

Explicit expressions for the moments of the size of an $(s, s + 1)$ -core partition with distinct parts

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Abstract

For fixed s , the size of an $(s, s + 1)$ -core partition with distinct parts can be seen as a random variable X_s . Using computer-assisted methods, we derive formulas for the expectation, variance, and higher moments of X_s in terms of s . Our results give good evidence that X_s is asymptotically normal.

Keywords: simultaneous core partitions, automated enumeration, combinatorial statistics, asymptotic normality

MSC: 05A17, 05A15, 05A16, 05E10

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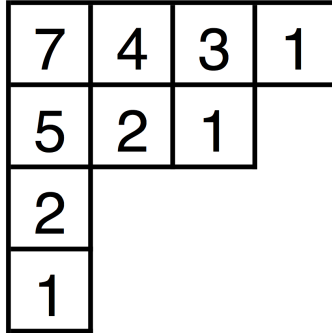


Figure 1: Young diagram of the partition $9 = 4 + 3 + 1 + 1$, showing the hook lengths of each box.

1 Introduction: the size of an (s, t) -core partition

Recall that the *hook length* of a box in the Young diagram of a partition is the number of boxes to the right (the arm) plus the number of boxes below it (the leg) plus one (the head). (We use the English convention for Young diagrams; see Figure 1.) A partition is an s -core if its Young diagram avoids hook length s and an (s, t) -core if it avoids hook lengths s and t [AHJ]. For example, the partition $9 = 4 + 3 + 1 + 1$ in Figure 1 is a $(6, 8)$ -core but not a $(6, 7)$ -core.

The number of (s, t) -core partitions is finite iff s and t are coprime, which we shall assume from now on [AHJ]. Let $X_{s,t}$ be the random variable “size of an (s, t) -core partition,” where the sample space is the set of all (s, t) -core partitions, equipped with the uniform distribution. In [EZ], with the help of Maple, Zeilberger derived explicit expressions for the expectation, variance, and numerous higher moments of $X_{s,t}$. The original paper noted that “From the ‘religious-fanatical’ viewpoint of the current ‘mainstream’ mathematician, they are ‘just’ conjectures, but nevertheless, they are **absolutely**

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certain (well, at least as absolutely certain as most proved theorems),” and a donation to the OEIS was offered for the theory to make the results rigorous. Later, it was found that such theory did exist and the results are entirely rigorous; see the updates at the paper’s site.

Zeilberger also computed some standardized central moments of $X_{s,t}$ and the limit of these expressions as $s, t \rightarrow \infty$ with $s - t$ fixed. From this he conjectured the limiting distribution. Perhaps surprisingly, it is abnormal.

Here, we continue the experimental approach taken up in [EZ]. However, we consider (s, t) -core partitions with *distinct* parts. Further, we make the restriction $t = s + 1$. Using Maple, we are able to again conjecture, and in this case *rigorously prove* the validity of, explicit expressions for the moments in terms of s . Further, we show that the limiting distribution *does* appear normal in this case.

2 Distinct part $(s, s + 1)$ -core partitions

2.1 Computing the generating function

Given a positive integer s , let P_s be the set of all $(s, s + 1)$ -core partitions with distinct parts. Observe that $|P_s|$ is always finite. Let X_s be the random variable “size of a partition in P_s .” Our goal is to have an efficient way to compute the generating function

$$G_s(q) := \sum_{p \in P_s} q^{|p|}$$

for fixed s . (Here $|p|$ denotes the size of a partition p .) This will then allow us to compute moments of X_s .

Recall that the *perimeter* of a partition is the size of the largest hook length. Straub [S] gives a useful characterization of P_s in terms of perimeters:

Lemma 2.1 (Lemma 2.2 of [S]). *A partition into distinct parts is an $(s, s+1)$ -core iff it has perimeter $< s$.*

From this, Straub also proved Amdeberhan’s [A] conjecture that the number of $(s, s + 1)$ -core partitions with distinct parts is given by the Fibonacci

number:

$$|P_s| = G_s(1) = F_{s+1}. \quad (2.1)$$

Lemma 2.1 gives us a fast way to compute $G_s(q)$. Define $P_{k,l}$ to be the set of partitions with l distinct parts and largest part k . By the Lemma, a partition p is an $(s, s+1)$ -core iff $p \in P_{k,l}$ for some $k+l \leq s$. Define

$$G_{k,l}(q) := \sum_{p \in P_{k,l}} q^{|p|}.$$

This generating function is computed recursively by `Gk1(q, k, l)` in the Maple package; see Section 3 for information on the package. Finally, summing $G_{k,l}(q)$ for $k+l \leq s$ gives us $G_s(q)$, implemented in the procedure `Gs(q, s)` in the Maple package.

