Quadrant marked mesh patterns in 123-avoiding permutations

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Abstract

Given a permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n$ in the symmetric group $\mathcal{S}_n$, we say that σ_i matches the marked mesh pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(a,b,c,d)$ in σ if there are at least a points to the right of σ_i in σ which are greater than σ_i, at least b points to left of σ_i in σ which are greater than σ_i, at least c points to left of σ_i in σ which are smaller than σ_i, and at least at least d points to right of σ_i in σ which are smaller than σ_i.

Kitaev, Remmel, and Tiefenbruck [13, 14, 15] systematically studied the distribution of the number of matches of $\mathrm{MMP}(a,b,c,d)$ in 132-avoiding permutations. The operation of reverse and complement on permutations allow one to translate their results to find the distribution of the number of $\mathrm{MMP}(a,b,c,d)$ matches in 231-avoiding, 213-avoiding, and 312-avoiding permutations. In this paper, we study the distribution of the number of matches of $\mathrm{MMP}(a,b,c,d)$ in 123-avoiding permutations. We provide explicit recurrence relations to enumerate our objects which can be used to give closed forms for the generating functions associated with such distributions. In many cases, we provide combinatorial explanations of the coefficients that appear in our generating functions.
Keywords: permutation statistics, marked mesh pattern, Catalan number, Dyck path

1 Introduction

Given a sequence $w = w_1 \ldots w_n$ of distinct integers, let $\mathrm{red}[w]$ be the permutation found by replacing the i-th largest integer that appears in σ by i. For example, if $\sigma = 2754$, then $\mathrm{red}[\sigma] = 1432$. Given a permutation $\tau = \tau_1 \ldots \tau_j$ in the symmetric group S_j, we say that the pattern τ *occurs* in $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$ provided there exists $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_j \leq n$ such that $\mathrm{red}[\sigma_{i_1} \ldots \sigma_{i_j}] = \tau$. We say that a permutation σ *avoids* the pattern τ if τ does not occur in σ. Let $\mathcal{S}_n(\tau)$ denote the set of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n$ which avoid τ. In the theory of permutation patterns, τ is called a *classical pattern*. See [8] for a comprehensive introduction to patterns in permutations.

The main goal of this paper is to study the distribution of quadrant marked mesh patterns in 123-avoiding permutations. The notion of mesh patterns was introduced by Brändén and Claesson [2] to provide explicit expansions for certain permutation statistics as, possibly infinite, linear combinations of (classical) permutation patterns. This notion was further studied in [1, 7, 9, 10, 19]. Kitaev and Remmel [10] initiated the systematic study of distribution of quadrant marked mesh patterns on permutations. The study was extended to 132-avoiding permutations by Kitaev, Remmel and Tiefenbruck in [13, 14, 15]. Kitaev and Remmel also studied the distribution of quadrant marked mesh patterns in up-down and down-up permutations in [11, 12].

Let $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n$ be a permutation written in one-line notation. Then we will consider the graph of σ, $G(\sigma)$, to be the set of points (i, σ_i) for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. For example, the graph of the permutation $\sigma = 471569283$ is pictured in Figure 1. Then if we draw a coordinate system centered at a point (i, σ_i), we will be interested in the points that lie in the four quadrants I, II, III, and IV of that coordinate system as pictured in Figure 1. For any $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ where $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$ is the set of natural numbers and any $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$, we say that σ_i matches the quadrant marked mesh pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(a, b, c, d)$ in σ if, in $G(\sigma)$ relative to the coordinate system which has the point (i, σ_i) as its origin, there are at least a points in quadrant I, at least b points in quadrant II, at least c points in quadrant III, and at least d points in quadrant IV. For example, if $\sigma = 471569283$, the point $\sigma_4 = 5$ matches the marked mesh pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(2, 1, 2, 1)$ since, in $G(\sigma)$ relative to the coordinate system with the origin at $(4, 5)$, there are 3 points in quadrant I, 1 point in quadrant II, 2 points in quadrant III, and 2 points in quadrant IV. Note that if a coordinate in $\mathrm{MMP}(a, b, c, d)$ is 0, then there is no condition imposed on the points in the corresponding quadrant. Thus σ_i matches the marked mesh pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(a, b, c, d)$ in σ if there are at least a points to the right of σ_i in σ which are greater than σ_i, at least b points to left of σ_i in σ which are greater than σ_i, at least c points to left of σ_i in σ which are smaller than σ_i, and at least at least d points to right of σ_i in σ which are smaller than σ_i.

In addition, we shall consider the patterns $\mathrm{MMP}(a, b, c, d)$ where $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\emptyset\}$. Here when a coordinate of $\mathrm{MMP}(a, b, c, d)$ is the empty set, then for σ_i to match $\mathrm{MMP}(a, b, c, d)$ in $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$, it must be the case that there are no points in $G(\sigma)$ relative to the coordinate system with the origin at (i, σ_i) in the corresponding quadrant. For example, if $\sigma = 471569283$, the point $\sigma_3 = 1$ matches the marked mesh pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(4, 2, \emptyset, \emptyset)$ since, in $G(\sigma)$ relative to the coordinate system with the origin at $(3, 1)$, there are 6 points in quadrant I, 2 points in quadrant II, no points in quadrants III and IV. We let $\mathrm{mmp}^{(a,b,c,d)}(\sigma)$ denote the number of i such that σ_i matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a, b, c, d)$ in σ.

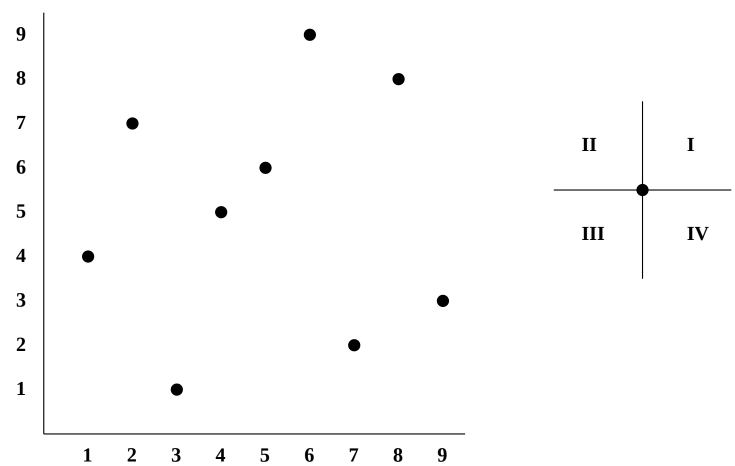
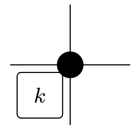
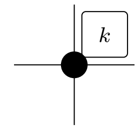


Figure 1: The graph of $\sigma = 471569283$.

Next we give some examples of how the (two-dimensional) notation of Úlfarsson [19] for marked mesh patterns corresponds to our (one-line) notation for quadrant marked mesh patterns. For example, MMP$(0,0,k,0)$ = 

, MMP$(k,0,0,0)$ = 

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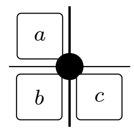
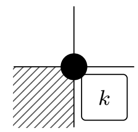
MMP$(0,a,b,c)$ = 

and MMP$(0,0,\emptyset,k)$ = 

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Given a permutation $\tau = \tau_1 \ldots \tau_j \in S_j$, it is a natural question to study the distribution of quadrant marked mesh patterns in $\mathcal{S}_n(\tau)$. That is, one wants to study generating function of the form

$$Q_{\tau}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x) = 1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} t^n Q_{n,\tau}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x)$$

where for any $a,b,c,d \in \{\emptyset\} \cup \mathbb{N}$,

$$Q_{n,\tau}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(\tau)} x^{\mathrm{mmp}^{(a,b,c,d)}(\sigma)}.$$

For any a,b,c,d, we will write $Q_{n,\tau}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x)|_{x^k}$ for the coefficient of x^k in $Q_{n,\tau}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x)$. Given a permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1\sigma_2 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$, we let the reverse of σ, σ^r, be defined by $\sigma^r = \sigma_n \ldots \sigma_2\sigma_1$, and the complement of σ, σ^c, be defined by $\sigma^c = (n+1-\sigma_1)(n+1-\sigma_2)\ldots(n+1-\sigma_n)$. It is easy to see that the family of generating functions $Q_{\tau^r}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$, $Q_{\tau^c}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$, and $Q_{(\tau^r)^c}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ can be obtained from the family of generating functions $Q_{\tau}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$.

