Symbolic evaluation of determinants and rhombus tilings of holey hexagons

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Plane Partitions (III): The Weak Macdonald Conjecture

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Dedicated to the memory of Alfred Young and F.J.W. Whipple

Determinant that counts descending plane partitions:

$$D_{0,0}(n) := \det_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant n} \left(\delta_{i,j} + \binom{\mu + i + j - 4}{j - 1} \right),$$

where $\delta_{i,j}$ denotes the Kronecker delta function.

Andrews's Result

Theorem. We have

$$D_{0,0}(n) = 2 \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} R_{0,0}(i),$$

in other words $R_{0,0}(n) = D_{0,0}(n+1)/D_{0,0}(n)$, where

$$R_{0,0}(2n) = \frac{\left(\mu + 2n\right)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1}}{\left(n\right)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1}},$$

$$R_{0,0}(2n-1) = \frac{\left(\mu + 2n - 2\right)_{n-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n - \frac{1}{2}\right)_n}{\left(n\right)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n - \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1}},$$

and where $(a)_n$ denotes the Pochhammer symbol

$$(a)_n := a \cdot (a+1) \cdots (a+n-1).$$

Another question is the possibility of other general determinants of this nature. At first glance

$$E_m(\mu) = \det \left(\delta_{i,j} + \binom{\mu+i+j}{i+1} \right)_{0 \le i, j \le m-1}$$

looks interesting. Indeed it turns out that

$$E_1(\mu) = \mu + 1,$$

$$E_2(\mu) = (\mu+2)(\mu+1),$$

$$E_3(\mu) = \frac{(\mu+14)(\mu+3)(\mu+2)(\mu+1)}{12},$$

$$E_4(\mu) = \frac{(\mu+14)(\mu+9)(\mu+4)(\mu+3)(\mu+2)(\mu+1)}{72},$$

$$E_5(\mu) = \frac{(\mu+9)(\mu+5)(\mu+4)(\mu+3)(\mu+2)(\mu+1)(\mu^3+45\mu^2+722\mu+3432)}{8640}.$$

Emprically it seems reasonable to guess that

$$\frac{E_{2m}(\mu)}{E_{2m-1}(\mu)} = f_{2m,2m}(\mu-2),$$

George Andrews (1980):
Macdonald's conjecture and
descending plane partitions

Andrews's Conjecture (1980)

Let $D_{1,1}(n)$ denote Andrews's "interesting-looking" determinant:

$$D_{1,1}(n) := \det_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant n} \left(\delta_{i,j} + \binom{\mu + i + j - 2}{j} \right).$$

Conjecture. The following holds:

$$\frac{D_{1,1}(2n)}{D_{1,1}(2n-1)} = (-1)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2} \, 2^n \, \frac{\left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n\right)_{\lfloor (n+1)/2 \rfloor}}{(n)_n \left(-\frac{\mu}{2} - 2n + \frac{3}{2}\right)_{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor}}$$

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$$= 2^n \, \frac{\left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n\right)_{\lfloor (n+1)/2 \rfloor}}{(n)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + \lfloor \frac{3n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor}}$$

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$$= \frac{(\mu + 2n)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + \frac{1}{2} \right)_{n-1}}{(n)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n + \frac{1}{2} \right)_{n-1}}.$$

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Theorem. The following holds:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{D_{1,1}(2n)}{D_{1,1}(2n-1)} &= (-1)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2} \, 2^n \, \frac{\left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n\right)_{\lfloor (n+1)/2 \rfloor}}{(n)_n \left(-\frac{\mu}{2} - 2n + \frac{3}{2}\right)_{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor}} \\
&= 2^n \, \frac{\left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n\right)_{\lfloor (n+1)/2 \rfloor}}{(n)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + \lfloor \frac{3n}{2} \rfloor + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor}} \\
&= \frac{(\mu + 2n)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1}}{(n)_n \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-1}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

$\longrightarrow$ Proven in 2013 using computer algebra.

$$D_{1,1}(1) = \mu + 1$$
$$D_{1,1}(2) = (\mu + 1)(\mu + 2)$$
$$D_{1,1}(3) = \tfrac{1}{12}(\mu + 1)(\mu + 2)(\mu + 3)(\mu + 14)$$
$$D_{1,1}(4) = \tfrac{1}{72}(\mu + 1)(\mu + 2)(\mu + 3)(\mu + 4)(\mu + 9)(\mu + 14)$$
$$D_{1,1}(5) = \tfrac{1}{8640}(\mu + 1)(\mu + 2)(\mu + 3)(\mu + 4)(\mu + 5)(\mu + 9)$$
$$\times (\mu^3 + 45\mu^2 + 722\mu + 3432)$$
$$D_{1,1}(6) = \tfrac{1}{518400}(\mu + 1)(\mu + 2)(\mu + 3)(\mu + 4)(\mu + 5)(\mu + 6)$$
$$\times (\mu + 8)(\mu + 13)(\mu + 15)(\mu^3 + 45\mu^2 + 722\mu + 3432)$$
$$D_{1,1}(7) = \tfrac{1}{870912000}(\mu + 1) \circ\circ\circ (\mu + 34)(\mu^3 + 47\mu^2 + 954\mu + 5928)$$
$$D_{1,1}(8) = \tfrac{1}{731566080000}(\mu + 1) \circ\circ\circ (\mu + 34)(\mu^3 + 47\mu^2 + 954\mu + 5928)$$
$$D_{1,1}(9) = \tfrac{1}{22122558259200000}(\mu + 1)(\mu + 2) \circ\circ\circ (\mu + 21)^2$$
$$\times (\mu^6 + 142\mu^5 + 8505\mu^4 + 277100\mu^3 + 5253404\mu^2 + 52937808\mu$$
$$D_{1,1}(10) = \tfrac{1}{3344930808779104000000}(\mu + 1)(\mu + 2) \circ\circ\circ (\mu + 25)(\mu + 27)$$
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Our Conjecture

We found a beautiful formula for Andrews's determinant $D_{1,1}(n)$.

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Let

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$$E(n) = (\mu + 1)_n \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor \frac{3}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2}(n-1) \right\rfloor - 2 \right\rfloor} \left(\mu + 2i + 6 \right)^{2\left\lfloor \frac{1}{3}(i+2) \right\rfloor} \right)$$

$$\times \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor \frac{3}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor - 2 \right\rfloor} \left(\mu + 2i + 2 \left\lfloor \frac{3}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} + 1 \right\rfloor \right\rfloor - 1 \right)^{2\left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{3}(i-1) \right\rfloor - 1} \right),$$

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$$F_m(n) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{1}{4}(n-1) \rfloor} (\mu + 2i + n + m)^{1-2i-m} \right)$$

$$\times \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} - 1 \rfloor} (\mu - 2i + 2n - 2m + 1)^{1-2i-m} \right),$$

Our Conjecture

... further let ...

$$F(n) = \begin{cases} E(n)F_0(n), & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ E(n)F_1(n) \displaystyle\prod_{i=1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-5)} (\mu + 2i + 2n - 1), & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} T(k) = {} & 55296k^6 + 41472(\mu - 1)k^5 + 384(30\mu^2 - 66\mu + 53)k^4 \\ & + 96(\mu - 1)(15\mu^2 - 42\mu + 61)k^3 \\ & + 4(19\mu^4 - 122\mu^3 + 419\mu^2 - 544\mu + 72)k^2 \\ & + (\mu - 1)(\mu^4 - 14\mu^3 + 101\mu^2 - 160\mu - 84)k \\ & + 2(\mu - 3)(\mu - 2)(\mu - 1)(\mu + 1), \end{aligned}$$

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. . . and let . . .

