SIMULTANEOUS AVOIDANCE OF GENERALIZED PATTERNS

SERGEY KITAEV AND TOUFIK MANSOUR

Abstract. In [BabStein] Babson and Steingrímsson introduced generalized permutation patterns that allow the requirement that two adjacent letters in a pattern must be adjacent in the permutation. In [Kit1] Kitaev considered simultaneous avoidance (multi-avoidance) of two or more 3-patterns with no internal dashes, that is, where the patterns correspond to contiguous subwords in a permutation. There either an explicit or a recursive formula was given for all but one case of simultaneous avoidance of more than two patterns. In this paper we find the exponential generating function for the remaining case. Also we consider permutations that avoid a pattern of the form $x-yz$ or $xy-z$ and begin with one of the patterns $12\dots k$, $k(k-1)\dots 1$, $23\dots k1$, $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ or end with one of the patterns $12\dots k$, $k(k-1)\dots 1$, $1k(k-1)\dots 2$, $k12\dots(k-1)$. For each of these cases we find either the ordinary or exponential generating functions or a precise formula for the number of such permutations. Besides we generalize some of the obtained results as well as some of the results given in [Kit3]: we consider permutations avoiding certain generalized 3-patterns and beginning (ending) with an arbitrary pattern having either the greatest or the least letter as its rightmost (leftmost) letter.

1. Introduction and Background

Permutation patterns: All permutations in this paper are written as words $\pi = a_1a_2\dots a_n$, where the a_i consist of all the integers $1, 2, \dots, n$. Let $\alpha \in S_n$ and $\tau \in S_k$ be two permutations. We say that α *contains* τ if there exists a subsequence $1 \le i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k \le n$ such that $(\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k})$ is order-isomorphic to τ, that is, for all j and m, $\tau_j < \tau_m$ if and only if $a_{i_j} < a_{i_m}$; in such a context τ is usually called a *pattern*. We say that α *avoids* τ, or is τ-*avoiding*, if α does not contain τ. The set of all τ-avoiding permutations in S_n is denoted by $S_n(\tau)$. For an arbitrary finite collection of patterns T, we say that α avoids T if α avoids each $\tau \in T$; the corresponding subset of S_n is denoted by $S_n(T)$.

While the case of permutations avoiding a single pattern has attracted much attention, the case of multiple pattern avoidance remains less investigated. In particular, it is natural, as the next step, to consider permutations avoiding pairs of patterns τ_1, τ_2. This problem was solved completely for $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in S_3$ (see [SchSim]), for $\tau_1 \in S_3$ and $\tau_2 \in S_4$ (see [W]), and for $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in S_4$ (see [B, K] and references therein). Several recent papers [CW, MV1, Kr, MV3, MV2] deal with the case $\tau_1 \in S_3$, $\tau_2 \in S_k$ for various pairs τ_1, τ_2.

Generalized permutation patterns: In [BabStein] Babson and Steingrímsson introduced *generalized permutation patterns (GPs)* where two adjacent letters in a pattern may be required to be adjacent in the permutation. Such an adjacency requirement is indicated by the absence of a dash between the corresponding letters in the pattern. For example, the permutation $\pi = 516423$ has only one occurrence of the pattern 2-31, namely the subword 564, but the pattern 2-3-1 occurs also in the subwords 562 and 563. Note that a classical pattern should, in our notation, have dashes at the beginning and end. Since most of the patterns considered in this paper satisfy this, we suppress these dashes from the notation. Thus, a pattern with no dashes corresponds to a contiguous subword anywhere in a permutation. The motivation for introducing these patterns was the study of Mahonian statistics. A number of results on GPs were obtained by Claesson, Kitaev and Mansour. See for example [Claes], [Kit1, Kit2, Kit3] and [Mans1, Mans2, Mans3].

As in [SchSim], dealing with the classical patterns, one can consider the case when permutations have to avoid two or more generalized patterns simultaneously. A complete solution for the number of permutations avoiding a pair of 3-patterns of type (1,2) or (2,1), that is, the patterns having one internal dash, is given in [ClaesMans1]. In [Kit1] Kitaev gives either an explicit or a recursive formula for all but one case of simultaneous avoidance of more than two patterns. This is the case of avoiding the GPs 123, 231 and 312 simultaneously. In Theorem 1 we find the exponential generating function (e.g.f.) for the number of such permutations.

As it was discussed in [Kit3], if a permutation begins (resp. ends) with the pattern $p = p_1p_2 \dots p_k$, that is, the k leftmost (resp. rightmost) letters of the permutation form the pattern p, then this is the same as avoidance of $k! - 1$ patterns simultaneously. For example, beginning with the pattern 123 is equivalent to the simultaneous avoidance of the patterns (132], (213], (231], (312] and (321] in the Babson-Steingrímsson notation. Thus demanding that a permutation must begin or end with some pattern, in fact, we are talking about simultaneous avoidance of generalized patterns. The motivation for considering additional restrictions such as beginning or ending with some patterns is their connection to some classes of trees. An example of such a connection can be found in [Kit3, Theorem 5]. There it was shown that there is a bijection between n-permutations avoiding the pattern 132 and beginning with the pattern 12 and *increasing rooted trimmed trees* with $n+1$ nodes. We recall that a trimmed tree is a tree where no node has a single leaf as a child (every leaf has a sibling) and in an increasing rooted tree, nodes are numbered and the numbers increase as we move away from the root. The avoidance of a generalized 3-pattern p with no dashes and, at the same time, beginning or ending with an increasing or decreasing pattern was discussed in [Kit3]. Theorem 2 generalizes some of these results to the case of beginning (resp. ending) with an arbitrary pattern avoiding p and having the greatest or least letter as the rightmost (resp. leftmost) letter.

Propositions 4 – 15 (resp. 16 – 27) give a complete description for the number of permutations avoiding a pattern of the form $x-yz$ or $xy-z$ and beginning with one of the patterns $12\dots k$ or $k(k-1)\dots 1$ (resp. $23\dots k1$ or $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$). For each of these cases we find either the ordinary or exponential generating functions or a precise formula for the number of such permutations. Theorem 27 generalizes some of these results. Besides, the results from Propositions 4–27 give a complete description for the number of permutations that avoid a pattern of the form $x-yz$ or $xy-z$ and end with one of the patterns $12\dots k$, $k(k-1)\dots 1$, $1k(k-1)\dots 2$ and $k12\dots(k-1)$. To get the last one of these we only need to apply the reverse operation discussed in the next section. The results of Theorems 2 and 27 can also be used to get the case of ending with a pattern from the sets Δ_k^{min} or Δ_k^{max} introduced in the next section.