Kitaev, Remmel, and Tiefenbruck systematically studied the generating functions $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$. Since $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ is closed under inverses, there is a natural symmetry on these generating functions. That is, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 1. ([13]) *For any $a,b,c,d \in \{\emptyset\} \cup \mathbb{N}$,*

$$Q_{n,132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x) = Q_{n,132}^{(a,d,c,b)}(x).$$

In [13], Kitaev, Remmel and Tiefenbrick proved the following.

Theorem 1. *([13, Theorem 4])*

$$Q_{132}^{(0,0,0,0)}(t,x) = C(xt) = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-4xt}}{2xt}$$

and, for $k \geq 1$,

$$Q_{132}^{(k,0,0,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1}{1 - tQ_{132}^{(k-1,0,0,0)}(t,x)}.$$

Theorem 2. *([13, Theorem 15])*

$$Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{(1+t-tx) - \sqrt{(1+t-tx)^2 - 4t}}{2t}. \tag{1}$$

For $k \geq 1$,

$$Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1}{1 - tQ_{132}^{(k-1,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)}. \tag{2}$$

Theorem 3. *([13, Theorem 8]) For $k \geq 1$,*

$$Q_{132}^{(0,0,k,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1+(tx-t)(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_j t^j) - \sqrt{(1+(tx-t)(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_j t^j))^2 - 4tx}}{2tx}$$
$$= \frac{2}{1+(tx-t)(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_j t^j) + \sqrt{(1+(tx-t)(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} C_j t^j))^2 - 4tx}}.$$

By Lemma 1, $Q_{132}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(0,0,0,k)}(t,x)$ so the remaining two cases of $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ where $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{N}$ and exactly one of a,b,c,d is not zero is covered by the following theorem.

Theorem 4. *([13, Theorem 12])*

$$Q_{132}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1}{1-tC(tx)}. \tag{3}$$

For $k > 1$,

$$Q_{132}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1+t\sum_{j=0}^{k-2} C_j t^j (Q_{132}^{(0,k-1-j,0,0)}(t,x) - C(tx))}{1-tC(tx)} \tag{4}$$

and

$$Q_{132}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,0) = \frac{1+t\sum_{j=0}^{k-2} C_j t^j (Q_{132}^{(0,k-1-j,0,0)}(t,0) - 1)}{1-t}. \tag{5}$$

In [14], Kiteav, Remmel, and Tiefenbruck used the results above to cover the cases $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ where $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{N}$ and exactly two of a,b,c,d are not zero. For example, they proved the following.

Theorem 5. *For all $k, \ell \geq 1$,*

$$Q_{132}^{(k,0,\ell,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1}{1-tQ_{132}^{(k-1,0,\ell,0)}(t,x)}. \tag{6}$$

Theorem 6. *For all $k, \ell \geq 1$,*

$$Q_{132}^{(k,0,0,\ell)}(t,x) = \frac{C_\ell t^\ell + \sum_{j=0}^{\ell-1} C_j t^j (1 - tQ_{132}^{(k-1,0,0,0)}(t,x) + t(Q_{132}^{(k-1,0,0,\ell-j)}(t,x) - \sum_{s=0}^{\ell-j-1} C_s t^s))}{1-tQ_{132}^{(k-1,0,0,0)}(t,x)}. \tag{7}$$

Finally, in [15], Kitaev, Remmel, and Tiefenbruck used these results to find generating functions to obtain similar recursions for $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ for arbitrary $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{N}$.

The situation for the generating functions $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ is different. First of all it is easy to see that $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ is closed under the operation reverse-complement. Thus we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2. *For any $a,b,c,d \in \{\emptyset\} \cup \mathbb{N}$,*

$$Q_{n,123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x) = Q_{n,123}^{(c,d,a,b)}(x).$$

Next it is obvious that if there is a σ_i in $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n$ such that σ_i matches MMP(a,b,c,d) where $a,c \geq 1$, then σ contains an occurrence of 123. Thus there are no permutations $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$

that can match a quadrant marked mesh pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(a,b,c,d)$ where $a,c \geq 1$. Thus if $a \geq 1$, then $Q_{123}^{(a,b,0,d)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(t,x)$. Our first major result is that for all $a,b,d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a > 0$

$$Q_{123}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(t,x). \tag{8}$$

We will prove this result by using a bijection of Krattenthaler [16] between $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ and $\mathcal{D}_n$, the set of Dyck paths of length $2n$, and a bijection of Elizalde and Deutsch [5] between $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ and $\mathcal{D}_n$. It is easier to compute the generating of the form $Q_{132}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(t,x)$ so that we will compute $Q_{123}^{(a,b,0,d)}(t,x)$ by computing generating functions of the form $Q_{132}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(t,x)$. The only generating functions of the form $Q_{132}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(t,x)$ where $a > 0$ that were computed by Kiteav, Remmel, and Tiefenbruck were the generating functions of the form $Q_{132}^{(a,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ given in Theorem 2 above. However their techniques can be used to compute $Q_{123}^{(a,b,0,d)}(t,x)$ when $a > 0$ for arbitrary b and d. By Lemma 2, $Q_{123}^{(a,b,0,d)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(0,d,a,b)}(t,x)$ so that such computations will cover all the cases of $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ where one of a and c equals zero. Thus to complete our analysis of $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ when $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{N}$, we need only compute generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(0,b,0,d)}(t,x)$ which we will compute by other methods.

As it was pointed out in [13], *avoidance* of a marked mesh pattern without quadrants containing the empty set can always be expressed in terms of multi-avoidance of (possibly many) classical patterns. Thus, among our results we will re-derive several known facts in permutation patterns theory as well as several new results. However, our main goals are more ambitious aimed at finding distributions in question.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we shall review the bijections of Krattenthaler [16] and Elizalde and Deutsch [5]. In Section 3, we shall prove (8). We shall also prove that

$$Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)\big|_{x^0} = Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(x)\big|_{x^0},$$

so that as far as constant terms that occur in the polynomials of the form $Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}$, they reduce to constant terms that appear in polynomials of the form $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}$ which were analyzed in [13, 14, 15]. Finally, in Section 3, we shall prove some general results about the coefficients of the highest power of x that occur in the polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x)$. In Section 4, we shall show how to compute generating functions of the $Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(x,t) = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x,t)$. In Section 5, we will show how to compute generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,0)}(x,t)$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(x,t)$.

2 Bijections from $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ and $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ to Dyck paths on an $n \times n$ Lattice

Given an $n \times n$ square, we will label the coordinates of the columns from left to right with $0,1,\ldots,n$ and the coordinates of the rows from top to bottom with $0,1\ldots,n$. A Dyck path is a path made up of unit down-steps D and unit right-steps R which starts at $(0,0)$ and ends at (n,n) has stays on or below the diagonal $x=y$. Given a Dyck path P, we let

$$\mathit{Return}(P) = \{i \geq 1 : P \text{ goes through the point } (i,i)\}$$

and we let $\text{return}(P) = |Return(P)|$. For example, for the Dyck path

$$P = DDRDDRRRDDRDRDRRDR$$

shown on the right in Figure 2, $Return(P) = \{4, 8, 9\}$ and $\text{return}(P) = 3$.

It is well known that for all $n \geq 1$, $|\mathcal{S}_n(132)| = |\mathcal{S}_n(123)| = |\mathcal{D}_n| = C_n$ where $C_n = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n}$ is the n^{th} Catalan number. In 2000, Christian Krattenthaler [16] gave a bijection between $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ and $\mathcal{D}_n$. Later in 2003, Sergi Elizalde and Emeric Deutsch [5] gave a bijection between $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ and $\mathcal{D}_n$. The main goal of this section is review these two bijections because the recursions that we can derive from these two bijections which will help us develop recursions that allows us to compute generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x,t)$.

2.1 The bijection $\Phi : \mathcal{S}_n(132) \to \mathcal{D}_n$

In this subsection, we describe Krattenthaler's [16] bijection between $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ and $\mathcal{D}_n$ Given any permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$, we write it on an $n \times n$ table by placing σ_i in the i^{th} column and σ_i^{th} row, reading from bottom to top. Then, we shade the cells to the north-east of the cell that contains σ_i. Then the path $\Phi(\sigma)$ is the path that goes along the south-west boundary of the shaded cells. For example, this process is pictured in Figure 2 in this case where $\sigma = 867943251 \in \mathcal{S}_9(132)$. In this case, $\Phi(\sigma) = DDRDDRRRDDRDRDRRDR$.