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_1(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \Big(& 2^{6k}(\mu + 8k - 1) \left(\tfrac{1}{2}\right)^2_{2k-1} \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 5)\right)_{2k-3} \\
& \times \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 4k + 2)\right)_{k-2} \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 4k + 2)\right)_{2n-2k-2} T(k) \Big) \\
& \Big/ \Big((2k)! \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 6k - 3)\right)_{3k+4} \Big),
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_2(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \Big(& 2^{6k}(\mu + 8k + 3) \left(\tfrac{1}{2}\right)^2_{2k} \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 5)\right)_{2k-2} \\
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& \Big/ \Big((2k+1)! \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 6k + 1)\right)_{3k+5} \Big),
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Our Conjecture

$$P_1(n) = 2^{3n-1} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}(\mu + 6n - 3)\right)_{3n-2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}(\mu + 5)\right)_{2n-3}}$$
$$\times \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}(\mu + 2)\right)_{2n-2}}{(\mu + 3)^2} + \frac{\mu(\mu - 1)}{2^{13}} S_1(n) \right),$$

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$$\times \left(\frac{(\mu + 14)\left(\frac{1}{2}(\mu + 4)\right)_{2n-2}}{(\mu + 7)(\mu + 9)} + \frac{\mu(\mu - 1)}{2^9} S_2(n) \right),$$

$$G(n) = \begin{cases} P_1\left(\frac{1}{2}(n + 1)\right), & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ P_2\left(\frac{n}{2}\right), & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

Then for every positive integer n we have

$$D_{1,1}(n) = C(n)\, F(n)\, G\left(\left\lfloor \tfrac{1}{2}(n + 1) \right\rfloor\right).$$

Our Conjecture

We found a beautiful formula for Andrews's determinant $D_{1,1}(n)$. Let

$$C(n) = \frac{(-1)^n + 3}{2} \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor!}{i!},$$

$$E(n) = (\mu+1)_n \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{3}{2} \lfloor \frac{1}{2}(n-1) \rfloor - 2 \rfloor} \left(\mu + 2i + 6 \right)^{2 \lfloor \frac{1}{3}(i+2) \rfloor} \right)$$

$$\times \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{3}{2} \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - 2 \rfloor} \left(\mu + 2i + 2 \lfloor \frac{3}{2} \lfloor \frac{n}{2} + 1 \rfloor \rfloor \right)^{2 \lfloor \frac{1}{2} \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - \frac{1}{3}(i-1) \rfloor - 1} \right),$$

$$F_m(n) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{1}{4}(n-1) \rfloor} (\mu + 2i + n + m)^{1-2i-m} \right)$$

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6 / 36

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7 / 36

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$$S_1(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(2^{6k}(\mu + 8k - 1) \left(\tfrac{1}{2} \right)_{2k-1}^2 \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu+5) \right)_{2k-3} \right.$$
$$\times \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 4k + 2) \right)_{k-2} \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 4k + 2) \right)_{2n-2k-2} T(k) \right)$$
$$\Big/ \left((2k)! \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(\mu + 6k - 3) \right)_{3k+4} \right),$$

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8 / 36

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Then for every positive integer n we have

$$D_{1,1}(n) = C(n)\,F(n)\,G\left(\lfloor \tfrac{1}{2}(n+1) \rfloor \right).$$

9 / 36

Desnanot-Jacobi-Carroll Identity (DJC)

Theorem. Let $\left(m_{i,j}\right)_{i,j\in\mathbb{Z}}$ be an infinite sequence and denote by $M_{s,t}(n)$ the determinant of the $(n \times n)$-matrix whose upper left entry is $m_{s,t}$, more precisely the matrix $\left(m_{i,j}\right)_{s\leqslant i<s+n,t\leqslant j<t+n}$. Then:

$$M_{s,t}(n)M_{s+1,t+1}(n-2) =$$
$$M_{s,t}(n-1)M_{s+1,t+1}(n-1) - M_{s+1,t}(n-1)M_{s,t+1}(n-1).$$

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Theorem. Let $\left(m_{i,j}\right)_{i,j\in\mathbb{Z}}$ be an infinite sequence and denote by $M_{s,t}(n)$ the determinant of the $(n \times n)$-matrix whose upper left entry is $m_{s,t}$, more precisely the matrix $\left(m_{i,j}\right)_{s\leqslant i<s+n,t\leqslant j<t+n}$. Then:

$$M_{s,t}(n)M_{s+1,t+1}(n-2) =$$
$$M_{s,t}(n-1)M_{s+1,t+1}(n-1) - M_{s+1,t}(n-1)M_{s,t+1}(n-1).$$

Schematically:

Generalization of Andrews's Determinant

Definition: For $n, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \geqslant 1$, and μ an indeterminate, we define $D_{s,t}(n)$ to be the following $(n \times n)$-determinant:

$$
\begin{aligned}
D_{s,t}(n) &:= \det_{\substack{s \leqslant i < s+n \\ t \leqslant j < t+n}} \left(\delta_{i,j} + \binom{\mu + i + j - 2}{j} \right) \\
&= \det_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant n} \left(\delta_{i+s,j+t} + \binom{\mu + i + j + s + t - 4}{j + t - 1} \right)
\end{aligned}
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$$D_{s,t}(n) := \det_{\substack{s \leqslant i < s+n \\ t \leqslant j < t+n}} \left(\delta_{i,j} + \binom{\mu + i + j - 2}{j} \right)$$

$$= \det_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant n} \left(\delta_{i+s, j+t} + \binom{\mu + i + j + s + t - 4}{j + t - 1} \right)$$

Known special cases:

- closed form for $D_{0,0}(n)$ (Andrews 1979)
- closed form for $D_{1,1}(2n)/D_{1,1}(2n-1)$ (Andrews 1980)
- monstrous conjecture for $D_{1,1}(n)$ (K-T 2013)

(DJC) for $D_{1,1}(n)$

By (DJC) we obtain a recurrence equation for $D_{1,1}(n)$:

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We rewrite it slightly:

$$D_{1,1}(n) = \underbrace{\frac{D_{0,0}(n+1)}{D_{0,0}(n)}}_{= R_{0,0}(n)} D_{1,1}(n-1) + \frac{D_{1,0}(n)D_{0,1}(n)}{D_{0,0}(n)}.$$

$\longrightarrow$ Hence we need to know $D_{1,0}(n)$ and $D_{0,1}(n)$.

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- Normalize each generator c_n (last component $= 1$).
- "Guess" recurrence equations for the bivariate sequence $c_{n,j}$.
- Use the holonomic systems approach (Zeilberger) to prove

$$M^{(2n)} \cdot c_n = 0, \text{ i.e., } \sum_{j=1}^{2n} M_{i,j}^{(2n)} c_{n,j} = 0 \quad \text{for all } i \text{ and } n.$$

Other Determinants

We obtain product formulas for $D_{1,0}(2n-1)$ and $D_{0,1}(2n-1)$, by using a variant of Zeilberger's "HOLONOMIC ANSATZ".

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Method: "Pull out of the hat" a holonomic function $c_{n,j}$ and prove

$$c_{n,n} = 1 \qquad (n \geqslant 1),$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} c_{n,j} a_{i,j} = 0 \qquad (1 \leqslant i < n),$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} c_{n,j} a_{n,j} = \frac{b_n}{b_{n-1}} \qquad (n \geqslant 1).$$

Then $\det(a_{i,j})_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant n} = b_n$ holds.

