

PATH COUNT ASYMPTOTICS AND STIRLING NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT. We obtain formulas for the growth rate of the numbers of certain paths in a multi-dimensional analogue of the Eulerian graph. Corollaries are new identities relating Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds.

1. INTRODUCTION

A graded, infinite, directed graph defines a dynamical system called a Bratteli-Vershik or adic system (see [8] and the references given there for background on adic systems). One of the main problems concerning these systems is to determine their ergodic invariant measures, and the basic tool for attacking this problem is the asymptotics of numbers of paths in the graph with certain properties.

A very interesting Bratteli-Vershik dynamical system is associated to the Eulerian two-dimensional graph with vertices at the points of $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^2$. The paths in the Eulerian graph may be counted in many different combinatorial ways, but all attempts to extend those counts to the multi-dimensional analogues of the Eulerian graph have failed up to this moment; techniques applied to the two-dimensional Eulerian graph, such as the recurrence of random walks in two dimensions in [1], the coding of paths by permutations in [5], or the left-to-right monotonicity in [7], are not available in dimensions higher than two.

In this paper we make a first step in the multi-dimensional direction. We consider a multi-dimensional analogue of the Eulerian graph and determine the asymptotics of the numbers of paths with certain properties. We plan to apply these asymptotics to studying the ergodic measures on these and related systems in future work. As a rather unexpected corollary of our asymptotics we get a family of new identities between Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds, which are classical objects, arise in a variety of combinatorics problems, and for which many general relations have long been known (see for example [9, 10]).

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Now we formulate the results of this paper. Denote by $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), \dots, e_{n+1} = (0, \dots, 0, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ the ordinary basis vectors in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Let $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{n+1}$. We define the graph E_c to be the graph with vertices $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{n+1}$ and the following directed multiple edges. Each vertex i is connected just to $n+1$ vertices: to vertex $i + e_j$ by $c_j + i_{n+1}$ edges if $j < n+1$ and to $i + e_{n+1}$ by $c_{n+1} + i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n$ edges.

Such a graph models a random walk on the graph G_{n+1} consisting of $n+1$ loops based at a single vertex, with a special kind of opposite reinforcement: when the walker takes a step in the direction of e_{n+1} , the numbers of edges in all the other directions (e_j for $j = 1, \dots, n$) are incremented by 1; but when the walker takes a step in the direction of e_j for some $j = 1, \dots, n$, *only* the number of edges in the direction of e_{n+1} is incremented by 1 (cf. [6]). When $n = 1$ and $c = (1, 1)$, E_c is the standard two-dimensional Eulerian graph. The corresponding two-dimensional Eulerian adic system was introduced in [1] and studied further in [5] and [8]; see also [2, 4, 7].

For each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{n+1}$ denote by $A_c(i)$ the number of paths in the graph E_c from 0 to i . The standard Eulerian numbers (see [3, 8]) are the numbers $A(i_1, i_2) = A_{(0,0)}(i_1, i_2)$ with $n = 1$. In this paper, we give a formula for the leading term of the growth rate of $A_c(i_1, \dots, i_n, i_{n+1})$ as i_{n+1} tends to infinity. We show that if $m = i_1 + \dots + i_n$, then

$$A_c(i_1, \dots, i_n, i_{n+1}) \sim B_c(i_1, \dots, i_n)(c_{n+1} + m)^{i_{n+1}}$$

as $i_{n+1} \rightarrow \infty$ and

$$(1.1) \quad B_{c_1, \dots, c_{n+1}}(i_1, \dots, i_n) = \frac{(c_{n+1} + m)^m}{m!} \sum_{f \in F} \prod_{j=1}^m (c_{f(j)} + c_{n+1} + j - 1),$$

where F denotes the set of all maps $f : \{1, \dots, m\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $|f^{-1}(j)| = i_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$.

As a corollary we obtain new identities relating Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds; for $1 \leq k \leq n$, $0 \leq r \leq k$, we get

$$(1.2) \quad \binom{r+n-k-1}{r} s_1(n, r+n-k) = \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{m+n-k}{m+1} \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{i+n-k+m-1}{i} \frac{(-1)^{m+r-i}}{n^{r-i+1}} (r-i+1)! \times s_2(m+1, r-i+1) s_1(n, i+n-k+m),$$

where s_1, s_2 are Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds: see Theorem 3.10 and Corollary 3.11.