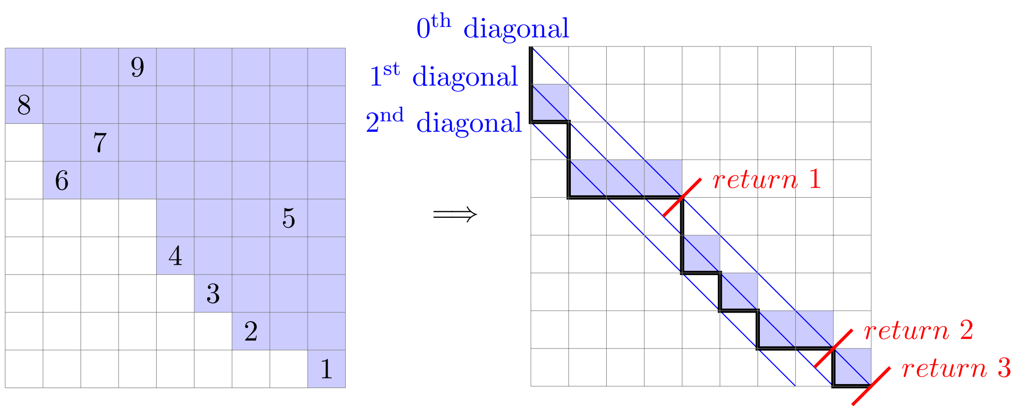

Figure 2: $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ to $\mathcal{D}_n$

Given $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n$, we say that σ_j a left-to-right mininum of σ if $\sigma_i > \sigma_j$ for all $i < j$. It is easy to see that the left-to-right minima of σ correspond to peaks of the path $\Phi(\sigma)$, i.e., they occupy cells along the inside boundary of the $\Phi(\sigma)$ that correspond to a down step D immediately followed by a right-step R. We call such cells, the outer corners of the path. Thus we shall often refer to the the left-to-right minima of the σ as the set of peaks of σ and the set σ_i which are not a left-to-right minina as the non-peaks of σ. For example, for the permutation σ pictured in Figure 2, there are 6 peaks, $\{8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$, and 3 non-peaks, $\{7, 9, 5\}$. The horizontal segments of the path $\Phi(\sigma)$ are the maximal consecutive sequences of R's in $\Phi(\sigma)$. For example, in Figure 2, the lengths of the horizontal segments, reading from top to bottom, are $1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1$. We will be interested in the set of numbers that lie to the north of each horizontal segments in $\Phi(\sigma)$. For example, in our example, $\{8\}$ is the set associated with the first horizontal segment of $\Phi(\sigma)$, $\{6, 7, 9\}$ is the set of numbers associated with second horizontal segment of $\Phi(\sigma)$, etc.. Because σ is a 132-avoiding permutation, it follows that set of numbers above a horizontal segment must occur in increasing order. That is, since the cell immediately above the first right-step of the horizontal segments must be occupied with the least element in the set associated to the horizontal segment, then the remaining numbers must appear in increasing order if we are to avoid 132.

We shall also label the diagonal that go through corners of squares that are parallel to and below the main diagonal with $0, 1, 2, \ldots$ starting at the main diagonal. In this way, each peak of the permutation correspond to a diagonal. In the example in Figure 2, we have 1 peak on the 0^{th} diagonal, 4 peaks on the 1^{st} diagonal and 1 peak on the 2^{nd} diagonal.

The map Φ^{-1} is easy to describe. That is, given a Dyck path P, we first mark every cell corresponding to a peak of the path with a "$\times$". Then we look at the rows and columns which do not have a cross. Starting form the left-most column, that does not contain a cross, we put a cross in the lowest possible row without a cross that lies above the path. In this ways we will construct a permutation $\sigma = \Phi^{-1}(P)$. This process is pictured in Figure 3.

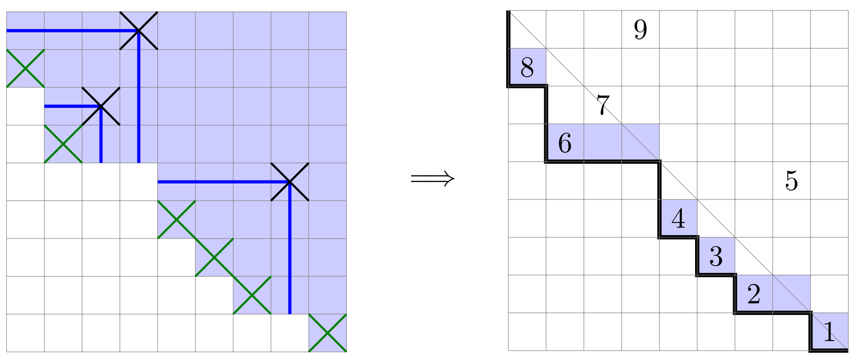

Figure 3: $\mathcal{D}_n$ to $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$

Details that $\Phi : \mathcal{S}_n(132) \to D_n$ is a bijection can be found in [16]. However, given that Φ is a bijection, the following properties are easy to prove.

Lemma 3. *Given any Dyck path P, let $\sigma_{132}(P) = \Phi^{-1}(P)$, Then*

(a) Then for each horizontal segment H of P, the set of numbers associated to H form a consecutive increasing sequence in $\sigma_{132}(P)$ and the least number of the sequence sits immediately above the first right-step of H. Hence the only decreases in $\sigma_{132}(P)$ occur between two different horizontal segments of P.

(b) The number n is in the column of last right-step before the first return.

(c) Suppose that σ_i is a peak of σ and the cell containing σ_i is on the k^{th}-diagonal. Then there are k elements in the graph $G(\sigma)$ in the first quadrant relative to coordinate system centered at (i, σ_i).

Proof. (1) easily follows from our description of the bijections Φ and Φ^{-1}.

For (2), we consider two cases. First if $1 \in Return(P)$, then P must start out $DR\ldots$ so that the first outer corner of P is in row n, reading from bottom to top, which must be occupied by n so that n is in the column of the last right-step before the first return. If $i > 1$ is the least element of $Return(P)$, then there are i right-steps in the first $2i$ steps of P. The outer corners in the first

$2i$ steps of P must all be occupied by numbers greater than $n-i$. Thus we can only place the numbers $n,\ldots,n-i+1$ in the columns above the horizontal segments that occur in the first $2i$ steps of P. After we place numbers in the outer corners of the first $2i$ steps, then we always place $\times$'s in the lowest row that is above the path starting from the left-most column. This means that we will place $\times$'s in the rows $n-1,\ldots,n-i+1$, before we place a $\times$ in row n, reading from bottom to top. It follows that the position of the $\times$ in row n is in column i.

For (3), suppose that σ_i is a peak of σ and σ_i is in the k^{th}-diagonal. This means that the right-step that sits directly below σ_i in P is the i^{th} right-step in P and is preceded by $i+k$ down-steps. Hence there are $i+k-1$ rows above σ_i in the graphs of σ. There are $i-1$ elements that are associated with the horizontal segments to the left of σ_i which means by the time that we get to σ_i in the construction of $\sigma_{132}(P)$ from P, there are $i-1$ elements to the left of σ_i in σ which are larger than σ_i. Hence there must be exactly k elements to the right of σ_i in σ which are larger than σ_i. $\square$

2.2 The bijection $\Psi : \mathcal{S}_n(123) \to \mathcal{D}_n$

In this section, we will describe the bijection $\Psi : \mathcal{S}_n(123) \to \mathcal{D}_n$ given by Elizalde and Deutsch [5]. Given any permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$, $\Psi(\sigma)$ is constructed exactly as in the previous section. Figure 4 shows an example of this map, from $\sigma = 869743251 \in \mathcal{S}_9(123)$ to Dyck path *DDRDDRRRDDR-DRDRRDR*.

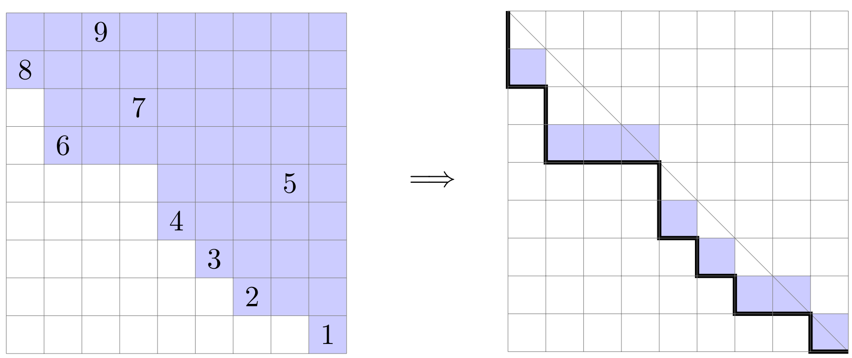

Figure 4: $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ to $\mathcal{D}_n$

Given any Dyck path P, we construct $\Psi^{-1}(P) = \sigma_{123}(P)$ as follows. First we place an "$\times$" in every outer corner of P. Then we consider the rows and columns which do not have a $\times$. Processing the columns from top to bottom and the rows from left to right, we place an $\times$ in the i^{th} empty row and i^{th} empty column. This process is pictured in Figure 5. The details that Ψ is bijection between $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ and $\mathcal{D}_n$ can be found in [5].