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Then $\det(a_{i,j})_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant n} = b_n$ holds.

Example: For $D_{0,0}(2n)$ we obtain the following holonomic system of recurrence relations for $c_{n,j}$.

Recurrence Equations for $c_{n,j}$ for $D_{0,0}(2n)$

$\{(j+\mu+2n-3)(2\mu j^6+8nj^6-2j^6+3\mu^2 j^5-48n^2 j^5-12\mu j^5-24nj^5+9j^5+$
$\mu^3 j^4+48n^3 j^4-11\mu^2 j^4-84\mu n^2 j^4+204n^2 j^4+21\mu j^4-20\mu^2 nj^4+38\mu nj^4-$
$10nj^4-11j^4+216n^4 j^3-2\mu^3 j^3+312\mu n^3 j^3-408n^3 j^3+7\mu^2 j^3+28\mu^2 n^2 j^3+$
$122\mu n^2 j^3-198n^2 j^3-2\mu j^3-9\mu^3 nj^3+68\mu^2 nj^3-113\mu nj^3+78nj^3-3j^3-$
$864n^5 j^2-756\mu n^4 j^2+432n^4 j^2-\mu^3 j^2-112\mu^2 n^3 j^2-308\mu n^3 j^2+600n^3 j^2+$
$11\mu^2 j^2-3\mu^3 n^2 j^2-66\mu^2 n^2 j^2+189\mu n^2 j^2-168n^2 j^2-23\mu j^2-2\mu^4 nj^2+$
$15\mu^3 nj^2-28\mu^2 nj^2+33\mu nj^2-34nj^2+13j^2+864n^6 j+432\mu n^5 j+432n^5 j-$
$144\mu^2 n^4 j+1116\mu n^4 j-1104n^4 j+2\mu^3 j-88\mu^3 n^3 j+384\mu^2 n^3 j-392\mu n^3 j-$
$36n^3 j-10\mu^2 j-14\mu^4 n^2 j+45\mu^3 n^2 j+40\mu^2 n^2 j-317\mu n^2 j+270n^2 j+14\mu j-$
$\mu^5 nj+3\mu^4 nj+17\mu^3 nj-89\mu^2 nj+112\mu nj-42nj-6j+432\mu n^6-864n^6+$
$432\mu^2 n^5-1080\mu n^5+432n^5+144\mu^3 n^4-324\mu^2 n^4-156\mu n^4+456n^4+20\mu^4 n^3-$
$18\mu^3 n^3-220\mu^2 n^3+470\mu n^3-204n^3+\mu^5 n^2+3\mu^4 n^2-37\mu^3 n^2+57\mu^2 n^2+$
$36\mu n^2-60n^2+2\mu^4 n-18\mu^3 n+54\mu^2 n-62\mu n+24n)c_{n,j}-(j+\mu-3)(2j+\mu-$
$3)(j-2n+1)(\mu+4n-1)(j^4+2\mu j^3-6j^3+\mu^2 j^2-12n^2 j^2-9\mu j^2-6\mu nj^2+$
$6nj^2+13j^2-3\mu^2 j-12\mu n^2 j+36n^2 j+13\mu j-6\mu^2 nj+24\mu nj-18nj-12j+$
$2\mu^2-2\mu^2 n^2+20\mu n^2-24n^2-6\mu-\mu^3 n+11\mu^2 n-22\mu n+12n+4)c_{n,j+1}+$
$2(2j+\mu-2)n(2n+1)(-j+2n+1)(-j+2n+2)(j+\mu+2n-1)(\mu+4n-3)(\mu+$
$4n-1)c_{n+1,j}-(j+1)(2j+\mu)(j-2n)(j+\mu+2n-3)c_{n,j}+(4j^4+8\mu j^3-8j^3+$
$5\mu^2 j^2-8n^2 j^2-5\mu j^2-4\mu nj^2+12nj^2-8j^2+\mu^3 j+2\mu^2 j-8\mu n^2 j+8n^2 j-15\mu j-$
$4\mu^2 nj+16\mu nj-12nj+12j+\mu^3-3\mu^2-2\mu^2 n^2+16n^2-2\mu-\mu^3 n+3\mu^2 n+$
$8\mu n-24n+8)c_{n,j+1}-(j+\mu-2)(2j+\mu-2)(j-2n+2)(j+\mu+2n-1)c_{n,j+2}\}$

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Back to $D_{1,1}(n)$

By (DJC) we had the recurrence

$$D_{1,1}(n) = R_{0,0}(n)D_{1,1}(n-1) + \frac{D_{1,0}(n)D_{0,1}(n)}{D_{0,0}(n)}.$$

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$$= R_{0,0}(n)D_{1,1}(n-1) + \frac{(\mu-1)}{2} \prod_{j=1}^{(n-1)/2} \frac{R_{1,0}(j)R_{0,1}(j)}{R_{0,0}(2j-1)R_{0,0}(2j)}.$$

Main Result

Theorem. Let μ be an indeterminate and let ρ_k be defined as $\rho_0(a, b) = a$ and $\rho_k(a, b) = b$ for $k > 0$.

If n is an odd positive integer then

$$
D_{1,1}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{(n+1)/2} \rho_k \left(4(\mu - 2), \frac{1}{(2k-1)!} \right) \frac{(\mu - 1)_{3k-2}}{2 \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + k - \frac{1}{2} \right)_{k-1}}
$$
$$
\times \left(\prod_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{(\mu + 2j + 1)_{j-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2j + \frac{1}{2} \right)_{j-1}}{(j)_{j-1} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + j + \frac{1}{2} \right)_{j-1}} \right)^2
$$
$$
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$$

If n is an even positive integer then... [similar formula]

More Results

We find closed-form evaluations of some infinite 1-dimensional families of $D_{s,t}(n)$.
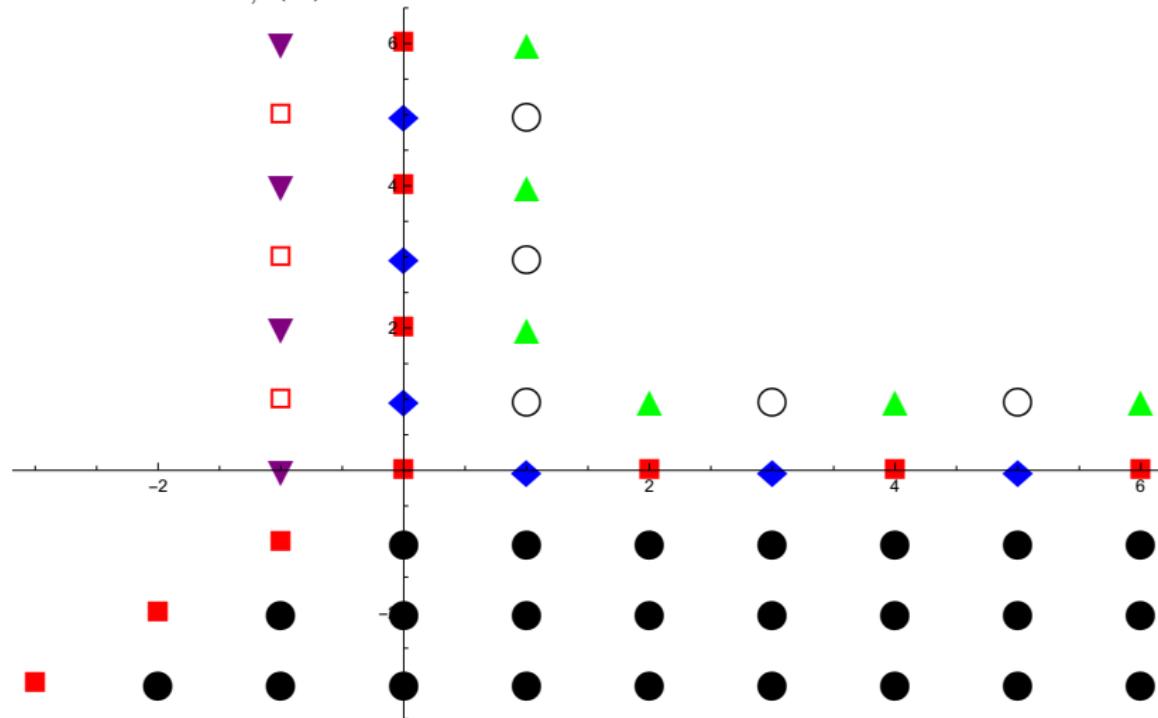
Lindström-Gessel-Viennot Lemma

