

Generic rectangulations and pattern-avoiding permutations

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AMS Special Session on Species and Hopf-Algebraic Combinatorics
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Generic rectangulations

A general Hopf-Algebraic construction

Back to generic rectangulations

Generic rectangulations

Rectangulation: a tiling of a rectangle by rectangles.



Generic rectangulations

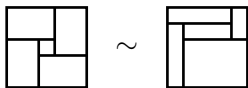
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We'll consider them up to combinatorial equivalence.

Generic rectangulations

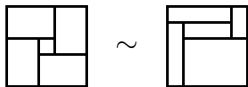
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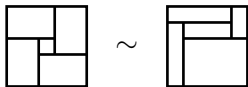
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n	g. rects. w/ n tiles	#

Recursive formula: Conant and Michaels, 2011.

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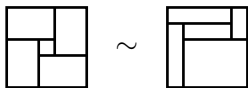
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n	g. rects. w/ n tiles	#
1	□	1

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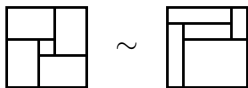
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n	g. rects. w/ n tiles	#
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2	 	2






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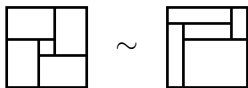
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1		1
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3	 $\times 2$  $\times 4$	6



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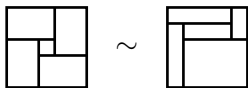
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n	g. rects. w/ n tiles	#
1		1
2	 	2
3	 $\times 2$  $\times 4$	6
4		24






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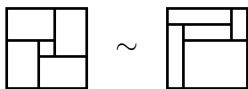
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1		1
2	 	2
3	 $\times 2$  $\times 4$	6
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5		116
\vdots		\vdots
27		53845049871942333501408 $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{22}$

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A general lattice-theoretic construction for Hopf subalgebras of MR

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Let y be a permutation of the form $\xrightarrow{\text{increasing}} k1 \xrightarrow{\text{increasing}} \in S_k$.

A **scramble** of y is $\xrightarrow{\text{any order}} k1 \xrightarrow{\text{any order}}$.

Example: Scrambles of 256134: 256134, 256143, 526134, 526143.

Define $Av_n(y) =$

$\{x \in S_n : x \text{ avoids instances of scrambles of } y \text{ with } k1 \text{ adjacent}\}$

Example: $613982574 \notin Av_9(256134)$.

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Define $Av_n(y_1, \dots, y_m) = Av_n(y_1) \cap \dots \cap Av_n(y_m)$.

Write Av_n when y or y_1, \dots, y_m is understood.

A downward projection

Fix y or y_1, \dots, y_m as before.

Define $\pi_{\downarrow} : S_n \rightarrow Av_n$:

- ▶ If $x \in Av_n$ then $\pi_{\downarrow}(x) = x$.
- ▶ Otherwise, find an instance of a scramble of y (or some y_i) in x and swap “ k ” and “1” to get x' . Define $\pi_{\downarrow}(x) = \pi_{\downarrow}(x')$.

Example: Take $y = 256134$.

$$\pi_{\downarrow}(613982574)$$

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Example: Take $y = 256134$.

$$\pi_{\downarrow}(6139\textcolor{red}{8}2574) = \pi_{\downarrow}(6139\textcolor{red}{2}8574)$$

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$$\pi_{\downarrow}(613982574) = \pi_{\downarrow}(613928574) = \pi_{\downarrow}(613298574) = 613298574.$$

A downward projection (hiding a lattice congruence)

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The fibers of π_{\downarrow} are the congruence classes of a **lattice congruence** of the weak order on S_n . In particular, the **fibers are intervals**. The quotient lattice is a **lattice structure on Av_n** .

The Hopf algebra

Define a graded vector space $\mathbb{K}[Av_\infty] = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{K}[Av_n]$.

Define $c : \mathbb{K}[Av_\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[S_\infty]$ by

$$c(z) = \sum_{x: \pi_\downarrow(x)=z} x, \quad \text{for } z \in Av_n.$$

Define $r : \mathbb{K}[S_\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[Av_\infty]$ by

$$r(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \in Av_n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{for } x \in S_n.$$

Theorem (R., 2005)

$(\mathbb{K}[Av_\infty], \bullet_{Av}, \Delta_{Av})$ is a graded Hopf algebra, where

$$x \bullet_{Av} y = r(c(x) \bullet_S c(y)) = r(x \bullet_S y), \text{ and} \\ \Delta_{Av}(z) = (r \otimes r)(\Delta_S(c(z))).$$

Corollary

The map c embeds $(\mathbb{K}[Av_\infty], \bullet_{Av}, \Delta_{Av})$ as a Hopf subalgebra of $(\mathbb{K}[S_\infty], \bullet_S, \Delta_S)$.