We then have the following lemma about the properties of this map.

Lemma 4. *Let $P \in \mathcal{D}_n$ and $\sigma = \sigma_{123}(P) = \Psi^{-1}(P)$. Then the following hold.*

(a) For each horizontal segment H of P, the least element of the set of numbers associated to H sits directly above the first right-step of H and the remaining numbers of the set form a consecutive decreasing sequence in σ.

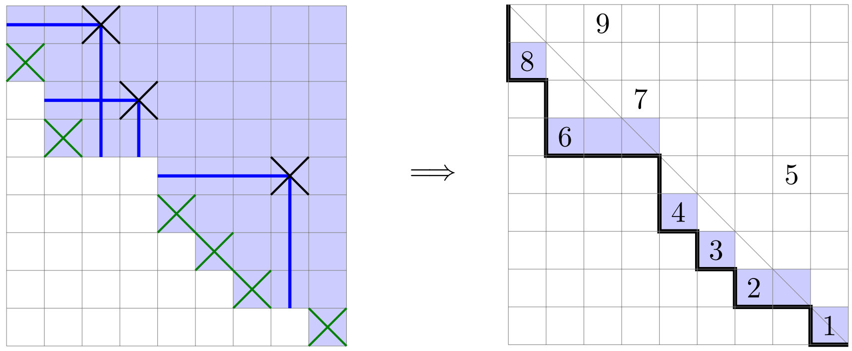

Figure 5: $\mathcal{D}_n$ to $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$

(b) σ can be decomposed into two decreasing subsequences, the first decreasing subsequence corresponds to the peaks of σ and the second decreasing subsequence corresponds to the non-peaks of σ.

(c) Suppose that σ_i is a peak of σ and the cell containing σ_i is on the k^{th}-diagonal. Then there are k elements in the graph $G(\sigma)$ in the first quadrant relative to coordinate system centered at (i, σ_i).

Proof. It is easy to see that parts (1) and (2) follow from the construction of Ψ^{-1}. The proof of part (3) is the same as the proof of part (3) of Lemma 3. $\square$

3 General results about $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ and $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$

In this section, we shall prove several general results about the generating functions $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ and $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$.

First suppose that $k > 0$. Then since in a 123-avoiding permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$, no σ_i can have elements in the first and third quadrants in $G(\sigma)$ relative to the coordinate system centered at (i, σ_i), it follows that σ_i matches $\text{MMP}(k, \ell, 0, m)$ in σ if and only if it matches $\text{MMP}(k, \ell, \emptyset, m)$ in σ. Thus

$$Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x) \text{ for all } k > 0 \text{ and } \ell, m \geq 0.$$

Similarly, one can prove that

$$Q_{123}^{(0,\ell,k,m)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(\emptyset,\ell,k,m)}(t,x) \text{ for all } k > 0 \text{ and } \ell, m \geq 0.$$

Next suppose that P is Dyck path in $\mathcal{D}_n$ and consider the differences between $\sigma = \Phi^{-1}(P)$ and $\tau = \Psi^{-1}(P)$. Clearly, the elements corresponding to the outer corners of P are the same in both σ and τ. The only difference is how construct the non-peaks. Thus σ and τ have the same peaks. Note, by construction, the non-peaks in σ and τ cannot match a quadrant marked mesh pattern of the form $\text{MMP}(k, \ell, \emptyset, m)$. That is, a non-peak σ_i of σ must have at least one element occurring in the third quadrant of $G(\sigma)$ relative to the coordinate system centered at (i, σ_i), namely, the least element of the set associated with the horizontal segment H whose associated set contains σ_i. A similar statement holds for τ. Now suppose that the number σ_j is a peak of σ. Thus σ_j sits directly above the first right-step of some horizontal segment H of P in the graph of σ. By Lemma 3, if cell containing σ_i is in the r^{th}-diagonal, then in $G(\sigma)$, there are exactly r-elements in the first quadrant relative to the coordinate system centered at (j,σ_j). It is easy to see that the number of elements in the second quadrant in $G(\sigma)$ relative to coordinate system centered (j,σ_j) is equal $s = j-1$ where s is the sum of lengths of the horizontal segments to the left of H and, hence, the number of elements in the fourth quadrant in $G(\sigma)$ relative to coordinate system centered (j,σ_j) is equal $n-k-s-1 = n-k-j$. However, by Lemma 4, the exact same statement holds for σ_j in the graph $G(\tau)$ relative to the coordinate system center at (j,σ_j). It follows that for any $k,\ell,m \geq 0$, σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$ in τ. For example, Figure 6 illustrates this correspondence. It follows that the map $\Psi \circ \Phi^{-1} : \mathcal{S}_n(132) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ shows that for all $k > 0$ and $\ell, m \geq 0$,

$$Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x) = Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x).$$

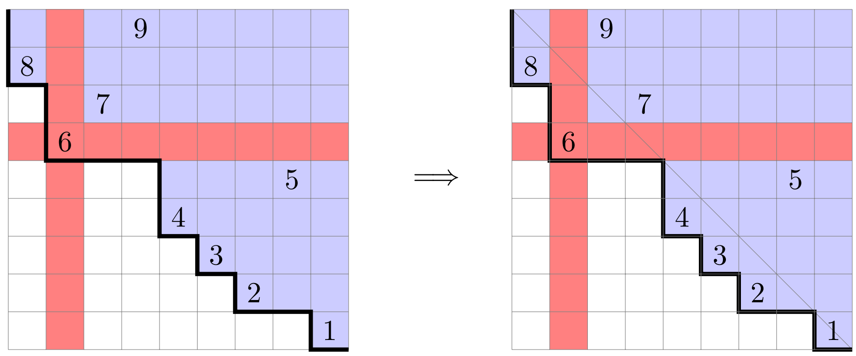

Figure 6: $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ to $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ keeps $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$

Combining the remarks above with Lemma 2, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 7. *For any $k > 0$ and $\ell, m \geq 0$,*

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(t,x) &= Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x) \\ &= Q_{123}^{(0,m,k,\ell)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(\emptyset,\ell,k,m)}(t,x). \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

It follows that the only generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ that cannot be reduced to generating functions of the form $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ are generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(0,b,0,d)}(t,x)$. In the series of papers [13, 14, 15], the only generating function of the form $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$ that were computed were the generating functions of the form $Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ given in Theorem 2. Our main interest in this paper is to compute generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ for $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus we will show how to compute generating functions of the form $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$ for $k,\ell,m \in \mathbb{N}$ and of the form $Q_{132}^{(0,b,0,d)}(t,x)$ for $b,d \in \mathbb{N}$. Before we do this, we shall prove some general results about the constants terms and the coefficients of the highest power of x in the polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x)$.

4 The coefficients of x^0 and x^1 in polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)$

Since the coefficients of x^k in polynomials of the form $Q_{n,123}^{(a,b,0,d)}(x)$ and $Q_{n,123}^{(0,d,a,b)}(x)$ can be found from the coefficients of x^k in polynomials of the form $Q_{n,132}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(x)$, we start out with an observation about coefficients of x^0 and x^1 in polynomials of the form $Q_{n,132}^{(a,b,\emptyset,d)}(x)$.

Theorem 8.

$$Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)\big|_{x^0} = Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(x)\big|_{x^0} \tag{10}$$

and

$$Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)\big|_{x^1} = Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(x)\big|_{x^1} \tag{11}$$

Proof. For (10), note that any permutation in $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ avoiding pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$ must also avoid pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$. Thus to prove (10), we need to show that any permutation in $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ avoiding pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$ must also avoid pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$. We know that only the peaks of σ can match patterns of the from $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$. Thus we must show that if the peaks of σ don't match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$, then the non-peaks of σ don't match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$ either.

To show this, we appeal to part (a) of Lemma 3. That is, we know that on each horizontal segment H of $\Phi(\sigma)$, the elements in the columns above H form a consecutive increasing sequence in σ. But it is easy to see that if $\sigma_i < \sigma_{i+1}$, then in the graph of $G(\sigma)$, the number of elements in quadrant A relative to the coordinate system centered at (i, σ_i) is greater than or equal to the number of elements in quadrant A relative to the coordinate system centered at $(i+1, \sigma_{i+1})$ for $A \in \{I, II, IV\}$. Thus if the peak corresponding to the horizontal segment H does not match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$, then no other element associated with H can $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$. For example, Figure 7 illustrate this observation for the horizontal segment corresponding to the set $\{6,7,9\}$. Thus we have proved that if the peaks of σ don't match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$, then the non-peaks of σ don't match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$ either.

