Packing patterns into words

Alexander Burstein
Department of Mathematics
Iowa State University
Ames, IA 50011-2064 USA
burstein@math.iastate.edu

Peter Hästö
Department of Mathematics
P.O. Box 4 (Yliopistokatu 5),
00014 University of Helsinki, Finland
peter.hasto@helsinki.fi

Toufik Mansour
Department of Mathematics
Chalmers University of Technology
S-412 96 Göteborg, Sweden
toufik@math.chalmers.se

Submitted: January 1, 2001; Accepted: January 2, 2001.
MR Subject Classifications: Primary 05A15; Secondary 05A16

Abstract

In this article we generalize packing density problems from permutations to patterns with repeated letters and generalized patterns. We are able to find the packing density for some classes of patterns and several other short patterns.

A string 213322 contains three subsequences $233, 133, 122$ each of which is *order-isomorphic* (or simply *isomorphic*) to the string 122, i.e. ordered in the same way as 122. In this situation we call the string 122 a *pattern*.

Herb Wilf first proposed the systematic study of pattern containment in his 1992 address to the SIAM meeting on Discrete Mathematics. However, several earlier results on pattern containment exist, for example, those by Knuth [7] and Tarjan [11].

Most results on pattern containment actually deal with *pattern avoidance*, in other words, enumerate or consider properties of strings over a totally ordered alphabet which avoid a given pattern or set of patterns.

There is considerably less research on other aspects of pattern containment, specifically, on packing patterns into strings over a totally ordered alphabet (but see [1, 3, 6, 8, 10]). In fact, all pattern packing except the one in [10] (later generalized in [1]) dealt with packing permutation patterns into permutations (i.e. strings without repeated letters). In this paper, we generalize the packing statistics and results to patterns over strings with repeated letters and relate them to the corresponding results on permutations.

1 Preliminaries

Let $[k] = \{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$ be our canonical totally ordered alphabet on k letters, and consider the set $[k]^n$ of n-letter words over $[k]$. We say that a pattern $\pi \in [l]^m$ *occurs* in $\sigma \in [k]^n$, or π *hits* σ, or that σ *contains* the pattern π, if there is a subsequence of σ order-isomorphic to π.

Given a word $\sigma \in [k]^n$ and a set of patterns $\Pi \subseteq [l]^m$, let $\nu(\Pi, \sigma)$ be the total number of occurrences of patterns in Π (Π-patterns, for short) in σ. Obviously, the largest possible number of Π-occurrences in σ is $\binom{n}{m}$, when each subsequence of length m of σ is an occurrence of a Π-pattern. Define

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu(\Pi, k, n) &= \max\{\, \nu(\Pi, \sigma) \mid \sigma \in [k]^n \},\\
d(\Pi, \sigma) &= \frac{\nu(\Pi, \sigma)}{\binom{n}{m}} \text{ and}\\
\delta(\Pi, k, n) &= \frac{\mu(\Pi, k, n)}{\binom{n}{m}} = \max\{\, d(\Pi, \sigma) \mid \sigma \in [k]^n \},
\end{aligned}$$

respectively, the maximum number of Π-patterns in a word in $[k]^n$, the probability that a subsequence of σ of length m is an occurrence of a Π-pattern, and the maximum such probability over words in $[k]^n$. We want to consider the asymptotic behavior of $\delta(\Pi, k, n)$ as $n \to \infty$ and $k \to \infty$.

Proposition 1.1 *If $n > m$, then $\delta(\Pi, k, n) \leq \delta(\Pi, k, n-1)$ and $\delta(\Pi, k, n) \geq \delta(\Pi, k-1, n)$.*

Proof. The proof of Proposition 1.1 in [1] also applies to the first inequality in our proposition, since possible repetition of letters is irrelevant here. To see that the second inequality is true, note that increasing k, i.e. allowing more letters in our alphabet, can only increase $\mu(\Pi, k, n)$, and hence $\delta(\Pi, k, n)$. □

The greatest possible number of distinct letters in a word σ of length n is n, which implies that $\mu(\Pi, k, n) = \mu(\Pi, n, n)$ for $k \geq n$, and hence, $\delta(\Pi, k, n) = \delta(\Pi, n, n)$ for $k \geq n$. Therefore,

$$\delta(\Pi, n, n) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \delta(\Pi, k, n).$$

We also have $\delta(\Pi, n, n) = \delta(\Pi, n+1, n) \geq \delta(\Pi, n+1, n+1)$, so $\delta(\Pi, n, n)$ is non-increasing and nonnegative, and there exists

$$\delta(\Pi) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \delta(\Pi, n, n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \lim_{k\to\infty} \delta(\Pi, k, n).$$

We call $\delta(\Pi)$ the *packing density* of Π.