2.2 Conjecturing moments

Using `Gs(q, s)`, we can now compute moments of X_s for a given s . Defining the operator $L : f(q) \mapsto qf'(q)$, recall that the k^{th} moment of X_s is

$$\mathbb{E}[X_s^k] = \frac{L^k(G_s(q))}{G_s(q)} \Big|_{q=1} = \frac{L^k(G_s(q))(1)}{F_{s+1}}, \quad (2.2)$$

where we have used (2.1).

Suppose we fix k . Then the numerator, call it $P(s)$, in (2.2) depends only on s . Experimental evidence indicates that $P(s)$ is of the form $A(s)F_s + B(s)F_{s+1}$ for some polynomials A, B . Further, we can use the procedure `GuessFibPol(L, n)` to guess A, B from computed values of $P(s)$.

To summarize, we conjecture that for k fixed, there exist polynomials $A(s), B(s)$ such that

$$\mathbb{E}[X_s^k] = A(s) \frac{F_s}{F_{s+1}} + B(s), \quad (2.3)$$

and (for fixed k), these polynomials can be guessed from data supplied by `Gs(q, s)`.

2.3 Proving the conjectures

Now we go over the theory needed to validate the above conjectures. Recall that the q -binomial coefficient $\binom{m+n}{m}_q$ gives the generating function for partitions whose Young diagrams fit inside an $m \times n$ rectangle. In other words, $\binom{m+n}{m}_q$ is the sum of $q^{|p|}$, where p ranges over partitions with $\leq m$ parts and largest part $\leq n$. Let us denote these by “ $m \times n$ partitions.”

Lemma 2.2. *The generating function (according to size) of partitions $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$ with m distinct parts, each satisfying $\lambda_i \leq n$, is*

$$\sum_{k \leq n} G_{k,m}(q) = q^{\binom{m+1}{2}} \binom{n}{m}_q.$$

Thus,

$$G_s(q) = \sum_{m=0}^s \sum_{k \leq s-m} G_{k,m}(q) = \sum_{m=0}^s q^{\binom{m+1}{2}} \binom{s-m}{m}_q.$$

Proof. Note that $\binom{n}{m}_q$ is the generating function of $m \times (n-m)$ partitions. Given such a partition p , we can add $1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ to its parts (counting missing parts as having size 0), producing a partition with exactly m distinct parts of size $\leq n$. This increases $|p|$ by $\binom{m+1}{2}$. Further, it is easy to see that this operation defines a bijection. \square

Now, since $G_s(q)$ is expressed as a q -binomial sum, the theory developed by Wilf and Zeilberger in [WZ] guarantees that $G_s(q)$ satisfies a recurrence. We use the procedure `qGuessRec` in our Maple package to guess the recursion from the first, say, 30 terms of the sequence $\{G_s(q)\}_s$, obtaining the following:

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(q) &= 1 \\ G_2(q) &= 1 + q \\ G_3(q) &= q^2 + q + 1 \\ G_4(q) &= 2q^3 + q^2 + q + 1 \\ G_s(q) &= G_{s-1}(q) + q^{s-1}G_{s-3}(q) + q^{s-1}G_{s-4}(q). \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

Later, in hindsight, we were able to derive this recurrence straight from the formula for $G_s(q)$ in Lemma 2.2. We used Zeilberger's Maple package qEKHAD (see the book [PWZ]), which is capable of both finding and rigorously proving recurrences satisfied by q -binomial sums such as the one in our Lemma.

