(Piecewise linear & birational) involutions on Dyck paths

Howard Mathematics Colloquium

Sam Hopkins

based on joint work with Michael Joseph (Dalton State College)

Howard University

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Section 1

Catalan numbers, Dyck paths, Naryana numbers, and the Lalanne–Kreweras involution

Montserrat Mountain, Catalonia, Spain

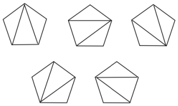
Catalan numbers

The **Catalan numbers** C_n are a famous sequence of numbers

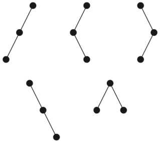
$$1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, \ldots,$$

which count numerous combinatorial collections including:

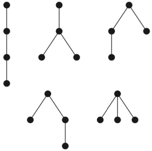
triangulations of an $n+2$-gon



binary trees with n nodes



plane trees with $n+1$ nodes



bracketings of $n+1$ terms

a(b(cd)) a((bc)d)

(ab)(cd) (a(bc))d

((ab)c)d

There is a well-known product formula for the Catalan numbers:

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

History of Catalan numbers

The Catalan numbers are named after Belgian mathematician *Eugène Catalan* (1814 – 1894), who studied them in conjunction with bracketings.

But they were studied combinatorially much earlier by *Leonhard Euler* (1707 – 1783), who showed they count triangulations of convex polygons.

In fact, even earlier, Mongolian mathematician/scientist *Minggatu* (c.1692 – c.1763) used Catalan numbers in certain trigonometric identities.

E. Catalan

L. Euler

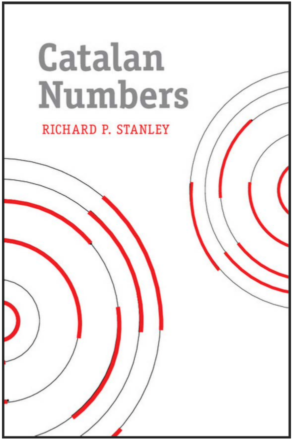
Minggatu

It's a good thing the C_n are not named after Euler, since there are already

- *Euler numbers* & *Eulerian numbers*, counting certain permutations;
- *Euler's number* $e \approx 2.71$ & the *Euler–Mascheroni constant* $\gamma \approx 0.57$.

Catalan numbers: the book

Richard Stanley has a whole book devoted to the Catalan numbers.

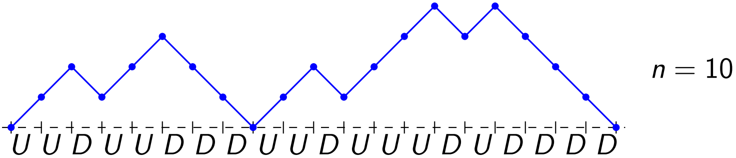


In it, he gives an astounding 214 different interpretations of C_n.

Dyck paths

The interpretation of C_n I want to focus on is in terms of Dyck paths.

A **Dyck path** of length $2n$ is a lattice path in $\mathbb{Z}^2$ from $(0,0)$ to $(2n,0)$ consisting of n *up steps* $U=(1,1)$ and n *down steps* $D=(1,-1)$ that never goes below the x-axis:



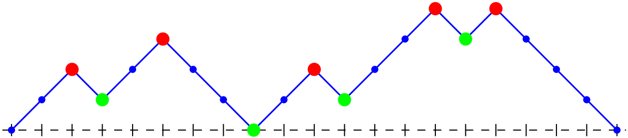
The number of Dyck paths of length $2n$ is C_n:

They are named after German algebraist *Walther von Dyck* (1856 – 1934).

Peaks and valleys in Dyck paths

Dyck paths look like mountain ranges. So we use some topographic terminology when working with Dyck paths.

A **peak** in a Dyck path is an up step that is immediately followed by a down step; a **valley** is a down step immediately followed by an up step.



Here the peaks are marked by red circles and the valleys by green circles.