Obviously, there are two double limits. Since $0 \leq \delta(\Pi, k, n) \leq 1$, it immediately follows that there exists

$$\delta(\Pi, k) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \delta(\Pi, k, n) \in [0, 1]$$

and that $\{\delta(\Pi, k) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is nondecreasing as $k \to \infty$. Hence, there exists

$$\delta'(\Pi) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \delta(\Pi, k) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \lim_{n\to\infty} \delta(\Pi, k, n).$$

It is easy to see that $\delta'(\Pi) \leq \delta(\Pi)$. Naturally, one wishes to determine when $\delta'(\Pi) = \delta(\Pi)$. In this paper, we will provide a sufficient condition for this equality.

The set $[k]^n$ is finite, so for each k and n, there is a string $\sigma(\Pi, k, n) \in [k]^n$ such that $d(\Pi, \sigma(\Pi, k, n)) = \delta(\Pi, k, n)$. To find $\delta(\Pi)$, we will need to find $\delta(\Pi, k, n)$, hence maximal Π-containing permutations $\sigma(\Pi, k, n)$ are of interest to us, especially, their asymptotic shape as $n \to \infty$ and $k \to \infty$.

Example 1.2 Let $\Pi = \{c_m\}$, where c_m is a constant string of m 1's. Then, clearly, $\sigma(\Pi, k, n) = c_n$ and $d(c_m, c_n) = 1$ for $n \geq m$, so $\delta(c_m, k, n) = 1$ for $n \geq m$, and hence $\delta'(c_m) = \delta(c_m) = 1$ for any $m \geq 1$.

Example 1.3 Let $\Pi = \{id_m\}$, where id_m is the identity permutation of S_m. Then $\sigma(id_m, n, n) = id_n$, so $d(id_m, id_n) = 1$, $\delta(id_m, n, n) = 1$ and $\delta(id_m) = 1$.

Determining $\delta'(id_m)$ is a bit harder. It is easy to see that $\sigma(id_m, k, n)$ must be a nondecreasing string of digits in $[k]$. Let n_i be the number of digits i in $\sigma(id_m, k, n)$, then $\mu(id_m, k, n) = \nu(id_m, \sigma(id_m, k, n)) = n_1 n_2 \ldots n_k$ and $n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_k = n$. To maximize the above product we need $n_1 = n_2 = \cdots = n_k = \frac{n}{k}$. (More exactly, [8] shows that we should choose for n_i's to be such integers that $|n_i - \frac{n}{k}| < 1$ and $|n_1 + \cdots + n_r - \frac{rn}{k}| < 1$ for each $r = 1, 2, \ldots, k$.) It follows that

$$\delta(id_m, k, n) \sim \frac{\binom{k}{m}\left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^m}{\binom{n}{m}}$$

(where $a_n \sim b_n$ means $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n/b_n = 1$), so $\delta(id_m, k) = \binom{k}{m}\frac{m!}{k^m}$, and thus $\delta'(id_m) = 1$ as expected.

Packing density was initially defined for patterns in permutations. Therefore, we must show that the packing density on permutations agrees with the packing density on words.

Theorem 1.4 *Let $\Pi \subseteq S_m$ be a set of permutation patterns, then*

$$\delta(\Pi) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\max\{\,\nu(\Pi, \sigma) \,|\, \sigma \in S_n\}}{\binom{n}{m}},$$

i.e. the packing density of Π on words is equal to that on permutations.