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2. PATH COUNTS AND LIMITS

2.1. Finding the leading term. The numbers $A_c(i)$ of paths in the graph E_c from 0 to i satisfy the recurrence relation

$$(2.1) \quad A_c(i) = (c_{n+1} + i_1 + \cdots + i_n)A_c(i - e_{n+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^n (c_j + i_{n+1})A_c(i - e_j).$$

We are interested in the limit

$$(2.2) \quad B_c(i_1, \dots, i_n) = \lim_{i_{n+1} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_c(i_1, \dots, i_n, i_{n+1})}{(c_{n+1} + n)^{i_{n+1}}}.$$

Proposition 2.1. *Let $u = (1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$. Then*

$$(2.3) \quad B_c(u) = \sum_{\xi \in S_n} \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n=0}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^n (c_{\xi(k)} + j_1 + \cdots + j_k) \left(\frac{c_{n+1} + k - 1}{c_{n+1} + n} \right)^{j_k}.$$

Proof. To form a path from 0 to $i = (1, \dots, 1, i_{n+1})$ in E_c , we need to take one step in the direction of each e_k , $k = 1, \dots, n$, and i_{n+1} steps in the direction of e_{n+1} . Thus each such path will correspond to a permutation ξ of $1, 2, \dots, n$ which will determine when the step in the direction of each e_k , $k = 1, \dots, n$, is taken, together with a partition $i_{n+1} = j_1 + \cdots + j_n + j_{n+1}$ of i_{n+1} into nonnegative integers, which will determine how many consecutive steps are taken in the e_{n+1} direction between steps in other directions. Each time that j steps are taken in the e_{n+1} direction, all the c_k , $1 \leq k \leq n$, are incremented by 1; and each time that a step is taken in a direction other than e_{n+1} , c_{n+1} is incremented by 1. Therefore,

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & A_c(1, \dots, 1, i_{n+1}) \\ &= \sum_{\xi \in S_n} \sum_{j_1 + \cdots + j_{n+1} = i_{n+1}} c_{n+1}^{j_1} (c_{\xi(1)} + j_1) (c_{n+1} + 1)^{j_2} (c_{\xi(2)} + j_1 + j_2) \cdots \\ & \quad \cdots (c_{\xi(n)} + j_1 + \cdots + j_n) (c_{n+1} + n)^{j_{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{\xi \in S_n} \sum_{j_1 + \cdots + j_{n+1} = i_{n+1}} \left[\prod_{k=1}^n (c_{n+1} + k - 1)^{j_k} (c_{\xi(k)} + j_1 + \cdots + j_k) \right] (c_{n+1} + n)^{j_{n+1}} \\ &= (c_{n+1} + n)^{i_{n+1}} \sum_{\xi \in S_n} \sum_{j_1 + \cdots + j_{n+1} = i_{n+1}} \prod_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{(c_{n+1} + k - 1)}{c_{n+1} + n} \right]^{j_k} (c_{\xi(k)} + j_1 + \cdots + j_k) \\ &= (c_{n+1} + n)^{i_{n+1}} \sum_{\xi \in S_n} \sum_{\substack{j_s \geq 0 \\ j_1 + \cdots + j_n = 0}}^{i_{n+1}} \prod_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{(c_{n+1} + k - 1)}{c_{n+1} + n} \right]^{j_k} (c_{\xi(k)} + j_1 + \cdots + j_k). \end{aligned}$$

This reasoning gives Formula (2.3). Clearly, $B_c(u)$ is a convergent sum. \square

Similarly, existence of the limit in Formula (2.2) for any (i_1, \dots, i_n) can be shown as follows. Let m, F , be the same as in Section 1. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.5) \quad A_c(i_1, \dots, i_n, i_{n+1}) &= \\
&= \sum_{f \in F} \sum_{j_1 + \dots + j_{m+1} = i_{n+1}} c_{n+1}^{j_1} (c_{f(1)} + j_1) (c_{n+1} + 1)^{j_2} (c_{f(2)} + j_1 + j_2) \cdots \\
&\quad \cdots (c_{f(m)} + j_1 + \dots + j_m) (c_{n+1} + m)^{j_{m+1}} \\
&= (c_{n+1} + m)^{i_{n+1}} \sum_{f \in F} \sum_{\substack{j_s \geq 0 \\ j_1 + \dots + j_m = 0}}^{i_{n+1}} \prod_{k=1}^m \left[\frac{(c_{n+1} + k - 1)}{c_{n+1} + m} \right]^{j_k} (c_{f(k)} + j_1 + \dots + j_k).
\end{aligned}$$