Except for the empty permutation, every permutation ends and begins with the pattern $p = 1$. To simplify the discussion we assume that the empty permutation also begin with the pattern 1. This does not course any harm since, to count the generating functions in question for this, we need only subtract 1 from the generating functions obtained in this paper.

2. Preliminaries

The *reverse* $R(\pi)$ of a permutation $\pi = a_1a_2\dots a_n$ is the permutation $a_na_{n-1}\dots a_1$. The *complement* $C(\pi)$ is the permutation $b_1b_2\dots b_n$ where $b_i = n+1-a_i$. Also, $R\circ C$ is the composition of R and C. For example, $R(13254) = 45231$, $C(13254) = 53412$ and $R\circ C(13254) = 21435$. We call these bijections of S_n to itself *trivial*, and it is easy to see that for any pattern p the number $A_p(n)$ of permutations avoiding the pattern p is the same as for the patterns $R(p)$, $C(p)$ and $R\circ C(p)$. For example, the number of permutations that avoid the pattern 132 is the same as the number of permutations that avoid the pattern 231. This property holds for sets of patterns as well. If we apply one of the trivial bijections to all patterns of a set G, then we get a set G' for which $A_{G'}(n)$ is equal to $A_G(n)$. For example, the number of permutations avoiding $\{123, 132\}$ equals the number of those avoiding $\{321, 312\}$ because the second set is obtained from the first one by complementing each pattern.

In this paper we denote the nth Catalan number by C_n; the generating function for these numbers by $C(x)$; the nth Bell number by B_n.

Also, $N_q^p(n)$ denotes the number of permutations that avoid the pattern q and begin with the pattern p; $G_q^p(x)$ (resp. $E_q^p(x)$) denotes the ordinary (resp. exponential) generating function for the number of such permutations. Besides, Γ_k^{min} (resp. Γ_k^{max}) denotes the set of all k-patterns with no dashes such that the least (resp. greatest) letter of a pattern is the rightmost letter; Δ_k^{min} (resp. Δ_k^{max}) denotes the set of all k-patterns with no dashes such that the least (resp. greatest) letter of a pattern is the leftmost letter.

Recall the following properties of $C(x)$:

$$C(x) = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-4x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{1-xC(x)}. \tag{1}$$

3. Simultaneous avoidance of 123, 231 and 312

The *Entringer numbers* $E(n,k)$ (see [SloPlo, Seq. A000111]) are the number of permutations on $1,2,\ldots,n+1$, starting with $k+1$, which, after initially falling, alternately fall then rise. The Entringer numbers (see [Ent]) are given by

$$E(0,0)=1, \qquad E(n,0)=0,$$

together with the recurrence relation

$$E(n,k)=E(n,k-1)+E(n-1,n-k).$$

The numbers $E(n)=E(n,n)$, are the secant and tangent numbers given by the generating function

$$\sec x + \tan x.$$

The following theorem completes the consideration of multi-avoidance of more than two generalized 3-patterns with no dashes made in [Kit1].

Theorem 1. *Let $E(x)$ be the e.g.f. for the number of permutations that avoid 123, 231 and 312 simultaneously. Then*

$$E(x) = 1 + x(\sec(x)+\tan(x)).$$

Proof. Let $s(n;i_1,\ldots,i_m)$ denote the number of permutations π in the set $S_n(123,231,312)$ such that $\pi_1\pi_2\ldots\pi_m = i_1i_2\ldots i_m$ and $f: S_n \to S_n$ be a map defined by

$$f(\pi_1\pi_2\ldots\pi_n) = (\pi_1+1)(\pi_2+1)\ldots(\pi_n+1),$$

where the addition is modulo n. Using f one can see that for all $1 \le a \le n-1$,

$$s(n;a) = s(n;a+1). \tag{2}$$

Thus, $|S_n(123,231,312)| = ns(n;1)$ and we only need to prove that $s(n;1) = E_{n-1}$, where E_n is the nth Euler number (see [SloPlo, Seq. A000111]).

Suppose $\pi \in S_n(123,231,312)$ is an n-permutation such that $\pi_1 = 1$ and $\pi_2 = t$. Since π avoids 123, we get $\pi_3 \le t-1$ and it is easy to see that

$$s(n;1,t) = \sum_{j=2}^{t-1} s(n;1,t,j) = \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} s(n-1;t-1,j),$$

so

$$s(n;1,t+1) = s(n;1,t) + \sum_{j=1}^{t-1} s(n-1;t,j) - \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} s(n-1;t-1,j).$$

Using the map f that proves (2) we get

$$\begin{aligned} s(n;1,t+1) &= s(n;1,t) + s(n-1;t,1) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=2}^{t-1} s(n-1;t-1,j-1) - \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} s(n-1;t-1,j), \end{aligned}$$

and by the map f again, we have for all $t = 2,3,\dots,n-1$,

$$s(n;1,t+1) = s(n;1,t) + s(n-1;1,n-t+1).$$

Besides, by the definition, it is easy to see that $s(n;1,2) = 0$ for all $n \ge 3$, hence using the definition of Entringer numbers [Ent] we get that $s(n;1) = \sum_{t=2}^{n} s(n;1,t) = E_{n-1}$, as required. □

4. Avoiding a 3-pattern with no dashes and beginning with a pattern whose rightmost letter is the greatest or smallest

The following theorem generalizes Theorems 7 and 8 in [Kit3]. Recall that according to Section 2, $E_q^p(x)$ denotes the exponential generating function for the number of permutations that avoid the pattern q and begin with the pattern p.

Theorem 2. *Suppose $p_1, p_2 \in \Gamma_k^{min}$ and $p_1 \in S_k(132)$, $p_2 \in S_k(123)$. Thus, the complements $C(p_1), C(p_2) \in \Gamma_k^{max}$ and $C(p_1) \in S_k(312)$, $C(p_2) \in S_k(321)$. Then, for $k \ge 2$,*

$$E_{132}^{p_1}(x) = E_{312}^{C(p_1)}(x) = \frac{\int_0^x t^{k-1} e^{-t^2/2}\, dt}{(k-1)!(1-\int_0^x e^{-t^2/2}\, dt)}$$

and

$$E_{123}^{p_2}(x) = E_{321}^{C(p_2)}(x) = \frac{e^{x/2}\int_0^x e^{-t/2} t^{k-1} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{6})\, dt}{(k-1)!\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{6})}.$$

Proof. Let $p \in \{p_1, p_2\}$. To prove the theorem, it is enough to copy the proofs of Theorems 7 and 8 in [Kit3], since the fact that the first $k-1$ letters of p are possibly not in decreasing order is immaterial for the proofs of that theorems. Thus we can get the formula for $E_{132}^p(x)$ and $E_{123}^p(x)$, and automatically, using properties of the complement, the formula for $E_{312}^{C(p)}(x)$ and $E_{321}^{C(p)}(x)$, directly from these theorems. However we give here a proof of the formula for $E_{132}^{p}(x)$ and refer to [Kit3, Theorem 8] for a proof of the formula for $E_{123}^{p}(x)$.