Motivating examples

$$\mathbb{K}[\text{Av}_\infty(21)]$$

$$\mathbb{K}[\text{Av}_\infty(312, 231)]$$

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Motivating examples

$\mathbb{K}[\text{Av}_\infty(21)]$ One-dimensional graded pieces.

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In every case above, the pattern-avoidance condition defines the Hopf algebra “extrinsically,” but there is a much simpler “intrinsic” description in terms of some combinatorial object. In other specific examples, we would like to discover the intrinsic combinatorics.

Motivating examples and new examples

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$\mathbb{K}[\text{Av}_\infty(231, 4123)]$ Hopf algebra of sashes (Law’s talk)

\vdots

A map from permutations to diagonal rectangulations

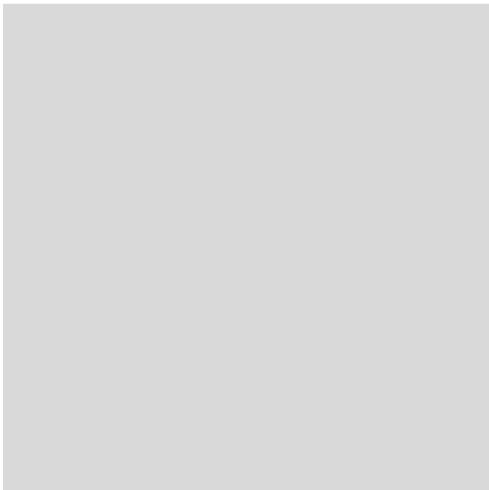
$$\rho : S_n \rightarrow \{\text{rectangulations}\}.$$

Example: $\rho(467198352)$

A map from permutations to diagonal rectangulations

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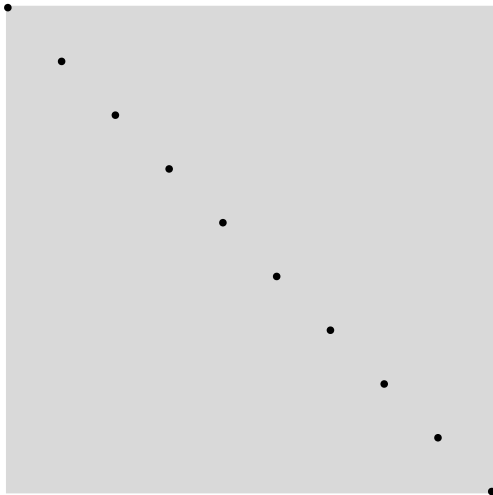
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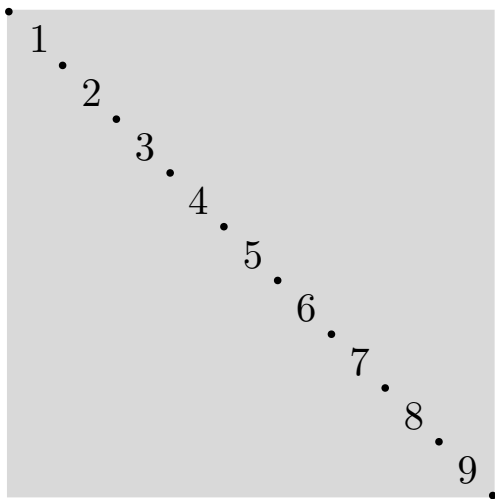
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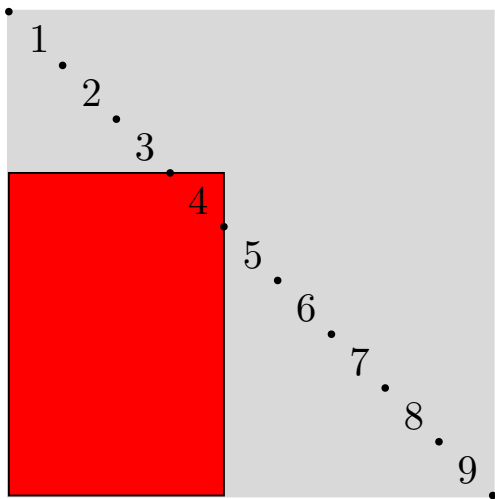
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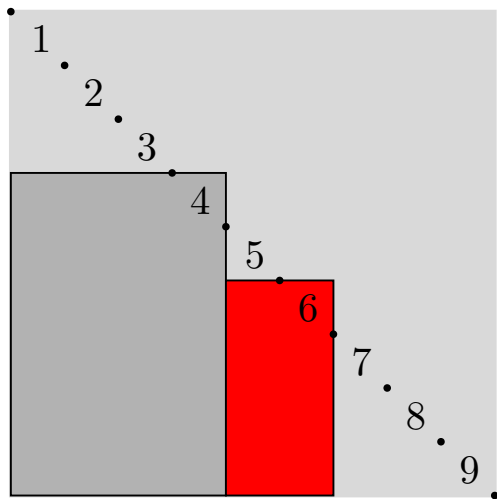
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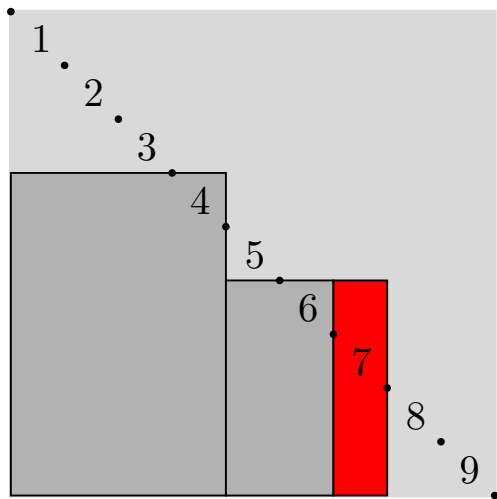
Example: $\rho(4\textcolor{red}{6}7198352)$



