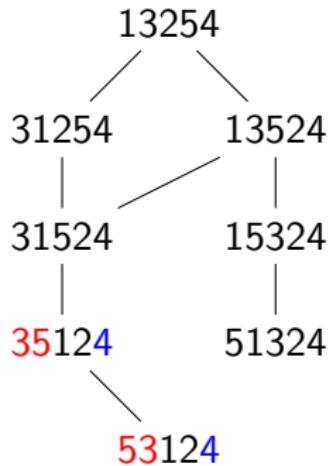


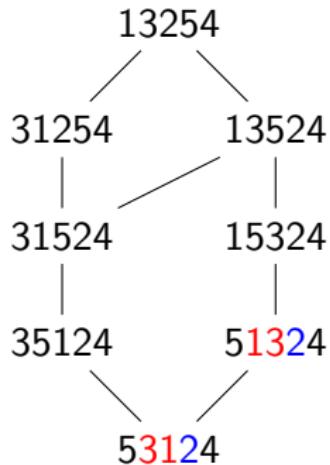


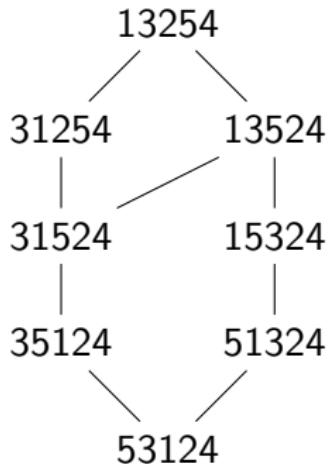




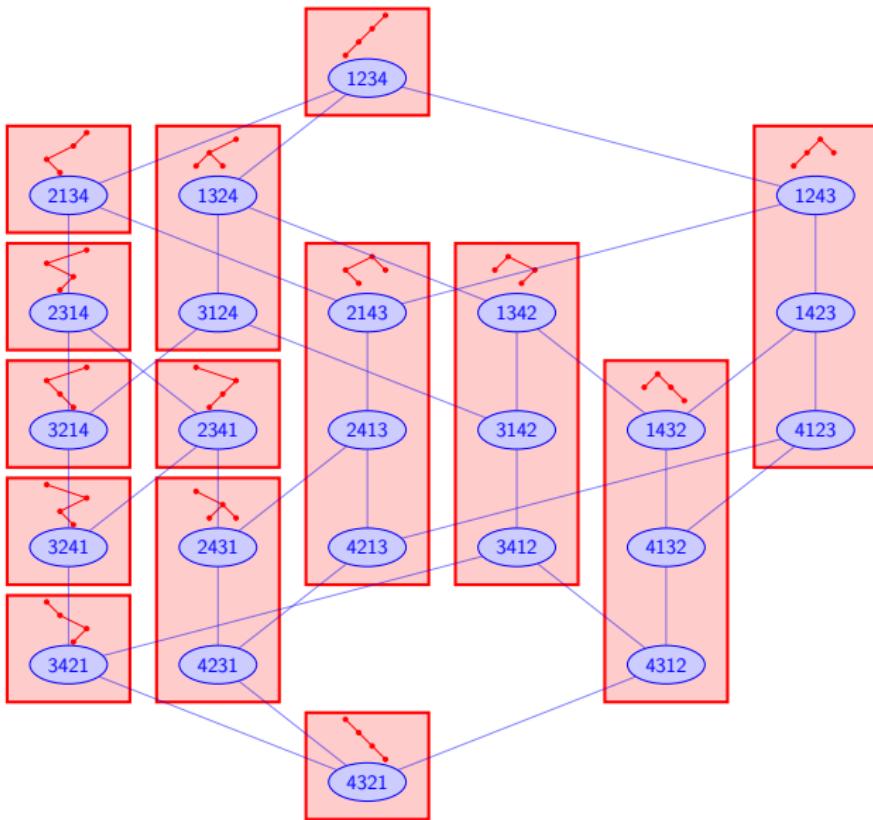








Number of sylvester classes: Catalan
→ in bijection with Binary trees through the
binary search tree insertion algorithm



- ▶ Permutations : $n!$

- ▶ Binary trees: $\frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$

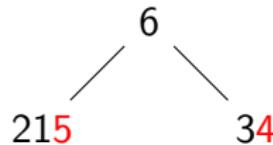
- ▶ Permutations : $n!$
- ▶ Decreasing binary trees: $n!$
- ▶ Binary trees: $\frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$