If $k=1$, we have no additional restrictions, that is, we are dealing only with the avoidance of 132 and, according to [ElizNoy, Theorem 4.1] or [Kit2, Theorem 12],

$$E_{132}^{1}(x) = \frac{1}{1-\int_0^x e^{-t^2/2}\,dt}.$$

Also, according to [Kit3, Theorem 6],

$$E_{132}^{12}(x) = \frac{e^{-x^2/2}}{1-\int_0^x e^{-t^2/2}\,dt} - x - 1.$$

Let $R_{n,k}$ (resp. $F_{n,k}$) denote the number of n–permutations that avoid the pattern 132 and begin with a pattern of type p_1 (resp. of type $C(p_1)$) of length $k>1$ and let π be such a permutation of length $n+1$. Suppose $\pi=\sigma 1\tau$. If τ is empty then, obviously, there are $R_{n,k}$ ways to choose σ. If $|\tau|=1$, that is, 1 is in the second position from the right, then there are n ways to choose the rightmost letter in π and we multiply this by $R_{k,n-1}$, which is the number of ways to choose σ. If $|\tau|>1$ then τ must begin with the pattern 12, otherwise the letter 1 and the two leftmost letters of τ form the pattern 132, which is forbidden. So, in this case there are $\sum_{i\geq 0}\binom{n}{i}R_{i,k}F_{n-i,2}$ such permutations with the right properties, where i indicates the length of σ. In the last formula, of course, $R_{i,k}=0$ if $i<k$. Finally we have to consider the situation when 1 is in the k-th position. In this case we can choose the letters of σ in $\binom{n}{k-1}$ ways, write them in decreasing order and then choose τ in $F_{n-k+1,2}$ ways. Thus

$$R_{n+1,k} = R_{n,k} + nR_{n-1,k} + \sum_{i\geq 0}\binom{n}{i}R_{i,k}F_{n-i,2} + \binom{n}{k-1}F_{n-k+1,2}. \tag{3}$$

We observe that (3) is not valid for $n=k-1$ and $n=k$. Indeed, if 1 is in the kth position in these cases, the term $\binom{n}{k-1}F_{n-k+1,2}$, which counts the number of such permutations, is zero, whereas there is one "good" $(n+1)$–permutation in case $n=k-1$ and n good $(n+1)$–permutations in case $n=k$. Multiplying both sides of the equality with $x^n/n!$, summing over n and using the observation above (which gives the term $x^{k-1}/(k-1)!+kx^k/k!$ in the right-hand side of equality (4)), we get

$$\frac{d}{dx}E_{132}^{p}(x) = (E_{132}^{12}(x)+x+1)E_{132}^{p}(x) + (E_{132}^{12}(x)+x+1)\frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}, \tag{4}$$

with the initial condition $E^p_{132}(0) = 0$. We solve this equation and get

$$E^p_{132}(x) = \frac{E^1_{132}(x)}{(k-1)!}\int_0^x \frac{(E^{12}_{132}(t)+t+1)t^{k-1}}{E^1_{132}(t)}\,dt = \frac{E^1_{132}(x)}{(k-1)!}\int_0^x t^{k-1}e^{-t^2/2}\,dt.$$

□

Remark 3. It is obvious that if in the previous theorem $p_1 \notin S_k(132)$ and $p_2 \notin S_k(123)$, then $E^{p_1}_{132}(x) = E^{p_2}_{123}(x) = 0$.

5. Avoiding a pattern x-yz and beginning with an increasing or decreasing pattern

In this section we consider avoidance of one of the patterns $1-23$, $1-32$, $2-31$, $2-13$, $3-12$ and $1-32$ and beginning with a decreasing pattern. We get all the other cases, that is, avoidance of one of these patterns and beginning with an increasing pattern, by the complement operation. For instance, we have $E^{k(k-1)\dots1}_{1-23}(x) = E^{12\dots k}_{3-21}(x)$.

Proposition 4. *The exponential generating functions* $E^{k(k-1)\dots1}_{1-23}(x)$ *and* $E^{k(k-1)\dots1}_{1-32}(x)$ *are given by*

$$\begin{cases} (e^{e^x}/(k-1)!)\int_0^x t^{k-1}e^{-e^t+t}\,dt, & \text{if } k \geq 2,\\ e^{e^x-1}, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. We prove the statement for the pattern $1-23$. All the arguments we give for this pattern are valid for the pattern $1-32$. The only difference is that instead of decreasing order in τ (see below), we have increasing order.

Suppose $k \geq 2$. Let $B_{n,k}$ denote the number of n–permutations that avoid the pattern $1-23$ and begin with a decreasing subword of length k. Suppose $\pi = \sigma 1 \tau$ is one of such permutations of length $n+1$. Obviously, the letters of τ must be in decreasing order since otherwise we have an occurrence of $1-23$ in π starting from the letter 1. If $|\sigma| = i$ then we can choose the letters of σ in $\binom{n}{i}$ ways. Since the letters of τ are in decreasing order, they do not affect σ and thus there are $B_{i,k}$ possibilities to choose σ. Besides, if $|\sigma| = k-1$ and letters of σ are in decreasing order, we get $\binom{n}{k-1}$ additional possibilities to choose π. Thus

$$B_{n+1,k} = \sum_{i\geq 0}\binom{n}{i}B_{i,k} + \binom{n}{k-1}.$$

Multiplying both sides of the equality with $x^n/n!$ and summing over n, we get the differential equation

$$\frac{d}{dx}E^{k(k-1)\dots1}_{1-23}(x) = (E^{k(k-1)\dots1}_{1-23}(x) + \frac{x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!})e^x$$

with the initial condition $E_{1-23}^{k(k-1)\dots1}(0)=0$. The solution to this equation is given by

$$E_{1-23}^{k(k-1)\dots1}(x)=(e^{e^x}/(k-1)!)\int_0^x t^{k-1}e^{-e^t+t}\,dt. \tag{5}$$