Let G be a directed acyclic graph and consider base vertices $A = \{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}$ and destination vertices $B = \{b_1, \ldots, b_n\}$.

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For each path P, let $\omega(P)$ be the product of its edge weights. Let

$$e(a, b) = \sum_{P: a \to b} \omega(P) \qquad \text{and}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} e(a_1, b_1) & e(a_1, b_2) & \cdots & e(a_1, b_n) \\ e(a_2, b_1) & e(a_2, b_2) & \cdots & e(a_2, b_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e(a_n, b_1) & e(a_n, b_2) & \cdots & e(a_n, b_n) \end{pmatrix}.$$

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Then the determinant of M is the signed sum over all n-tuples $P = (P_1, \ldots, P_n)$ of non-intersecting paths from A to B:

$$\det(M) = \sum_{(P_1, \ldots, P_n) : \, A \to B} \operatorname{sign}(\sigma(P)) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \omega(P_i).$$

where σ denotes a permutation that is applied to B.

Lindström-Gessel-Viennot Lemma

In our context, it implies that the determinant without the Kronecker-Delta

$$\det_{1 \leqslant i, j \leqslant n} \binom{\mu + i + j + s + t - 4}{j + t - 1}$$

counts n-tuples of non-intersecting paths in the lattice $\mathbb{N}^2$:
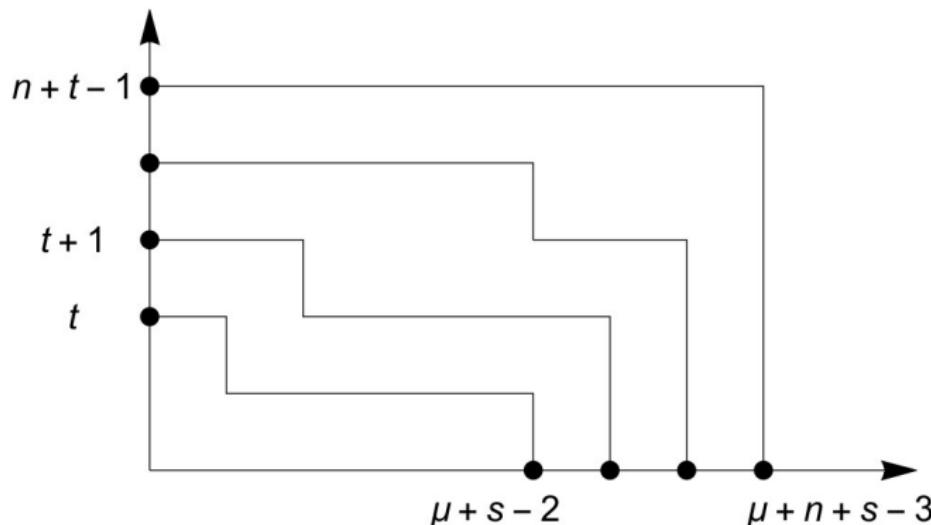
Lattice Paths $\longrightarrow$ Rhombus Tilings
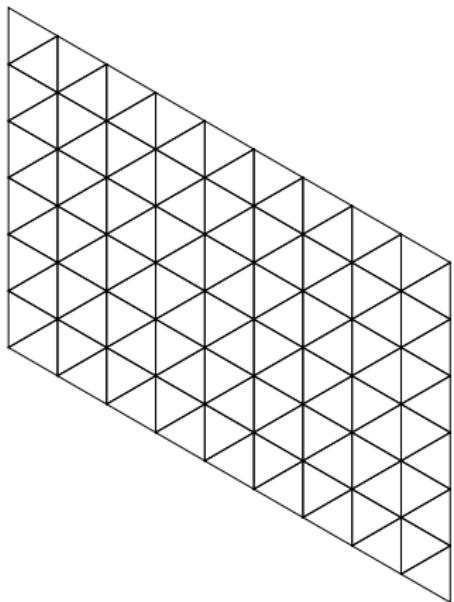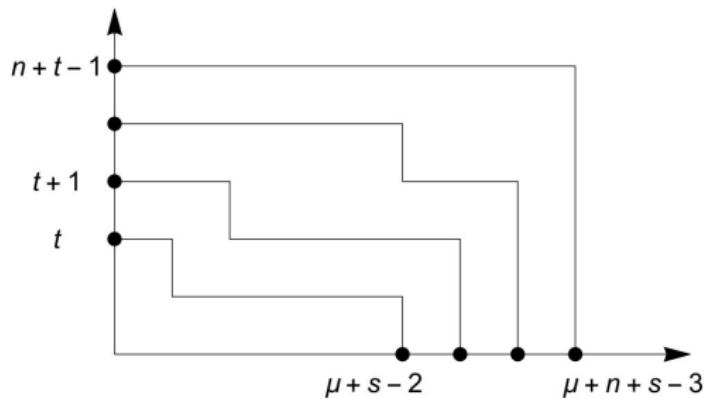
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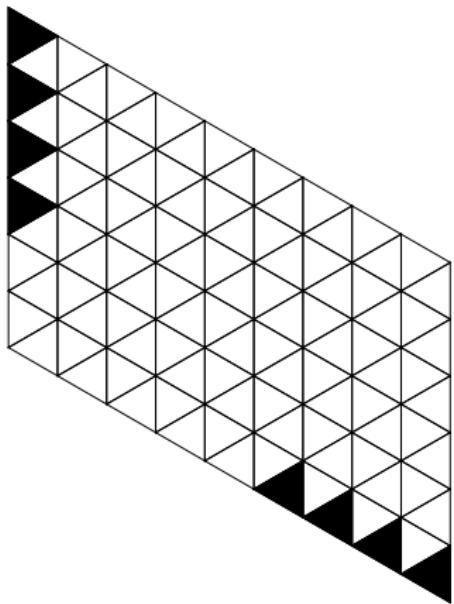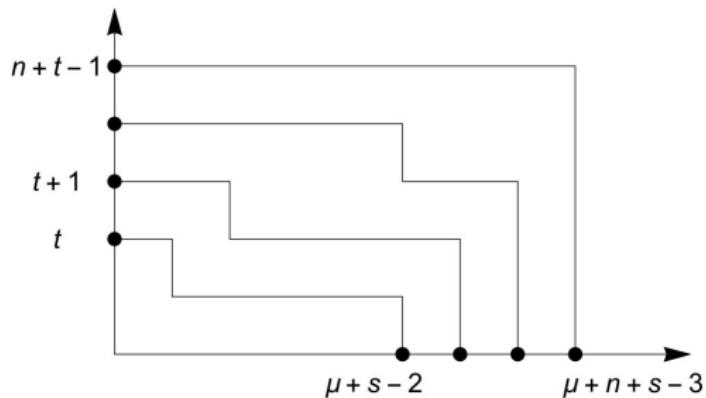
Lattice Paths ⟶ Rhombus Tilings
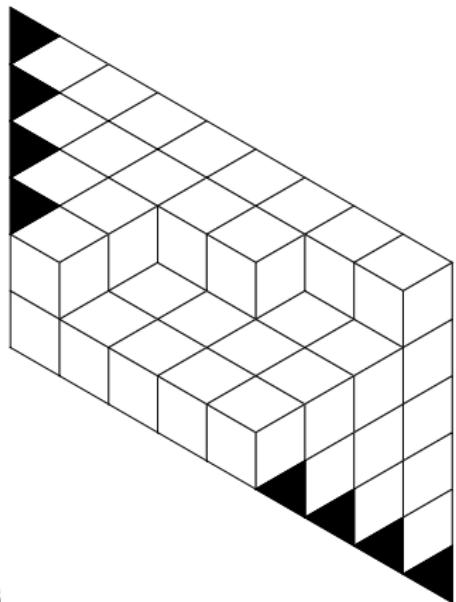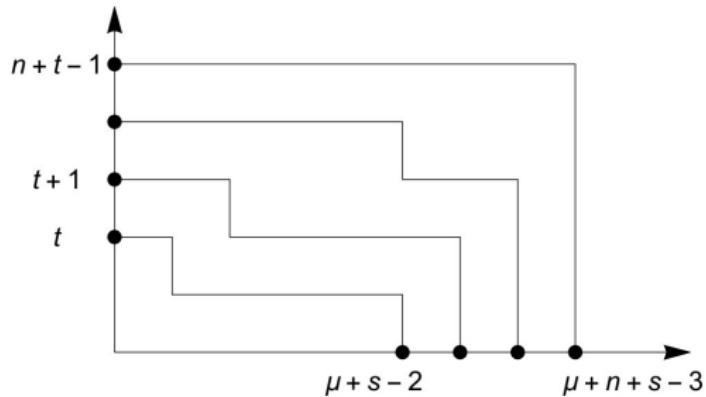
Lattice Paths $\longrightarrow$ Rhombus Tilings