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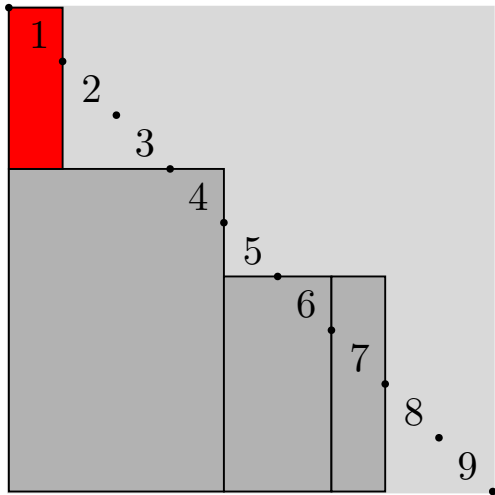
Example: $\rho(46\textcolor{red}{7}198352)$



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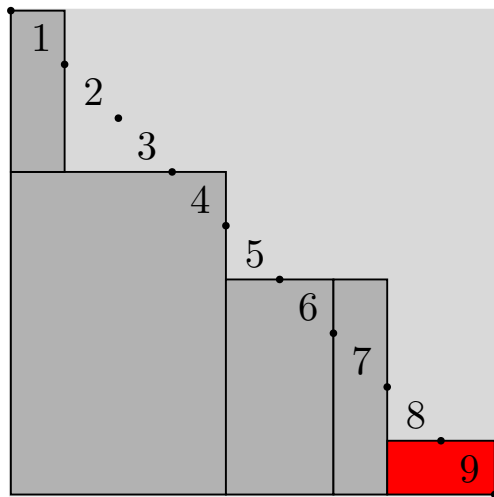
Example: $\rho(467\mathbf{1}98352)$



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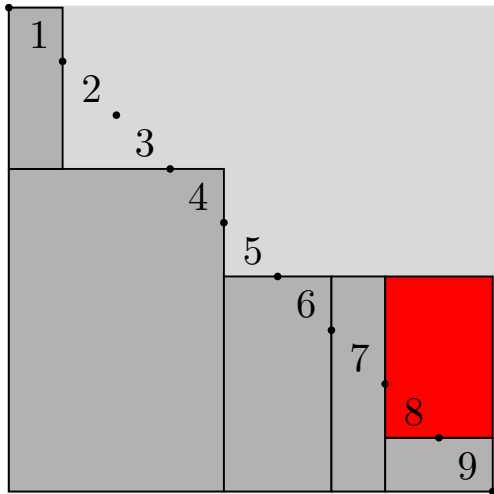
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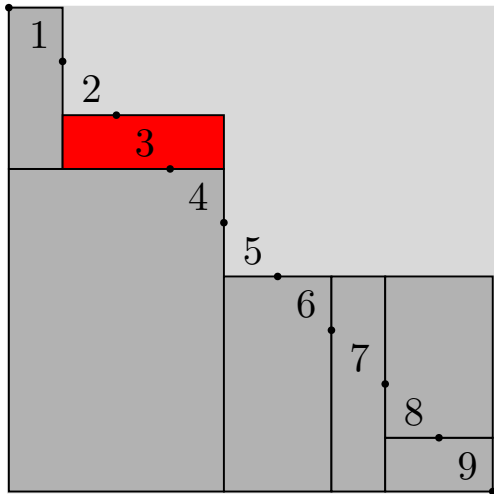
Example: $\rho(46719\mathbf{8}352)$



