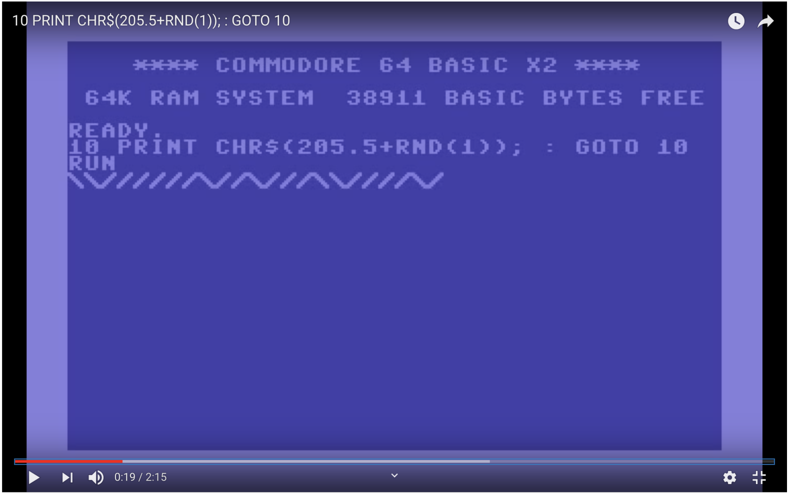
Counting structures on the $n \times k$ grid graph

Peter Kagey

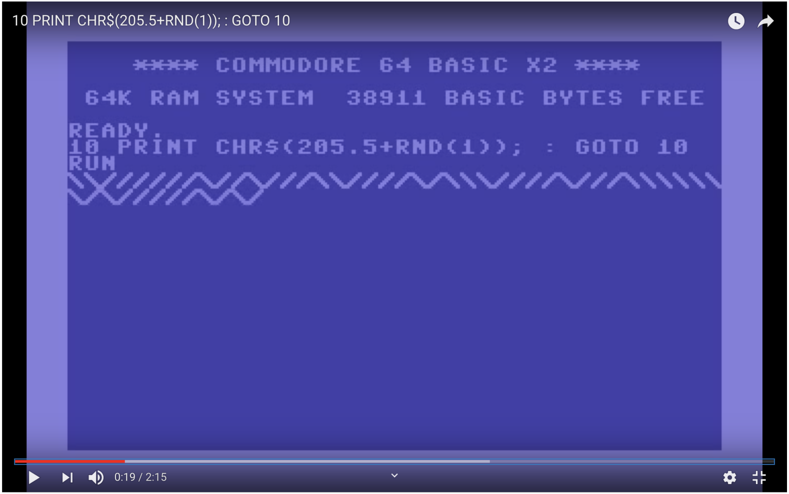
University of Southern California

Graduate Student Combinatorics Conference
April 2019

Commodore 64 (1/3)

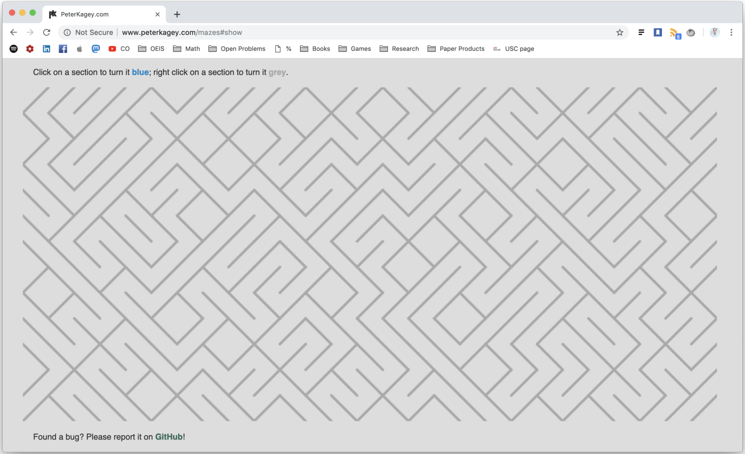


Commodore 64 (2/3)



Commodore 64 (3/3)