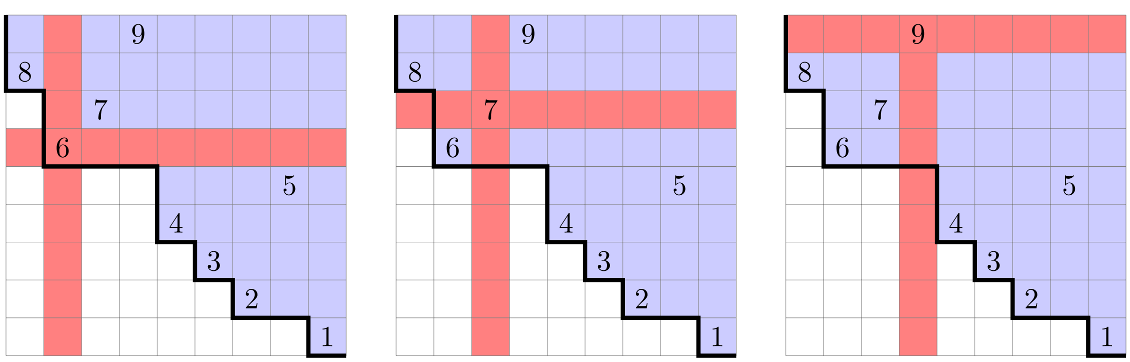

Figure 7: $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ to $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ keeps $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$

To prove (11), suppose that $\sigma = \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ is such that there is exactly one σ_i that matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$. We claim that σ_i must be a peak. That is, by our argument above, if σ_i sits above a horizontal segment H of $\Phi(\sigma)$, then if σ_i matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$, then the peak corresponding to H must also match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$. Thus if σ_i is the only element of σ

that matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$, then it must be a peak and hence it also matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$. Clearly, there cannot be two elements of σ that matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)$ since otherwise we would have two elements of σ which would match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,0,m)$. Thus (11) follows. $\square$

Thus we have the following corollary.

Corollary 1.

$$Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,0) = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,0) = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(t,0)$$

and

$$Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)\big|_{x^1} = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)\big|_{x^1} = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(t,x)\big|_{x^1}.$$

We note that [13, 14, 15] contains many results on special cases of of the coefficients of x^0 and x^1 in polynomials of the form $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(t,x)$.

4.1 The coefficients of the highest power of x that occurs in the polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x)$

By our results above, to analyze the coefficients of the highest power of x that occurs in the polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(a,b,c,d)}(x)$, we need only consider two cases. Namely, we need to analyze the coefficients of the highest power of x that occurs in polynomials of the form $Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(x)$ and we need to analyze the coefficients of the highest power of x that occurs in polynomials of the form $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)$.

We shall start with analyzing the coefficients of the highest power of x in polynomials of the form $Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(x)$. Clearly, in any permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$, none of the numbers $1,\ldots,\ell$ or $n, n-1, \ldots, n-k+1$ can match $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,0,\ell)$. It follows that if the highest possible power of x that can occur in $Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(x)$ is $x^{n-k-\ell}$ and its coefficient can only be non-zero if $n \geq k+\ell+1$. Moreover, if σ_i matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,0,\ell)$ in σ, then $i \in \{k+1,\ldots,n-\ell\}$. It follows that if $\mathrm{mmp}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(\sigma) = n-k-\ell$, then (a) $n-k+1, n-k+2, \ldots n$ must be positions $1,\ldots,k$, (b) $\ell+1,\ldots,n-k$ must be in positions $\ell+1,\ldots,n-\ell$, and (c) $1,\ldots,\ell$ must be in positions $n-\ell+1,\ldots,n$.

These observations lead to the following theorem.

Theorem 9. *If $n \geq k+\ell+1$, then*

$$Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = C_k C_{n-k-\ell} C_\ell.$$

Proof. Suppose $n \geq k+\ell+1$.

To have a $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ where $\mathrm{mmp}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(\sigma) = n-k-\ell$, we need only have $\sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_k$ be any rearrangement of $n-k+1,\ldots,n$, which reduces to an element of $\mathcal{S}_k(123)$ which we can choose in C_k ways, $\sigma_{k+1}\ldots\sigma_{n-\ell}$ be any rearrangement of $\ell+1,\ldots,n-k$, which reduces to an element of $\mathcal{S}_{n-k-\ell}(123)$ which we can choose in $C_{n-k-\ell}$ ways, and $\sigma_{n-\ell+1}\ldots\sigma_n$ be any rearrangement of $1,\ldots,\ell$, which is in $\mathcal{S}_\ell(123)$ which we can choose in C_ℓ ways.

$\square$

In the special case where $\ell = 0$, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 2. *If $n \geq k+1$, then*

$$Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,0,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k}} = Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,0,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k}} = C_k C_{n-k}.$$

If we are considering the pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$, we can do a similar analysis. The only difference is that for the numbers $\ell+1,\ldots,n-k$ to match $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in a 123-avoiding permutation σ, they must all be peaks of σ so that these numbers must occur in decreasing order. Thus we have the following theorem.

Theorem 10. *For any $n \geq k+\ell+1$,*

$$Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = C_k C_\ell.$$

In the special case where $\ell = 0$, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 3.

$$Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k}} = Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k}} = C_k.$$

Notice that the numbers that match the pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ are on the diagonal under the maps Φ and Ψ which means that they also have nothing in their 1^{st} quadrant. Thus we have the following corollary.

Corollary 4.

$$Q_{n,123}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = C_k C_\ell,$$
$$Q_{n,123}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k}} = Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k}} = C_k.$$

Next we continue our analysis of the coefficients of the highest power of x that can occur in a polynomials of the form $Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)$. We start by considering the special case where $m = 0$. Again the highest power of x that can occur in $Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x) = Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)$ is $x^{n-k-\ell}$ if $n \geq k+\ell+1$.

Theorem 11. *For all $n \geq k+\ell+1$,*

$$Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = \frac{k+1}{k+\ell+1}\binom{k+2\ell}{\ell}.$$

Proof. Given $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$, if σ_i is the match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)$, it must be the case that σ_i is a peak and there must be $k+\ell$ numbers which are larger than σ_i in σ. Thus if we want $\mathrm{mmp}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(\sigma) = n-k-1$, then the numbers $\{1,2,\ldots,n-k-\ell\}$ must be peaks and appear between the $\ell+1^{\text{st}}$ position and $n-k^{\text{th}}$ position. Moreover, there should be $k+\ell$ numbers in the first $k+\ell$ rows, of which ℓ numbers appear before the numbers $\{1,2,\ldots,n-k-\ell\}$ and k

numbers appear after the numbers $\{1, 2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$. In Figure 8, the position of the numbers $\{1, 2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$ are marked red while the position of the $k+\ell$ numbers are marked blue. The numbers $\{1, 2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$ must appear in decreasing order since they are all peaks. The numbers in the blue region must reduce to a 132-avoiding permutation τ of size $k+\ell$ with an additional restriction that the numbers in the last k columns must be increasing. Thus, we must count the number of Dyck paths of length $2(k+\ell)$ that end in k right-steps which is also equal to the number of standard tableaux of shape $(\ell, k+\ell)$ which is equal to $\frac{k+1}{k+\ell+1}\binom{k+2\ell}{\ell}$ by the hook formula for the number of standard tableaux. This fact is also proved in [6, 17].