Dividing by $(c_{n+1} + m)^{i_{n+1}}$ and letting $i_{n+1} \rightarrow \infty$ again leaves a sum of convergent series. Thus we get

$$(2.6) \quad B_c(i_1, \dots, i_n) = \sum_{f \in F} \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n = 0}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^n (c_{f(k)} + j_1 + \dots + j_k) \left(\frac{c_{n+1} + k - 1}{c_{n+1} + n} \right)^{j_k}.$$

We shall give two formulas for $B_c(u)$. In this section we evaluate $B_c(u)$ using a *two-dimensional* formula from [8]. In Section 3.1 another formula is obtained by using derivatives of geometric series. Comparing the two formulas we get new identities involving Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds (Corollary 3.11).

Theorem 2.2. *We have*

$$(2.7) \quad B_c(u) = \frac{(c_{n+1} + n)^n}{n!} \sum_{\xi \in S_n} \prod_{k=1}^n (c_{\xi(k)} + c_{n+1} + k - 1).$$

2.2. Proof of Theorem 2.2. Denote by $\sigma_i(c)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, the elementary symmetric functions in c ,

$$(2.8) \quad \sigma_i(c) = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_i \leq n} c_{j_1} \cdots c_{j_i}.$$

Denote $\sigma_0(c) = 1$. Clearly, the function $B_c(u)$ is a symmetric polynomial in c of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.9) \quad B_c(u) &= \sum_{i=0}^n i!(n-i)! \sigma_i(c) \alpha_{i,n}(c_{n+1}) = n! \sigma_n(c) \alpha_{n,n}(c_{n+1}) + \\
&\quad (n-1)! \sigma_{n-1}(c) \alpha_{n-1,n}(c_{n+1}) + \dots + n! \sigma_0(c) \alpha_{0,n}(c_{n+1}),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha_{i,n}(c_{n+1})$, $i = 0, \dots, n$, are suitable functions in c_{n+1} . For example,

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.10) \quad \alpha_{0,n}(c_{n+1}) &= \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n = 0}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^n (j_1 + \dots + j_k) \left(\frac{c_{n+1} + k - 1}{c_{n+1} + n} \right)^{j_k}, \\
\alpha_{n,n}(c_{n+1}) &= \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n = 0}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{c_{n+1} + k - 1}{c_{n+1} + n} \right)^{j_k},
\end{aligned}$$

and so on.

Example 2.3. For $n = 3$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.11) \quad B_{(c_1, c_2, c_3)}(u) &= \sum_{j_1, j_2=0}^{\infty} [(c_1 + j_1)(c_2 + j_1 + j_2) + (c_2 + j_1)(c_1 + j_1 + j_2)] \times \\
 &\quad \times \left(\frac{c_3}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_1} \left(\frac{c_3 + 1}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_2} \\
 &= 2! c_1 c_2 \alpha_{2,2}(c_3) + (c_1 + c_2) \alpha_{1,2}(c_3) + 2! \alpha_{0,2}(c_3),
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.12) \quad \alpha_{2,2}(c_3) &= \sum_{j_1, j_2=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{c_3}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_1} \left(\frac{c_3 + 1}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_2}, \\
 \alpha_{1,2}(c_3) &= \sum_{j_1, j_2=0}^{\infty} (2j_1 + j_2) \left(\frac{c_3}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_1} \left(\frac{c_3 + 1}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_2}, \\
 \alpha_{0,2}(c_3) &= \sum_{j_1, j_2=0}^{\infty} j_1(j_1 + j_2) \left(\frac{c_3}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_1} \left(\frac{c_3 + 1}{c_3 + 2} \right)^{j_2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Our goal is to calculate all the coefficients $\alpha_{i,n}(c_{n+1})$ and show that the result gives Formula (2.7). To do so let us calculate the number

$$(2.13) \quad B_{c_1, c_2}(n) = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n=0}^{\infty} \prod_{k=1}^n (c_1 + j_1 + \dots + j_k) \left(\frac{c_2 + k - 1}{c_2 + n} \right)^{j_k}.$$