Javascript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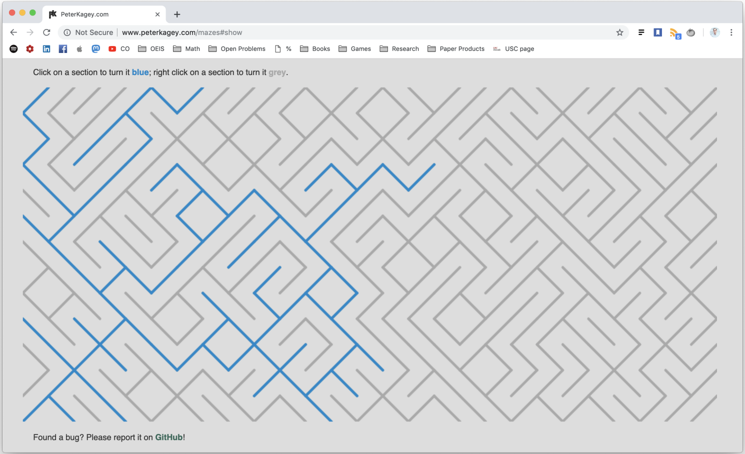
Javascript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Counting grids

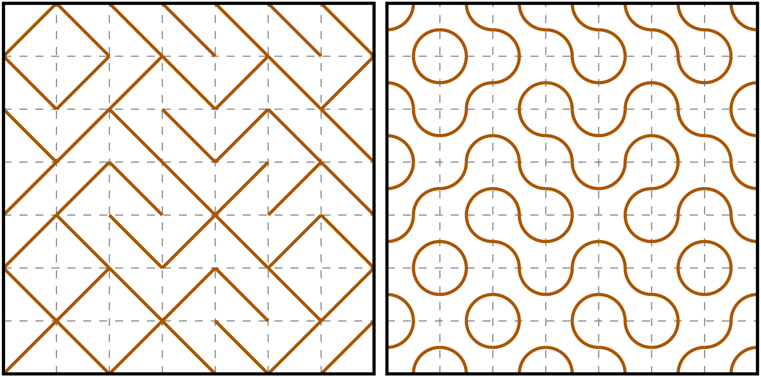


Figure 1: An illustration of the bijection between tiles with diagonal markings and tiles with quarter circles in opposite corners.

A295229: Number of tilings of the $n \times n$ grid, using diagonal lines to connect the grid points.

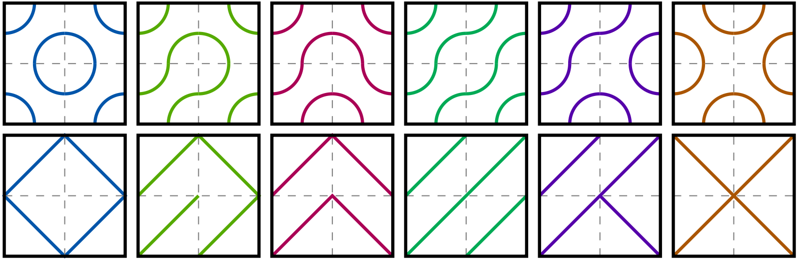


Figure 2: An example of the $a(2) = 6$ different ways to fill the 2×2 grid with diagonal tiles up to dihedral action of the square.

$$a(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}\left(2^{n^2} + 2 \cdot 2^{n(n+1)/2} + 3 \cdot 2^{n^2/2} + 2 \cdot 2^{n^2/4}\right) & n \text{ even} \\ \frac{1}{8}\left(2^{n^2} + 2 \cdot 2^{n(n+1)/2} + 2^{(n^2+1)/2}\right) & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

Other tiles

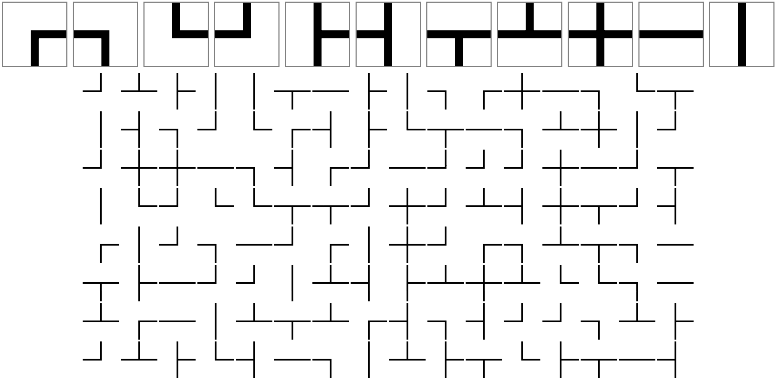


Figure 3: Eleven box-drawing characters placed on an 15×8 grid

Baby's first corollary

Corollary (of Burnside's Lemma)