Determinant with Kronecker-Delta

Laplace expansion:

$$
\begin{vmatrix} \cdots & b_{1,j}+1 & b_{1,j+1} & \cdots \\ \cdots & b_{2,j} & b_{2,j+1}+1 & \cdots \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \end{vmatrix} =
$$
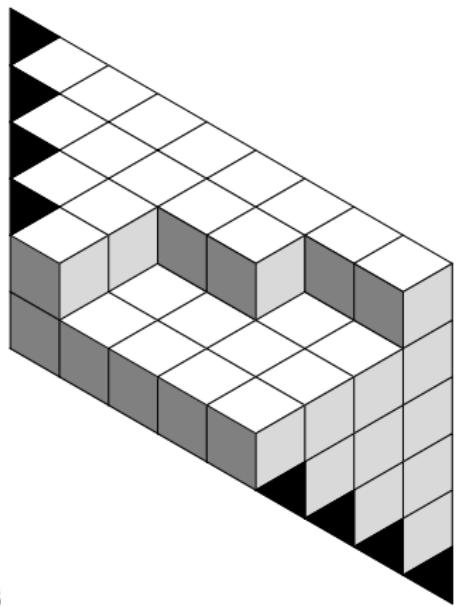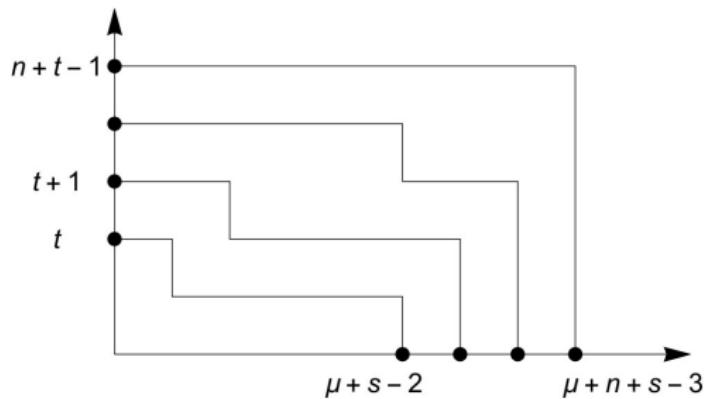
$$
\begin{vmatrix} \cdots & b_{1,j} & b_{1,j+1} & \cdots \\ \cdots & b_{2,j} & b_{2,j+1}+1 & \cdots \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \end{vmatrix} \pm \begin{vmatrix} \cdots & b_{2,j-1} & b_{2,j+1}+1 & \cdots \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \end{vmatrix}
$$

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$$

By applying this procedure recursively, one obtains

$$
D_{s,t}(n) = \sum_{I \subseteq \{1,\dots,n-s+t\}} (-1)^{(s-t)\cdot|I|} \, \det\!\left(M_{I+s-t}^{I}\right) \qquad (s \geqslant t),
$$

where M_J^I denotes the matrix that is obtained by deleting all rows
with indices in I and all columns with indices in J from the matrix

$$
\left(\binom{\mu + i + j + s + t - 4}{j + t - 1} \right)_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant n}
$$

Kronecker-Deltas on the Main Diagonal

General formula:

$$D_{s,t}(n) = \sum_{I \subseteq \{1,\dots,n-s+t\}} (-1)^{(s-t)\cdot|I|} \, \det\!\big(M_{I+s-t}^I\big) \qquad (s \geqslant t)$$

Special case: If $s = t$ we obtain

$$D_{s,s}(n) = \sum_{I \subseteq \{1,\dots,n\}} \det\!\big(M_I^I\big),$$

i.e., $D_{s,s}(n)$ is the sum of principal minors of the binomial matrix.

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Hence: $D_{s,s}(n)$ counts all k-tuples of non-intersecting lattice paths, $k = 0, \dots, n$, and where the start and end points are given by the same k-subset.

Kronecker-Deltas on the Main Diagonal
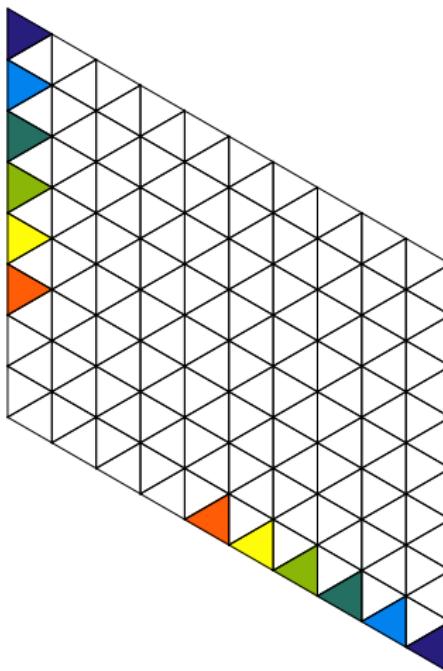
$s = 2$
$t = 2$
$n = 6$
$\mu = 4$