It's easy to see that a Dyck path which has k valleys has $k + 1$ peaks.

Narayana numbers

The **Narayana number** $N(n,k)$ is the number of Dyck paths of length $2n$ with exactly k valleys.

$n \setminus k$	0	1	2	3
1	1			
2	1	1		
3	1	3	1	
4	1	6	6	1

$\leftarrow$ array of $N(n,k)$

Evidently, the Narayana numbers $N(n,k)$ refine the Catalan number C_n:

$$C_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} N(n,k).$$

They are named after Canadian matthematician/statistician *Tadepalli Venkata Narayana* (1930 – 1987), who in 1959 showed that

$$N(n,k) = \frac{1}{n}\binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{k+1}.$$

Symmetry of Narayana numbers

From Narayana's formula, it follows immediately that

$$N(n,k) = N(n, n-1-k)$$

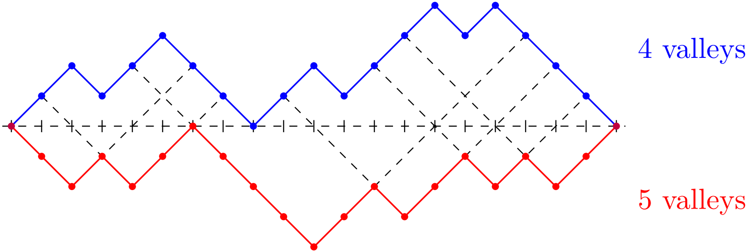
for all k. That is, the sequence of Narayana numbers is *symmetric*.

$N(3,0) = 1$ $\quad$ $N(3,1) = 3$ $\quad$ $N(3,2) = 1$

However, it is not combinatorially obvious why the number of Dyck paths with k valleys should be the same as the number with $n-1-k$ valleys.

The Lalanne–Kreweras involution

The **Lalanne–Kreweras involution** (after *G. Kreweras* and *J.-C. Lalanne*) is a map on Dyck paths which combinatorially demonstrates the symmetry of the Narayana numbers: $\#\mathrm{valleys}(\Gamma) + \#\mathrm{valleys}(\mathrm{LK}(\Gamma)) = n - 1$.



As depicted above, to compute the LK involution of a Dyck path Γ, we draw dashed lines emanating from the middle of every double up step and every double down step of Γ, at -45° and 45° respectively; these dashed lines intersect at the valleys of (an upside copy of) the Dyck path $\mathrm{LK}(\Gamma)$.

That LK is an involution means $\mathrm{LK}^2(\Gamma) = \Gamma$ for all Dyck paths Γ.

Section 2

Posets

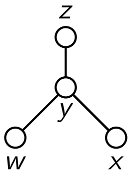
Posets

We will now reinterpret the LK involution using the theory of finite posets.

A (finite) **poset**, or *partially ordered set*, is a (finite) set P together with a relation $\leq$ satisfying the usual axioms of a partial order:

- *transitivity* $(x \leq y, y \leq z \Rightarrow x \leq z)$;
- *anti-symmetry* $(x \leq y, y \leq x \Rightarrow x = y)$;
- *reflexivity* $(x \leq x)$.

We represent posets via their **Hasse diagrams**:

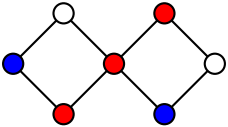


Here an edge from x (below) to y (above) represents the **cover relation** $x \lessdot y$ in P, which means $x \leq y$ and there is no $p \in P$ with $x \leq p \leq y$.

Chains and antichains

Two elements x, y in a poset P are **comparable** if either $x \leq y$ or $y \leq x$. A **chain** $C \subseteq P$ of P is a subset of pairwise comparable elements (i.e., a chain is a *totally ordered* subset $C = \{x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_k\}$). A chain C is **maximal** if it is not strictly contained in another chain.

Two elements $x, y \in P$ are **incomparable** if they are not comparable. An **antichain** $A \subseteq P$ of P is a subset of pairwise incomparable elements. We use $\mathcal{A}(P)$ to denote the set of antichains of P.