The function $B_{c_1, c_2}(n)$ has the form:

$$(2.14) \quad B_{c_1, c_2}(n) = c_1^n \alpha_{n,n}(c_2) + c_1^{n-1} \alpha_{n-1,n}(c_2) + \dots + \alpha_{0,n}(c_2),$$

where the functions $\alpha_{i,n}$, $i = 0, \dots, n$, are the *same* functions of one variable as in (2.9). (To see this, note the identical form of the two products in formulas (2.3) and (2.13), and note that the sum over the symmetric group is absorbed into the coefficients that do not involve c_{n+1} .)

Example 2.4. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.15) \quad B_{c_1, c_2}(2) &= \sum_{j_1, j_2=0}^{\infty} (c_1 + j_1)(c_1 + j_1 + j_2) \left(\frac{c_2}{c_2 + 2} \right)^{j_1} \left(\frac{c_2 + 1}{c_2 + 2} \right)^{j_2} \\
 &= c_1^2 \alpha_{2,2}(c_2) + c_1 \alpha_{1,2}(c_2) + \alpha_{0,2}(c_2),
 \end{aligned}$$

where the functions $\alpha_{0,2}, \alpha_{1,2}, \alpha_{2,2}$ are the same functions of one variable as in (2.12).

To calculate the functions $\alpha_{i,n}$ and prove Theorem 2.2 it is enough to calculate $B_{c_1, c_2}(n)$.

Lemma 2.5. *We have*

$$(2.16) \quad B_{c_1, c_2}(n) = \frac{(c_2 + n)^n}{n!} \prod_{k=1}^n (c_1 + c_2 + k - 1).$$

Proof. Let us use formula (1.1) of [8] to evaluate

$$(2.17) \quad B_{c_1, c_2}(n) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_{c_1, c_2}(n, i)}{(c_2 + n)^i}.$$

Formula (1.1) for $A_{c_1, c_2}(n, i)$ has $n + 1$ summands and the leading summand is

$$(2.18) \quad \binom{c_1 + c_2 + n - 1}{n} (c_2 + n)^{n+i}.$$

This term after division by $(c_2 + n)^i$ gives the right hand side of (2.17). The lemma is proved. \square

Lemma 2.5 gives Theorem 2.2.

2.3. Formula for $B_c(i)$. Formula (2.7) for $B_{c_1, \dots, c_{n+1}}(1, \dots, 1)$ easily gives a formula for $B_{c_1, \dots, c_{n+1}}(i_1, \dots, i_n)$ for any (i_1, \dots, i_n) .

Proposition 2.6. *Let m, F , be the same as in Section 1. Then*

$$(2.19) \quad B_{c_1, \dots, c_{n+1}}(i_1, \dots, i_n) = \frac{(c_{n+1} + m)^m}{m!} \sum_{f \in F} \prod_{j=1}^m (c_{f(j)} + c_{n+1} + j - 1).$$

3. STIRLING NUMBERS AND RELATED POLYNOMIALS

Theorem 2.2 has as corollaries interesting identities involving Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds.

3.1. Theorem 2.2 in new notation. Denote

$$u_a = \frac{q - a}{q}, \quad D_a = u_a \frac{\partial}{\partial u_a}.$$

Then Theorem 2.2 says that for arbitrary numbers c_1, \dots, c_n we have

$$(3.1) \quad \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \prod_{a=1}^n (c_{\sigma(a)} + D_a + D_{a+1} + \dots + D_n) \right) \prod_{b=1}^n \frac{1}{1 - u_b} = \frac{q^n}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \prod_{a=1}^n (c_{\sigma(a)} + q - a).$$

Example 3.1. For $n = 2$, Formula (3.1) says

$$\begin{aligned} & [(c_1 + D_2)(c_2 + D_2 + D_1) + (c_2 + D_2)(c_1 + D_2 + D_1)] \frac{1}{1 - u_1} \frac{1}{1 - u_2} = \\ & \frac{q^2}{2} [(c_1 + q - 1)(c_2 + q - 2) + (c_2 + q - 1)(c_1 + q - 2)]. \end{aligned}$$