Kronecker-Deltas on the Main Diagonal

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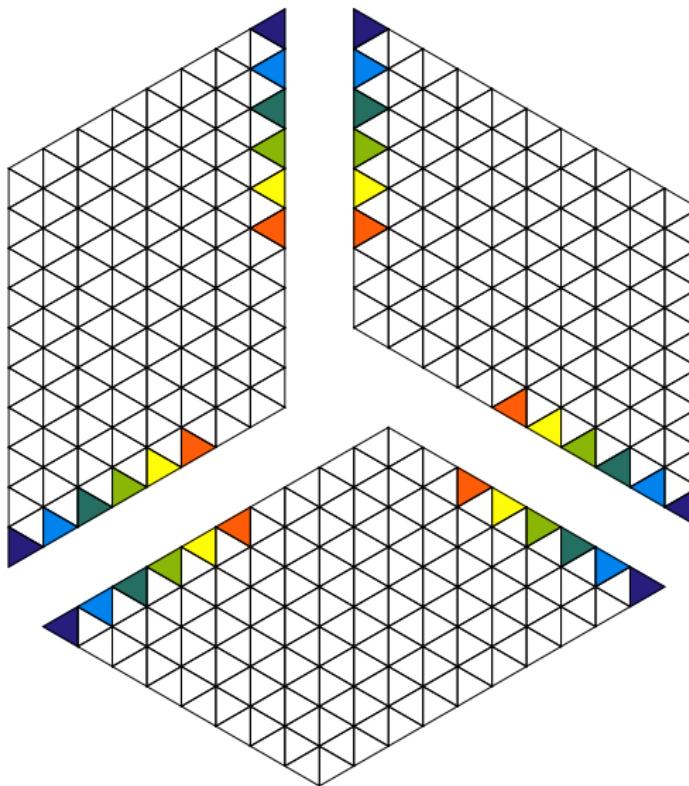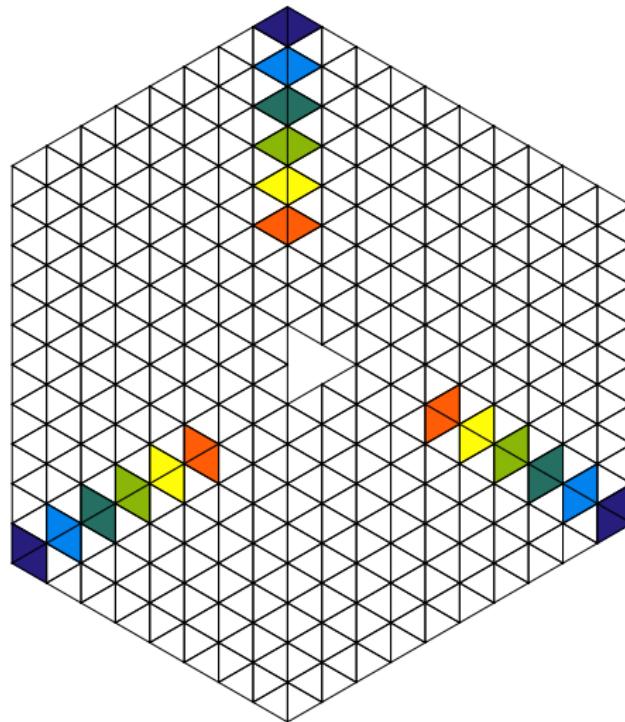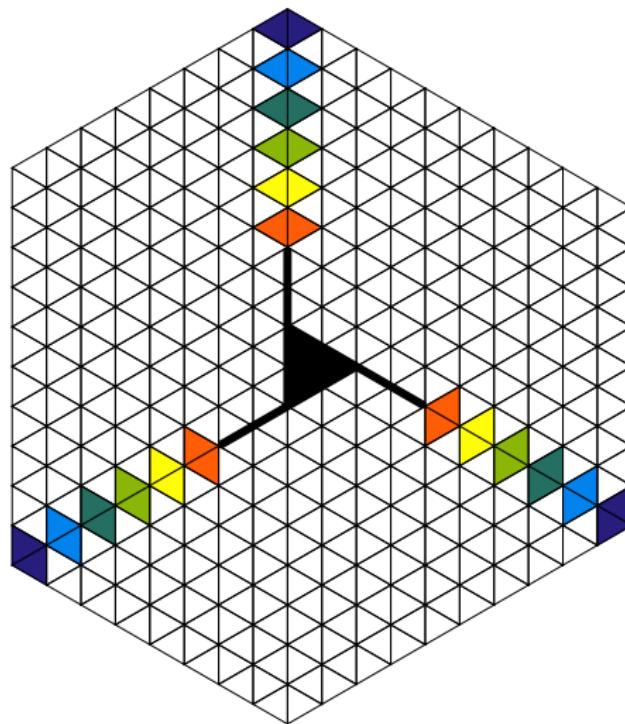
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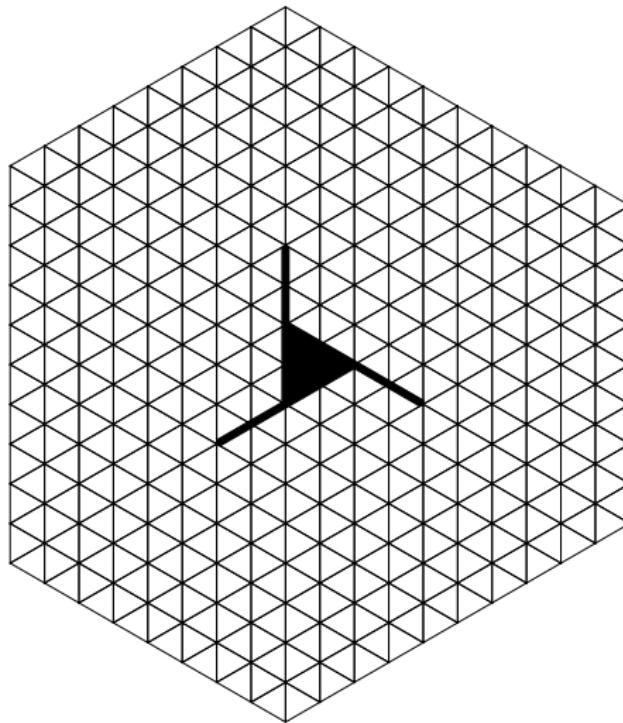
Rhombus Tilings

Finding: The determinant $D_{s,s}(n)$ counts

- rhombus tilings
- of a hexagon with a funny-shaped hole ("holey hexagon")
- that are cyclically symmetric.
- The hole has the shape of a triangle (of size $\mu - 2$) with "boundary lines" (of length s) sticking out of its corners.

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Example: For $s = t = 1$, $n = 2$, and $\mu = 3$ we obtain

$$D_{1,1}(2)\big|_{\mu \to 3} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 20.$$