Proof. It is enough to prove that

$$\mu(\Pi, n, n) = \max\{\,\nu(\Pi, \sigma) \,|\, \sigma \in S_n\},$$

in other words, that there is a permutation in S_n among the maximal Π-containing words in $[n]^n$. Consider any maximal Π-containing word $\sigma \in [n]^n$. Let n_i be the multiplicity of the letter i in σ. Let i_j denote the jth occurrence of the letter i, and consider the map $f : [n]^n \to S_n$ induced by the map $i_j \mapsto \sum_{r=1}^{i} n_r - j + 1$. Since all letters of each pattern in Π are distinct, Π occurs in $f(\sigma)$ at least at the same positions Π occurs in σ, so $\nu(\Pi, f(\sigma)) \geq \nu(\Pi, \sigma)$. The rest is easy. □

Apart from computing packing densities of patterns, we would also like to determine which patterns have equal packing densities, which ones are asymptotically more packable than others, etc. For example, it is easy to see that the packing density is invariant under the usual symmetry operations on $[l]^m$: *reversal* $r : \tau(i) \to \tau(m-i+1)$ and *complement* $c : \tau(i) \to l - \tau(i) + 1$, (packing density is also invariant under inverse $i : \tau \to \tau^{-1}$ when packing permutations into permutations). The operations r and c generate D_2, while r, c, i generate D_4. Patterns which can be obtained from each other by a sequence of symmetry operations are said to belong to the same *symmetry class*.

Example 1.5 The symmetry class representatives of patterns in $[3]^3$ are 111, 112, 121, 123 and 132. We know that $\delta(111) = 1 = \delta(123)$. Galvin, Kleitmann and Stromquist (independently, unpublished, see chronology in [8]) showed that $\delta(132) = 2\sqrt{3} - 3 \approx 0.4641$. Thus, we only need to determine the packing densities of 112 and 121 to completely classify patterns of length 3.

Price [8] extended Stromquist's results [10] to packing a single pattern $\pi = 1m(m-1)\dots 2$ and handled other single patterns such as 2143. Since we will also be concerned mostly with singleton sets of patterns $\Pi = \{\pi\}$, we will write $\delta(\pi)$ for $\delta(\{\pi\})$, etc.

Price's results deal with patterns of specific type, the so-called *layered* patterns.

Definition 1.6 A *layered* pattern is a strictly increasing sequence of strictly decreasing substrings. These substrings are called the *layers* of σ.

Notation 1.7 It easy to see that a layered pattern is uniquely determined by the sequence of its layer lengths, hence we may denote it by such sequence, e.g. $\widehat{321}\,\widehat{54}\,\widehat{9876} = [3, 2, 4]$, $\hat{1}\hat{2}\hat{3} = [1, 1, 1], \hat{1}\widehat{32} = [1, 2], \widehat{21}\hat{3} = [2, 1], \widehat{321} = [3]$ are layered, with layers denoted by hats, while $312, 231$ are non-layered.

In fact, note that the union of symmetry classes of layered patterns consists of exactly the permutations avoiding patterns in the symmetry classes of $1342, 1423, 2413$.

In [10], Stromquist proved a theorem (later generalized in [1]) on packing layered patterns into permutations. The inductive proof of this theorem defines a permutation (or a poset) π to be *layered on top* (or LOT) if any of its maximal elements is greater than any non-maximal element. The set of these maximal elements is called the *final layer* of π (even if π is not necessarily layered).

Proposition 1.8 *Let* Π *be a multiset of LOT permutations (not necessarily all distinct or of equal length). Then there is an LOT permutation* σ^* *which maximizes the expression*

$$\nu(\Pi, \sigma) = \sum_{\pi \in \Pi} a_\pi \nu(\pi, \sigma), \quad a_\pi \geq 0. \tag{1.1}$$

Furthermore, if the final layer of every $\pi \in \Pi$ *has size greater than 1, then every such* σ^* *is LOT.*

Applying this proposition inductively, [1], following [10], obtains

Theorem 1.9 *Let Π be a multiset of layered permutations. Then there is a layered permutation σ^* which maximizes the expression (1.1). Furthermore, if all the layers of every $\pi \in \Pi$ have size greater than 1, then every such σ^* is layered.*

Following [1, 8], we will also define the *ℓ-layer packing density* $\delta_\ell(\Pi)$ for sets of layered permutations Π as the packing density of Π among the permutations with at most ℓ layers. It was shown in both of the above works that $\delta(\Pi) = \lim_{\ell\to\infty} \delta_\ell(\Pi)$.

