

IDENTITIES IN ITERATED RASCAL TRIANGLES

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ABSTRACT. In this manuscript, we explore new binomial identities within iterated Rascal triangles, revealing a connection between Vandermonde convolution and iterated Rascal numbers. We also provide new identities in terms of finite differences of iterated Rascal numbers and Binomial coefficients. Apart that, the manuscript provides a proof of the row sums conjecture in iterated Rascal triangles. Also, we establish and explore a connection between iterated Rascal triangles and $(1, q)$ -Binomial coefficients, showing related OEIS sequences. All result can be validated through the supplementary Mathematica programs.

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Sources: <https://github.com/kolosovpetro/IdentitiesInRascalTriangle>

1. INTRODUCTION

Rascal triangle is Pascal-like numeric triangle developed in 2010 by three middle school students, Alif Anggoro, Eddy Liu, and Angus Tulloch [1]. During math classes they were challenged to provide the next row for the following number triangle

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & 1 & & \\
 & & & 1 & & 1 & \\
 & & 1 & & 2 & & 1 \\
 & 1 & & 3 & & 3 & & 1 \\
 & & & & \dots & & &
 \end{array}$$

The teacher anticipated that the next row would match Pascal's triangle, such as "1 4 6 4 1", by applying the binomial coefficient recurrence rule $South = East + West$. However, Anggoro, Liu, and Tulloch proposed that the next row should be "1 4 5 4 1". Instead of using Pascal's triangle rule $South = East + West$, they derived this new row using a relation they termed the diamond formula

$$South = \frac{East \cdot West + 1}{North} \quad (1.1)$$

By applying the recurrence relation from equation (1.1), the students successfully generated an entirely new triangular sequence, now referred to as the Rascal triangle.

n/k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1									
1	1	1								
2	1	2	1							
3	1	3	3	1						
4	1	4	5	4	1					
5	1	5	7	7	5	1				
6	1	6	9	10	9	6	1			
7	1	7	11	13	13	11	7	1		
8	1	8	13	16	17	16	13	8	1	
9	1	9	15	19	21	21	19	15	9	1

Table 1. Rascal triangle. Sequence [A077028](#) in OEIS [2].

For example, the fourth row is “1 4 5 4 1” because $4 = \frac{1 \cdot 3 + 1}{1}$ and $5 = \frac{3 \cdot 3 + 1}{2}$. Moreover, the Rascal triangle, as presented in table (1), represents the first and foundational instance of a new family of Pascal-like triangles. This family, known as *iterated Rascal triangles*, was first introduced by J. Gregory in her master’s thesis [3].

We define the k -th element in the n -th row of an iterated Rascal triangle as $\binom{n}{k}_i$, where i represents the number of iterations. The integer sequence produced by $\binom{n}{k}_i$ is referred to as an *iterated Rascal triangle* Ri , and each $\binom{n}{k}_i$ is termed an *iterated Rascal number*. Therefore, the Rascal triangle shown in table (1) corresponds to the iterated Rascal triangle $R1$, generated by the formula $\binom{n}{k}_1 = k(n - k) + 1$. While the iterated Rascal number $\binom{n}{k}_i$ is defined by the diamond rule (1.1), which differs from the standard binomial coefficient recurrence, it still maintains a significant connection with the binomial coefficients $\binom{n}{k}$, as demonstrated by

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} \quad (1.2)$$

For example, $\binom{7}{4}_3 = 35$, $\binom{12}{7}_5 = 792$, $\binom{11}{5}_5 = 462$.

Example 1.1. Rascal triangle $R2$ generated by $\binom{n}{k}_2$

n/k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1									
1	1	1								
2	1	2	1							
3	1	3	3	1						
4	1	4	6	4	1					
5	1	5	10	10	5	1				
6	1	6	15	19	15	6	1			
7	1	7	21	31	31	21	7	1		
8	1	8	28	46	53	46	28	8	1	
9	1	9	36	64	81	81	64	36	9	1

Table 2. Rascal triangle R2. Sequence [A374378](#) in OEIS [\[4\]](#).