Cyclically Symmetric Rhombus Tilings of a Holey Hexagon
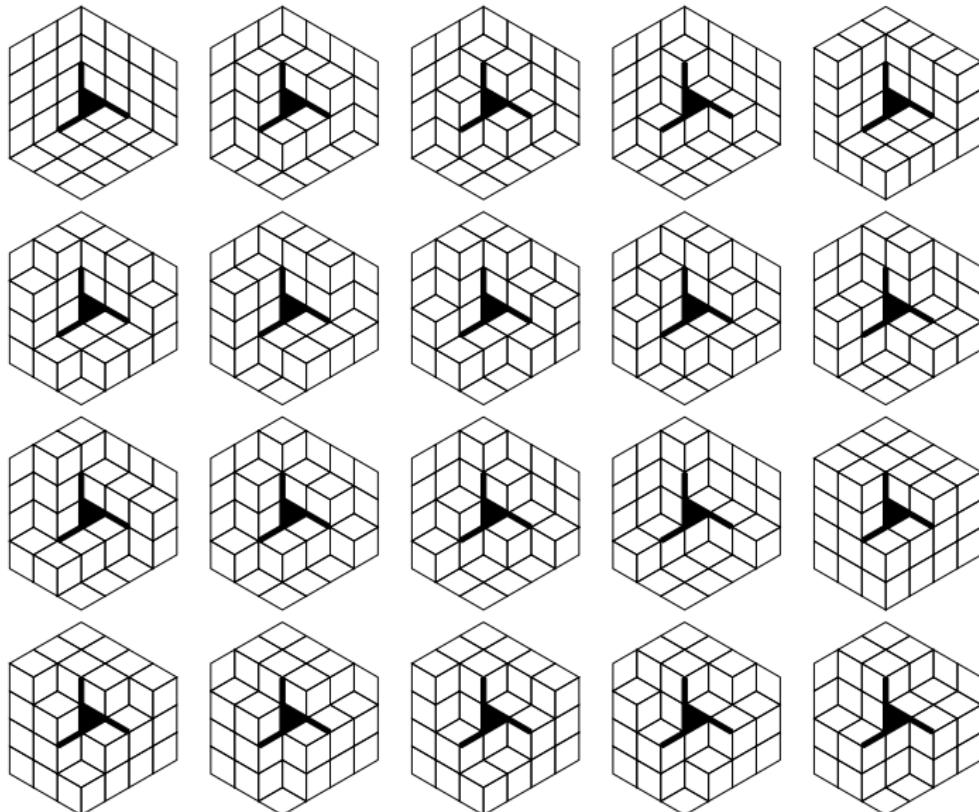
Off-Diagonal Kronecker-Deltas

Now let's look at the situation $s \neq t$.

General formula:

$$D_{s,t}(n) = \sum_{I \subseteq \{1,\dots,n+s-t\}} (-1)^{(s-t) \cdot |I|} \, \det\!\left(M_I^{I+t-s}\right) \qquad (t \geqslant s)$$

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Remark: If $s - t$ is odd, we perform a weighted count with weights $+1$ and -1, according to the length of the tuples of paths.

Off-Diagonal Kronecker-Deltas
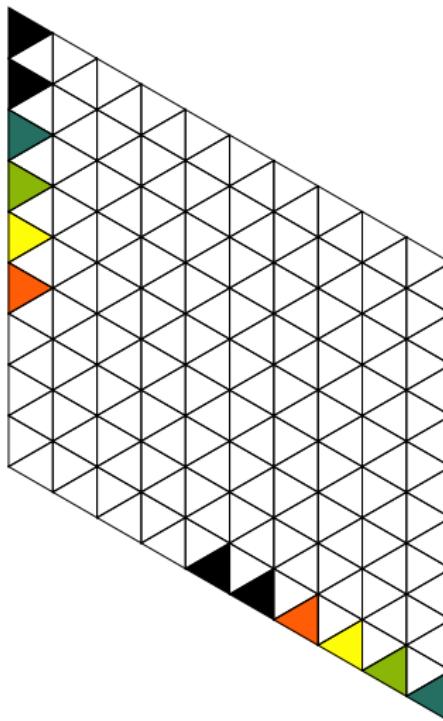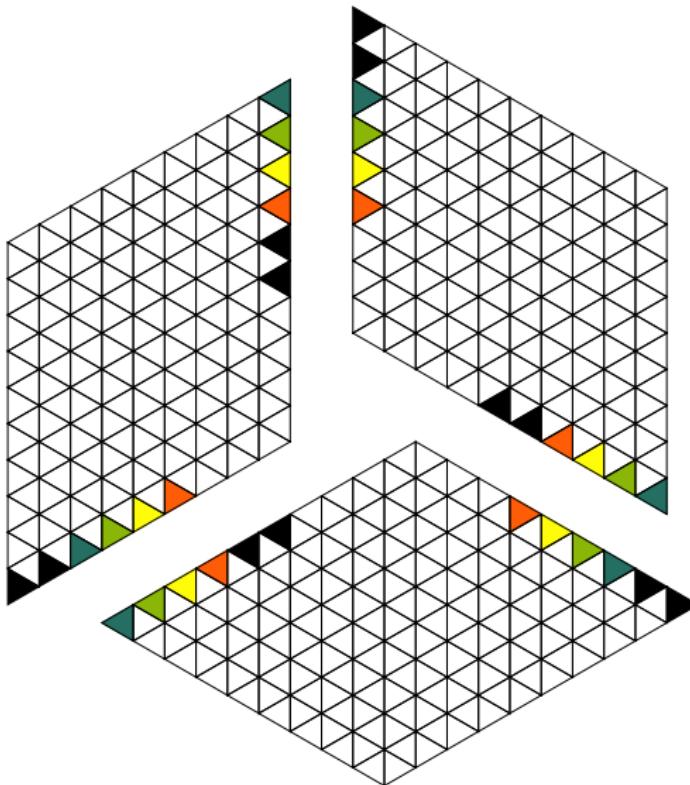
$s = 1$
$t = 3$
$n = 6$
$\mu = 5$