Thus we have $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = \frac{k+1}{k+\ell+1}\binom{k+2\ell}{\ell}$. $\square$

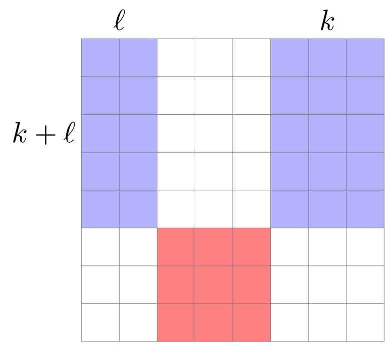

Figure 8: structure of $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}}$

Theorem 12. *For $n \geq k+\ell+m+1$ and $k > 0$,*

$$Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell-m}} = Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell-m}} = \frac{(k+1)^2}{(k+\ell+1)(k+m+1)}\binom{k+2\ell}{\ell}\binom{k+2m}{m}.$$

Proof. Assume that $n \geq k+\ell+m+1$ and $k > 0$. Then for σ_i to match $\mathrm{MMP}(k, \ell, \emptyset, m)$ in $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$, σ_i must be a peak of σ and σ_i must have m numbers to its right in σ which are smaller than σ_i, ℓ numbers to its left in σ which are larger than σ_i, and k numbers to its right in σ which are larger than σ_i. It follows that the maximum power of x that can appear in $Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)$ is $x^{n-k-\ell-m}$. Now if $\mathrm{mmp}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(\sigma) = n-k-\ell-m$, then the numbers $\{m+1, m+2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$ must be peaks and appear between the $\ell+1^{\text{st}}$ position and $n-k-m^{\text{th}}$ position in a decreasing order. These positions are marked red in Figure 9(a). There should be $k+\ell$ numbers in the first $k+\ell$ rows, of which ℓ numbers appear before the numbers $\{m+1, m+2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$ and k numbers appear after the numbers $\{m+1, m+2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$; and there should be $k+m$ numbers in the last $k+m$ columns, of which m numbers appear under the numbers $\{m+1, m+2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$ and k numbers appear above the numbers $\{m+1, m+2, \ldots, n-k-\ell\}$. In Figure 9, the position of the these $k+\ell+m$ numbers are marked blue. The numbers in the blue region must reduce to a 132-avoiding permutation τ of size $k+\ell$ with an additional restriction that the numbers in the last $k+m$ columns and top $k+\ell$ rows(region A in Figure 9(a)) should be increasing. It is easy to see that under the map Φ such permutations correspond to Dyck paths in the join of the 3 blue regions as pictured Figure 9(b). It follows that the coefficient of $x^{n-k-\ell-m}$ in $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)$ equals the number of Dyck paths U of length $2(k+\ell+m)$ which pass through the points P, Q and R in Figure 9(b). For each such path U, we can uniquely associate two paths U_1 and U_2 where U_1 starts at P goes to the point Q and U_2 starts at Q goes to the point R. By our results in the previous theorem the number of such P_1 is $\frac{k+1}{k+\ell+1}\binom{k+2\ell}{\ell}$ and the number of such P_2 is $\frac{k+1}{k+m+1}\binom{k+2m}{m}$. It follows that $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = \frac{(k+1)^2}{(k+\ell+1)(k+m+1)}\binom{k+2\ell}{\ell}\binom{k+2m}{m}$.

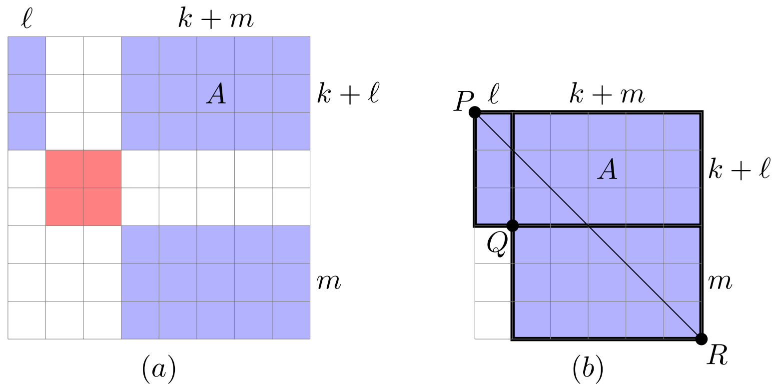

Figure 9: structure of $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell-m}}$

Since $Q_{n,123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x) = Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(x)$, the theorem follows. $\square$

5 The functions of form $Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$

In this section, we shall show how we can compute generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,0,m)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$. In this case, it easier to compute generating functions of the form $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$. To do this, we will start by computing the marginal distributions $Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{132}^{(0,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$, and $Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$. Then we can find expressions for $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{132}^{(0,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$, and $Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$ in terms of the marginal distributions $Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{132}^{(0,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$, and $Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$. Finally we show how we can express $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$ in terms of the distributions $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{132}^{(0,\ell,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$, and $Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,m)}(t,x)$

Recall that Kitaev, Remmel, and Tiefenbruck [13] proved that

$$Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{(1+t-tx) - \sqrt{(1+t-tx)^2-4t}}{2t}$$

and, for $k \geq 1$,

$$Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1}{1-tQ_{132}^{(k-1,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)}.$$

By Lemma 1, we have that $Q_{132}^{(0,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$, thus to complete our computations of the marginal distributions we need only compute $Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ when $k>0$.

Let $\mathcal{S}_n^{(i)}(132)$ be the set of $\sigma = \sigma_1\cdots\sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ such that $\sigma_i = n$. Then the graph $G(\sigma)$ of each $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n^{(i)}(132)$ has the structure showed in Figure 10 (a). That is, in $G(\sigma)$, the numbers to the left of n, $A_i(\sigma)$, have the structure of 132-avoiding permutation, the numbers to the right of n, $B_i(\sigma)$, have the structure of 132-avoiding permutation, and all the numbers in $A_i(\sigma)$ lie above all the numbers in $B_i(\sigma)$. If we apply the map Φ to such permutations, then for $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n^{(i)}(132)$, $\Phi(\sigma)$ will be a Dyck path of the form in Figure 10 (b) where the smaller Dyck path structures $A_i(\sigma)$ and $B_i(\sigma)$ are correspond to 132-avoiding permutation structures $A_i(\sigma)$ and $B_i(\sigma)$.

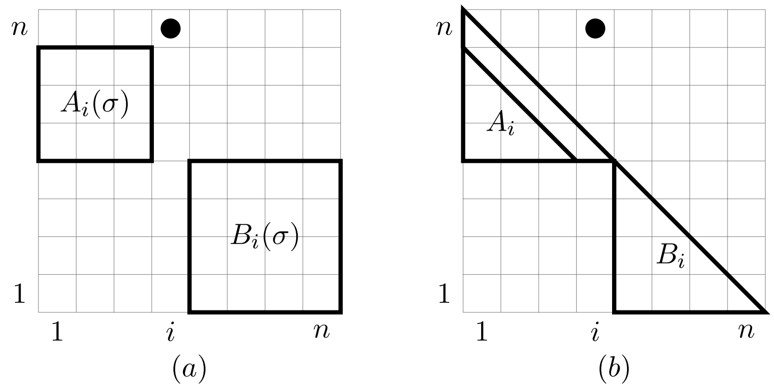

Figure 10: $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ to $\mathcal{D}_n$

Now assume that $k > 0$. Then we can derive a simple recursion for based on the position of n in a permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$. That is, suppose $\sigma_i = n$ and $A_i(\sigma)$ and $B_i(\sigma)$ are as pictured in Figure 10. Clearly $\sigma_i = n$ does not match $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, \emptyset, 0)$ in σ. Then we have two cases.

Case 1. $i < k$.
Then elements in $A_i(\sigma)$ can not match $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, \emptyset, 0)$ in σ since no element of $A_i(\sigma)$ as k elements it right which are larger than it. However, an element σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, \emptyset, 0)$ in σ if and only if it matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k-i, \emptyset, 0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $C_{i-1}Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)$.

Case 2. $i > k$.
Then elements in $A_i(\sigma)$ match $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, \emptyset, 0)$ in σ if and only if the corresponding element matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, \emptyset, 0)$ in the reduction of $A_i(\sigma)$. An element σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$ automatically has k elements in the graph $G(\sigma)$ the second quadrant relative to the coordinate system centered at (j, σ_j), namely, the elements in $A_i(\sigma) \cup \{n\}$ so that σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, \emptyset, 0)$ in σ if and only if σ_j is peak of σ, or, equivalently, if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, 0, \emptyset, 0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $Q_{i-1,132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)$.