Permutation: 215634

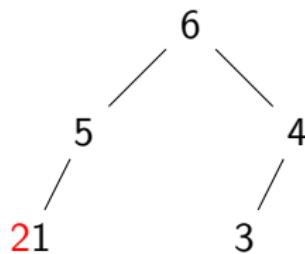
Permutation: 215634

215634

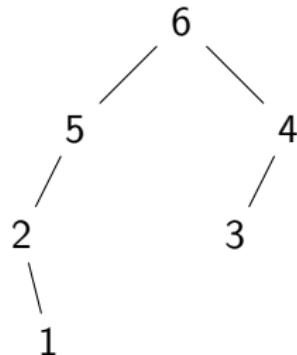
Permutation: 215634



Permutation: 215634



Permutation: 215634



m -permutations

m -permutations

A m -permutation of size n is a permutation of the word

$$1^m 2^m \dots n^m$$

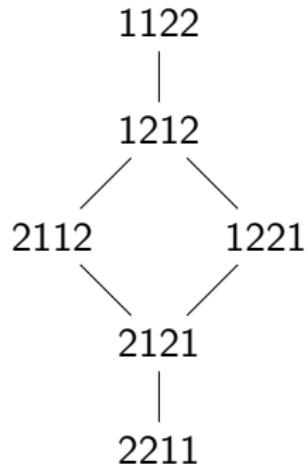
m -permutations

A m -permutation of size n is a permutation of the word

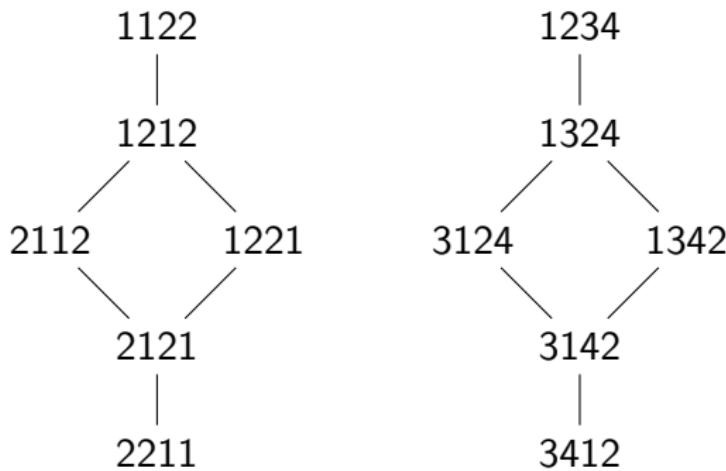
$$1^m 2^m \dots n^m$$

Example: 3244123515 is a 2-permutation of size 5.

The m -permutations lattice



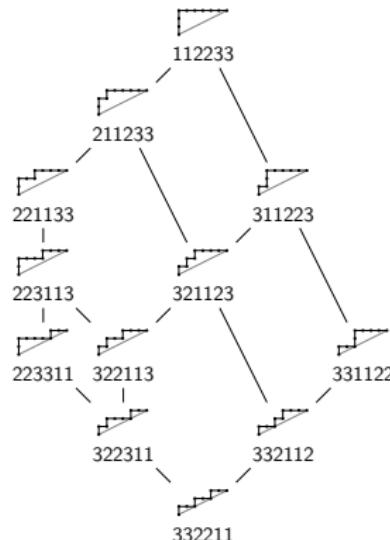
The m -permutations lattice



Sylvester classes?

Sylvester classes?

m -Tamari lattice



m -permutations	$\frac{(mn)!}{2^n}$ 1, 6, 90, 2520, 113400	m -permtuations lattice
m -Catalan objects: $(m + 1)$ -ary trees m -Dyck paths	$\frac{1}{mn+1} \binom{(m+1)n}{n}$ 1, 3, 12, 55, 273	m -Tamari lattice

m -permutations	$\frac{(mn)!}{2^n}$ 1, 6, 90, 2520, 113400	m -permtuations lattice
Decreasing $(m + 1)$ -ary trees		
m -Catalan objects: $(m + 1)$ -ary trees m -Dyck paths	$\frac{1}{mn+1} \binom{(m+1)n}{n}$ 1, 3, 12, 55, 273	m -Tamari lattice

m -permutations	$\frac{(mn)!}{2^n}$ 1, 6, 90, 2520, 113400	m -permtuations lattice
Decreasing $(m + 1)$ -ary trees	$\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 + kn)$ 1, 3, 15, 105, 945	
m -Catalan objects: $(m + 1)$ -ary trees m -Dyck paths	$\frac{1}{mn+1} \binom{(m+1)n}{n}$ 1, 3, 12, 55, 273	m -Tamari lattice

m -permutations	$\frac{(mn)!}{2^n}$ 1, 6, 90, 2520, 113400	m -permtuations lattice
Decreasing $(m + 1)$ -ary trees	$\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 + kn)$ 1, 3, 15, 105, 945	Metasylvester lattice
m -Catalan objects: $(m + 1)$ -ary trees m -Dyck paths	$\frac{1}{mn+1} \binom{(m+1)n}{n}$ 1, 3, 12, 55, 273	m -Tamari lattice

