POLYNOMIAL IDENTITIES INVOLVING RASCAL TRIANGLE

PETRO KOLOSOV

Abstract. Abstract

1. Definitions

Definition of generalized Rascal triangle

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

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

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

Pascals triangle as polynomial

$$\binom{n}{k} = \prod_{i=1}^{k} \frac{n-i+1}{i} \tag{1.2}$$

Date: June 29, 2024.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 26E70, 05A30.

Key words and phrases. Keyword1, Keyword2 .

2. Sides of world

$$\textbf{North} = \binom{n-2}{k-1}_i$$
$$\textbf{South} = \binom{n}{k}_i$$
$$\textbf{West} = \binom{n-1}{k-1}_i$$
$$\textbf{East} = \binom{n-1}{k}_i$$

Identity see Hotchkiss

$$\textbf{South} = \frac{\textbf{East} \cdot \textbf{West} + 1}{\textbf{North}} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \frac{\binom{n-1}{k}_i \binom{n-1}{k-1}_i + 1}{\binom{n-2}{k-1}_i} \tag{2.2}$$

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

$$\textbf{South} = \textbf{East} + \textbf{West} - \textbf{North} + 1 \tag{2.3}$$

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \binom{n-1}{k}_i + \binom{n-1}{k-1}_i - \binom{n-2}{k-1}_i + 1 \tag{2.4}$$

3. Formulae

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

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

$$\binom{n}{i-j}_i = \binom{n}{i-j}, \quad ColumnIdentity1 \tag{3.2}$$

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

$$\tag{3.4}$$

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

$$\binom{n}{k}_i = \binom{n}{k}, \quad 0 \le n \le 2i+1 \tag{3.5}$$

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

$$\binom{(2i+1)-j}{k}_{(2i+1)-i-1} = \binom{(2i+1)-j}{k} \tag{3.7}$$

$$\binom{t-j}{k}_{t-i-1} = \binom{t-j}{k} \quad t \ge 2i+1 \quad RowIdentity2 \tag{3.8}$$

For $k = j$

$$\binom{2i+1-j}{j}_i = \binom{2i+1-j}{j}, \quad 0 \le j \le i \quad RowIdentity3$$

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

$$\binom{(2i+1)-j}{(2i+1)-2j}_{(2i+1)-i-1} = \binom{(2i+1)-j}{(2i+1)-2j}$$

$$\binom{t-j}{t-2j}_{t-i-1} = \binom{t-j}{t-2j}, \quad t \ge 2i+1, \quad 0 \le j \le t-i-1, \quad RowIdentity4$$

3.3. **Claim 3.** Row-column difference identity

$$\binom{n+2i}{i} - \binom{n+2i}{i}_{i-1} = \binom{n+i}{i} \quad RowColumnDifferenceIdentity1$$

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

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

$$\binom{j+i}{j} - \binom{j+i}{j}_{i-1} = \binom{j}{j-i}, \quad RowColumnDifferenceIdentity2$$

3.4. **Claim 4.** Relation between $(1, q)$-Pascal's triangle

$$\binom{2i+3+j}{i+2} - \binom{2i+3+j}{i+2}_i = \begin{bmatrix} i+2+j \\ i+2 \end{bmatrix}^{i+2}, \quad OneQPascalIdentity1$$

$$\binom{2(i+2)-1+j}{i+2} - \binom{2(i+2)-1+j}{i+2}_i = \begin{bmatrix} i+2+j \\ i+2 \end{bmatrix}^{i+2}$$

$$\binom{2t-1+j}{t} - \binom{2t-1+j}{t}_{t-2} = \begin{bmatrix} t+j \\ t \end{bmatrix}^{t}, \quad OneQPascalIdentity2$$

Software Developer, DevOps Engineer

Email address: `kolosovp94@gmail.com`

URL: `https://kolosovpetro.github.io`