2 Monotone and layered patterns

The easiest type of patterns with repeated letters are those whose letters are nondecreasing (or non-increasing) from left to right. By analogy with layered patterns, we will consider nondecreasing patterns.

We will call a maximal constant segment of a word a *block*. For a letter a and integer $k \geq 1$, we will define $a^k = \underbrace{a \ldots a}_{k}$.

Theorem 2.1 *Let $\Pi \in [l]^m$ be a set of nondecreasing patterns $\pi = 1^{a_1(\pi)} 2^{a_2(\pi)} \ldots l^{a_l(\pi)}$. For each $\pi \in \Pi \subseteq [l]^m$, let $\hat{\pi} \in S_m$ be the layered pattern $\hat{\pi} = [a_1(\pi), \ldots, a_l(\pi)]$, and let $\hat{\Pi} = \{\hat{\pi} \mid \pi \in \Pi\}$. Then $\delta(\Pi, k) = \delta_k(\hat{\Pi})$ and $\delta'(\Pi) = \delta(\Pi) = \delta(\hat{\Pi})$.*

Proof. There is a natural bijection between nondecreasing patterns on l letters and layered patterns with l layers. The map f of Theorem 1.4, induced by the map $i_j \mapsto \sum_{r=1}^{i} a_r(\pi) - j + 1$ (where i_j is the jth i from the left), maps π to $\hat{\pi}$. Clearly, f^{-1} is induced by a map which takes each element in the ith layer (the ith basic subsequence, in general) to integer i. $\square$

Example 2.2 Using the previous theorem and results of Price [8], we obtain $\delta(112) = \delta(\widehat{2}\widehat{13}) = 2\sqrt{3} - 3$, $\delta(1122) = \delta(\widehat{21}\widehat{43}) = 3/8$. More generally, for $k \geq 2$,

$$\delta(\underbrace{1 \ldots 1}_{k} 2) = ka(1-a)^{k-1}, \quad \text{where} \quad 0 < a < 1, \quad ka^{k+1} - (k+1)a + 1 = 0.$$

Similarly, for $r, s \geq 2$,

$$\delta(\underbrace{1 \ldots 1}_{r}\underbrace{2 \ldots 2}_{s}) = \delta(\underbrace{1 \ldots 1}_{r}\underbrace{2 \ldots 2}_{s}, 2) = \binom{r+s}{r} \frac{r^r s^s}{(r+s)^{r+s}}.$$

Using the results of Albert et al. [1], we also find that $\delta(1123) = \delta(1233) = \delta(1243) = 3/8$, $\delta(\{122, 112\}) = \delta(\{132, 213\}) = 3/4$.

Notation 2.3 A monotone nondecreasing pattern is uniquely determined by the sequence of its block lengths. Because of this and as a consequence of Theorem 2.1, we may by abuse of notation denote a monotone nondecreasing pattern by the sequence of its block lengths, e.g. $112 = [2, 1], 122 = [1, 2], 123 = [1, 1, 1]$.

By analogy with layered permutations, we define layered strings as follows.

Definition 2.4 A string $\pi \in [l]^m$ is *layered* if it is a concatenation of a strictly increasing sequence of non-increasing substrings. In other words, $\pi = \pi_1 \ldots \pi_r$, where π_i are non-increasing, and $\pi_1 < \cdots < \pi_r$ (that is any letter of π_i is less than any letter of π_j if $i \leq j$). Substrings π_i maximal with respect to these properties are called the layers of π.

Definition 2.5 Let us say that the layered permutation π is *simple* if there exists a sequence $\{\sigma_n\}$ of layered permutations with $\sigma_n \in S_n$ such that every σ_n has r layers and $\lim_{n\to\infty} d(\pi, \sigma_n) = \delta(\pi)$.

