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The fine structure of 321 avoiding permutations.

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Abstract

Bivariate generating functions for various subsets of the class of permutations containing no descending sequence of length three or more are determined. The notion of absolute indecomposability of a permutation is introduced, and used in enumerating permutations which have a block structure avoiding 321, and whose blocks also have such structure (recursively). Generalizations of these results are discussed.

1 Introduction

Let a permutation $\tau \in S_k$ be given. A permutation $\pi \in S_n$ is said to *contain the pattern* τ if there exists a subsequence of π (written in the usual left to right form) all of whose order relationships are the same as those in the corresponding positions in τ. That is, for some $1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \cdots \leq i_k \leq n$, and all $1 \leq s, t, \leq k$, $\pi(i_s) < \pi(i_t)$ if and only if $\tau(s) < \tau(t)$. If π does not contain the pattern τ then it is said to *avoid* the pattern τ. The collection of all permutations avoiding a permutation τ is denoted $A(\tau)$.

The association of a permutation of $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ with its graph provides a natural geometric viewpoint in which to consider pattern avoidance. In fact, in this context "the pattern τ" is simply a subset of k vertices of the graph which could be identified as the graph of τ without altering any horizontal or vertical relationships.

Thus, for example, a permutation π avoids 132 if the points to the left of the highest point of its graph, all lie above the points to the right, and this condition is true recursively of the points to the left and to the right of the highest point. Since, when we consider pattern avoidance, we are only concerned with the relative horizontal and vertical positioning of the points in the graph of π, we can represent the geometric information about 132 avoidance as a picture, with a point for the maximum, and two bounding rectangles to its left and right, the

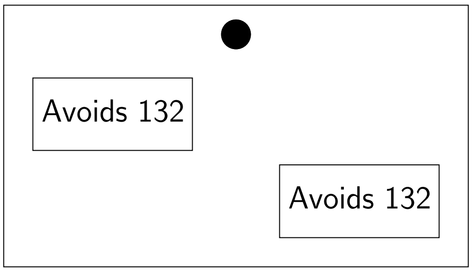

Figure 1: Schematic representation of a 132 avoiding permutation.

former lying above the latter, together with an implicit understanding that the structure within the rectangles is to be similar (see Figure 1). These associations provide a geometrical context in which to consider pattern avoidance, and are a common tool in understanding the class of permutations that avoid one or more patterns. We explore some ramifications of this viewpoint in the very simple situation of 321 avoiding permutations.

The main purpose of this paper then, is to show how the geometric context provides a simple method to obtain more detailed enumeration results about 321 avoiding permutations than have hitherto been available. Moreover, these results are obtained uniformly in some sense. The underlying technique consists of identifying a suitable geometric configuration to be attained or avoided, and then using the structural constraints which that implies in order to compute the generating function, often multivariate, of the associated collection of permutations. We describe this construction and the basic results associated with it in the next section.

The following section then applies the results to the problem of enumerating the subsets of 321 avoiding permutations consisting of: plus irreducible, minus irreducible, plus indecomposable, and simple permutations. These terms, and their significance for enumeration questions are defined below. In the univariate case, only the last of these is definitely new, although we have not found detailed expositions of the others in the literature.

In the penultimate section we make use of the enumeration of the simple 321 avoiding permutations to enumerate another class, built from 321 avoiding permutations by a recursive construction based upon the wreath product introduced in [4]. In the final section we try to foreshadow future applications of the methods illustrated here, and mention some connections with other work in the area of pattern classes.

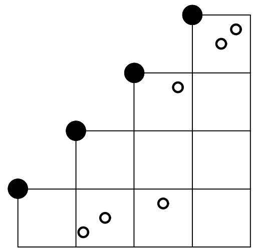

Figure 2: A 321-avoiding permutation with four left to right maxima. The given occupancies of the cells define the permutation **4** **5** 1 2 **7** 3 6 **10** 8 9. Note that the relative horizontal position of the occupants of the two occupied vertically aligned cells is determined by the fact that the resulting permutation is not to contain 321.