It follows that $n \geq k+1$,

$$Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1}Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,0)}(x) + \sum_{i=k}^{n} Q_{i-1,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(x).$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n \geq 1$ gives that

$$Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1}t^{i-1}Q_{132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) + t(Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i)Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x).$$

Thus, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 13.

$$Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1+t-tx-\sqrt{(1+t-tx)^2-4t}}{2t}.$$

For $k>0$,

$$Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1+t\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1}t^{i-1}(Q_{132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) - Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x))}{1-tQ_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x))}.$$

We list the first 10 terms of function $Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ for $k = 1\cdots 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(0,1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+(1+x)t^2+\left(1+3x+x^2\right)t^3+\left(1+6x+6x^2+x^3\right)t^4 \\ &+\left(1+10x+20x^2+10x^3+x^4\right)t^5+\left(1+15x+50x^2+50x^3+15x^4+x^5\right)t^6 \\ &+\left(1+21x+105x^2+175x^3+105x^4+21x^5+x^6\right)t^7 \\ &+\left(1+28x+196x^2+490x^3+490x^4+196x^5+28x^6+x^7\right)t^8 \\ &+\left(1+36x+336x^2+1176x^3+1764x^4+1176x^5+336x^6+36x^7+x^8\right)t^9+\cdots \end{aligned}$$

We note that if σ_i matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,1,\emptyset,0)$ in $\sigma = \sigma_1\ldots\sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$, then σ_i must be a peak of σ which has at least one element to its left which is larger than σ_i. However, it is easy to see from our description of Φ^{-1}, the every peak except the first one in σ satisfies this condition. However such peak are just the descents of σ so that $Q_{n,132}^{(0,1,\emptyset,0)}(x) = \sum_{\sigma\in\mathcal{S}_n(132)} x^{\mathrm{des}(\sigma)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(0,2,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+(3+2x)t^3+\left(4+8x+2x^2\right)t^4+\left(5+20x+15x^2+2x^3\right)t^5 \\ &+\left(6+40x+60x^2+24x^3+2x^4\right)t^6+\left(7+70x+175x^2+140x^3+35x^4+2x^5\right)t^7 \\ &+\left(8+112x+420x^2+560x^3+280x^4+48x^5+2x^6\right)t^8 \\ &+\left(9+168x+882x^2+1764x^3+1470x^4+504x^5+63x^6+2x^7\right)t^9+\cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(0,3,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+(9+5x)t^4+\left(14+23x+5x^2\right)t^5+\left(20+65x+42x^2+5x^3\right)t^6 \\ &+\left(27+145x+186x^2+66x^3+5x^4\right)t^7 \\ &+\left(35+280x+595x^2+420x^3+95x^4+5x^5\right)t^8 \\ &+\left(44+490x+1554x^2+1820x^3+820x^4+129x^5+5x^6\right)t^9+\cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(0,4,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(28+14x)t^5+\left(48+70x+14x^2\right)t^6 \\ &+\left(75+214x+126x^2+14x^3\right)t^7+\left(110+514x+596x^2+196x^3+14x^4\right)t^8 \\ &+\left(154+1064x+2030x^2+1320x^3+280x^4+14x^5\right)t^9+\cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(0,5,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(90+42x)t^6+\left(165+222x+42x^2\right)t^7 \\ &+\left(275+717x+396x^2+42x^3\right)t^8 \\ &+\left(429+1817x+1962x^2+612x^3+42x^4\right)t^9+\cdots \end{aligned}$$

Next we consider $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ where both k and ℓ are nonzero. Again we will develop a simple recursion for $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ based on the position of n in σ. That is, let $\sigma=\sigma_1\ldots\sigma_n\in\mathcal{S}_n(132)$ and $\sigma_i=n$. Again $\sigma_i=n$ does not match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)$ in σ. Then we have two cases.

Case 1. $i<\ell$.
Then no element in $A_i(\sigma)$ can not match $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)$ in σ since no element of $A_i(\sigma)$ has ℓ elements to its left which are larger than it. An element σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)$ in σ if and only if it matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell-i,\emptyset,0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} C_{i-1}Q_{n-i,132}^{(k,\ell-i,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)$.

Case 2. $i>\ell$.
Then an element σ_j in $A_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)$ in σ if and only if it, in the reduction of $A_i(\sigma)$, the corresponding element matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)$. An element σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$ automatically has ℓ to its left which are larger than in so that σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)$ in σ if and only if it matches $\mathrm{MMP}(k,0,\emptyset,0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=\ell}^{n} Q_{i-1,132}^{(k-1,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)Q_{n-i,132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)$.

It follows that for $n\geq k+\ell+1$,

$$Q_{n,132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} C_{i-1}Q_{n-i,132}^{(k,\ell-i,\emptyset,0)}(x)+\sum_{i=\ell}^{n} Q_{i-1,132}^{(k-1,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(x)Q_{n-i,132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(x).$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n\geq 1$ gives that

$$Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)=1+t\sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} C_{i-1}t^{i-1}Q_{132}^{(k,\ell-i,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)+(Q_{132}^{(k-1,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)-\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-2} C_it^i)Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x).$$

Thus, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 14. *For all $k,\ell>0$,*

$$Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)=1+t\sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} C_{i-1}t^{i-1}Q_{132}^{(k,\ell-i,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)+(Q_{132}^{(k-1,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)-\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-2} C_it^i)Q_{132}^{(k,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x).$$

We list the first 10 terms of function $Q_{132}^{(k,\ell,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ for $1\leq k,\ell\leq 3$.

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(1,1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+(3+2x)t^3+\left(4+8x+2x^2\right)t^4+\left(5+20x+15x^2+2x^3\right)t^5\\&+\left(6+40x+60x^2+24x^3+2x^4\right)t^6+\left(7+70x+175x^2+140x^3+35x^4+2x^5\right)t^7\\&+\left(8+112x+420x^2+560x^3+280x^4+48x^5+2x^6\right)t^8\\&+\left(9+168x+882x^2+1764x^3+1470x^4+504x^5+63x^6+2x^7\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(1,2,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+(9+5x)t^4+\left(14+23x+5x^2\right)t^5+\left(20+65x+42x^2+5x^3\right)t^6\\&+\left(27+145x+186x^2+66x^3+5x^4\right)t^7\\&+\left(35+280x+595x^2+420x^3+95x^4+5x^5\right)t^8\\&+\left(44+490x+1554x^2+1820x^3+820x^4+129x^5+5x^6\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(1,3,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(28+14x)t^5+\left(48+70x+14x^2\right)t^6\\
&+\left(75+214x+126x^2+14x^3\right)t^7+\left(110+514x+596x^2+196x^3+14x^4\right)t^8\\
&+\left(154+1064x+2030x^2+1320x^3+280x^4+14x^5\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(2,1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+(11+3x)t^4+\left(23+16x+3x^2\right)t^5+\left(47+56x+26x^2+3x^3\right)t^6\\
&+\left(95+163x+129x^2+39x^3+3x^4\right)t^7\\
&+\left(191+429x+489x^2+263x^3+55x^4+3x^5\right)t^8\\
&+\left(383+1062x+1583x^2+1270x^3+487x^4+74x^5+3x^6\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(2,2,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(33+9x)t^5+\left(72+51x+9x^2\right)t^6\\
&+\left(151+186x+83x^2+9x^3\right)t^7+\left(310+556x+431x^2+124x^3+9x^4\right)t^8\\
&+\left(629+1487x+1688x^2+875x^3+174x^4+9x^5\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(2,3,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(104+28x)t^6+\left(235+166x+28x^2\right)t^7\\
&+\left(505+627x+270x^2+28x^3\right)t^8\\
&+\left(1054+1924x+1454x^2+402x^3+28x^4\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(3,1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(38+4x)t^5+\left(101+27x+4x^2\right)t^6\\
&+\left(266+119x+40x^2+4x^3\right)t^7+\left(698+439x+232x^2+57x^3+4x^4\right)t^8\\
&+\left(1829+1477x+1044x^2+430x^3+78x^4+4x^5\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(3,2,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(118+14x)t^6+\left(319+96x+14x^2\right)t^7\\
&+\left(847+425x+144x^2+14x^3\right)t^8\\
&+\left(2231+1563x+848x^2+206x^3+14x^4\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(3,3,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+(381+48x)t^7\\
&+\left(1046+336x+48x^2\right)t^8+\left(2801+1506x+507x^2+48x^3\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

If one compares the polynomials $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ and $Q_{n,132}^{(1,k-1,\emptyset,0)}(x)$, one observes that they are equal for $k \geq 1$. Thus we make the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1. *For all $k \geq 1$, we have*

$$Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(1,k-1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x).$$

We have verified the conjecture for $k = 1, 2, 3$ by directly computing the generating functions. That is, we can prove that

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) &= Q_{132}^{(1,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x),\\
Q_{132}^{(0,2,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) &= Q_{132}^{(1,1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x),\\
Q_{132}^{(0,3,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) &= Q_{132}^{(1,2,\emptyset,0)}(t,x).
\end{aligned}
$$

However, it is not obvious from the corresponding recursions for $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ and $Q_{n,132}^{(1,k-1,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ that these two polynomials are equal.

Next we consider the generating functions $Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ where $k,\ell > 0$.

When $n \leq k+l$, there is no element of a $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ that can match $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ. Thus $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) = C_n$ in such cases. Thus assume that $n \geq k+\ell+1$ and $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ is such that $\sigma_i = n$. Clearly σ_i can not match $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ. We then have 3 cases.

Case 1. $i < k$.
Clearly no σ_j in $A_i(\sigma)$ can not match $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ since it cannot have k elements to its left which are larger than it. A $\sigma_j \in B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if it matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$.