Here the red elements form a maximal chain C, and the blue elements form an antichain $A \in \mathcal{A}(P)$.

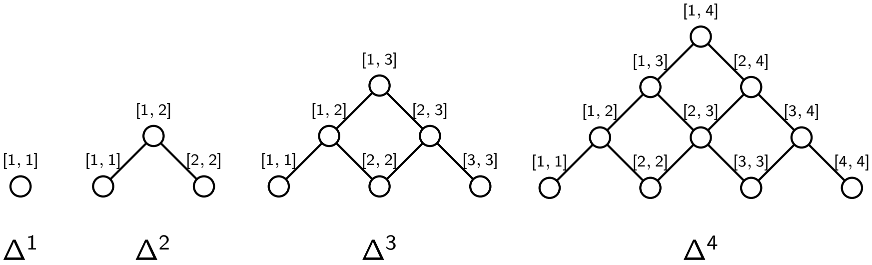
The poset Δ^{n-1}

One particular family of posets Δ^{n-1} is relevant to the LK involution.

Δ^{n-1} is the poset whose elements are **intervals** $[i,j] := \{i, i+1, \ldots, j\}$ with $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n-1$, and with the partial order given by **inclusion**:

$$[i,j] \leq [i',j'] \iff [i,j] \subseteq [i',j'] \iff i \leq i' \leq j' \leq j$$

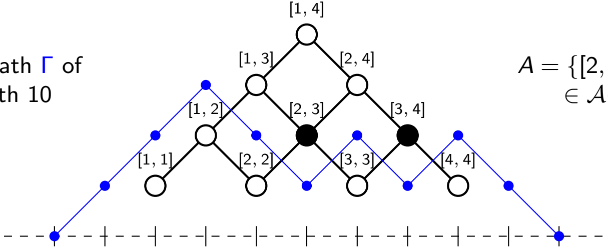
Δ^{n-1} has a "triangular" Hasse diagram:



Dyck paths are antichains in Δ^{n-1}

There is a natural, pictoral bijection between the Dyck paths of length $2n$ and the antichains of Δ^{n-1}:

Dyck path Γ of length 10



$A = \{[2,3],[3,4]\} \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta^4)$

Observe how, under this bijection, the number of valleys of a Dyck path Γ becomes the number of elements of an antichain A.

Via this bijection, we can view the LK involution as an involution on antichains $\mathrm{LK}\colon \mathcal{A}(\Delta^{n-1}) \to \mathcal{A}(\Delta^{n-1})$ which satisfies

$$\#A + \#\mathrm{LK}(A) = n-1.$$

The LK involution on antichains

D. Panyushev gave a simple description of the LK involution on $\mathcal{A}(\Delta^{n-1})$:

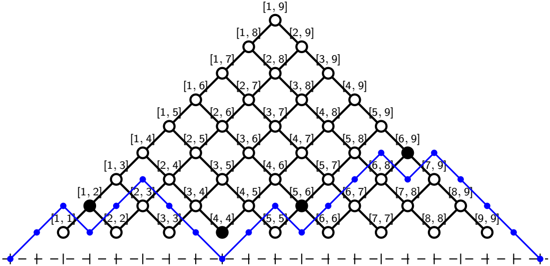
Theorem (Panyushev, 2004)

Let $A = \{[i_1, j_1], [i_2, j_2], \ldots, [i_k, j_k]\} \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta^{n-1})$ *with* $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k$. *Then* $\mathrm{LK}(A) = \{[i'_1, j'_1], [i'_2, j'_2], \ldots, [i'_{n-1-k}, j'_{n-1-k}]\} \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta^{n-1})$, *where*