Metasylvester congruence*

$$ac \dots a \equiv ca \dots a \quad (a < c),$$

$$b \dots ac \dots b \equiv b \dots ca \dots b \quad (a < b < c).$$

Example:

$$\textcolor{red}{1}212 \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{2}112$$

$$3\textcolor{blue}{2}11\textcolor{red}{3}2 \rightarrow 3\textcolor{blue}{2}1\textcolor{red}{3}12$$

*Novelli, Thibon – 2014

Metasylvester congruence*

$$\begin{aligned} ac \dots a &\equiv ca \dots a & (a < c), \\ b \dots ac \dots b &\equiv b \dots ca \dots b & (a < b < c). \end{aligned}$$

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} 1212 &\rightarrow 2112 \\ 321132 &\rightarrow 321312 \end{aligned}$$

The metasylvester classes are in bijection with decreasing $(m + 1)$ -ary trees.*

*Novelli, Thibon – 2014

Proposition (Novelli, Thibon)

Each metasylvester class contains a single element avoiding the pattern $a \dots b \dots a$ with $a < b$, it is the maximal element of the class in the m -permutation lattice.

Example:

211323 does not avoid the pattern.

322113 avoids the pattern.

Bijection metasylvester classes – decreasing trees

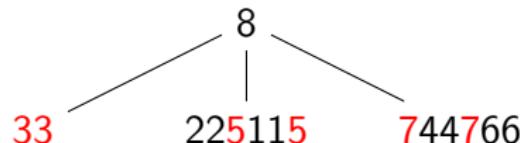
3382251158744766

Bijection metasylvester classes – decreasing trees

3382251158744766

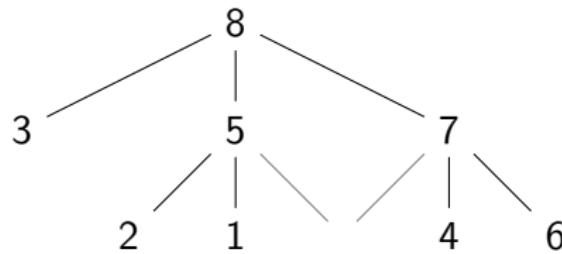
3382251158744766

Bijection metasylvester classes – decreasing trees



3382251158744766

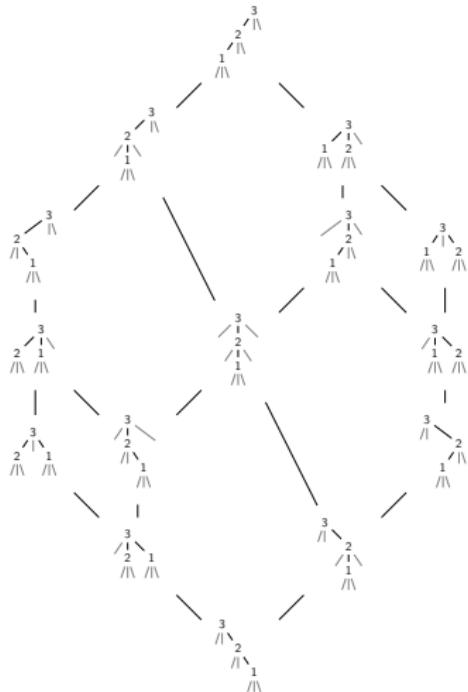
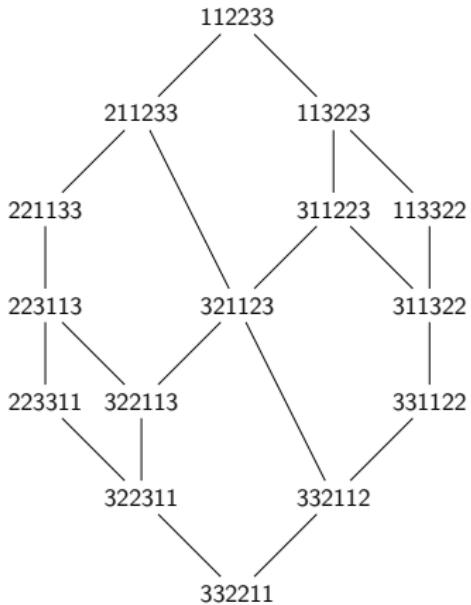
Bijection metasylvester classes – decreasing trees