Off-Diagonal Kronecker-Deltas

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$t = 3$
$n = 6$
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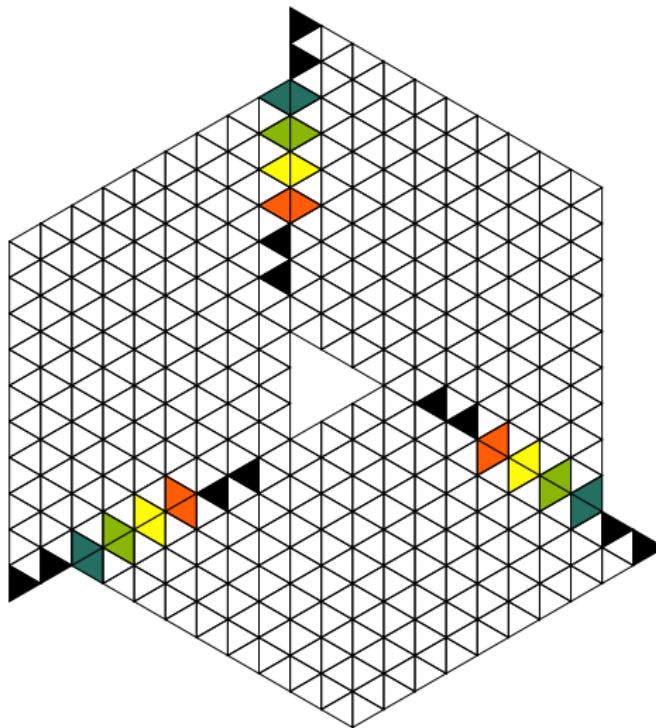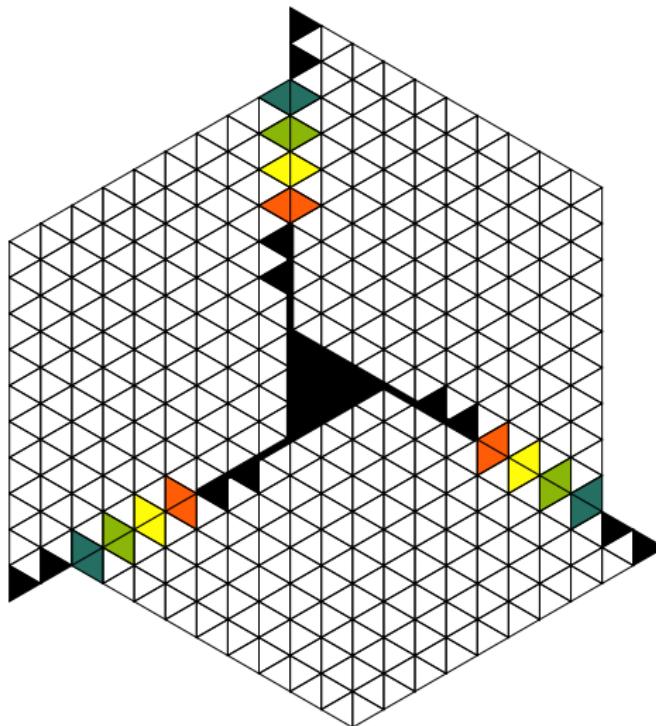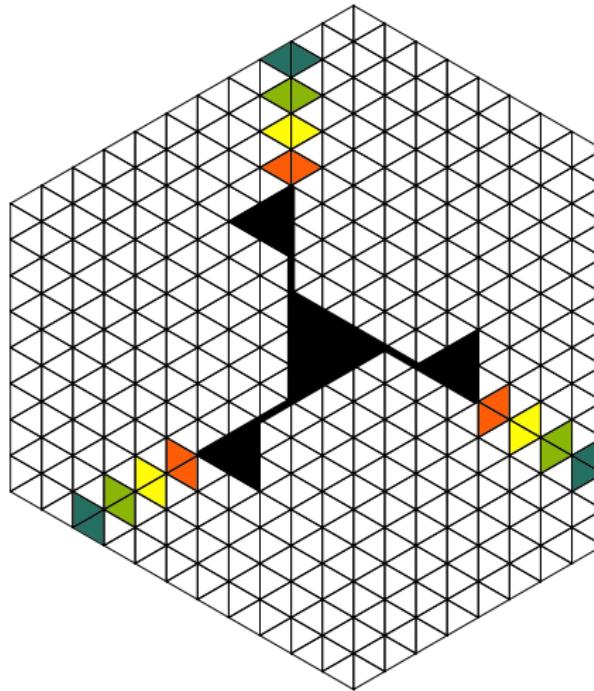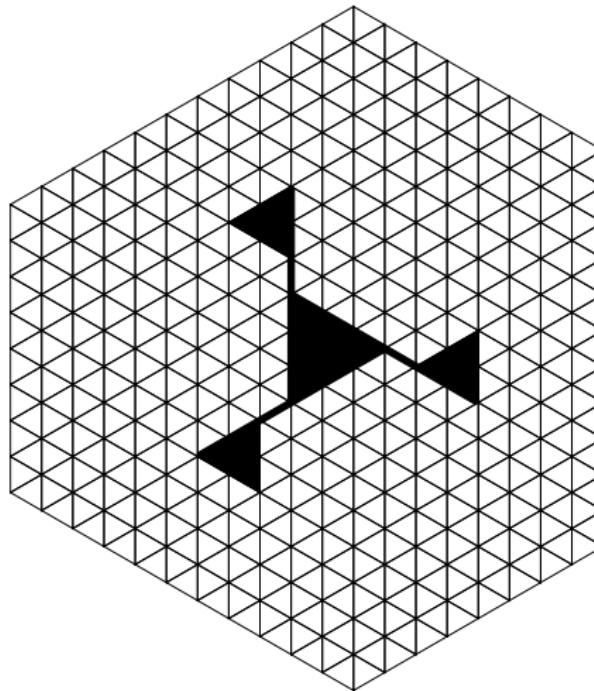
Off-Diagonal Kronecker-Deltas

Example: Shapes for different choices of the parameters
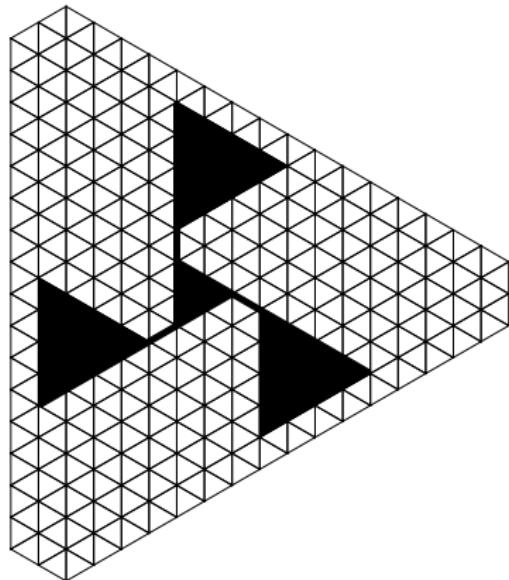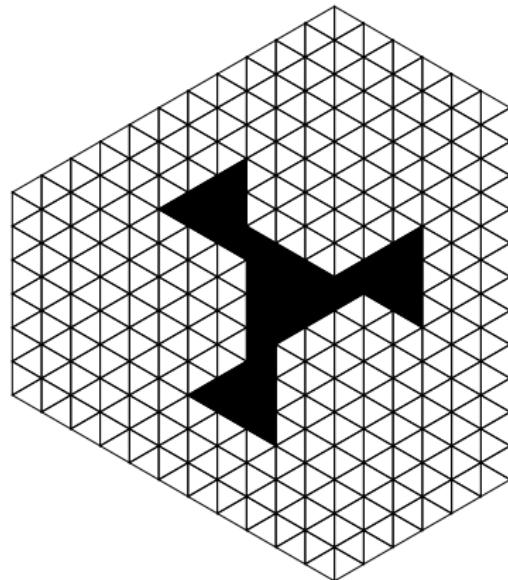
$s = 5$, $t = 1$, $n = 5$, $\mu = 4$ $s = -1$, $t = 2$, $n = 6$, $\mu = 6$

Example of an Infinite Family (A)

**Family A:** can be reduced to the base case $D_{0,0}(n)$:

$$D_{2r,0}(n) = D_{0,0}(n - 2r)\big|_{\mu \to \mu + 6r}$$

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Example of an Infinite Family (B)

Family B: If $n \geqslant 2r$ is an even number, then $D_{2r-1,0}(n) = 0$.

$s = 3$
$t = 0$
$n = 6$
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Example of an Infinite Family (B)

Theorem. Let μ be an indeterminate, and let r and n be positive integers. If n is an odd number, then

$$D_{2r-1,0}(n) = \prod_{i=r}^{(n-1)/2} \left(-R_{2r-1,0}(i) \right),$$

where $R_{2r-1,0}(n) =$

$$\frac{\left(\mu + 2n + 4r - 4\right)_{n-r+1} \left(\mu + 2n + 4r - 3\right)_{n-r} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + 2n + r - \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-r}^2}{\left(n - r + 1\right)_{n-r+1} \left(n - r + 1\right)_{n-r} \left(\frac{\mu}{2} + n + 2r - \frac{3}{2}\right)_{n-r}^2}$$

i.e., $R_{2r-1,0}(n) = D_{2r-1,0}(2n+1)/D_{2r-1,0}(2n-1)$ for $n \geqslant r$.
If $n \geqslant 2r$ is an even number, then $D_{2r-1,0}(n) = 0$. Moreover,

$$D_{0,2r-1}(n) = \left(\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\left(\mu + i - 1\right)_{2r-1}}{\left(i + 1\right)_{2r-1}} \right) \cdot D_{2r-1,0}(n).$$

Reference

Christoph Koutschan and Thotsaporn Thanatipanonda:
A curious family of binomial determinants that count rhombus tilings of a holey hexagon

- Technical report no. 2017-30 in the RICAM Reports Series
- arxiv:1709.02616
- http://www.koutschan.de/data/det2/