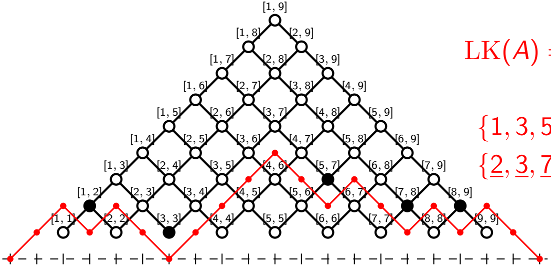
- $\{i'_1 < i'_2 < \cdots < i'_{n-1-k}\} = \{1, 2, \ldots, n-1\} \setminus \{j_1, j_2, \ldots, j_k\}$;
- $\{j'_1 < j'_2 < \cdots < j'_{n-1-k}\} = \{1, 2, \ldots, n-1\} \setminus \{i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_k\}$.

From Panyushev's description, it is immediate that this operation is an involution (i.e., $\mathrm{LK}^2(A) = A$), and that $\#A + \#\mathrm{LK}(A) = n - 1$.

The LK involution on antichains: example



$A = \{[1, \underline{2}], [4, \underline{4}], [5, \underline{6}], [6, \underline{9}]\}$



$\mathrm{LK}(A) = \{[1, \underline{2}], [3, \underline{3}], [5, \underline{7}], [7, \underline{8}], [8, \underline{9}]\}$

$\{1, 3, 5, 7, 8\} = \{1, \ldots, 9\} \setminus \{\underline{2}, \underline{4}, \underline{6}, \underline{9}\}$

$\{\underline{2}, \underline{3}, \underline{7}, \underline{8}, \underline{9}\} = \{1, \ldots, 9\} \setminus \{1, 4, 5, 6\}$

Section 3

Toggling

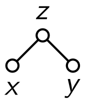
Toggling for antichains

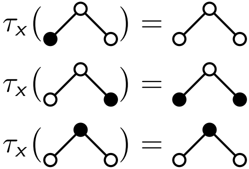
Our first new result gives another expression for the LK involution in terms of certain "local" involutions called **toggles**.

Let P be a poset and $A \in \mathcal{A}(P)$ an antichain. Let $p \in P$ be any element. The **toggle of** p **in** A is the antichain $\tau_p(A) \in \mathcal{A}(P)$, where

$$\tau_p(A) := \begin{cases} A \setminus \{p\} & \text{if } p \in A; \\ A \cup \{p\} & \text{if } p \notin A \text{ and } A \cup \{p\} \text{ remains an antichain;} \\ A & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

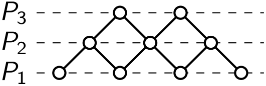
In other words, we "toggle" the status of p in A, if possible:

$P =$ 



Toggling in ranked posets

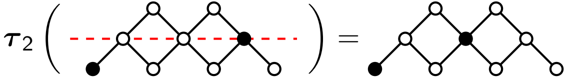
A poset P is **ranked** if we can write $P = P_1 \sqcup P_2 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup P_r$ so that all the edges of the Hasse diagram of P are from P_i (below) to P_{i+1} (above):



Since τ_p and τ_q commute if p and q are incomparable, and all the elements within a rank are incomparable, we can define

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_i := \prod_{p \in P_i} \tau_p$$

to be the composition of all toggles at rank i, for $i = 1, \ldots, r$:



The LK involution as a composition of toggles

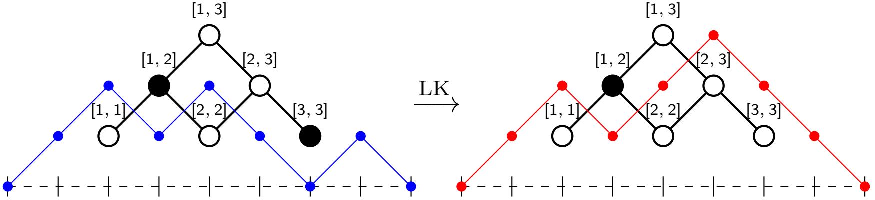
Theorem (H.–Joseph, 2021)