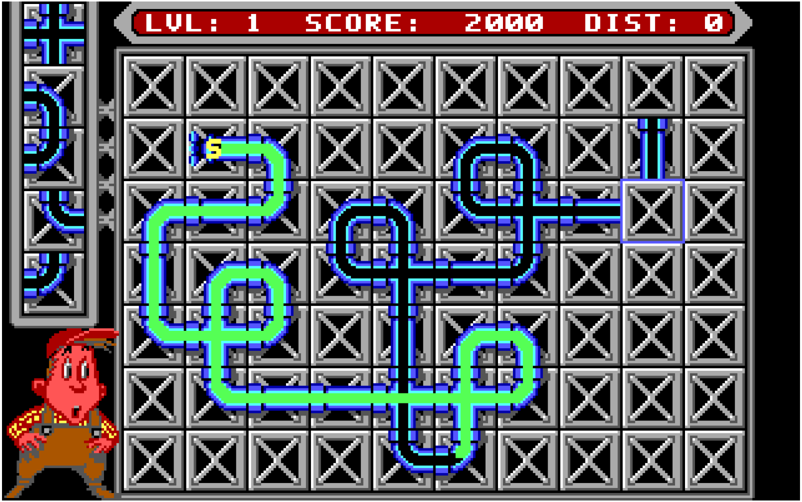
Let

- t *be the number of tiles,*
- q *be the number of tiles symmetric under a* $90°$ *rotation,*
- h *be the number of tiles symmetric under a* $180°$ *rotation,*
- d *be the number of tiles symmetric under a diagonal reflection, and*
- v *be the number of tiles symmetric under a vertical reflection.*

Then the number of tilings up to symmetries of the square is

$$a(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}\left(t^{n^2} + 2qt^{\frac{n^2-1}{4}} + ht^{\frac{n^2-1}{2}} + (v^n + d^n)t^{\frac{n^2-n}{2}}\right) & n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{1}{8}\left(t^{n^2} + 3t^{\frac{n^2}{2}} + 2t^{\frac{n^2}{4}} + 2d^n t^{\frac{n^2-n}{2}}\right) & n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

Pipe Mania



Leaf-free subgraphs of the grid graph

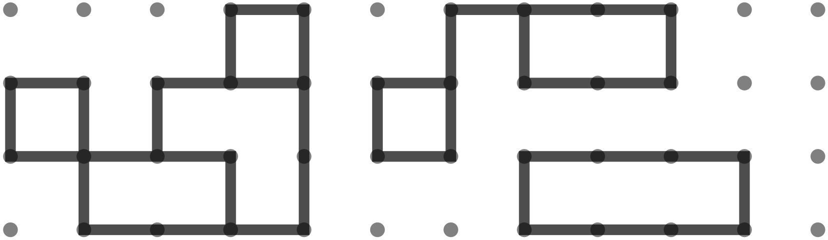


Figure 4: One of the $a_4(12) = 42650154782713601$ (42 quadrillion) subgraphs on the 12×4 grid graph $G_{12,4} = P_{12} \Box P_4$.