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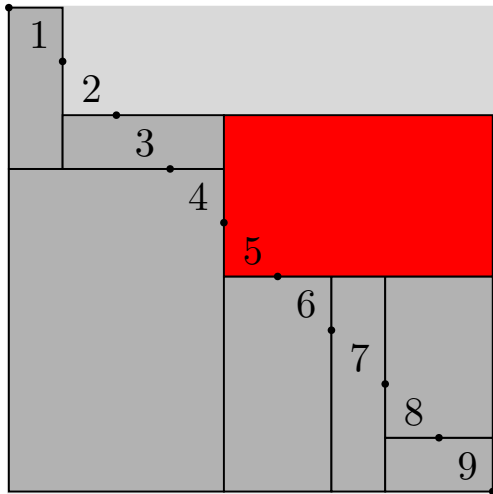
Example: $\rho(467198\mathbf{3}52)$



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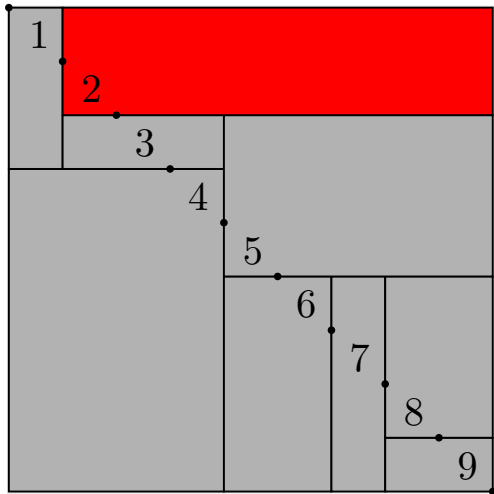
Example: $\rho(4671983\mathbf{5}2)$



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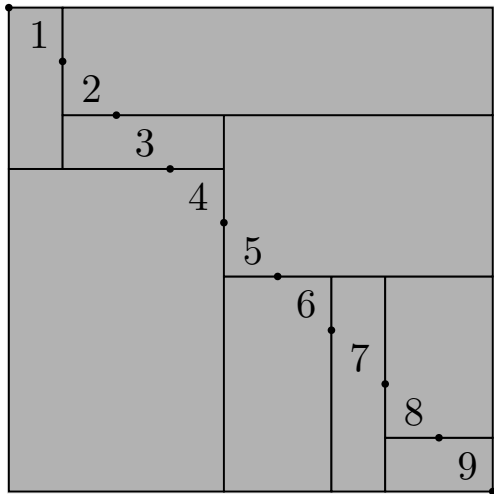
Example: $\rho(46719835\textcolor{red}{2})$



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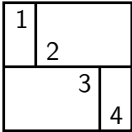
Diagonal rectangulations and pattern-avoidance

$$\rho(3142) = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} = \rho(3412)$$

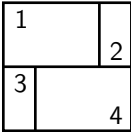
$$\rho(2143) = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} = \rho(2413)$$

These two examples are the essence of the reason why $\pi_{\downarrow}(x)$ is the smallest permutation (in weak order) with $\rho(\pi_{\downarrow}(x)) = \rho(x)$.

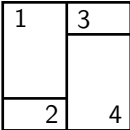
A map from permutations to generic rectangulations

$$\gamma(3142) =$$


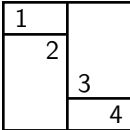
A square divided into four regions by a vertical line and a horizontal line. The regions are labeled: top-left is 1, top-right is 2, bottom-left is 3, and bottom-right is 4.

$$\gamma(3412) =$$


A square divided into four regions by a vertical line and a horizontal line. The regions are labeled: top-left is 1, top-right is 2, bottom-left is 3, and bottom-right is 4.

$$\gamma(2143) =$$


A square divided into four regions by a vertical line and a horizontal line. The regions are labeled: top-left is 1, top-right is 3, bottom-left is 2, and bottom-right is 4.

$$\gamma(2413) =$$


A square divided into four regions by a vertical line and a horizontal line. The regions are labeled: top-left is 1, top-right is 2, bottom-left is 3, and bottom-right is 4.

Generic rectangulations and pattern-avoidance

$$\rho(31524) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & & \\ \hline & 2 & \\ \hline & & 3 \\ \hline & & 4 \\ \hline & & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} = \rho(35124)$$

$$\gamma(31524) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & & \\ \hline & 2 & \\ \hline & & 3 \\ \hline & & 4 \\ \hline & & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} = \gamma(35124)$$

Similarly, $\gamma(24153) = \gamma(24513)$.

These examples are the essence of the proof that generic rectangulations are in bijection with $\text{Av}_n(24513, 35124)$.