If $k=1$, then there is no additional restriction. According to [Claes, Prop. 2] (resp. [Claes, Prop. 3]), the number of n-permutations that avoid the pattern 1-23 (resp. 1-32) is the nth Bell number and the e.g.f. for the Bell numbers is e^{e^x-1}. However, all the arguments used for $k\geq 2$ remain the same for the case $k=1$ except for the fact that we do not count the empty permutation, which, of course, avoids 1-23. So, if $k=1$, we need to add 1 to the right-hand side of (5):

$$E_{1-23}^{1}(x)=e^{e^x}\int_0^x e^{-e^t+t}\,dt+1=e^{e^x-1}.$$

□

Proposition 5. *We have*

$$E_{3-12}^{k(k-1)\dots1}(x)=\begin{cases} e^{e^x}\int_0^x e^{-e^t}\sum\limits_{n\geq k-1}\dfrac{t^n}{n!}\,dt, & \textit{if } k\geq 2,\\ e^{e^x-1}, & \textit{if } k=1.\end{cases}$$

Proof. Suppose $k\geq 2$. Let $B_{n,k}$ denote the number of n–permutations that avoid the pattern $3-12$ and begin with a decreasing subword of length k. Suppose $\pi=\sigma(n+1)\tau$ is such a permutation of length $n+1$. Obviously, the letters of τ must be in decreasing order since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $3-12$ in π starting from the letter $(n+1)$. If $|\sigma|=i$ then we can choose the letters of σ in $\binom{n}{i}$ ways. Since the letters of τ are in decreasing order, they do not affect σ and thus there are $B_{i,k}$ possibilities to choose σ. Besides, if $n\geq k-1$, then π can be decreasing, that is, $(n+1)$ can be in the leftmost position. Thus

$$B_{n+1,k}=\sum_{i\geq 0}\binom{n}{i}B_{i,k}+\delta_{n,k},$$

where

$$\delta_{n,k}=\begin{cases}1, & \text{if } n\geq k-1,\\ 0, & \text{else.}\end{cases}$$

Multiplying both sides of the equality with $x^n/n!$ and summing over n, we get the differential equation

$$\frac{d}{dx}E_{3-12}^{k(k-1)\dots1}(x)=e^xE_{3-12}^{k(k-1)\dots1}(x)+\sum_{n\geq k-1}\frac{x^n}{n!}$$

with the initial condition $E_{3-12}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(0)=0$. The solution to this equation is given by

$$E_{3-12}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x)=e^{e^x}\int_0^x e^{-e^t}\sum_{n\geq k-1}\frac{t^n}{n!}\,dt. \tag{6}$$

If $k=1$, then there is no additional restriction. In [Claes, Prop. 3] it is shown that $E_{1-32}^{1}(x)=e^{e^x-1}$. Using the complement, the number of n-permutations that avoid $1-32$ is equal to the number of n-permutations that avoid $3-12$. We get that $E_{3-12}^{1}(x)=e^{e^x-1}$. However, all the arguments used for the case $k\geq 2$ remain the same for the case $k=1$ except the fact that we do not count the empty permutation, which avoids 3-12. So, if $k=1$, we need to add 1 to the right-hand side of (6):

$$E_{3-12}^{1}(x)=e^{e^x}\int_0^x e^{-e^t}e^t\,dt+1=e^{e^x-1}.$$

□

Proposition 6. *We have*

$$E_{3-21}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x)=\begin{cases}0, & \text{if } k\geq 3,\\ e^{e^x}\int_0^x e^{-e^t}(e^t-1)\,dt, & \text{if } k=2,\\ e^{e^x-1}, & \text{if } k=1.\end{cases}$$

Proof. For $k\geq 3$, the statement is obviously true. If $k=1$, then the statement follows from [Claes, Prop. 2] and the fact that there are as many n-permutations avoiding the pattern $1-23$, as n-permutations avoiding the pattern $3-21$. For the case $k=2$, we can use exactly the same arguments as those in the proof of Proposition 5 to get the same recurrence relation and thus the same formula, which, however, is valid only for $k=2$. □

Recall that according to Section 2, N_q^p denotes the number of permutations that avoid the pattern q and begin with the pattern p.

Proposition 7. *We have*

$$N_{2-13}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(n)=\begin{cases}C_{n-k+1}, & \text{if } n\geq k,\\ 0, & \text{else.}\end{cases}$$

Proof. If $k=1$, then the statement follows from [Claes, Prop. 7]. Suppose $k\geq 2$ and let $\pi=\sigma n\tau$ be an n-permutation avoiding $2-31$ and beginning with the pattern $k(k-1)\dots 1$. Suppose, without loss of generality that σ consists of the letters $1,2,\dots,\ell$. Now ℓ must be the rightmost letter of σ, since otherwise ℓ, the rightmost letter of σ and n form the pattern $2-13$. Also, the letter $(\ell-1)$ must be next to the rightmost letter of σ since otherwise the letter $(\ell-1)$, next to the rightmost letter of σ and the letter ℓ form the pattern $2-13$. And so on. Thus σ must be increasing, which contradicts the fact that π must begin with a decreasing pattern of length greater than 1. So $|\sigma| = 0$ and τ must begin with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1$. Now, we can consider the letter $(n-1)$ and, by the same reasoning, get that it must be in the second position of π. Then we consider $(n-2)$, and so on up to the letter $(n-k+2)$. Finally, we get that $\pi = n(n-1)\dots(n-k+2)\pi'$, where π' must avoid the pattern $2-13$ and thus, there are C_{n-k+1} ways to choose π ([Claes, Prop. 7]). □

Recall that $C(x)$ is the generating function for the Catalan numbers. Also recall that according to Section 2, $G_q^p(x)$ denotes the ordinary generating function for the number of permutations that avoid the pattern q and begin with the pattern p.

Proposition 8. *We have*

$$G_{2-31}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) = \begin{cases} x^{k-1}C^k(x), & \text{if } k \geq 2 \\ C(x), & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. If $k = 1$, then there is no additional restriction, and thus $G_{2-31}^1(x) = C(x)$ (applying the complement operation to [Claes, Prop. 7]).

Suppose $k \geq 2$. Using the reverse, we see that beginning with $k(k-1)\dots 1$ and avoiding $2-31$ is equivalent to ending with $12\dots k$ and avoiding $13-2$, which by [Claes, Lemma 2] is equivalent to ending with $12\dots k$ and avoiding $1-3-2$.