The number of leaf-free subgraphs of $G_{n,2}$ grid, obeys the recurrence

$$a_2(1) = 1,\ a_2(2) = 2$$
$$a_2(n) = 5a(n-1) - 5a(n-2).$$

Leaf-free subgraphs: intermediate states

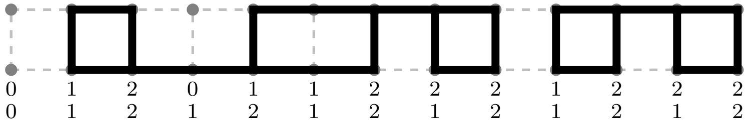


Figure 5: An example of a leaf-free subgraph with its states labeled

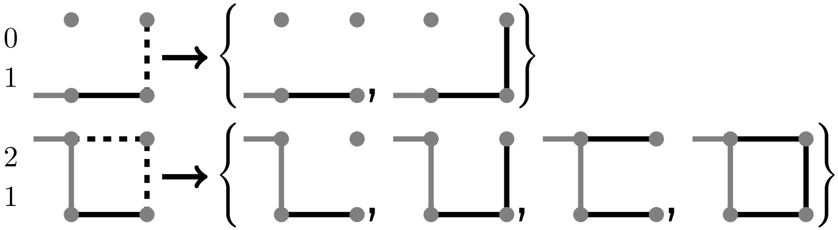


Figure 6: Two examples of transitions from states to their children

Example: A System of Recurrences

The 1×2 grid has initial conditions

$$\begin{aligned} &a_{00}(1) = a_{11}(1) = 1 \\ &a_{10}(1) = a_{01}(1) = a_{12}(1) = a_{21}(1) = a_{22}(1) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and satisfies the system of first order homogeneous difference relations

$$\begin{aligned} a_{00}(n+1) &= a_{00}(n) + a_{22}(n) \\ a_{01}(n+1) &= a_{01}(n) + a_{21}(n) + a_{22}(n) \\ a_{10}(n+1) &= a_{10}(n) + a_{12}(n) + a_{22}(n) \\ a_{11}(n+1) &= a_{00}(n) + a_{11}(n) + a_{12}(n) + a_{21}(n) + 2a_{22}(n) \\ a_{12}(n+1) &= a_{01}(n) + a_{21}(n) + a_{22}(n) \\ a_{21}(n+1) &= a_{10}(n) + a_{12}(n) + a_{22}(n) \\ a_{22}(n+1) &= a_{11}(n) + a_{12}(n) + a_{21}(n) + a_{22}(n). \end{aligned}$$

A single recurrence from a system of recurrences

Theorem (Corollary of Cayley–Hamilton theorem)

In a system of first order homogeneous linear difference equations,

$$\begin{aligned} a^{(1)}(n+1) &= \alpha_{11}a^{(1)}(n) + \ldots + \alpha_{1k}a^{(k)}(n) \\ \vdots \quad &= \quad\quad\quad \vdots \\ a^{(k)}(n+1) &= \alpha_{k1}a^{(1)}(n) + \ldots + \alpha_{kk}a^{(k)}(n) \end{aligned}$$

each equation satisfies the recurrence

$$a^{(i)}(n) = -\beta_{k-1}a^{(i)}(n-1) - \ldots - \beta_1 a^{(i)}(n-k-1) - \beta_0 a^{(i)}(n-k)$$

for $n > k$ where $A = \{\alpha_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^{k}$ is the coefficient matrix and

$$m_A(x) = x^k + \beta_{k-1}x^{k-1} + \ldots + \beta_1 x + \beta_0$$

is the minimal polynomial of A.

A single recurrence from a system of recurrences

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_{00}(n) \\ a_{01}(n) \\ a_{10}(n) \\ a_{11}(n) \\ a_{12}(n) \\ a_{21}(n) \\ a_{22}(n) \end{bmatrix}}_{\vec{a}(n)} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{n-1}}_{A^{n-1}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\vec{a}(1)}$$

Let $x^k + \beta_{k-1}x^{k-1} + \ldots + \beta_1 x + \beta_0$ be the minimal polynomial of A. Then

$$\begin{aligned} A^k &= -\beta_{k-1}A^{k-1} - \ldots - \beta_1 A - \beta_0 \\ A^{n-1}\vec{a}(1) &= -\beta_{k-1}A^{n-2}\vec{a}(1) - \ldots - \beta_1 A^{n-k}\vec{a}(1) - \beta_0 A^{n-k-1}\vec{a}(1) \\ \vec{a}(n) &= -\beta_{k-1}\vec{a}(n-1) - \ldots - \beta_1\vec{a}(n-k+1) - \beta_0\vec{a}(n-k) \end{aligned}$$

Some conjectural recurrences

For $k = 3, 4, 5$, $a_k(n)$ the number of leaf-free subgraphs of the $n \times k$ grid graph is conjectured to satisfy