From (2.4) it follows that the *moments* of the sequence $\{G_s(q)\}_s$ obey the C -finite ansatz. That is, they satisfy linear recurrences with constant coefficients; see [Z2]. Thus, we need only check our conjectures for finitely many values of s to prove them. (In practice, we checked for 70 values of s to compute expressions for up to the sixteenth moment.)

With these observations and the help of Maple, we are now ready to find explicit expressions for the moments of X_s . Fix k . We use the recursion (2.4) to efficiently compute the k^{th} moment of X_s for many values of s . Following Section 2.2, we then conjecture an expression for the k^{th} moment of X_s which fits the template from (2.3). By the above argument, our conjectured expression is proven for all s if it holds for sufficiently many values of s .

For moments two and higher, it is more meaningful to compute the *central moment*. Recall that the k^{th} central moment of X is $\mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^k]$, where μ is the expectation. For example, the second central moment is the variance.

Expressions for up to moment 16 may be found in the Maple output file `theorems.txt`. (See Section 3.) Here is a small sample of the results:

Theorem 2.3. *Let X_s be the random variable "size of an $(s, s + 1)$ -core partition with distinct parts." Then,*

(i)

$$\mathbb{E}[X_s] = \frac{1}{50} \frac{5s^2 F_{s+1} - 6sF_s + 7sF_{s+1} - 6F_s}{F_{s+1}}.$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X_s) = & \\ & (20s^3 F_s F_{s+1} + 10s^3 F_{s+1}^2 - 27s^2 F_s^2 + 33s^2 F_s F_{s+1} \\ & + 57s^2 F_{s+1}^2 - 54sF_s^2 - 32sF_s F_{s+1} + 65sF_{s+1}^2 \\ & - 27F_s^2 - 45F_s F_{s+1}) / (1875F_{s+1}^2). \end{aligned}$$

(iii) The third central moment of X_s is asymptotic to

$$\begin{aligned} & - (3/31250)(65s^4\phi^3 - 40s^4\phi^2 + 222s^3\phi^3 - 40s^4\phi - 218s^3\phi^2 \\ & - 65s^2\phi^3 - 106s^3\phi - 338s^2\phi^2 - 390s\phi^3 + 36s^3 - 2s^2\phi + 110s\phi^2 \\ & + 108s^2 + 154s\phi + 270\phi^2 + 108s + 90\phi + 36)\phi^{-3}, \end{aligned}$$

where ϕ is the Golden Ratio.

Note that in (iii), we print the asymptotic result simply because the exact expression would take up too much space. Also, (i) is an explicit version of Conjecture 11.9(d) made by Amdeberhan [A] and later proven by Xiong [X].

2.4 Limiting distribution

Once we compute the central moments, we can *standardize* them. Recall that the k^{th} standardized central moment of X is $\mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)^k]/\sigma^k$, where μ is the expectation and σ is the standard deviation. For example, the second standardized central moment is always 1. The normal distribution famously has a sequence of standardized central moments which alternates between 0 and odd factorials: 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 15, 0, 105, 0, 945, 0, 10395, 0, 135135, 0, 2027025, . . .

In `theorems.txt`, the limit as $s \rightarrow \infty$ of the first 16 standardized central moments of X_s are shown to coincide with that of the normal distribution, giving strong evidence for the following:

Conjecture 2.4. *X_s is asymptotically normal. That is, the distribution of $(X_s - \mathbb{E}[X_s])/\sqrt{\text{Var}(X_s)}$ converges to the standard normal distribution as $s \rightarrow \infty$.*

Note that in [EZ], the limiting distribution of “size of an (s, t) -core partition” (with the distinct parts condition dropped) was proven to follow an *abnormal* distribution.

An approach inspired by [Z1] might be useful in proving Conjecture 2.4. The main idea is to keep track of the *leading terms* in the expressions of the moments, and perhaps use (2.4) to derive a recurrence for the limiting moments.

3 Using the Maple package

The Maple package `core.txt` and sample theorems `theorems.txt` accompanying this paper may be found at the following URL:

<http://www.math.rutgers.edu/~az202/Z>.

To use the Maple package, place `core.txt` in the working directory and execute `read('core.txt');`.

To see the main procedures, execute `Help();`.

For help on a specific procedure, use `Help(<procedure name>);`.

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