2 Graphs of 321-avoiding permutations

Thought of as a set of points, a permutation avoids 321 if it does not contain three points, every pair of which determine a line segment of negative slope. Of course it is also the case that any 321 avoiding permutation is the merge of two increasing sequences. It is easy to see that one of these sequences can be taken as the sequence of left to right maxima, that is, those elements which dominate all of their predecessors.

Let a 321-avoiding permutation π be given, and let M be the set of points in its graph which represent left to right maxima. The other elements of π form an increasing sequence L. In the graph of π, each element of L lies below at least one of the elements of M to its left. That is, if we think of the elements of M as defining a grid structure on the plane by passing a horizontal and a vertical line through each, then the remaining elements of the graph all lie in cells to the right of and below at least one element of M. As the elements of L are increasing, the pattern of elements within each occupied cell is determined solely by the number of elements occurring in that cell, and no two cells can be occupied if they are joined by a line of negative slope. The situation is illustrated for the permutation 4512736(10)89 in Figure 2.

As is well known, the total number of 132 avoiding permutations of length n and the total number of 321 avoiding permutations of length n are the same, both being equal to the nth Catalan number. However, the schematic representation of the 132 avoiding permutations makes the correspondence between them and plane binary trees clear and hence also the equation satisfied by the generating function of the class, while the corresponding diagram for the 321 avoiding permutations does not. In some sense $A(321)$ is a class which exhibits more subtle structure than $A(132)$ does.

Our earlier observations establish that, subject to having a fixed number of left to right maxima, the possible 321 avoiding permutations that can be formed

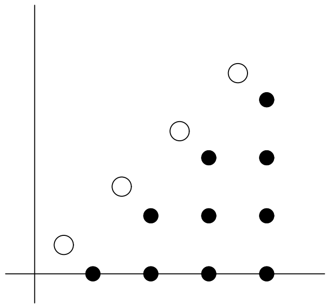

Figure 3: The *coordinate frame* for 321-avoiding permutations with four left to right maxima (represented by the open circles). In this frame, the permutation **4 5** 1 2 **7** 3 6 **10** 8 9 would be represented by labelling $(2, 0)$ with 2, $(3, 0)$ and $(3, 2)$ with 1, $(4, 3)$ with 2, and the remaining points with 0.

are in one to one correspondence with assignments of non-negative integers to the cells of the corresponding diagram so that no two cells whose centres are connected by a segment of negative slope are assigned positive labels. In order to explore this correspondence further it is helpful to introduce a coordinate frame to Figure 2 which is shown in Figure 3.

Using this coordinate frame, we see that the 321-avoiding permutations having a fixed number n of left to right maxima are in one to one correspondence with labellings of the grid points (i, j) with $0 \leq j < i \leq n$ by non-negative integers, such that no two points connected by a segment of negative slope both carry positive labels. Alternatively, we could connect the points carrying positive labels by segments, add segments from $(0, 0)$ to the first, i.e. leftmost and lowest, such point and from the last such point to $(n + 1, n + 1)$ and obtain a correspondence with lattice paths in the plane from $(0, 0)$ to $(n + 1, n + 1)$, below the line $y = x$ (except at the endpoints) where each segment has non-negative slope, and the end of each segment (except the last) carries a positive integer weight (representing the number of elements in the corresponding cell). The unweighted forms of such paths (or trivial variations) are enumerated in [14] and [13], the former of which also provides a bijective interpretation of the relationship between their enumeration and that of standard Delannoy and Schröder paths.

Let $S(x, y)$ be the generating function associated with such unweighted paths, where the coefficient of $x^n y^k$ in $S(x, y)$ is the number of such paths from $(0, 0)$ to $(n + 1, n + 1)$ having $k + 1$ segments. Then:

$$xS^2 + (xy + x - 2y - 1)S + 1 + y = 0 \qquad (1)$$

This equation can easily be derived from those in the references cited above, or by other methods, such as constructing a context free grammar representing paths of this type.