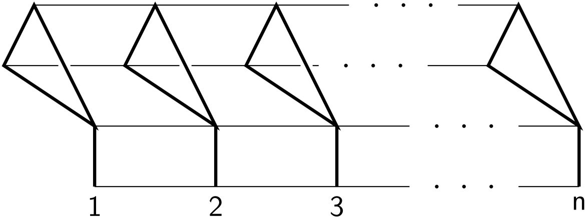
$$\begin{aligned} a_3(n) = {} & 12a_3(n-1) && -6a_3(n-2) && -20a_3(n-3) \\ & -5a_3(n-4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_4(n) = {} & 36a_4(n-1) && -7a_4(n-2) && -201a_4(n-3) \\ & +49a_4(n-4) && +20a_4(n-5) && -5a_4(n-6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_5(n) = {} & 103a_5(n-1) && +1063a_5(n-2) && -1873a_5(n-3) \\ & -20274a_5(n-4) && +44071a_5(n-5) && -10365a_5(n-6) \\ & -20208a_5(n-7) && +5959a_5(n-8) && +2300a_5(n-9) \\ & -500a_5(n-10) \end{aligned}$$

For $k = 6$, this is the conjectured to be an 18-order recurrence.

Subgraphs which satisfy linear recurrences



Theorem (Faase, 1994)

Let G be an arbitrary finite graph and let H_n denote either the path graph P_n or the cycle graph C_n on n vertices, and let $s(n)$ count the number of subgraphs S of the Cartesian product $G \square H_n$ subject to any combination of the following properties:

1. *Restrictions on degree*
2. *Connectivity*
3. *Acyclicity*

Then $s(n)$ satisfies a linear recurrence.

Examples: subgraphs which satisfy linear recurrences

Let $G_{n,k}$ be a grid graph, then the following classes of subgraphs satisfy linear recurrences:

- Leaf-free subgraphs
  - Degree set $D = \{0, 2, 3, 4\}$
- Spanning tree (mazes)
  - Degree set $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
  - Connected
  - Acyclic
- Hamiltonian paths
  - Degree set $D = \{1, 2\}$
  - Connected
  - Acyclic
- Perfect matchings (domino tilings)
  - Degree set $D = \{1\}$

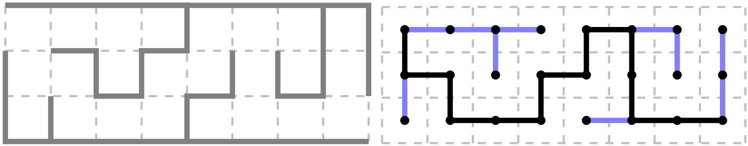


Figure 7: A correspondence between mazes and spanning trees

Generalizing domino tilings

More subgraphs which satisfy linear recurrences

Theorem

Let H be a group and X be an arbitrary finite graph upon which H acts. Then let $s(n)$ count the number of subsets of $X \square P_n$ subject to any combination of the following properties:

1. *Exactly/fewer than/more than m vertices of degree d*
2. *Exactly/fewer than/more than c connected components on exactly/fewer than/more than d vertex.*
3. *An odd/even number of vertices of degree d*
4. *Exactly ℓ connected components*
5. *Fixed by the induced action of $h \in H$*

Then $s(n)$ satisfies a linear recurrence.

Corollary

The number of subgraphs of $X \square P_n$ (with appropriate vertex degree, connectivity, or acyclicity restrictions) counted up to the group action of H satisfies a linear recurrence.

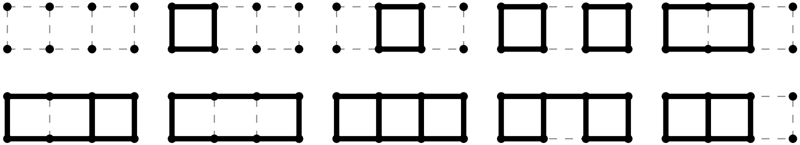
Up to horizontal/vertical reflection

The number of no-leaf subgraphs of the $2 \times n$ grid satisfies the two term recurrence

$$a_2(n) = 5a_2(n-1) - 5a_2(n-2).$$

The number of no-leaf subgraphs of the $2 \times n$ grid up to horizontal/vertical reflection is conjectured to satisfy the eight term recurrence

$$\begin{aligned} s(n) = 8s(n-1) - 16s(n-2) - 20s(n-3) + 95s(n-4) \\ - 60s(n-5) - 80s(n-6) + 100s(n-7) - 25s(n-8) \end{aligned}$$



