

# POLYNOMIAL IDENTITIES INVOLVING RASCAL TRIANGLE

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ABSTRACT. Abstract

## 1. DEFINITIONS

Definition of generalized Rascal triangle

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} \quad (1.1)$$

Definition of  $(1, q)$ -Pascal triangle

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}^q = \begin{cases} q & \text{if } k = 0, n = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } k > n \\ \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}^q + \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix}^q & \end{cases}$$

## 2. SIDES OF WORLD

$$\mathbf{North} = \binom{n-2}{k-1}_i$$

$$\mathbf{South} = \binom{n}{k}_i$$

$$\mathbf{West} = \binom{n-1}{k-1}_i$$

$$\mathbf{East} = \binom{n-1}{k}_i$$

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Identity see Hotchkiss

$$\mathbf{South} = \frac{\mathbf{East} \cdot \mathbf{West} + 1}{\mathbf{North}} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \frac{\binom{n-1}{k}_i \binom{n-1}{k-1}_i + 1}{\binom{n-2}{k-1}_i} \quad (2.2)$$

Identity see Hotchkiss, for all inner  $k > 0$  and  $k < n$

$$\mathbf{South} = \mathbf{East} + \mathbf{West} - \mathbf{North} + 1 \quad (2.3)$$

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \binom{n-1}{k}_i + \binom{n-1}{k-1}_i - \binom{n-2}{k-1}_i + 1 \quad (2.4)$$

### 3. FORMULAE

3.1. **Claim 1.** Generalized rascal triangle equals to Pascal's triangle up to  $i$ -th column

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \binom{n}{k}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq i \quad (3.1)$$

$$\binom{n}{i-j}_i = \binom{n}{i-j}, \quad \text{ColumnIdentity1} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\binom{n}{n-i+j}_i = \binom{n}{n-i+j}, \quad \text{ColumnIdentity2} \quad (3.3)$$

$$(3.4)$$

3.2. **Claim 2.** Generalized rascal triangle equals to Pascal's triangle up to  $2i + 1$ -th row

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \binom{n}{k}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq 2i + 1 \quad (3.5)$$

$$\binom{2i+1-j}{k}_i = \binom{2i+1-j}{k} \quad \text{RowIdentity1} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\binom{t-j}{k}_{t-i-1} = \binom{t-j}{k} \quad (3.7)$$

By symmetry

$$\binom{2i+1-t}{2i+1-t-k}_i = \binom{2i+1-t}{2i+1-t-k}$$

For  $k = t$

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{2i+1-t}{t}_i &= \binom{2i+1-t}{k} \\ \binom{2i+1-t}{2i+1-2t}_i &= \binom{2i+1-t}{2i+1-2t}\end{aligned}$$

**3.3. Claim 3.**

$$\binom{j}{k} - \binom{j}{k}_i = \binom{n}{i+1}, \quad j \geq 2i+2, k = i+1 \quad (3.8)$$

$$\binom{2i+j+2}{i+1} - \binom{2i+j+2}{i+1}_i = \binom{i+j+1}{i+1} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\binom{2(i+1)+j}{i+1} - \binom{2(i+1)+j}{i+1}_i = \binom{(i+1)+j}{i+1} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\binom{2t+j}{t} - \binom{2t+j}{t}_{t-1} = \binom{t+j}{t} \quad (3.11)$$

**3.4. Claim 4.**

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{2i+3+j}{i+2} - \binom{2i+3+j}{i+2}_i &= \left[ \begin{matrix} i+2+j \\ i+2 \end{matrix} \right]^{i+2} \\ \binom{2(i+2)-1+j}{i+2} - \binom{2(i+2)-1+j}{i+2}_i &= \left[ \begin{matrix} i+2+j \\ i+2 \end{matrix} \right]^{i+2} \\ \binom{2t-1+j}{t} - \binom{2t-1+j}{t}_{t-2} &= \left[ \begin{matrix} t+j \\ t \end{matrix} \right]^t\end{aligned}$$

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