By substituting $y = 1$ we will obtain the total number of allowed pths with fixed endpoints. So, defining $S(x) = S(x, 1)$:

$$S(x)^2 + (2x - 3)S(x) + 2 = 0.$$

The discriminant of the latter equation is $\sqrt{4x^2 - 12x + 1}$ illustrating a connection between these numbers and the Schröder numbers (sequence A001003 of [11]). In fact:

$$S(x) = 1 + 2x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{n+1} s_n x^n$$

where s_n is the nth Schröder number.

This sequence of coefficients also arises as the number of *non-crossing graphs*, that is, graphs with n vertices arranged as the vertices of a convex polygon, with straight edges connecting these vertices subject to the condition that no two edges should intersect at an interior point. This result is due to [7], with a more modern derivation, as well as other related results, given in [8].

If we consider the $\binom{n+1}{2}$ sub-diagonal grid points of the original grid as the vertices of a graph, T_n, two vertices being adjacent if they are connected by a line of negative slope, then the coefficient of x^n in $S(x)$ counts the independent subsets of T_n. The number of non-crossing graphs is also the number of independent sets in a graph. Namely, take as vertices of the graph the set of all segments between vertices of the polygon, with two such segments being considered if they meet internally. In this graph NC_n, a non-crossing graph corresponds to an independent set.

So, the generating function for independent subsets of the sequence of graphs T_n and NC_{n+1} are the same. In fact, inspection of the results in [8] together with a little algebra shows that this is also true of the bivariate generating functions which mark the sizes of the independent subsets. That is:

Proposition 1 *For every n and every k, T_n and NC_{n+1} have exactly the same number of independent subsets of size k.*

However, it is easy to see that for $n \geq 4$, T_n and NC_{n+1} are not isomorphic. For, T_n has exactly four isolated vertices, while NC_{n+1} has $n + 1$ isolated vertices. Detailed expressions for the coefficients in $S(x)$ and $S(x, y)$ can be found in [8] (Theorem 2, part (ii)) as well as discussions of their asymptotic expansions.

3 Consequences for 321 avoiding permutations

Before turning to the enumeration of various subsets of the 321 avoiding permutations we begin with some remarks about the full class (whose enumeration is, of course, already well understood beginning apparently from [9]).

In our original setting, the occupied cells arose by considering a 321 avoiding permutation having n left-to-right maxima. We argued that any such permutation corresponded to a labelling of occupied cells with positive integers representing the number of elements of a permutation contained in a particular cell. Let $A(x, y)$ be the generating function for 321 avoiding permutations where the exponent of x denotes the number of left to right maxima, and that of y the number of remaining elements. Since we obtain a 321 avoiding permutation from its corresponding path by replacing a single cell, marked by a y in $S(x, y)$, by a positive integer, marked therefore by y^n for some $n > 0$, we obtain:

$$A(x, y) = S(x, y + y^2 + \cdots) = S\left(x, \frac{y}{1-y}\right)$$

We can also make this substitution in the equation that S satisfies and then simplify to obtain:

$$yA^2 + (x - y - 1)A + 1 = 0. \tag{2}$$

On the other hand, it is perhaps more natural to count permutations of a common size. So, using A_{am} to denote the generating function where the coefficient of $x^n y^k$ is the number of 321 avoiding permutations of length n having k left to right maxima, we obtain:

$$A_{am}(x, y) = S\left(xy, \frac{x}{1-x}\right).$$

By algebraic manipulation this function also satisfies a quadratic equation with coefficients polynomial in x and y namely:

$$xA_{am}^2 + (xy - x - 1)A_{am} + 1 = 0 \tag{3}$$

A further reduction in complexity occurs when we substitute $y = 1$ in A_{am} (or $y = x$ in (2)) giving:

$$xA(x)^2 - A(x) + 1 = 0$$

thus confirming, in a rather roundabout way, that the total number of 321 avoiding permutations of length n is enumerated by the Catalan numbers.