Simple permutations are, as indicated by the name, the easiest type of permutations to calculate the packing density of. Indeed, it was show in [6, Theorem 1.2] that the layered permutation π of type $[m_1, \ldots, m_r]$ with $\log_2(r+1) \leq \min\{m_i\}$ is simple and that in this case

$$d(\pi) = \frac{m!}{m^m} \prod_{k=1}^{r} \frac{m_k^{m_k}}{m_k!},$$

where $m := m_1 + \ldots + m_r$.

Theorem 2.6 *Let π be layered pattern with each layer isomorphic to either $k \ldots 1$ or $1 \ldots 1$. Let π' be the layered permutation with layer lengths equal to those of π. If π is simple, then $\delta(\pi) = \delta(\pi')$.*

Proof. Let us denote by m the number of layers in π. If f is an operation as in Theorems 1.4 and 2.1 and π is layered, then $\pi' = f(\pi)$ is layered. Since π' is simple, the π'-maximal permutation is essentially one with m layers of size proportional to those of π. But transforming this permutation into a layered pattern by changing a layer to block if the corresponding layer of π is a block gives a pattern σ for which $d(\pi, \sigma) \to \delta(\pi')$. Therefore $\delta(\pi) \geq \delta(\pi')$.

Let σ be a π-maximal pattern. Then every occurence of π in σ is an occurence of $f(\pi) = \pi'$ in $f(\sigma)$, so that $\delta(\pi) \leq \delta(\pi')$. It follows that $\delta(\pi) = \delta(\pi')$. □

Example 2.7 Let $\pi = k(k-1)\ldots 1(k+1)^q$. If $q \geq 2$ then

$$\delta(\pi) = \binom{k+q}{k} \frac{k^k q^q}{(k+q)^{k+q}}.$$

If $q = 1$ then $\delta(\pi) = \delta(1^k 2) = \delta([k, 1])$, given in Example 2.2. The first claim follows by Theorem 2.6 and [6, Theorem 1.2]. The second claim follows by Theorem 2.6 and [8, Theorem 5.2].

Conjecture 2.8 *If Π is a set of layered patterns, then $\delta'(\Pi) = \delta(\Pi)$ and among maximal Π-containing strings in $[k]^n$, there is one which is layered.*

Next we will discuss a non-monotone type of patterns related to monotone patterns.

Theorem 2.9 *Let $\pi = 1^p 2^r 1^q$, for $p, q, r \geq 1$. Then*

$$\delta(\pi) = \binom{p+q}{p} \frac{p^p q^q}{(p+q)^{p+q}} \delta(1^{p+q} 2^r) = \binom{p+q}{p} \frac{p^p q^q}{(p+q)^{p+q}} \delta([p+q, r]).$$

Proof. Let σ be a π-maximal pattern of length n. Denote by a_i the number of i's in σ. It is clear that σ can be assumed to have at least two blocks at every height except the greatest.

Let us compare the hits (occurrences) of π in σ with those of the pattern $\pi' = 1^{p+q} 2^r$ in $\sigma' = 1^{a_1} 2^{a_2} \ldots k^{a_k}$. Lets count the number of hits in each case with the blocks of 1's at height i and the 2's at height $j > i$. The maximum number of such hits of π in σ occurs in the pattern $i^{pa_i/(p+q)} j^{a_j} i^{qa_i/(p+q)}$ and equals

$$\binom{pa_i/(p+q)}{p} \binom{a_j}{r} \binom{qa_i/(p+q)}{q}.$$

(This argument is strictly true only if a_i is divisible by $p+q$, otherwise we have to round suitably.) On the other hand the hits of π' in σ' with the 1's and the 2's at these heights occurs in

$$\binom{a_i}{p+q} \binom{a_j}{r}$$

cases. By considering this ratio for large a_i, we find that

$$\nu(\pi, \sigma) \leq \binom{p+q}{p} \frac{p^p q^q}{(p+q)^{p+q}} \nu(\pi', \sigma').$$

(We do not need to consider small a_i's since their contribution as $n \to \infty$ will be negligible.) But we know the density of π' by Theorem 2.1, and so it follows that

$$\delta(\pi) \leq \binom{p+q}{p} \frac{p^p q^q}{(p+q)^{p+q}} \delta([p+q, r]).$$