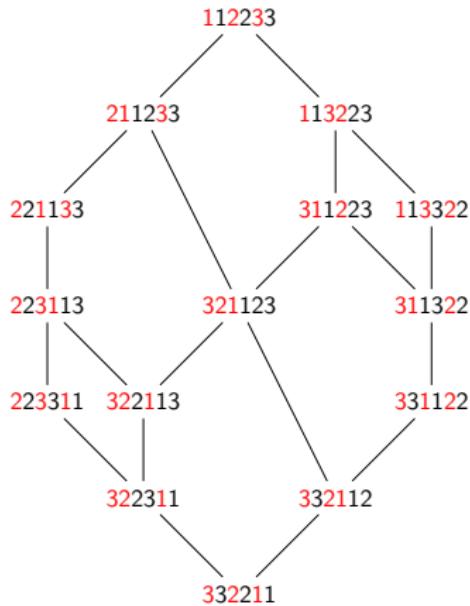


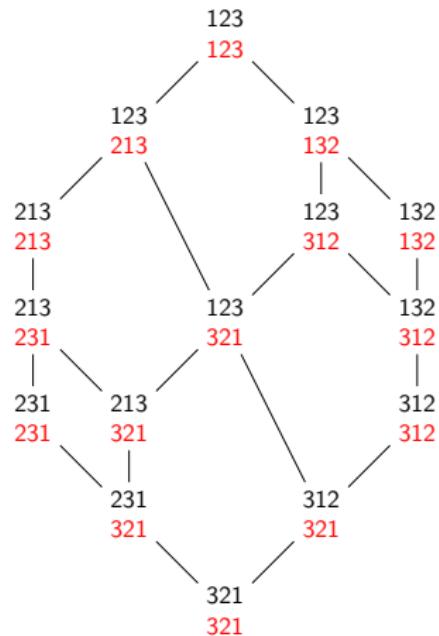
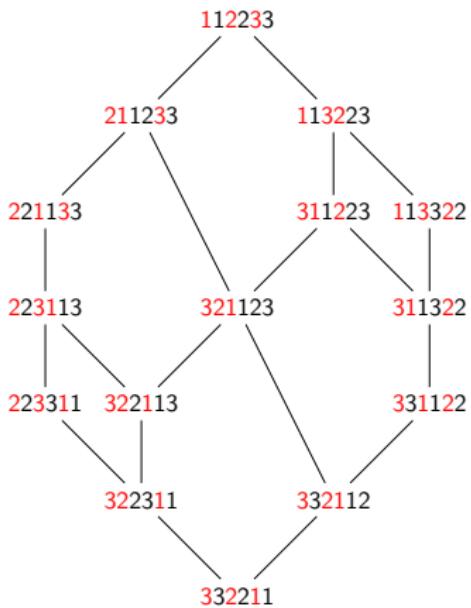
3382251158744766

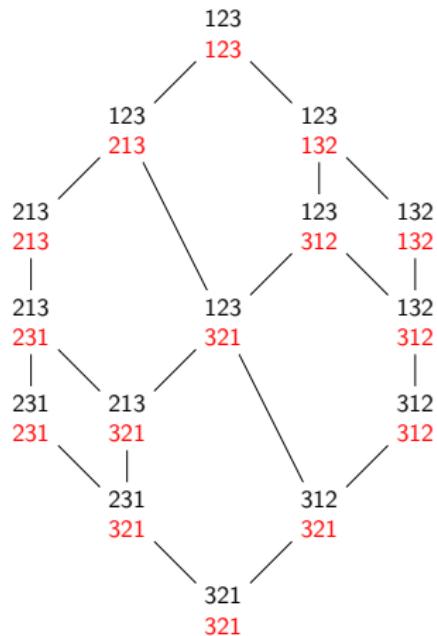
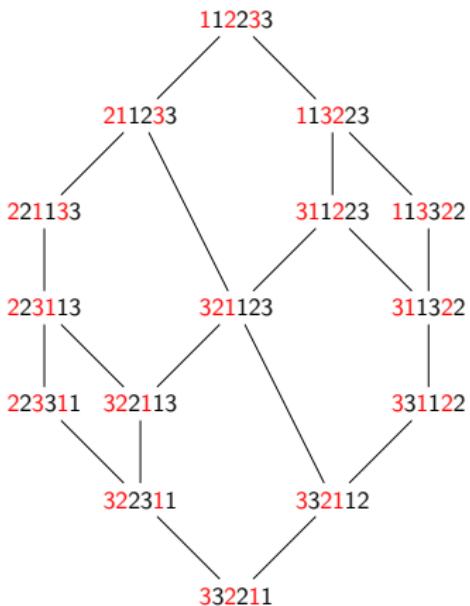
Theorem

The subposet formed by the maximal elements of the metasylvester classes is a lattice.









$\sigma^{-1}\mu$ avoids the pattern 231.