The coefficient of $x^n y^k$ in $A_{am}(x, y)$, which is non-zero only for $1 \leq k \leq n$ is a *Narayana number*,

$$[x^n y^k]A = \frac{1}{n}\binom{n}{k}\binom{n}{k-1}.$$

These numbers also arise in [14], but not as a direct translation of this result since we are no longer in the context of path counting. They also arise in a number of other contexts including the enumeration of k-way trees ([3]) and as the number of non-crossing partitions of n ([8]).

We now turn to the enumeration of various subsets of $A(321)$. First let us define those classes and the symbols used to specify them:

Definition 2 *Let π be a permutation (in $A(321)$). Then:*

(A_{+irr}) π *is* plus irreducible *if it does not contain a subword of the form* $i\,(i+1)$*,*

(A_{-irr}) π *is* minus irreducible *if it does not contain a subword of the form* $i\,(i-1)$*,*

(A_{+ind}) π *is* plus indecomposable *if it does not have a proper initial segment whose values form an initial segment of* $[1, n]$*,*

(A_{-ind}) π *is* minus indecomposable *if it does not have a proper final segment whose values form an initial segment of* $[1, n]$*,*

(A_{sim}) π *is* simple *if it does not have a proper subword of length greater than 1 whose values form an interval in* $[1, n]$*.*

The irreducible or indecomposable elements of a collection of permutations can (under suitable closure properties) be thought of as components in the construction of the other elements of that class. Again, granted certain closure and uniqueness assumptions, this can allow enumeration of the entire set based on an enumeration of one of the collections of components, or vice versa. This particular exposition of a general combinatorial theme is explored in [4]. We note that the results in that paper could be used to derive the univariate generating function for the plus irreducibles and plus indecomposables in $A(321)$ (results which we will rederive here as a result of obtaining the bivariate form). Furthermore, the only minus decomposable permutations that avoid 321 are of the form:

$$(k+1)\,(k+2)\cdots n\,1\,2\cdots k$$

so we will not concern ourselves with that case.

The condition of simplicity is a new one, and we will see its application in the next section. The definition is not so unnatural as it might appear at first sight. In terms of the graph of a permutation it says that if some proper, non-singleton, part of the permutation is bounded by a rectangle, then there must be at least one element of the permutation outside of the rectangle but in either the vertical strip or the horizontal strip determined by it. That is, the permutation cannot be decomposed into blocks in any non-trivial way.

Enumeration results in this section generally take equation (1) as their starting point. So, all the generating functions we compute will be in the form where the coefficient of $x^n y^k$ marks the number of permutations of that type having n left to right maxima and k other elements. As usual, a simple change of variable, replacing x by xy and y by x would produce the function enumerating by total number of elements, and number of left to right maxima.

If π is a plus irreducible member of $A(321)$ then no cell can be occupied by more than one element. Among the diagrams that meet this criteria, the plus reducible elements contain sequences of more than one left to right maximum such that the vertical and horizontal bands which they determine are otherwise empty. Suppose then that we knew the generating function $A_{+irr}(x, y)$ for the plus irreducible members of the class. The preceding sentences imply that we would obtain the generating function $S(x, y)$ by replacing x in $A_{+irr}(x, y)$ by $x/(1-x)$. So, since the inverse of sending x to $x/(1-x)$ is to send it to $x/(1+x)$:

$$A_{+irr}(x, y) = S(x/(1 + x), y).$$

Substitution and simplification in equation 1 then yields:

$$x(y + 1)A_{+irr}^2 - (xy + 2y + 1)A_{+irr} + (x + 1)(y + 1) = 0. \qquad (4)$$

The corresponding univariate form is:

$$x(x + 1)A_{+irr}^2 - (x + 1)^2 A_{+irr} + (x + 1)^2 = 0.$$

An element π of $A(321)$ can only be minus reducible if some left to right maximum k is followed immediately by $k - 1$. So