On the other hand it is easy to see that we can construct patterns containing this many π's; we take a π'-maximal pattern and split each block except the one on the highest level into two blocks of relative sizes p and q and place the first before and the latter after all higher height blocks. Therefore the inequality is in fact is an equality, and the theorem is proved. □

Remark 2.10 If $r > 1$ in the previous theorem, then

$$\delta([p+q, r]) = \binom{p+q+r}{r} \frac{(p+q)^{p+q} r^r}{(p+q+r)^{p+q+r}},$$

and so

$$\delta(\pi) = \binom{p+q+r}{p, q, r} \frac{p^p q^q r^r}{(p+q+r)^{p+q+r}}.$$

The π-maximizing string here is of the type $1^a 2^c 1^b$ with asymptotic layer lengths

$$\left(\frac{p}{p+q+r}, \frac{r}{p+q+r}, \frac{q}{p+q+r} \right).$$

Remark 2.11 When $r = 1$, we can calculate $\delta([p+q, r])$ as in Example 2.2, which yields

$$\delta(\pi) = \binom{p+q}{p} p^p q^q \left(1 - (p+q)\alpha\right) \alpha^{p+q-1},$$

where $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ is the unique solution of $(1 - sx)^{s+1} = 1 - (s+1)x$ and $s = p + q$. It is easy to see that

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{s+1} - (s+1)^{-(s+2)} + O\left((s+1)^{-2s}\right),$$

since for $x_0 = 1/(s+1) - (s+1)^{-(s+2)}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}(1 - sx_0)^{s+1} + (s+1)x_0 - 1 &= \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{s}{(s+1)^{s+2}}\right)^{s+1} - (s+1)^{-(s+1)} \\ &= \frac{s}{(s+1)^{2s+1}} + O\left((s+1)^{1-3s}\right)\end{aligned}$$

For $s \geq 3$, the error in α is at most $4^{-6} < 0.00025$, so x_0 approximates α up to at least 3 decimal places. Note that Theorem 2.6 also applies when $p = 0$ or $q = 0$. Note also that for a in Example 2.2 we have $a = 1 - s\alpha$.

The π-maximizing string here is of the type $1^{a_1}2^{a_2}3^{a_3}\ldots\ldots 3^{b_3}2^{b_2}1^{b_1}$ with asymptotic layer lengths $(p\alpha, p\alpha(1-s\alpha), p\alpha(1-s\alpha)^2, \ldots, \ldots, q\alpha(1-s\alpha)^2, q\alpha(1-s\alpha), q\alpha)$.

Example 2.12 $\delta(121) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(112) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(213) = \sqrt{3} - 3/2$. This completes the inventory of packing densities of 3-letter patterns by symmetry class.

Symmetry class	111	112	121	123	132
Packing density	1	$2\sqrt{3}-3$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}-3}{2}$	1	$2\sqrt{3}-3$

3 Generalized patterns

Here we consider packing generalized patterns into words. *Generalized patterns* were introduced by Babson and Steingrímsson [2] and allow the requirement that some adjacent letters in a pattern be adjacent in its occurrences in an ambient string as well. For example, an occurrence of a generalized pattern 21-3 in a permutation $\pi = a_1a_2\cdots a_n$ is a subsequence $a_ia_{i+1}a_j$ of π such that $a_{i+1} < a_i < a_j$. Clearly, in the new notation, classical patterns are those with all hyphens, such as 1-3-2.

Notation 3.1 This notation (introduced in [2]) may be a little confusing since classical patterns (the ones with all hyphens) were previously written the same way as the generalized patterns with all adjacent letters (i.e. with no hyphens). From now on, we will use the generalized pattern notation. However, if we consider subword patterns (those with no hyphens), we may write π_{g} for a generalized pattern π without hyphens where the context allows for ambiguity.

If $\pi \in [l]^m$ is a generalized pattern with b blocks of consecutive letters (i.e. $b-1$ hyphens), then it is easy to see by considering the positions of the first letters of the blocks of π that the maximum possible number of times π can occur in $\sigma \in [k]^n$ is at most

$$\binom{n-m+b}{b}$$

(this yields $\binom{n}{m}$ when $b=m$, i.e. when π is a classical pattern).