The LK involution $\mathrm{LK}\colon \mathcal{A}(\Delta^{n-1}) \to \mathcal{A}(\Delta^{n-1})$ *can be written as the following composition of toggles:*

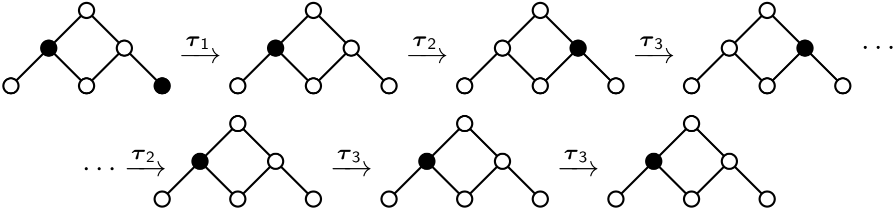
$$\mathrm{LK} = (\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1})(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-2})\cdots(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}\cdots\boldsymbol{\tau}_3\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}\cdots\boldsymbol{\tau}_2\boldsymbol{\tau}_1)$$

Remark: for a ranked poset P, the composition of toggles $\boldsymbol{\tau}_r\cdots\boldsymbol{\tau}_2\boldsymbol{\tau}_1$ "from bottom to top" is called **rowmotion** and has been studied by many authors (Cameron–Fon-Der-Flaass, Striker–Williams, Propp–Roby, Joseph, etc...) in the emerging subfield of **dynamical algebraic combinatorics**.

The LK involution as a composition of toggles: example



$A = \{[1,2],[3,3]\}$ $\mathrm{LK}(A) = \{[1,2]\}$



Section 4

Piecewise linear and birational lifts

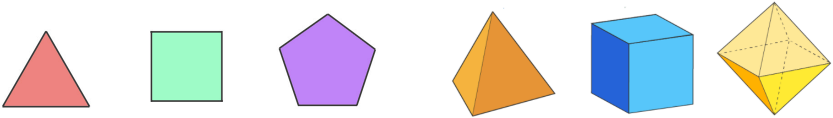
Convex polytopes

Why did we want to write the LK involution as a composition of toggles? In order to **extend** it to the **piecewise linear** realm...

A **convex polytope** in $\mathbb{R}^n$ can be defined either as

- a convex hull of finitely many points (**vertices**);
- a bounded intersection of finitely many linear inequalities (**facets**).

In dimensions 2 and 3, these are familiar shapes:



There is a rich interplay between combinatorics and convex geometry, because combinatorial objects can often be "realized" polytopally: e.g., *the subsets of* $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ *correspond to the vertices of the* n*-hypercube*.

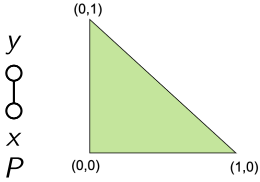
The chain polytope of a poset

In 1986, Richard Stanley associated to any poset P two polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^P$, the **order polytope** $\mathcal{O}(P)$ and the **chain polytope** $\mathcal{C}(P)$.

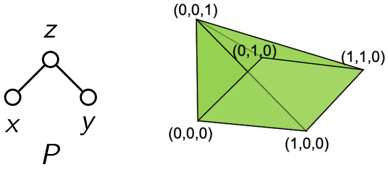
The **chain polytope** $\mathcal{C}(P)$ has facets

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x_p, &\qquad \forall p \in P \\ \sum_{p \in C} x_p \leq 1, &\qquad \forall C \subseteq P \text{ a maximal chain.} \end{aligned}$$

Stanley proved that the **vertices** of $\mathcal{C}(P)$ are precisely the **indicator functions of antichains** $A \in \mathcal{A}(P)$:



$\mathcal{C}(P)$



$\mathcal{C}(P)$

Piecewise linear toggling

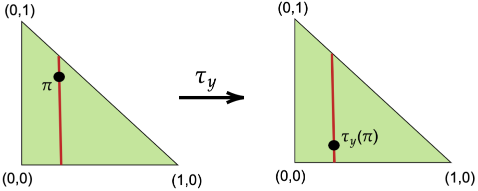
In 2013, D. Einstein and J. Propp (c.f. Joseph) introduced a (continuous) **piecewise linear extension** of the toggles τ_p.