$$\pi = \alpha k\,(k - 1)\,\beta,$$

for some $\alpha, \beta \in A(321)$ (with β of course having all its values increased by k). We can make this decomposition unique by requiring k, $k-1$ to be the first pair of elements witnessing minus reducibility. Then α is minus irreducible, while β could be any 321-avoiding permutation. Thus we obtain:

$$A(x, y) = A_{-irr}(x, y) + A_{-irr}(x, y)(xy)A(x, y).$$

Or, solving for $A_{-irr}(x, y)$:

$$A_{-irr}(x, y) = \frac{A(x, y)}{1 + xyA(x, y)}. \qquad (5)$$

The bivariate algebraic equation for A_{-irr} is not very pretty, but the univariate form is more presentable:

$$(x^4 + x^2 + x)A_{-irr}^2 + (1 - 2x^2)A_{-irr} + 1 = 0.$$

Enumerating plus indecomposables is easier and standard. Every element of $A(321)$ is either of length 0 or of the form $\alpha_1\alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_c$ where each α_i is a plus indecomposable, shifted upwards by the sum of the lengths of the preceding α's. Since this decomposition is unique, then using A_{+ind} to enumerate the non empty plus indecomposables, we obtain:

$$A = \frac{1}{1 - A_{+ind}},$$

which can then be readily solved for A_{+ind}.

Finally we come to simplicity. Since the simple permutations form a subset of the collection of plus indecomposables, and of the plus irreducibles, we begin with the basic form of the generating function which is like that for plus

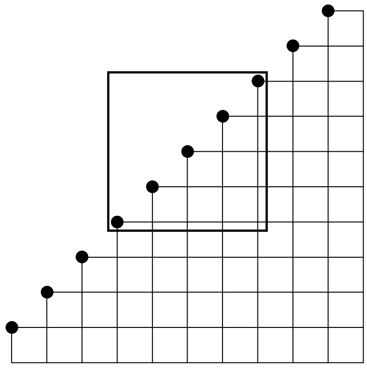

Figure 4: A potential rectangle for the violation of indecomposability.

indecomposables. This already reduces us to permutations that are plus indecomposable, and plus irreducible in their non left to right maxima.

$$S_{+ind}(x,y) = \frac{S(x,y)}{1+S(x,y)}.$$

Which, by now standard manipulations, satisfies:

$$(1+y)S_{+ind}^2 - (1+x+xy)S_{+ind} + xy + x = 0.$$

Consider which non empty rectangles in the diagram associated to an element of S_{+ind} might not contain other elements inside the vertical and horizontal strip which they define. In order for this to hold, the top edge of the rectangle cannot cross a vertical line in the triangular grid of cells, nor can the left edge cross such a horizontal line. So, the upper right and lower left corners lie outside of the grid. Such a rectangle is illustrated in Figure 4. The vertical area above the rectangle is automatically empty as is the horizontal area to the left. So problems can occur only when we have a non-empty sequence of left to right maxima such that there are no marked cells in the horizontal or vertical strip which they define.

If we knew the function $A_{sim}(x,y)$ how could we compute $S_{+ind}(x,y)$? An element of the latter class could be obtained beginning from an element enumerated by $A_{sim}(x,y)$ by inflating some of the left to right maxima into a sequence of such maxima, adding no additional elements in the horizontal or vertical strips which they determine. If we imagine in Figure 4 that the illustrated rectangle (and subrectangles of it) are the only ones which cause a violation of simplicity, then that permutation has been constructed by inflating the left to right maximum just to the left of the rectangle into six such maxima. As we've already insisted on plus indecomposability, a rectangle whose leftmost boundary is to the left of the first maximal cannot be problematic, and so there always is an available maximal to inflate.

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
all	1	1	2	5	14	42	132	429	1430	4862	16796
plus irr.	1	1	1	2	4	9	21	51	127	323	835
minus irr.	1	1	1	3	10	31	98	321	1078	3686	12789
simple	1	1	2	0	2	2	7	14	37	90	233

Table 1: Sizes of $A(321)$ and some of its subsets

.