Example: Möbius ladder (Guy, 1967)

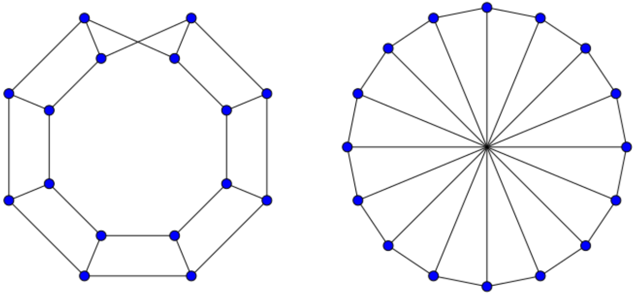


Figure 8: The Möbius ladder M_{16} on 16 vertices.

Fact

The number of leaf-free subgraphs on the Möbius ladder on $2n$ vertices is equal to the number of leaf-free subgraphs on the $(n+2) \times 2$ grid graph.

Cycling around (a generalization of the Möbius ladder)

Theorem

Let G be an arbitrary finite graph with vertex set $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$, and let $E \subseteq V \times V$. Then let H_n be the graph Cartesian product $G \square P_n$ together with the edges $\{((1, v_i), (n, v_j)) : (v_i, v_j) \in E\})$

Next let $s(n)$ count the number of subgraphs of H_n subject to any combination of the following properties:

1. *Restrictions on degree*
2. *Connectivity*
3. *Acyclicity*

Then $s(n)$ satisfies a linear recurrence.

Note that $E = \{(v_1, v_1), (v_2, v_2), \dots, (v_m, v_m)\}$ recovers $G \square C_n$ and $E = \emptyset$ recovers $G \square P_n$.

More exotic connections

Theorem

Let G be an arbitrary finite graph with vertex set $V = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m\}$, and let $E \subseteq V \times V$. Then let H_n be the disjoint union product $\underbrace{G \sqcup G \sqcup \ldots \sqcup G}_{n \text{ times}}$ together with the edges

$$\{((k, v_i), (k+1, v_j)) : (v_i, v_j) \in E, k \in [n-1]\}).$$

Next let $s(n)$ count the number of subgraphs of H_n subject to any combination of the properties mentioned in the previous theorems. Then $s(n)$ satisfies a linear recurrence.

Note that $E = \{(v_1, v_1), (v_2, v_2), \ldots, (v_m, v_m)\}$ recovers $G \square P_n$.

Example: king graph

Let P_5 be the path labeled $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_5$ in the obvious way, and let $E = \{(v_i, v_{i+i}) : i < 5\} \cup \{(v_i, v_i) : i \in [5]\} \cup \{(v_i, v_{i-i}) : i > 1\}$.

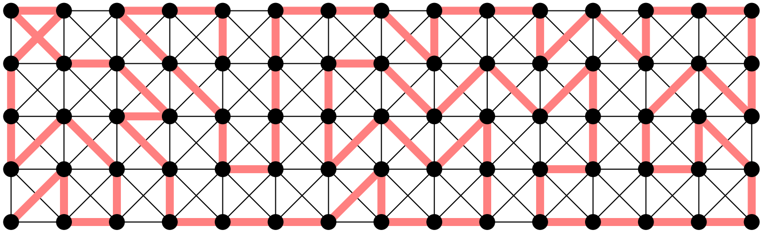


Figure 9: The number of ways a king can tour every square of the 5×15 chessboard is given by the number of Hamiltonian subgraphs in the 5×15 king graph

The number of kings tours on a $k \times n$ chessboard is a linear recurrence in n.

Generalizations

- Is there always a nice algorithm for counting subgraphs of the $n \times n$ grid graph satisfying particular properties?
  - There are nice ways of counting domino tilings and spanning trees.
- Given some graph and some properties, what is the order of recurrence that counts the number of subgraphs satisfying those properties?