This statement is equivalent to the identities

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-u_1} \frac{1}{1-u_2} &= \frac{q^2}{2}, \\ (2D_2 + D_1) \frac{1}{1-u_1} \frac{1}{1-u_2} &= \frac{q^2}{2} (q-2+q-1), \\ D_2(D_2 + D_1) \frac{1}{1-u_1} \frac{1}{1-u_2} &= \frac{q^2}{2} (q-1)(q-2). \end{aligned}$$

3.2. Formula for $(u\partial_u)^k(1-u)^{-1}$. We make some observations that are useful for handling expressions such as the left side of Formula (3.1).

Let q be a variable, a a positive integer. Set

$$(3.2) \quad u = \frac{q-a}{q}, \quad \partial_u = \frac{\partial}{\partial u}.$$

Let $A(i, j) = A_{0,0}(i, j)$ be the standard Eulerian numbers as in Section 1.

Theorem 3.2. *For any positive integer k we have*

$$(3.3) \quad (u\partial_u)^k(1-u)^{-1} = a^{-k-1} \sum_{i+j=k-1} A(i, j) q^{i+1} (q-a)^{j+1}.$$

Example 3.3.

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} u\partial_u(1-u)^{-1} &= a^{-2} q(q-a), \\ (u\partial_u)^2(1-u)^{-1} &= a^{-3} (q^2(q-a) + q(q-a)^2), \\ (u\partial_u)^3(1-u)^{-1} &= a^{-4} (q^3(q-a) + 4q^2(q-a)^2 + q(q-a)^3). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3.2 follows by induction from the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *We have*

$$u \frac{\partial}{\partial u} = \frac{q(q-a)}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial q}.$$

Proof of Theorem 3.2.

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{q(q-a)}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} a^{-k-1} \sum_{i+j=k-1} A(i, j) q^{i+1} (q-a)^{j+1} \\ &= a^{-k-2} \sum_{i+j=k-1} A(i, j) (i+1) q^{i+1} (q-a)^{j+2} \\ &\quad + a^{-k-2} \sum_{i+j=k-1} A(i, i) (j+1) q^{i+2} (q-a)^{j+1} \\ &= a^{-k-2} \sum_{r+s=k} A(r, s-1) (r+1) q^{r+1} (q-a)^{s+1} \\ &\quad + a^{-k-2} \sum_{r+s=k} A(r-1, s) (s+1) q^{r+1} (q-a)^{s+1} \\ &= a^{-k-2} \sum_{r+s=k} A(r, s) q^{r+1} (q-a)^{s+1}. \end{aligned}$$

□

3.3. Γ -polynomials. We shall reformulate Theorem 3.2 in terms of a slight variation of Eulerian polynomials (see [3, p. 244]), which we call Γ -polynomials.

Let $s_2(k, m)$ denote Stirling numbers of the second kind, which count the number of partitions of a k -element set into m nonempty subsets, so that

$$\begin{aligned} s_2(1, 1) &= 1, \\ s_2(2, 1) &= 1, \quad s_2(2, 2) = 1, \\ s_2(3, 1) &= 1, \quad s_2(3, 2) = 3, \quad s_2(3, 3) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$s_2(k, m) = s_2(k-1, m-1) + ms_2(k-1, m).$$

We will be interested in the polynomials

$$\Gamma_k(q, n) = \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{k-i} s_2(k, i) i! q^{i-1} n^{k-i}.$$

Example 3.5.

$$\Gamma_1(q, n) = 1, \quad \Gamma_2(q, n) = 2q - n, \quad \Gamma_3(q, n) = 6q^2 - 6qn + n^2.$$

Theorem 3.6 (Frobenius, [3, p. 244]). *We have*

$$\Gamma_k(q, n) = \sum_{i+j=k-1} A(i, j) q^i (q-n)^j.$$

3.4. Δ -polynomials. We will also need Δ -polynomials.

Looking at the right side of Formula (3.1) suggests investigating related polynomials and Stirling numbers of the first kind.