Example 1.2. Rascal triangle R3 generated by $\binom{n}{k}_3$

n/k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1									
1	1	1								
2	1	2	1							
3	1	3	3	1						
4	1	4	6	4	1					
5	1	5	10	10	5	1				
6	1	6	15	20	15	6	1			
7	1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1		
8	1	8	28	56	69	56	28	8	1	
9	1	9	36	84	121	121	84	36	9	1

Table 3. Rascal triangle R3. Sequence [A374452](#) in OEIS [\[5\]](#).

Since then, a lot of work has been done over the topic of rascal triangles. Numerous identities and relations have been revealed. For instance, a few combinatorial interpretations of rascal numbers provided at [\[6\]](#), in particular, these interpretations establish a relation between rascal numbers and combinatorics of binary words. Several generalization approaches were proposed, namely generalized and iterated rascal triangles [\[7, 8\]](#). In particular, the

concept of iterated rascal numbers establishes a close connection between rascal numbers and binomial coefficients.

2. BINOMIAL IDENTITIES IN ITERATED RASCAL TRIANGLES

Prior we begin our discussion it is worth to introduce a few preliminary facts and statements. Define the iterated rascal number [3, eq. 3.2]

Definition 2.1. *Iterated rascal number*

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} \quad (2.1)$$

The first important thing to notice is that the iterated Rascal number is a special case of the Vandermonde convolution. Consider the Vandermonde convolution [9]

$$\binom{a+b}{r} = \sum_{m=0}^r \binom{a}{m} \binom{b}{r-m}$$

Implies

$$\binom{n}{k} = \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{n-k}{m} \binom{k}{k-m}$$

Thus,

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n-k}{m} \binom{k}{k-m} \quad (2.2)$$

Meaning that iterated rascal number is partial case of Vandermonde convolution of $\binom{n}{k}$ with the upper summation bound equals to i . Without further hesitation consider our findings.

Proposition 2.2. *Iterated rascal triangle equals to Pascal's triangle up to i -th column. For every $k \leq i$*

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \binom{n}{k} \quad (2.3)$$

Then binomial identity follows

$$\binom{n}{i-k}_i = \binom{n}{i-k}$$

Applying binomial coefficients symmetry principle we obtain

$$\binom{n}{n-i+k}_i = \binom{n}{n-i+k}$$

Proof. Proof of proposition (2.2) is given by [8, proposition 6.0.1]. \square

Proposition 2.3. *Iterated rascal triangle equals to Pascal's triangle up to $2i+1$ -th row. For every $n \leq 2i+1$*

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

Therefore, for every $i \geq 0$ and $n \geq 0$

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

Equation (2.4) is of interest because in contrast to rascal column identity (2.3) it gives relation over k for each i , so that it is true for all cases in i, k : $i < k$, $i = k$ and $k > i$. In particular, equation (2.4) implies the row sums identity in iterated rascal triangles

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i+1-n}{k}_i = 2^{2i+1-n}$$

Given $n = 0$ we obtain

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i+1}{k}_i = 2^{2i+1}$$

and so on. Taking $t = 2i+1$ in (2.4) yields

$$\binom{t-n}{k}_{t-i-1} = \binom{t-n}{k}$$

Moreover, equation (2.4) gives Vandermonde-like identity

$$\binom{2i+1-n}{k} = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} \quad (2.5)$$

In particular, given $n = 0, 1$ equation (2.5) yields the following Vandermonde-like identities

$$\binom{2i+1}{k} = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{2i+1-k}{m} \binom{k}{m}$$

$$\binom{2i}{k} = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{2i-k}{m} \binom{k}{m}$$

Proof. Proof of proposition (2.3). We have to prove that for every i, k

$$\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} - \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} = 0$$

For the case $k < i$ proof is given by [8, proposition 6.0.1]. For the case $k = i$ proof is trivial.

Thus, the remaining case is $k > i$ yields

$$\sum_{m=i+1}^k \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

If (2.6) is true for each $k > i$, then its sum over k should be zero as well. Introducing sum in k to (2.6) we get

$$\sum_k \sum_{m=i+1}^k \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} = 0$$

The sum $\sum_k \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m}$ appears to match the equation (5.26) in Concrete mathematics [10, eq. 5.26]

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\ell} \binom{\ell-k}{m} \binom{q+k}{n} = \binom{\ell+q+1}{m+n+1} \quad (2.7)$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_k \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} = \binom{2i+2-n}{2m+1}$$