For $p \in P$, the **PL toggle** $\tau_p^{\mathrm{PL}} \colon \mathcal{C}(P) \to \mathcal{C}(P)$ is defined by

$$\tau_p^{\mathrm{PL}}(\pi)(q) := \begin{cases} \pi(q) & \text{if } q \neq p; \\ 1 - \max\left\{ \sum_{r \in C} \pi(r) \colon \begin{array}{l} C \subseteq P \text{ a maximal} \\ \text{chain with } p \in C \end{array} \right\} & \text{if } p = q. \end{cases}$$

Restricted to the vertices of the chain polytope $\mathcal{C}(P)$, it is the same as τ_p.

Geometrically, τ_p **reflects** π within line segment in $\mathcal{C}(P)$ in direction x_p:



The PL LK involution

As before, for a ranked poset P we use $\boldsymbol{\tau}_i^{\mathrm{PL}} := \prod_{p \in P_i} \tau_p^{\mathrm{PL}}$ to denote the composition of all toggles at rank i.

We define the **PL LK involution** $\mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{PL}} \colon \mathcal{C}(\Delta^{n-1}) \to \mathcal{C}(\Delta^{n-1})$ to be

$$\mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{PL}} := (\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{PL}})(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{PL}}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-2}^{\mathrm{PL}}) \cdots (\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{PL}} \cdots \boldsymbol{\tau}_3^{\mathrm{PL}}\boldsymbol{\tau}_2^{\mathrm{PL}})(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{PL}} \cdots \boldsymbol{\tau}_2^{\mathrm{PL}}\boldsymbol{\tau}_1^{\mathrm{PL}})$$

By prior theorem, it's same as LK when restricted to the vertices of $\mathcal{C}(P)$.

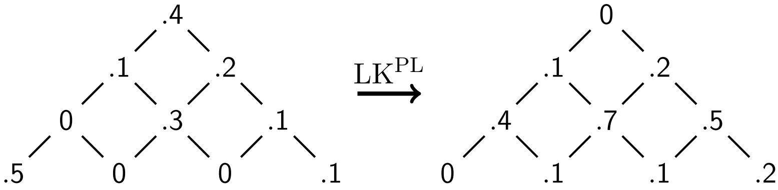
Theorem (H.–Joseph, 2021)

(1) $\mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{PL}}$ *is an involution.*

(2) *For any* $\pi \in \mathcal{C}(\Delta^{n-1})$, $\sum_{p \in P} \pi(p) + \sum_{p \in P} \mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{PL}}(\pi)(p) = n-1$.

Observe that (2) is an extension of the fact that LK combinatorially exhibits the symmetry of the Narayana numbers.

The PL LK involution: example



We can check that

$$(.5+0+0+.1+0+.3+.1+.1+.2+.4)+(0+.1+.1+.2+.4+.7+.5+.1+.2+0) =$$

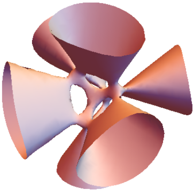
$$1.7 + 2.3 = 4$$

Tropical geometry

Algebraic geometry studies **polynomial** expressions like

$$x^3y + y^3z + z^3x$$

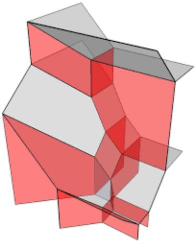
which lead to "curvy" hypersurfaces like



Tropical geometry studies **piecewise linear** expressions like

$$\max(3x + y, 3y + z, 3z + x)$$

which lead to "flat" polytopal complexes like



“De-tropicalization”

The process of replacing $(\times, +)$ with $(+, \max)$ in a polynomial expression is called **tropicalization**:

$$x^3y + y^3z + z^3x \ \mapsto \ \max(3x + y, 3y + z, 3z + x)$$

It lead to important interactions between algebraic & convex geometry.