Stirling numbers of the first kind are the coefficients in the expansion

$$(q)_n = \sum_{k=0}^n s_1(n, k) q^k,$$

where $(q)_n$ is the falling factorial

$$(q)_n = q(q-1)(q-2)\cdots(q-n+1).$$

We have

$$s_1(n, k) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_{n-k} \leq n-1} (-1)^{n-k} i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{n-k}.$$

For natural numbers $1 \leq k < n$, define a polynomial

$$\Delta_{n,k}(q) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_{n-k} \leq n-1} (q-i_1)(q-i_2)\cdots(q-i_{n-k}).$$

Define $\Delta_{n,n}(q) = 1$. We have $\Delta_{n,1}(q) = (q-1)\cdots(q-n+1)$ and

$$\Delta_{n,k}(q) = \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \binom{k-1+m}{m} s_1(n, k+m) q^m.$$

Example 3.7.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{2,2}(q) &= 1, & \Delta_{2,1}(q) &= q - 1, \\ \Delta_{3,3}(q) &= 1, & \Delta_{3,2}(q) &= 2q - 3, & \Delta_{3,1}(q) &= q^2 - 3q + 2. \end{aligned}$$

3.5. Relation between Γ and Δ polynomials.

Example 3.8. We have the following identity:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2^{-1} \binom{2}{1} \Gamma_1(q,2) & 0 \\ 2^{-2} \binom{2}{2} \Gamma_2(q,2) & 2^{-1} \binom{1}{1} \Gamma_1(q,2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_{2,2}(q) \\ \Delta_{2,1}(q) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_{2,2}(q) \\ \Delta_{2,1}(q) \end{pmatrix}.$$

In other words, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{2}{1} \frac{\Gamma_1(q,2) \Delta_{2,2}(q)}{2} &= \Delta_{2,2}(q), \\ \binom{2}{2} \frac{\Gamma_2(q,2) \Delta_{2,2}(q)}{2^2} + \binom{1}{1} \frac{\Gamma_1(q,2) \Delta_{2,1}(q)}{2} &= \Delta_{2,1}(q). \end{aligned}$$

Example 3.9. We have the following identity

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3^{-1} \binom{3}{1} \Gamma_1(q,3) & 0 & 0 \\ 3^{-2} \binom{3}{2} \Gamma_2(q,3) & 3^{-1} \binom{2}{1} \Gamma_1(q,3) & 0 \\ 3^{-3} \binom{3}{3} \Gamma_3(q,3) & 3^{-2} \binom{2}{2} \Gamma_2(q,3) & 3^{-1} \binom{1}{1} \Gamma_1(q,3) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_{3,3}(q) \\ \Delta_{3,2}(q) \\ \Delta_{3,1}(q) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_{3,3}(q) \\ \Delta_{3,2}(q) \\ \Delta_{3,1}(q) \end{pmatrix}.$$

In other words, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{3}{1} \frac{\Gamma_1(q,3) \Delta_{3,3}(q)}{3} &= \Delta_{3,3}(q), \\ \binom{3}{2} \frac{\Gamma_2(q,3) \Delta_{3,3}(q)}{3^2} + \binom{2}{1} \frac{\Gamma_1(q,3) \Delta_{3,2}(q)}{3} &= \Delta_{3,2}(q), \\ \binom{3}{3} \frac{\Gamma_3(q,3) \Delta_{3,3}(q)}{3^3} + \binom{2}{2} \frac{\Gamma_2(q,3) \Delta_{3,2}(q)}{3^2} + \binom{1}{1} \frac{\Gamma_1(q,3) \Delta_{3,1}(q)}{3} &= \Delta_{3,1}(q). \end{aligned}$$

More generally, we have the following relation.

Theorem 3.10. *For any $1 \leq k \leq n$ we have*

$$(3.5) \quad \Delta_{n,k}(q) = \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \binom{k+m}{1+m} \frac{\Gamma_{1+m}(q, n) \Delta_{n,k+m}(q)}{n^{1+m}}.$$

Proof. Recall the notations u_b and D_b defined at the beginning of Section 3.1.

Denote

$$(3.6) \quad \pi_n = \prod_{b=1}^n \frac{1}{1-u_b}, \quad I_n^k(q) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \left(\prod_{j=1}^k (D_{i_j} + D_{i_j+1} + \dots + D_n) \right) \pi_n.$$

For example,

$$I_n^1(q) = (nD_n + (n-1)D_{n-1} + \dots + D_1) \pi_n.$$

Denote $\sigma_i(c)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, the elementary symmetric functions in $c = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ as before.