Thus, our main assumption is equivalent to

$$\sum_{m=i+1}^k \sum_k \binom{2i+1-n-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} \equiv \sum_{m=i+1}^k \binom{2i+2-n}{2m+1}$$

Hence, we have to prove that

$$\sum_{m=i+1}^k \binom{2i+2-n}{2m+1} = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

Substituting $m = i + 1 + m$ into (2.8), we get

$$\sum_{m=0}^k \binom{2i+2-n}{2(i+1+m)+1} = \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{2i+2-n}{2i+3+2m} = 0$$

Which is indeed true because $\binom{2i+2-n}{2i+3+2m} = 0$ for every $m, n \geq 0$. Thus, the proposition (2.4) is true. \square

Now, let's smoothly switch our focus to finite differences of binomial coefficients and iterated rascal numbers. Considering the table of differences $\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k}_3$

In[67]:= `Grid[Table[Binomial[n, k] - RascalNumber[n, k, 3], {n, 0, 20}, {k, 0, n}], Frame -> All]`

Out[67]=

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0	0																		
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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 1 shows a grid of values for $\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k}_3$. The grid is 20 rows by 20 columns. The first column is highlighted in red and labeled $k=4$. The first row is highlighted in red and labeled $n=8$. The sequence A000332 is highlighted in red in the first row, starting from the second column.

Figure 1. Difference $\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k}_3$. Highlighted column is $\binom{n}{4}$. Sequence A000332 in the OEIS [11].

We can spot that having $i = 3$ the $k = 4$ -th column gives binomial coefficient $\binom{n}{4}$. Indeed, this rule is true for every i .

Proposition 2.4. (Row-column difference.) For every $i \geq 0$

$$\binom{n+2i}{i} - \binom{n+2i}{i}_{i-1} = \binom{n+i}{i}$$

Proof. We have previously stated that iterated rascal numbers are closely related to Vandermonde convolution (2.2). Thus, proposition (2.4) can be rewritten as

$$\sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n+i}{m} \binom{i}{i-m} - \sum_{m=0}^{i-1} \binom{n+i}{m} \binom{i}{i-m} = \binom{n+i}{i} \binom{i}{0}$$

Therefore, $\binom{n+2i}{i} - \binom{n+2i}{i}_{i-1} = \binom{n+i}{i}$ is indeed true. \square

Proposition (2.4) yields to few more identities. Applying binomial coefficients symmetry

$$\binom{n+2i}{n+i} - \binom{n+2i}{n+i}_{i-1} = \binom{n+i}{n}$$

Taking $j = n + i$ gives

$$\binom{j+i}{j} - \binom{j+i}{j}_{i-1} = \binom{j}{j-i}$$

By symmetry

$$\binom{j+i}{i} - \binom{j+i}{i}_{i-1} = \binom{j}{i}$$

Proposition (2.4) can be generalized even further, for every $i < k$ and $i > k$.

Proposition 2.5. (*Finite difference of binomial coefficients and iterated rascal numbers for $i < k$.*) For every $i < k$

$$\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=i+1}^k \binom{n-k}{m} \binom{k}{k-m}$$

Proof. It is true by means of Vandermonde convolution. \square

Proposition 2.6. (*Finite difference of binomial coefficients and iterated rascal numbers for $i > k$.*) For every $i > k$

$$\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=k+1}^i \binom{n-k}{m} \binom{k}{k-m}$$

Proof. It is true by means of Vandermonde convolution. \square

3. Q-BINOMIAL IDENTITIES IN ITERATED RASCAL TRIANGLES

Consider the table of differences of binomial coefficients and iterated rascal numbers one more time as there is another pattern we can spot.

```
In[67]:= Grid[Table[Binomial[n, k] - RascalNumber[n, k, 3], {n, 0, 20}, {k, 0, n}], Frame -> All]
```

0																				
0	0																			
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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2. Difference $\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k}_3$. Highlighted column is $(1, 5)$ -binomial coefficient $\binom{n}{k}^5$. Sequence **A096943** in the OEIS [12].

The $(1, q)$ -binomial coefficients $\binom{n}{k}^q$ are special kind of binomial coefficients defined by

Definition 3.1. $(1, q)$ -Binomial coefficient

$$\binom{n}{k}^q = \begin{cases} q & \text{if } k = 0, n = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } k > n \\ \binom{n-1}{k}^q + \binom{n-1}{k-1}^q & \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Indeed, the relation shown in Figure (2) is true for every i , so that it establishes a relation between $(1, q)$ -binomial coefficients and iterated rascal numbers.