Suppose $\pi = \pi' n \pi''$ ends with $12\dots k$ and avoids $1-3-2$. Each letter of π' must be greater than any letter of π'', since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $1-3-2$ involving the letter n. Also, π' and π'' avoid the pattern $1-3-2$, and π'' ends with the pattern $12\dots k$. In terms of generating functions (the generating function for the number of permutations ending with $12\dots k$ and avoiding $1-3-2$ is, of course, $G_{2-31}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x)$) this means that

$$G_{2-31}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) = xC(x)G_{2-31}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) + xG_{2-31}^{(k-1)\dots 1}(x), \tag{7}$$

where the rightmost term corresponds to the case when π'' is empty. Now, (1) and (7) give $G_{2-31}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) = x^{k-1}C(x)/(1-xC(x))^{k-1} = x^{k-1}C^k(x)$. □

6. Avoiding a pattern xy-z and beginning with an increasing or decreasing pattern

First of all we state the following well-known binomial identity

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-m-k+1} \binom{n-m-i}{k-1}\binom{m+i-1}{m} = \binom{n}{m+k}. \tag{8}$$

Let $s_q(n)$ denote the cardinality of the set $S_n(q)$ and $s_q(n; i_1, i_2, \dots i_m)$ denote the number of permutations $\pi \in S_n(q)$ with $\pi_1\pi_2\dots\pi_m = i_1 i_2 \dots i_m$.

In this section we consider avoidance of one of the patterns 12-3, 13-2 and 23-1 and beginning with an increasing or decreasing pattern. We get all the other cases, which are avoidance of one of the patterns 32-1, 31-2 and 21-3 and beginning with an increasing or decreasing pattern, by the complement operation. For instance, we have $N^{12\dots k}_{13-2}(n) = N^{k(k-1)\dots 1}_{31-2}(n)$.

6.1. **The pattern** $12-3$. We first consider beginning with the pattern $p = k \dots 21$. In [ClaesMans2, Lemma 9] it was proved that

$$s_{12-3}(n; i) = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \binom{i-1}{j} s_{12-3}(n-2-j),$$

together with $s_{12-3}(n; n) = s_{12-3}(n; n-1) = s_{12-3}(n-1)$.

On the other hand, from the definitions, it is easy to see that

$$N^{k(k-1)\dots 1}_{12-3}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \binom{n-i}{k-1} s_{12-3}(n-k+1; i).$$

Hence, using (8) and the fact shown in [Claes, Prop. 2] that $s_{12-3}(n)$ equals B_n, we get the following proposition.

Proposition 9. *For all $n \geq k+1$, we have*

$$N^{k(k-1)\dots 1}_{12-3}(n) = (k+1)B_{n-k} + \\ + \sum_{j=0}^{n-k-2} \left(\binom{n}{k+j} - k\binom{n-k-1}{j} - \binom{n-k}{j} \right) B_{n-k-1-j},$$

together with $N^{k(k-1)\dots 1}_{12-3}(k) = 1$ and $N^{k(k-1)\dots 1}_{12-3}(n) = 0$ for all $n \leq k-1$.

Now, let us consider beginning with the pattern $p = 12\dots k$. From the definitions, it is easy to see that $N^{12\dots k}_{12-3}(n) = 0$ for all n, where $k \geq 3$, and $N^{1}_{12-3}(n) = s_{12-3}(n) = B_n$ (see [ClaesMans1, Prop. 3]). Thus, we only need to consider the case $k = 2$.

Suppose $\pi \in S_{12-3}(n)$ is a permutation with $\pi_1 < \pi_2$. It is easy to see that $\pi_2 = n$. Hence $N^{12}_{12-3}(n) = (n-1)s_{12-3}(n-2)$, for all $n \geq 2$, and by [ClaesMans1, Prop. 3], we get the truth of the following

Proposition 10. *The exponential generating function $E^{12\dots k}_{12-3}(x)$ is given by*

$$\begin{cases} 0, & \textit{if } k \geq 3, \\ x^2 \sum_{j=0}^{k} (1-jx)^{-1} \sum_{d\geq 0} \frac{x^d}{(1-x)(1-2x)\dots(1-dx)}, & \textit{if } k = 2, \\ \sum_{d \geq 0} \frac{x^d}{(1-x)(1-2x)\dots(1-dx)}, & \textit{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

6.2. **The pattern** $13-2$. Now we find $G_{13-2}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(n)$.

Proposition 11. *For any* $k \geq 1$,

$$G_{13-2}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) = x^k C^{k+1}(x).$$

Proof. Claesson [Claes, Lemma 2] proved that the set of permutations that avoid the pattern $13-2$ is the same as the set of permutations that avoid the pattern $1-3-2$, hence

$$G_{13-2}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) = G_{1-3-2}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x). \tag{9}$$

Let $\pi = (\pi', n, \pi'')$ avoids $1-3-2$ and beginning with $k(k-1)\dots 1$. Since π avoids $1-3-2$, π' and π'' avoid $1-3-2$, and every letter in π' is greater than any letter in π''. We have two possibilities: either π' is empty or π' begins with $k(k-1)\dots 1$. One can see that in the first (resp. second) case the generating function for the number of such permutations is $xG_{13-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1}(x)$ (resp. $xG_{13-2}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x)C(x)$). Hence, for $k \geq 2$ we have

$$G_{13-2}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) = xG_{13-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1}(x) + xG_{13-2}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x)C(x),$$

with $G_1^{1-3-2}(x) = C(x) - 1 = xC^2(x)$. The rest is given by induction on k. □

Now, let us consider the case of $N_{13-2}^{12\dots k}(n)$.

Proposition 12. *Let* $k \geq 1$. *For all* $n \geq k$, *we have*

$$N_{13-2}^{12\dots k}(n) = C_{n+1-k}.$$

Proof. Suppose $\pi = \pi' n \pi''$ is a permutation in $S_n(13-2) = S_n(1-3-2)$ (see (9)), such that $\pi_1 < \pi_2 < \dots < \pi_k$. It is easy to see that there exists an m such that

$$\pi = (m+1)(m+2)\dots(m+k-1)\beta n \pi'',$$

where β is a $1-3-2$-avoiding permutation on the letters $m+k, m+k+1, \dots, n-1$, and $\pi'' \in S_m(1-3-2)$. Hence, in terms of generating functions, we get

$$\sum_{n\geq 0} N_{13-2}^{12\dots k}(n) x^n = x^k C^2(x).$$

The rest is easy to check using the identity $xC^2(x) = C(x) - 1$. □

6.3. **The pattern** $23-1$. We first consider beginning with the pattern $p = k(k-1)\dots 1$.