There is just a single exception. The permutation 1 is simple, but when we inflate it we do not obtain plus indecomposable permutations.

Thus, beginning from $A_{sim}(x, y) - x$, we should replace x by $x/(1 - x)$ in order to obtain $S_{+ind}(x, y)$. Inverting this replacement we get:

$$A_{sim}(x, y) = S_{+ind}\left(\frac{x}{1+x}, y\right) - \frac{x}{1+x}.$$

Carrying out these substitutions and manipulations on the equations satisfied by the generating function yields:

$$(1 + x)(1 + y)A_{sim}^2 + (xy - 1)A_{sim} + xy = 0. \tag{6}$$

Or in univariate form:

$$(x + 1)^2 A_{sim}^2 + (x^2 - 1)A_{sim} + x^2 = 0.$$

In fact, this does not quite get us *all* the simples as it omits 1, 12, and the empty permutation. Adjusting the equations to include these comes at considerable cost to their appearance, so we prefer to leave the equation as it stands, adding the necessary $1+x+x^2$ to the generating function *post facto*. Table 1 summarizes the sizes of these subsets of $A(321)$.

4 A "fractal" class

As an application of the final results of the preceding section we will show how the knowledge of the generating function for A_{sim} can be used to compute that of a much more complicated class. At the risk of further abusing a term which has suffered much abuse already we would like to introduce the class $F(321)$ of *fractal* 321-*avoiders*. These are permutations which, from a distance, appear to avoid 321 but which on closer inspection are made up of blocks, arranged in a 321-avoiding pattern where each block appears to avoid 321 but perhaps on closer inspection is in fact made up out of blocks ...

That is, $\pi \in F(321)$ if either, $\pi \in A(321)$, or $\pi = \alpha_1\alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_c$ where

- the values occurring in each α_i form an interval,

- the permutation represented by α_i is in $F(321)$, and
- the relative ordering of the α_i, interpreted as a permutation of length c is in $A(321)$.

Many well-known permutation classes can be defined as fractal classes in this way, or occasionally as natural subclasses of such fractal classes. For example, the class of separable permutations is precisely the fractal class generated from the finite base class $\{12, 21\}$.

There is a complementary bottom up description of $F(321)$. Namely, this class is the closure of the class consisting just of 1 under the operation of replacing an element of a permutation by a 321-avoiding block. For example:

$$1 \to 2413 \to 423615$$

where we initially replace 1 by 2413 and then replace the element 2 by the permutation 312 while retaining its relative order within the entire permutation. Geometrically, we begin with the graph of 2413 and then expand the vertex representing 2 into a copy of the graph of 312. Such replacements could just as easily be applied to each element of a permutation and, in some sense, they already have been, only 1 has been replaced by 1 in three instances. Thus the two descriptions are equivalent – the permutation 423615 consists of blocks (423)(6)(1)(5) whose relative order is 321-avoiding, and where each block is in $F(321)$ (in this instance, in fact in $A(321)$).

We could also define $F(321)$ algebraically using the wreath product operator of [4] as the smallest non-empty class X satisfying the equation $X = X \wr A$ where $A = A(321)$. This corresponds to the bottom up description, while the top down one would suggest $X = A \wr X$. Consider the first equational description of X. Since X contains A we also get that X contains $A \wr A$. Then also X contains $(A \wr A) \wr A$ and so on. Letting $A^n = A^{n-1} \wr A$ for $n > 1$, and $A^1 = A$ we obtain

$$X \supseteq \cup_{n=0}^{\infty} A^n.$$

On the other hand, the right hand side is contained in its wreath product with A, and so by the definition of X:

$$X = \cup_{n=0}^{\infty} A^n.$$

The second equational definition can be manipulated in the same way and in fact, as the wreath product is associative, leads to the same equation, thus confirming that the two approaches are indeed equivalent.