The left hand side of Formula (3.1) equals

$$\sum_{k=0}^n k!(n-k)! \sigma_{n-k}(c) I_n^k(q).$$

The right hand side equals

$$\frac{q^n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n k!(n-k)! \sigma_{n-k}(c) \Delta_{n+1, n-k+1}(q).$$

By comparing coefficients of the symmetric polynomials in these two equations we get

$$I_n^k(q) = \frac{q^n}{n!} \Delta_{n+1, n-k+1}(q).$$

We have

$$\Delta_{n+1, n-k+1}(q) - \Delta_{n, n-k}(q) = (q-n) \Delta_{n, n-k+1}(q)$$

and

$$I_n^k(q) = \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{n-j}{k-j} I_{n-1}^j(q) \left((D_n)^{k-j} \frac{1}{1-u_n} \right).$$

Hence

$$(3.7) \quad I_n^k(q) - I_{n-1}^k(q) \frac{1}{1-u_n} = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{n-j}{k-j} I_{n-1}^j(q) \left((D_n)^{k-j} \frac{1}{1-u_n} \right).$$

The left hand side of (3.7) is

$$\begin{aligned} I_n^k(q) - I_{n-1}^k(q) \frac{1}{1-u_n} &= I_n^k(q) - I_{n-1}^k(q) \frac{q}{n} \\ &= \frac{q^n}{n!} \Delta_{n+1, n-k+1}(q) - \frac{q^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \Delta_{n, n-k}(q) \frac{q}{n} \\ &= \frac{q^n}{n!} (\Delta_{n+1, n-k+1}(q) - \Delta_{n, n-k}(q)) \\ &= \frac{q^n(q-n)}{n!} \Delta_{n, n-k+1}(q). \end{aligned}$$

The right hand side of (3.7) equals

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{n-j}{k-j} I_{n-1}^j(q) \left((D_n)^{k-j} \frac{1}{1-u_n} \right) = \\ &\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{n-j}{k-j} \frac{q^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \Delta_{n, n-j}(q) \frac{q(q-n)}{n^{k-j+1}} \Gamma_{n-j}(q, n). \end{aligned}$$

These two equations prove Theorem 3.10. \square

Since $\Delta_{n,n}(q) = 1$ and $\Gamma_1(q, n) = 1$ for all n , identity (3.5) allows us to express the polynomials $\Delta_{n,k}(q)$ in terms of polynomials $\Gamma_k(q, n)$ and vice versa — see the examples above.

3.6. Identities involving Stirling numbers. The conclusion of Theorem 3.10 can be written in the following form:

$$(3.8) \quad \Delta_{n,k}(q) = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{m=1}^{n-k} \binom{m+k}{m+1} \frac{1}{n^m} \Gamma_{m+1}(q, n) \Delta_{n,k+m}(q), \quad k = 1, \dots, n.$$

Comparing coefficients of q^r of the two sides yields identities involving the Stirling numbers $s_1(n, k)$ and $s_2(n, k)$ of the first and second kinds, indexed with $1 \leq k \leq n$ (and equalling 0 outside this range).

Corollary 3.11. *For $1 \leq k \leq n$, $0 \leq r \leq k$, we have*

$$(3.9) \quad \binom{r+n-k-1}{r} s_1(n, r+n-k) = \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{m+n-k}{m+1} \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{i+n-k+m-1}{i} \frac{(-1)^{m+r-i}}{n^{r-i+1}} (r-i+1)! \times s_2(m+1, r-i+1) s_1(n, i+n-k+m).$$

For $r = 0$, this says

$$s_1(n, n-k) = \frac{n-k}{n} s_1(n, n-k) + \sum_{m=1}^k \binom{m+n-k}{m+1} \frac{(-1)^m}{n} s_1(n, n-k+m),$$

and hence

$$(3.10) \quad s_1(n, n-k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{m=1}^k \binom{m+n-k}{m+1} (-1)^m s_1(n, n-k+m), \quad k = 1, \dots, n.$$

This contains the known formulas

$$s_1(n, n-1) = -\binom{n}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad s_1(n, n-2) = \frac{1}{24} n(n-1)(n-2)(3n-1).$$

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