Proposition 13. *For all* $k \geq 1$,

$$E_{23-1}^{k(k-1)\dots 1}(x) = x^{k-1}\left(\sum_{d\geq 0} \frac{x^d}{(1-x)(1-2x)\cdots(1-dx)} - 1\right).$$

Proof. Let $\pi \in S_n(23-1)$ be a permutation such that $\pi_1 < \pi_2 < \cdots < \pi_k$. Since π avoids $23-1$, we have $\pi_j = j$, for each $j = 1, 2, \ldots, k-1$. Hence $\pi = 12\ldots(k-1)\pi'$, where π' is a non-empty $23-1$-avoiding permutation in S_{n+1-k}. The rest is easy to get by using [ClaesMans1, Prop. 17]. □

Now let us consider beginning with the pattern $p = 12\ldots k$.

Proposition 14. *Suppose $k \geq 1$. For all $n \geq k+1$,*

$$N_{23-1}^{12\ldots k}(n) = \left(1 + \tbinom{n-1}{k-1}\right) B_{n-k} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-k-2} \left[\tbinom{n-1}{k+j} - \tbinom{n-k-1}{j}\right] B_{n-k-1-j},$$

with $N_{23-1}^{12\ldots k}(k) = 1$.

Proof. In [ClaesMans2, Lemma 16] proved that for all $2 \leq i \leq n-1$,

$$s_{23-1}(n;i) = \sum_{j=0}^{i-2} \binom{i-2}{j} s_{23-1}(n-2-j),$$

together with $s_{23-1}(n;n) = s_{23-1}(n;1) = s_{23-1}(n-1) = B_{n-1}$.

On the other hand, by the definitions, it is easy to see that

$$N_{23-1}^{12\ldots k}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \binom{n-i}{k-1} s_{23-1}(n-k+1;i).$$

Hence, using (8) and the fact that [Claes, Prop. 4] $s_{23-1}(n)$ is given by B_n, we get the desired result. □

7. Avoiding a pattern xy-z and beginning with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\ldots 1k$ or $23\ldots k1$

In this section we consider avoidance of one of the patterns $12-3$, $13-2$, $23-1$, $21-3$, $31-2$ and $13-2$ and beginning with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\ldots 1k$. The case when a permutation begins with the pattern $23\ldots k1$ and avoids a pattern $xy-z$ can be obtained then by the complement operation.

7.1. Avoiding $12-3$ and beginning with $(k-1)(k-2)\ldots 1k$.

Proposition 15. *We have*

$$N_{12-3}^{(k-1)(k-2)\ldots 1k}(n) = \binom{n-1}{k-1} B_{n-k}.$$

Proof. Suppose $\pi = \pi' n \pi''$ avoids the pattern $12-3$ and begins with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\ldots 1k$. We have that π' must be decreasing, since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $12-3$ involving the letter n, and π'' must avoid $12-3$. Also, since π begins with $(k-1)\ldots 21k$, the length of π' is $k-1$. Hence, by [Claes, Prop. 2] (the number of permutations in $S_n(12-3)$ is given by B_n), we have

$$N_{12-3}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \binom{n-1}{k-1} B_{n-k}.$$

□

7.2. **Avoiding** $13-2$ **and beginning with** $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$**.** By [Claes, Lemma 2], a permutation π avoids the pattern $13-2$ if and only if π avoids $1-3-2$.

Suppose $\pi = \pi' n \pi''$ is an n-permutation avoiding $1-3-2$ and beginning with $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$. Obviously, π' and π'' avoid $1-3-2$ and each letter of π' is greater than any letter of π'', since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $1-3-2$ involving the letter n. Also, π' begins with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ or $\pi' = (k-1)(k-2)\dots 1$.

By [Knuth], the generating function for the number of permutations that avoid $1-3-2$ is $C(x)$, hence, using the considerations above,

$$G_{13-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = xG_{13-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x)C(x) + x^k C(x).$$

Therefore, by (1), we get the following.

Proposition 16. *We have*

$$G_{13-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = x^k C^2(x).$$

Hence

$$N_{13-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \begin{cases} C_{n-(k-1)}, & \text{if } n \geq k \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

7.3. **Avoiding** $21-3$ **and beginning with** $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$**.** If $k \geq 3$ then, by the definitions, we have $N_{21-3}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = 0$. If $k = 1$ then, by the definitions and [Claes, Prop. 4], we have $N_{21-3}^{1}(n) = B_n$. Suppose $k = 2$ and $\pi = \pi' n \pi''$ is an n-permutation avoiding the pattern $21-3$ and beginning with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k = 12$. It is easy to see that π' must be increasing, and the length of π' is at least 1. Thus, using the fact that the number of permutations in $S_n(21-3)$ is given by B_n (see [Claes, Prop. 4]), we have

$$N_{21-3}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{j} B_{n-1-j}. \tag{10}$$

Since $B_n = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{j} B_{n-1-j}$, equality (10) gives that

$$N_{21-3}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = B_n - B_{n-1}.$$

Thus we have proved the following.

Proposition 17. *We have*

$$N_{21-3}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n)=\begin{cases}0, & \text{if } k\geq 3\\ B_n-B_{n-1}, & \text{if } k=2,\\ B_n, & \text{if } k=1.\end{cases}$$

7.4. **Avoiding $23-1$ and beginning with $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$.**

Proposition 18. *The number $N_{23-1}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n)$ is given by*

$$\begin{cases}B_{n-k}+\sum\limits_{t=2}^{n-k+2}\binom{t+k-3}{k-2}\sum\limits_{j=0}^{t-2}\binom{t-2}{j}B_{n-k-1-j}, & \text{if } k\geq 3\\ B_{n-1}, & \text{if } k=2,\\ B_n, & \text{if } k=1.\end{cases}$$

Proof. Suppose $k=2$. We are interested in the permutations $\pi\in S_n(23-1)$ that begin with the pattern 12. It is easy to see that $\pi_1=1$, hence $B_{12}^{23-1}(n)=B_{n-1}$ for all $n\geq 2$.

Suppose $k\geq 3$. We recall that $s_{23-1}(n;t)$ is the number of permutations in $S_n(23-1)$ having t as the first letter. If now j denotes the number of letters between the letters t and 1, then by [ClaesMans1], $s(n;1)=B_{n-1}$ and for $t\geq 2$, we have

$$s_{23-1}(n;t)=\sum_{j=0}^{t-2}\binom{t-2}{j}B_{n-2-j}.$$

On the other hand, if a permutation $\pi=\pi'1t\pi''$ avoids $23-1$ and begins with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$, then π' is decreasing of length $k-2$, and using $s_{23-1}(n;t)$, we get

$$N_{23-1}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n)=B_{n-k}+\sum_{t=2}^{n-k+1}\binom{t+k-3}{k-2}\sum_{j=0}^{t-2}\binom{t-2}{j}B_{n-k-1-j}.$$

□

7.5. **Avoiding $31-2$ and beginning with $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$.** By [Claes, Lemma 2], a permutation π avoids the pattern $31-2$ if and only if π avoids the pattern $3-1-2$.