Proposition 3.2. (*Relation between iterated rascal numbers and $(1, q)$ -binomial coefficients.*)

For every $i \geq 0$

$$\binom{2i+3+j}{i+2} - \binom{2i+3+j}{i+2}_i = \left[\begin{matrix} i+2+j \\ i+2 \end{matrix} \right]^{i+2}$$

Taking $t = i + 2$ in (3.2) yields

$$\binom{2t-1+j}{t} - \binom{2t-1+j}{t}_{t-2} = \left[\begin{matrix} t+j \\ t \end{matrix} \right]^t$$

In particular, having $i = 1$ proposition (3.2) gives the OEIS sequence [A006503](#) [13] such that third column of $(1, 3)$ -Pascal triangle [A095660](#) [14].

Having $i = 3$ proposition (3.2) gives the OEIS sequence [A096943](#) [12] such that third column of $(1, 5)$ -Pascal triangle [A096940](#) [15].

For $i = 5$, the proposition (3.2) yields the OEIS sequence [A097297](#) [16] such that seventh column of $(1, 6)$ -Pascal triangle [A096940](#) [17].

4. ROW SUMS CONJECTURE

In [8] the authors propose the following conjecture for row sums of iterated rascal triangles.

Conjecture 4.1. (*Conjecture 7.5 in [8].*) For every i

$$\sum_{k=0}^{4i+3} \binom{4i+3}{k}_i = 2^{4i+2}$$

Proof. Rewrite conjecture statement explicitly as

$$\sum_{k=0}^{4i+3} \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{4i+3-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} = 2^{4i+2}$$

Rearranging sums and omitting summation bounds yields

$$\sum_{m=0}^i \sum_k \binom{4i+3-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} = 2^{4i+2} \quad (4.1)$$

In Concrete mathematics [[10], p. 169, eq (5.26)], Knuth et al. provide the identity for the column sum of binomial coefficients multiplication

$$\sum_{k=0}^l \binom{l-k}{m} \binom{q+k}{n} = \binom{l+q+1}{m+n+1} \quad (4.2)$$

We can observe this pattern in the equation (4.1), thus the sum $\sum_k \binom{4i+3-k}{m} \binom{k}{m}$ equals to

$$\sum_k \binom{4i+3-k}{m} \binom{k}{m} = \binom{4i+4}{2m+1}$$

Therefore, conjecture (4.1) is equivalent to

$$\sum_{m=0}^i \binom{4i+4}{2m+1} = 2^{4i+2}$$

Note that

$$\sum_{m=0}^{2i+1} \binom{4i+4}{2m+1} = 2^{4i+3}$$

So that

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{2i+1} \binom{4i+4}{2m+1} = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{4i+4}{2m+1} = 2^{4i+2}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 4.2. *For every i*

$$\sum_{k=0}^{4i+3} \binom{4i+3}{k}_i = 2^{4i+2}$$

In particular, equation (4.2) assumes the following identity in row sums of iterated rascal triangles

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n+1}{2m+1}$$

Decomposing $\binom{n+1}{2m+1}$ in above equation yields

Proposition 4.3. *(Iterated rascal triangles row sums.) For every i*

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=0}^{2i+1} \binom{n}{m}$$

Proof.

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}_i = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n+1}{2m+1} = \sum_{m=0}^i \binom{n}{2m} + \binom{n}{2m+1} = \sum_{m=0}^{2i+1} \binom{n}{m}$$

\square

5. CONCLUSIONS

In this manuscript we have discussed new binomial identities in iterated rascal triangles (2.4), (2.4), (2.5), revealing a connection between the Vandermonde convolution formula and iterated rascal numbers. We also present Vandermonde-like binomial identities (2.5). Furthermore, we establish a relation between iterated rascal triangles and $(1, q)$ -binomial coefficients (3.2). All the results can be validated using supplementary Mathematica scripts at [18].

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Version: Local-0.1.0

SOFTWARE DEVELOPER, DEVOPS ENGINEER

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URL: <https://kolosovpetro.github.io>