In fact, this maximum is achieved when π is a *constant* generalized pattern, i.e. any of the generalized patterns obtained from the constant strings $11\dots1$ by inserting hyphens at arbitrary positions (possibly, none). Obviously, maximal π-containing strings are the constant strings of length n. Thus, any set of constant generalized patterns has packing density 1. Similarly, any set Π of hyphenated identity generalized patterns has $\delta(\Pi)=1$.

Given a set of generalized patterns with b blocks, $\Pi \subseteq [l]^m$, we define the packing density of Π similarly to that of a set of classical patterns. We will use the same notation as in Section 1 for the generalized patterns.

It is not difficult to see that the analog of Theorem 1.4 holds for generalized patterns as well.

Theorem 3.2 *Let $\Pi \subseteq S_m$ be a set of generalized permutation patterns, then the packing density of Π on words is equal to that on permutations.*

PROOF. The same argument as in Theorem 1.4 shows that among maximal Π-containing strings in $[n]^n$ there is one that has no repeated letters. □

3.1 Generalized patterns without hyphens

Theorem 3.3 *Let $\pi = 1^{a_1}2^{a_2}\dots l^{a_l} \in [l]^m$ $(l>1)$ be a nonconstant monotone generalized pattern without hyphens. If there exists a positive integer $j \leq l-2$ such that $a_1 \leq a_{j+1}$, $a_i = a_{i+j}$ $(2 \leq i \leq l-j-1)$ and $a_{l-j} \geq a_l$, then we denote by j_0 the least such j and define $M_\pi = a_2+\cdots+a_{j_0+1}$. Otherwise we set $M_\pi = \max\{a_1,a_l\}+a_2+\ldots+a_{l-1}$. In either case we have $\delta(\pi)=\delta'(\pi)=1/M_\pi$.*

PROOF. M_π is the smallest shift at which π overlaps with itself. The rest is clear. □

Theorem 3.4 *Let $\pi = [a_1,a_2,\dots,a_l] \in S_m$ be any l-layer $(l>1)$ generalized pattern without hyphens. Let M_π be as in Theorem 3.3. Then $\delta(\pi)=\delta'(\pi)=1/M_\pi$.*

PROOF. The same mapping as in Theorem 2.1 shows that our π has the same packing density as the corresponding monotone generalized pattern without hyphens of Theorem 3.3. □

Corollary 3.5 *Let $\pi_1 = 11\dots12_g \in [2]^m$ and $\pi_2 = 1m(m-1)\dots2_g \in [m]^m$, then $\delta(\pi_1)=\delta'(\pi_1)=1/(m-1)$ and $\delta(\pi_2)=\delta'(\pi_2)=1/(m-1)$.*

For instance, $\delta(112_g)=\delta'(112_g)=1/2$, $\delta(132_g)=\delta'(132_g)=1/2$ and $\delta(123_g)=\delta'(123_g)=1$.

3.2 Generalized patterns with one hyphen

The maximal number of occurrences of a generalized pattern in $[l]^m$ with one hyphen (i.e. with $b = 2$ blocks) is $\binom{n-m+2}{2} \sim n^2/2$ as $n \to \infty$.

Proposition 3.6 $\delta(11\text{-}2) = \delta'(11\text{-}2) = 1$.

Proof. Let $\sigma \in [k]^n$ be a maximal (11-2)-containing word, then σ is a monotone nondecreasing string in which letter i occurs n_i times, $n_1 + \cdots + n_k = n$. Then $\mu(11\text{-}2, n, k) = \max\{\sum_{i=1}^{k} (n_i - 1)(n_{i+1} + \cdots + n_k) \ : \ n_1 + \cdots + n_k = n\}$. From here, it is not difficult to determine that $\mu(11\text{-}2, n, k) \sim n^2/2$ as $n \to \infty$. Choose n_i's to be such integers that $|n_i - \frac{n}{k}| < 1$ and $|n_1 + \cdots + n_r - \frac{rn}{k}| < 1$ for each $r = 1, 2, \ldots, k$. Then

$$\mu(11\text{-}2, n, k) \sim \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^2 \binom{k}{2},$$

out of $\binom{n-1}{2}$ maximum possible occurrences, and the result follows. □

Proposition 3.7 $\delta(12\text{-}3) = \delta(21\text{-}3) = 1$.