Suppose $\pi=\pi'1\pi''$ is an n-permutation avoiding $3-1-2$ and beginning with $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$. Obviously, π' and π'' avoid $3-1-2$ and each letter of π' is smaller than any letter of π'', since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $3-1-2$ involving the letter 1. Also, π' begins with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ or $\pi'=(k-1)(k-2)\dots 2$ and π'' is not empty. So, using the generating function for the number of permutations avoiding the pattern $3-1-2$, which is $C(x)$ ([Knuth]), we get

$$G_{31-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x)=xG_{31-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x)C(x)+x^{k-1}(C(x)-1).$$

Therefore, using (1), we get the following.

Proposition 19. *We have*

$$G_{31-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = \begin{cases} x^k C^3(x), & \text{if } k \geq 2, \\ C(x), & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Hence

$$N_{31-2}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \begin{cases} C_{n-k+2} - C_{n-k+1}, & \text{if } k \geq 2, \\ C_n, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

7.6. **Avoiding** $32-1$ **and beginning with** $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$**.**

Proposition 20. *We have*

$$N_{32-1}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k \geq 4 \\ B_{n-1} - (n-2)B_{n-3}, & \text{if } k = 3 \text{ and } n \geq 3, \\ B_n - (n-1)B_{n-2}, & \text{if } k = 2 \text{ and } n \geq 2, \\ B_n, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Using the definitions and [Claes, Prop. 2], it is easy to see that the statement is true for $k = 1, 2$ and $k \geq 4$.

Suppose now that $k = 3$ and $\pi = \pi' 1 \pi''$ is an n-permutation avoiding the pattern $32-1$ and beginning with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k = 213$. We have that π' must be increasing, since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $32-1$ involving the letter 1, and π'' must avoid $32-1$. Moreover, since π begins with 213, the length of π is 1 and the rightmost letter of π'' is greater than the letter of π'. Also, it is easy to see that the number of permutations in $S_{n-1}(32-1)$ beginning with the pattern 12 is the same as the number of permutations in $S_n(32-1)$ beginning with the pattern 213 (one can see it by placing 1 in the second position). Hence $N_{32-1}^{(k-1)\dots 21k}(n) = B_{n-1} - (n-2)B_{n-3}$ for all $n \geq 3$. $\square$

8. Avoiding a pattern x-yz and beginning with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ or $23\dots k1$

In this section we consider avoidance of one of the patterns $1-23$, $1-32$, $2-31$, $2-13$, $3-12$ and $1-32$ and beginning with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$. The case when a permutation begins with the pattern $23\dots k1$ and avoids a pattern $x-yz$ can be obtained by the complement operation.

Proposition 21. *We have*

$$E_{1-32}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{e^x} \int_0^x e^{-e^t} \sum\limits_{n \geq k-1} \dfrac{t^n}{n!}\, dt, & \text{if } k \geq 2, \\ e^{e^x - 1}, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Suppose $k \geq 2$. Let $B_{n,k}$ denote the number of n–permutations that avoid the pattern $1-32$ and begin with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$. Suppose $\pi = \sigma 1 \tau$ is such a permutation of length $n+1$. Obviously, the letters of τ must be in increasing order, since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $1-32$ in π starting from the letter 1. If $|\sigma| = i$, then we can choose the letters of σ in $\binom{n}{i}$ ways. Since the letters of τ are in increasing order, they do not affect σ and thus there are $B_{i,k}$ possibilities to choose σ. Also, if $n \geq k-1$, then 1 can be in the $(k-1)$th position, and in this case, since π begins with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$, it must be that $\pi = (k-1)(k-2)\dots 21k(k+1)\dots(n+1)$. Thus, in the last case we have only one permutation. This leads to the recurrence relation

$$B_{n+1,k} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{n}{i} B_{i,k} + \delta_{n,k},$$

where

$$\delta_{n,k} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \geq k-1, \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

This recurrence relation is identical to the one given in the proof of Proposition 5, so using this proof we get the desired result. $\square$

Proposition 22. *We have*

$$E_{1-23}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = \begin{cases} e^{e^x} \int_0^x \int_0^t \frac{r^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} e^{r-e^t}\, drdt, & \text{if } k \geq 2, \\ e^{e^x - 1}, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. If $k = 1$, then the statement is true due to Proposition 4.

Suppose $k \geq 2$. Let $B_{n,k}$ denote the number of n-permutations that avoid the pattern $1-23$ and begin with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$. Suppose $\pi = \sigma 1 \tau$ is such a permutation of length $n+1$. Obviously, the letters of τ must be in decreasing order since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $1-23$ in π starting from the letter 1. If $|\sigma| = i$, then we can choose the letters of σ in $\binom{n}{i}$ ways. Since the letters of τ are in the decreasing order, they do not affect σ and thus there are $B_{i,k}$ possibilities to choose σ. Besides, if $n \geq k-1$, then 1 can be in the $(k-1)$th position, and in this case, since π begins with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ and τ is decreasing, it must be that the kth letter of π is $(n+1)$ and there are $\binom{n-1}{k-2}$ ways to choose the letters of σ and then write them in decreasing order. Thus,

$$B_{n+1,k} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{n}{i} B_{i,k} + \binom{n-1}{k-2}.$$

Multiplying both sides of the equality with $x^n/n!$ and summing over n, we get the differential equation

$$\frac{d}{dx}E_{1-23}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = E_{1-23}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}e^x + \sum_{n\geq 0}\binom{n-1}{k-2}\frac{x^n}{n!},$$

with the initial condition $E_{1-23}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(0) = 0$. If $F(x)$ denotes the last term, then it is easy to see that $F'(x) = \frac{x^{k-2}}{(k-2)!}e^x$, and thus

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^{k-2}}{(k-2)!}e^t\ dt.$$

Now, the solution to the equation above is given by

(11)

$$E_{1-23}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = e^{e^x}\int_0^x e^{-e^t}F(t)\ dt = e^{e^x}\int_0^x\int_0^t \frac{r^{k-2}}{(k-2)!}e^{r-e^t}\ drdt.$$

For example, if $k = 2$, then $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k = 12$ and (11) gives

$$E_{1-23}^{12} = e^{e^x}\int_0^x e^{-e^t}(e^t-1)\ dt,$$

which is a particular case of Proposition 6, since the number of n-permutations that avoid the pattern $3-21$ and begin with the pattern 21 is equal to the number of n-permutations that avoid the pattern $1-23$ and begin with the pattern 12 by applying the complement. $\square$

Proposition 23. *We have*

$$G_{2-13}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k \geq 3 \\ x^2C^3(x), & \text{if } k = 2 \\ C(x), & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Hence

$$N_{2-13}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k \geq 3 \\ C_{n-1} - C_{n-2}, & \text{if } k = 2 \\ C_n, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. For the case $k = 1$, see Proposition 7. If $k \geq 3$, then the statement is true, since in this case the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ does not avoid $2-13$.