Such an algebraic representation suggests that we ought to be able to transfer our knowledge of generating functions for A to similar knowledge about F. There is though, a small complication. This arises from the fact that the choice of blocks to witness the fact that a permutation belongs to $F(321)$ is not uniquely defined. We need to obtain uniqueness of some sort if we hope to carry out the enumeration, and the following general result helps to provide that.

Definition 3 *Let θ be a permutation of length k and let π be a permutation of length n. Then π is* θ-decomposable *if $\pi = \alpha_1\alpha_2\cdots\alpha_k$ for some non-empty subwords α_i such that the set of values occurring in each of the α_i forms an interval and the relative ordering of these values agrees with the relative ordering of the corresponding elements of θ. The factorization $\pi = \alpha_1\alpha_2\cdots\alpha_k$ is called a* θ-decomposition *of π.*

With this new definition, we see that a permutation of length 3 or more is plus decomposable if and only if it is 12-decomposable, while a permutation π is simple if and only if it is not θ-decomposable for any $\theta \neq \pi$. The following result appears (with different terminology) in [10].

Proposition 4 *Let π be an arbitrary permutation. Then there is a unique simple permutation θ such that π is θ-decomposable. Moreover, if $\theta \neq 12$ and $\theta \neq 21$ then the θ-decomposition of π is also unique, and is the coarsest non-trivial decomposition of π into subwords whose values form intervals.*

For example, for 423615 this decomposition is (423)(6)(1)(5) with relative ordering 2413, while for 724513986 it is (7)(24513)(98)(6) with relative ordering 3142. On the other hand 123 which is 12-decomposable admits two such decompositions.

We now return to the analysis of $F(321)$. Let $\pi \in F(321)$ be given. Suppose that it is neither 12-decomposable nor 21-decomposable. By the proposition above, $\pi = \alpha_1\alpha_2\cdots\alpha_k$ for some subwords α_i whose values form intervals, and whose relative ordering forms a simple permutation. Since π has some decomposition into subwords whose relative ordering avoids 321, and since the α's form the coarsest possible proper partition of π into subwords whose values form intervals, it must be the case that the relative ordering of the α_i avoids 321. Of course, we also have that each α_i belongs to $F(321)$. Conversely, given α_i in $F(321)$, shifted to have relative order equal to some simple element θ of $A(321)$, then, by the very definition of $F(321)$, the permutation $\alpha_1\alpha_2\cdots\alpha_k$ belongs to $F(321)$.

Let $F(x)$ be the generating function for $F(321)$, taken to have constant term 0, and $A_{sim}(t)$ be the univariate generating function for the simple members of $A(321)$ of length greater than or equal to 3. From the above we see that $A_{sim}(F(x))$ is the generating function for the elements of F of length at least 3 which are neither 12-decomposable nor 21-decomposable. Let F_+ denote the generating function for the 12-indecomposable elements of F, and F_- that of the 21-indecomposable elements of F, again taken with constant term 0. Then F_+F enumerates the 12-decomposable members of F while F_-F enumerates the 21-decomposables. Further relations arise from the observation that a 12-indecomposable is either 21-decomposable or both 12- and 21-indecomposable, and similarly for minus indecomposables. We thereby obtain the system of equations:

$$F = x + F_+F + F_-F + A_{sim}(F)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_+ &= x + F_- F + A_{sim}(F) \\ F_- &= x + F_+ F + A_{sim}(F). \end{aligned}$$

Solving this system for F gives:

$$F^2 + (A_{sim}(F) - 1 + x)F + A_{sim}(F) + x = 0. \tag{7}$$

We can use the work of the previous section to obtain a radical expansion of A_{sim}:

$$A_{sim}(x) = \frac{1 - x - \sqrt{-3\,x^2 - 2\,x + 1}}{2(x+1)} - x^2.$$

Then substitution in (7) and elimination of radicals gives:

$$\begin{aligned} F^6 + (-2\,x + 3)\,F^4 + (-2\,x - 1)\,F^3 + \\ \left(-3\,x + 3 + x^2\right) F^2 + \left(2\,x^2 - 1 - 2\,x\right) F + x + x^2 &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