Proof. For pattern 12-3, consider the identity permutation. For pattern 21-3, consider the layered permutations of length n with $\sqrt{n}$ layers of length $\sqrt{n}$. □

We think, but have not been able to prove rigorously, that $\delta(12\text{-}1) = \delta'(12\text{-}1) = 1/3$. At least $\delta(12\text{-}1, 2) = 1/3$, since in this case the string with the maximal number of occurrences of 12-1 is of the type

$$\sigma = 1212 \cdots 1211..1 \in [2]^n$$

where the string 12 occurs in σ exactly d times. So

$$\mu(12\text{-}1, n, 2) = \max_{1 \le d \le n} (d(d-1)/2 + d(n-2d)),$$

and the maximum occurs at $d \sim n/3$. It seems that allowing more symbols in σ does not change anything, but here we could not find a proof.

A more general question related to this and somewhat analogous to the question of simple layered permutations is: for which $\pi \in [k]^n$ is $\delta(\pi, k) = \delta(\pi)$?

4 The problem of the shortest common superpattern

This problem deals with packing different patterns into a word. Let $n(l, m)$ be the length of the shortest word which contains every pattern of length m on at most l letters. Clearly, $n(l, m) = n(m, m)$ for $m \le l$, hence we are interested only in the values of $n(l, m)$ for $m \ge l$.

For example, $n(2, 2) = 3$ (since 121 contains patterns 11, 12, 21) and $n(3, 3) = 7$ (since 1231231 contains patterns 111, 112, 121, 211, 122, 212, 221, 123, 132, 213, 231, 312, 321).

Lemma 4.1 *For $m \geq l$, $n(l,m) \leq l(m-1)+1$.*

PROOF. Consider the word $\tau = (id_l)^{m-1}1$ where $id_l = 123\ldots l$. The rest is obvious. $\square$

At least in the case of $n(l,l)$, this upper bound is apparently a lower bound as well, although we have not been able to prove it.

Conjecture 4.2 *For any $l \geq 1$, $n(l,l) = l^2 - l + 1$.*

This differs from the corresponding result in [5] on permutation patterns, i.e. those in S_l, where the upper bound of $3l^2/4$ for the length of the shortest common superpattern was established, and there is numerical evidence that the actual value is closer to $l^2/2$.

References

[1] M.H. Albert, M.D. Atkinson, C.C. Handley, D.A. Holton, W. Stromquist, On packing densities of permutations, *Electron. J. Combin.* **9** (2002), #R5.

[2] E. Babson, E. Steingrímsson, Generalized permutation patterns and a classification of the Mahonian statistics, *Sém. Lothar. Combin.*, B44b:18pp, 2000.

[3] M. Bóna, B.E. Sagan, V.R. Vatter, Pattern frequency sequences and internal zeros, *Adv. in Appl. Math.* **28** (2002), 395-420.

[4] A. Burstein, Enumeration of words with forbidden patterns, Ph.D. thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1998.

[5] H. Eriksson, K. Eriksson, S. Linusson, J. Wästlund, Dense packing of patterns in a permutation, Proceedings of the 15th Conference on Formal Power Series and Algenbraic Combinatorics, Melbourne, Australia, 8-12 July 2002, paper #26.

[6] P.A. Hästö, The packing density of other layered permutations, *Electron. J. Combin.* **9(2)** (2002), #R1.

[7] D.E. Knuth, The Art of Computer Programming, vols. 1, 3, Addison-Wesley, NY, 1968, 1973.

[8] A. Price, Packing densities of layered patterns, Ph.D. thesis, University of Pennsylvania, 1997.

[9] R. Simion, F.W. Schmidt, Restricted Permutations, *European J. Combin.* **6** (1985), 383–406.

[10] W. Stromquist, Packing layered posets into posets, manuscript, unpublished, 1993.

[11] R. Tarjan, Sorting using networks of queues and stacks, *J. of the Association for Computing Machinery* **19** (1972), 341–346.