Suppose now that $k = 2$. Using the reverse, we see that beginning with the pattern 12 and avoiding $2-13$ is equivalent to ending with the pattern 21 and avoiding $31-2$, which by [Claes, Lemma 2] is equivalent to ending with the pattern 21 and avoiding the pattern $3-1-2$.

Let $\pi = \pi' 1 \pi''$ be an n-permutation avoiding $3-1-2$ and ending with the pattern 21. Obviously, π' and π'' avoid $3-1-2$ and each letter of π' is less than any letter of π'', since otherwise we have an occurrence of $3-1-2$ involving the letter 1. Also, π'' ends with the pattern 21 or $|\pi''| = 1$.

So, using the generating function for the number of permutations avoiding $3-1-2$, which is $C(x)$ ([Knuth]), we have

$$G_{2-13}^{12}(x) = xG_{2-13}^{12}(x)C(x) + x(C(x)-1).$$

Therefore, using (1), we get the desired result. □

Proposition 24. *We have*

$$G_{2-31}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = x^k C^2(x).$$

Hence

$$N_{2-31}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \begin{cases} C_{n-(k-1)}, & \text{if } n \geq k \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. Using the reverse, we see that beginning with the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ and avoiding the pattern $2-31$ is equivalent to ending with the pattern $k12\dots(k-1)$ and avoiding the pattern $13-2$, which, by [Claes, Lemma 2], is equivalent to ending with the pattern $k12\dots(k-1)$ and avoiding the pattern $1-3-2$.

Let $\pi = \pi' n \pi''$ be an n-permutation avoiding the pattern $1-3-2$ and ending with the pattern $k12\dots(k-1)$. Obviously, π' and π'' avoid the pattern $1-3-2$ and each letter of π' is greater than any letter of π'', since otherwise we have an occurrence of the pattern $1-3-2$ involving the letter n. Also, π'' ends with the pattern $k12\dots(k-1)$ or $\pi'' = 12\dots(k-1)$.

Using the reverse operation, the generating function for the number of permutations ending with the pattern $k12\dots(k-1)$ and avoiding $1-3-2$ is equal to $G_{2-31}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x)$. In terms of generating functions, the considerations above lead to

$$G_{2-31}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = xG_{2-31}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x)C(x) + x^k C(x).$$

Therefore, by (1), we get the desired result. □

Proposition 25. *We have*

$$E_{3-12}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(x) = \begin{cases} (e^{e^x}/(k-1)!)\int_0^x t^{k-1}e^{-e^t+t}\,dt, & \text{if } k \geq 2, \\ e^{e^x-1}, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Suppose $k \geq 2$. Let $B_{n,k}$ denote the number of n-permutations that avoid the pattern $3-12$ and begin with a decreasing subword of length k. Let $\pi = \sigma(n+1)\tau$ be such a permutation of length $n+1$. Obviously, the letters of τ must be in decreasing order since otherwise we have an occurrence of $3-12$ in π starting from the letter (n+1). If $|\sigma| = i$ then we can choose the letters of σ in $\binom{n}{i}$ ways. Since the letters of τ are in decreasing order, they do not affect σ and thus there are $B_{i,k}$ possibilities to choose σ. Also, if $|\sigma| = k-1$ and the letters of σ are in decreasing order, we get $\binom{n}{k-1}$ additional ways to choose π. Thus

$$B_{n+1,k} = \sum_{i\geq 0} \binom{n}{i} B_{i,k} + \binom{n}{k-1}.$$

This recurrence relation is identical to the one given in the proof of Proposition 4, and we get the desired result using that proof. □

Proposition 26. *We have*

$$E_{3-21}^{(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k}(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k \geq 4 \\ (e^{e^x}/(k-1)!) \int_0^x t^{k-1} e^{-e^t+t}\, dt, & \text{if } k = 2,3, \\ e^{e^x-1}, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. If $k \geq 4$ then the statement is true, since in this case the pattern $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$ does not avoid the pattern $3-21$. In the other cases, we use the same arguments as we have in the proof of Proposition 25. The only difference is that instead of decreasing order in τ, we have increasing order. □

9. Conclusions

The goal of our paper is to give a complete description for the numbers of permutations avoiding a pattern of the form $x-yz$ or $xy-z$ and either beginning with one of the patterns $12\dots k$, $k(k-1)\dots 1$, $23\dots k1$, $(k-1)(k-2)\dots 1k$, or ending with one of the patterns $12\dots k$, $k(k-1)\dots 1$, $1k(k-1)\dots 2$, $k12\dots(k-1)$. This description is given in Sections 5–8. However, some of our results can be generalized to beginning with a pattern belonging to Γ_k^{min} or Γ_k^{max}, and thus to the ending with a pattern belonging to Δ_k^{min} or Δ_k^{max} (see Section 2 for definitions). An example of such a generalisation is given in Theorem 27 below. This theorem generalizes Propositions 4 and 25 and can be proved by using the same considerations as we do in the proofs of these propositions.

Theorem 27. *Suppose $p_1, p_2 \in \Gamma_k^{min}$ and $p_1 \in S_k(1-23)$, $p_2 \in S_k(1-32)$. Thus, the complements $C(p_1), C(p_2) \in \Gamma_k^{max}$ and $C(p_1) \in S_k(1-23)$, $C(p_2) \in S_k(3-12)$. Then, we have*

$$E_{1-23}^{p_1}(x) = E_{3-21}^{C(p_1)}(x) = E_{1-32}^{p_2}(x) = E_{3-12}^{C(p_2)}(x) =$$

$$\begin{cases} (e^{e^x}/(k-1)!) \int_0^x t^{k-1} e^{-e^t+t}\, dt, & \text{if } k \geq 2, \\ e^{e^x-1}, & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

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Matematik, Chalmers tekniska högskola och Göteborgs universitet, 412 96 Göteborg, Sweden

E-mail address: `kitaev@math.chalmers.se`

LaBRI, Université Bordeaux 1, 351 cours de la Libération 33405 Talence Cedex, France

E-mail address: `toufik@labri.fr`