(Adjective “tropical” comes from fact that computer scientist & pioneer of tropical geometry Imre Simon worked at University of São Paulo, 🇧🇷 🌴.)

The process of replacing $(+, \max)$ with $(\times, +)$ in a piecewise linear expression is called **de-tropicalization***:

$$\max(3x + y, 3y + z, 3z + x) \ \mapsto \ x^3y + y^3z + z^3x$$

It is often interesting to try to de-tropicalize PL maps, like those coming from classical combinatorial constructions.

Birational toggling

Einstein–Propp (c.f. Joseph–Roby) also introduced a **birational extension** of the toggles τ_p, via de-tropicalization.

For $p \in P$, the **birational toggle** $\tau_p^{\mathrm{B}} \colon \mathbb{C}^P \dashrightarrow \mathbb{C}^P$ is

$$\tau_p^{\mathrm{B}}(\pi)(q) := \begin{cases} \pi(q) & \text{if } q \neq p; \\ \kappa \cdot \Big(\displaystyle\prod_{\substack{C \subseteq P \\ \text{max. chain,} \\ p \in C}} \sum_{r \in C} \pi(r) \Big)^{-1} & \text{if } p = q, \end{cases}$$

where $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$ is some fixed constant.

The birational toggle τ_p^{B} tropicalizes to the PL toggle τ_p^{PL}.

The birational LK involution

As before, if P is ranked we set $\boldsymbol{\tau}_i^{\mathrm{B}} := \prod_{p \in P_i} \tau_p^{\mathrm{B}}$.

We define the birational LK involution $\mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{B}} \colon \mathbb{C}^{\Delta^{n-1}} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{\Delta^{n-1}}$ by

$$\mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{B}} := (\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{B}})(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{B}}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-2}^{\mathrm{B}}) \cdots (\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{B}} \cdots \boldsymbol{\tau}_3^{\mathrm{B}}\boldsymbol{\tau}_2^{\mathrm{B}})(\boldsymbol{\tau}_{n-1}^{\mathrm{B}} \cdots \boldsymbol{\tau}_2^{\mathrm{B}}\boldsymbol{\tau}_1^{\mathrm{B}})$$

It tropicalizes to $\mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{PL}}$.

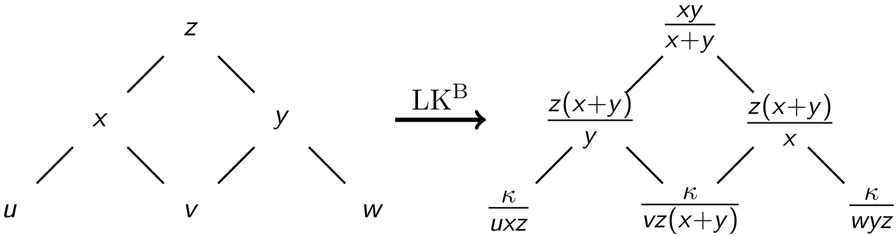
Theorem (H.–Joseph, 2021)

(1) LK^{B} *is an involution.*

(2) *For any* $\pi \in \mathbb{C}^{\Delta^{n-1}}$, $\prod_{p \in P} \pi(p) \cdot \prod_{p \in P} \mathrm{LK}^{\mathrm{B}}(\pi)(p) = \kappa^{n-1}$.

(2) is the birational analog of the fact that LK combinatorially exhibits the symmetry of the Narayana numbers.

The birational LK involution: example



We can check that this operation really is an involution, and that if we multiply together all the values we get κ^3.

Thank you!

these slides are available on my website
and the paper on the arXiv: `arXiv:2012.15795`

6.24. [?] Explain the significance of the following sequence:

un, dos, tres, quatre, cinc, sis, set, vuit, nou, deu, . . .

R. Stanley, *Enumerative Combinatorics*, Vol. 2