The first few terms of the associated power series are:

$$\begin{aligned} & x + 2\,x^2 + 6\,x^3 + 24\,x^4 + 116\,x^5 + 625\,x^6 + 3580\,x^7 + \\ & 21297\,x^8 + 130084\,x^9 + 810737\,x^{10} + O\left(x^{11}\right) \end{aligned}$$

and the exponential constant governing the growth rate, is the reciprocal of the radius of convergence of this series. This radius is the least positive root of the discriminant of (8), which is an irreducible polynomial of degree 7. The value of the exponential constant is approximately 7.346751, compared to 4 for the underlying class $A(321)$.

5 Remarks and Conclusions

We remarked that it was possible to find an unambiguous context free grammar which described the paths that formed the central part of all our enumeration results. In general there is a close connection between combinatorial classes with algebraic generating functions and unambiguous context free languages. This connection can either be used to provide an explicit enumeration of a class, or to provide a "soft" proof that the generating function of a class is in fact algebraic. The former approach has become much more attractive with the ready availability of symbolic algebra packages since the algebraic manipulations necessary to solve the equations arising from the grammar are undeniably tedious. The latter approach has been used in [2] to provide algebraicity results for a family of pattern classes. It can also be used in the context of generating functions for generating trees, thereby generalizing a number of the theorems in [5] about the existence of algebraic generating functions. It must be noted though that the results of that paper and similar results in [6] provide much more explicit detail concerning the generating functions that they produce.

One of the striking features of the equations for the various irreducible and indecomposable subsets of $A(321)$ is their simplicity. In some sense then the enumerative coincidences that we observed are not so startling, since there is a relatively limited supply of simple quadratic equations. Because of the simple form of these equations, one could apply Lagrange inversion to obtain explicit formulae for many of the coefficients, as is done for example in [8], or indeed carry out detailed asymptotic analyses of these coefficients.

We restricted ourselves to bivariate generating functions but the reader should note that the techniques employed can be naturally applied to produce other statistics of these permutations. For example, it would be a simple matter to produce, if one wished, a generating function $A(x, y, z, w)$ where x marked total size, y marked left to right maxima, z marked the number of occurences of $i(i + 1)$ among the left to right maxima, and w that number among the remaining elements.

The class $A(321)$ is the simplest pattern class, in terms of the patterns which it avoids, that contains infinitely many absolutely irreducibles. The techniques used in the preceding section to solve (in the sense of enumeration) the wreath fixed point equation:

$$X = A \wr X$$

apply, owing to proposition 4, completely generally to any base class A in which the absolutely irreducibles can be enumerated. In particular for a positive integer n let D_n be the class of permutations which "fractally have $\leq n$ elements". That is, they are comprised of at most n blocks, each of which is comprised of at most n blocks, each of which ... Then D_n is the solution of the fixed point equation:

$$X = F_n \wr X$$

where F_n is the class of permutations of size $\leq n$. Since F_n is finite equation (7) is simply a polynomial and we obtain:

Corollary 5 *Each of the classes D_n has an algebraic generating function.*

There is much further information to be gleaned from the representation of a class as a subclass of D_n and we hope, along with M. Atkinson and M. Murphy to explore these matters in a future paper.

One aspect of $F(321)$ that has been notably omitted is a description in terms of minimal forbidden patterns. It appears that this set may be finite consisting of:

$$42513,\ 35142,\ 41352,\ 362514,\ 531642$$

but all that can be said with certainty at this point is that no further minimal forbidden patterns exist of length 12 or less.

6 Acknowledgements

Many of the connections between these problems and known results would have been missed without the electronic version of the encyclopedia of integer sequences ([12]). The use of simple permutations in studying pattern classes is an area of ongoing research. Some announcements on results in this area have appeared in [1]. *Maple* did most of the hard work.

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