Case 2. $k \leq i \leq n-l$.
For each peak $\sigma_j \in A_i(\sigma)$, there are $n-i \geq \ell$ numbers in $B_i(\sigma)$ which are to its right and smaller than it so that σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if, in the reduction of $A_i(\sigma)$, its corresponding element matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,0)$. For each peak $\sigma_j \in B_i(\sigma)$, there are $\geq k$ numbers in $A_i(\sigma) \cup \{n\}$ which are to its left and larger than it so that σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,0,\emptyset,\ell)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=k}^{n-\ell} Q_{i-1,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x) Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$.

Case 3. $i \geq n-\ell+1$.
For each peak $\sigma_j \in A_i(\sigma)$, there are $n-i \geq \ell$ numbers in $B_i(\sigma)$ which are to its right and smaller than it so that σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if, in the reduction of $A_i(\sigma)$, its corresponding element matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,0)$. Clearly no element of $B_i(\sigma)$ can match $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ since it cannot have ℓ to its right which are smaller than it. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=n-\ell+1}^{n} Q_{i-1,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell-(n-i))}(x) C_{n-i}$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$.

It follows that for $n \geq k+\ell+1$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) Q_{n,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) + \sum_{i=k}^{n-\ell} Q_{i-1,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(x) Q_{n-i,132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) + \\
&\quad \sum_{i=n-\ell+1}^{n} Q_{i-1,132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell-(n-i))}(x) C_{n-i}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n \geq k+\ell+1$ gives that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k+\ell} C_i t^i &= t\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1}t^{i-1}(Q_{132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-1} C_j t^j) \\
&\quad + t(Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i)(Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i) \\
&\quad + t\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i (Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell-i)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-2} C_j t^j).
\end{aligned}$$

Note the first term of the last term $t\sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i (Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell-i)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-2} C_j t^j)$ on the right-hand side of the equation above is $t(Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-2} C_j t^j)$, so we can bring $tQ_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ to the other side and solve $Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ to obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 15. *For all $k, \ell > 0$,*

$$Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) = \frac{\Gamma_{k,\ell}(t,x)}{1-t},$$

Where

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma_{k,\ell}(t,x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k+\ell} C_i t^i - \sum_{i=0}^{k+\ell-2} C_i t^{i+1} + t\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1}t^{i-1}(Q_{132}^{(0,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-1} C_j t^j) \\
&\quad + t(Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i)(Q_{132}^{(0,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i) \\
&\quad + t\sum_{i=1}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i (Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell-i)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-2} C_j t^j).
\end{aligned}$$

We list the first 10 terms of function $Q_{132}^{(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ for $1 \leq k \leq \ell \leq 3$.

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,1,\emptyset,1)}(t,x) =& 1 + t + 2t^2 + (4+x)t^3 + \left(7+6x+x^2\right)t^4 + \left(11+20x+10x^2+x^3\right)t^5 \\
&+ \left(16+50x+50x^2+15x^3+x^4\right)t^6 + \left(22+105x+175x^2+105x^3+21x^4+x^5\right)t^7 \\
&+ \left(29+196x+490x^2+490x^3+196x^4+28x^5+x^6\right)t^8 \\
&+ \left(37+336x+1176x^2+1764x^3+1176x^4+336x^5+36x^6+x^7\right)t^9 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,1,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) =& 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + (12+2x)t^4 + \left(25+15x+2x^2\right)t^5 + \left(46+60x+24x^2+2x^3\right)t^6 \\
&+ \left(77+175x+140x^2+35x^3+2x^4\right)t^7 \\
&+ \left(120+420x+560x^2+280x^3+48x^4+2x^5\right)t^8 \\
&+ \left(177+882x+1764x^2+1470x^3+504x^4+63x^5+2x^6\right)t^9 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,1,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) =& 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + (37+5x)t^5 + \left(85+42x+5x^2\right)t^6 \\
&+ \left(172+186x+66x^2+5x^3\right)t^7 + \left(315+595x+420x^2+95x^3+5x^4\right)t^8 \\
&+ \left(534+1554x+1820x^2+820x^3+129x^4+5x^5\right)t^9 + \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,2,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(38+4x)t^5+\left(91+37x+4x^2\right)t^6\\
&+\left(192+176x+57x^2+4x^3\right)t^7+\left(365+595x+385x^2+81x^3+4x^4\right)t^8\\
&+\left(639+1624x+1750x^2+736x^3+109x^4+4x^5\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,2,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(122+10x)t^6+\left(316+103x+10x^2\right)t^7\\
&+\left(724+540x+156x^2+10x^3\right)t^8\\
&+\left(1493+1995x+1145x^2+219x^3+10x^4\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(0,3,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+(404+25x)t^7\\
&+\left(1119+286x+25x^2\right)t^8+\left(2762+1649x+426x^2+25x^3\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

We are now in position to compute the generating functions $Q_{132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(a,k,0,\ell)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ in the case where $a,k,\ell>0$. Again, we shall show that the polynomials $Q_{n,132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ satisfy simple recursions.

When $n \leq a+k+\ell$, there is no element of a $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ that can match $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ. Thus $Q_{n,132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) = C_n$ in such cases. Thus assume that $n \geq a+k+\ell+1$ and $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ is such that $\sigma_i = n$. Clearly σ_i can not match $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ. We then have 3 cases.

Case 1. $i<k$.
Clearly no σ_j in $A_i(\sigma)$ can not match $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ since it cannot have k elements to its left which are larger than it. A $\sigma_j \in B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if it matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} Q_{n-i,132}^{(a,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$.

Case 2. $k \leq i \leq n-\ell$.
For each peak $\sigma_j \in A_i(\sigma)$, there are $n-i \geq \ell$ numbers in $B_i(\sigma)$ which are to its right and smaller than it. Moreover, the number n is to its right and is larger than it. Thus σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if, in the reduction of $A_i(\sigma)$, its corresponding element matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a-1,k,\emptyset,0)$. For each peak $\sigma_j \in B_i(\sigma)$, there are $\geq k$ numbers in $A_i(\sigma)\cup\{n\}$ which are to its left and larger than it so that σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a,0,\emptyset,\ell)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=k}^{n-\ell} Q_{i-1,132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,0)}(x) Q_{n-i,132}^{(a,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$.

Case 3. $i \geq n-\ell+1$.
For each peak $\sigma_j \in A_i(\sigma)$, there are $n-i \geq \ell$ numbers in $B_i(\sigma)$ which are to its right and smaller than it and the number n is to its right. Thus σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if, in the reduction of $A_i(\sigma)$, its corresponding element matches $\mathrm{MMP}(a-1,k,\emptyset,0)$. Clearly no element of $B_i(\sigma)$ can match $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ since it cannot have ℓ to its right which are smaller than it. Thus such permutations contribute $\sum_{i=n-\ell+1}^{n} Q_{i-1,132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,\ell-(n-i))}(x) C_{n-i}$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$.

It follows that for $n \geq a+k+\ell+1$,

$$Q_{n,132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} Q_{n-i,132}^{(a,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) + \sum_{i=k}^{n-\ell} Q_{i-1,132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,0)}(x) Q_{n-i,132}^{(a,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) + \sum_{i=n-\ell+1}^{n} Q_{i-1,132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,\ell-(n-i))}(x) C_{n-i}.$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n \geq 1$ gives that

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k+\ell-1} C_i t^i + t \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} t^{i-1} (Q_{132}^{(a,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-1} C_j t^j) \\ &+ t(Q_{132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i)(Q_{132}^{(a,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i) \\ &+ t \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i (Q_{132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,\ell-i)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-2} C_j t^j), \end{aligned}$$

and we have the following theorem.

Theorem 16. *For all $a, k, \ell > 0$,*

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) &= \sum_{i=0}^{k+\ell-1} C_i t^i + t \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} t^{i-1} (Q_{132}^{(a,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-1} C_j t^j) \\ &+ t(Q_{132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i)(Q_{132}^{(a,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) - \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i) \\ &+ t \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} C_i t^i (Q_{132}^{(a-1,k,\emptyset,\ell-i)}(t,x) - \sum_{j=0}^{k+\ell-i-2} C_j t^j), \end{aligned}$$

We list the first few terms of function $Q_{132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ for $1 \leq a \leq 3$ and $1 \leq k \leq \ell \leq 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(1,1,\emptyset,1)}(t,x) =& 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + (10+4x)t^4 + \left(17+21x+4x^2\right)t^5 + \left(26+65x+37x^2+4x^3\right)t^6 \\ &+ \left(37+155x+176x^2+57x^3+4x^4\right)t^7 \\ &+ \left(50+315x+595x^2+385x^3+81x^4+4x^5\right)t^8 \\ &+ \left(65+574x+1624x^2+1750x^3+736x^4+109x^5+4x^6\right)t^9 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(1,1,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) =& 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + (32+10x)t^5 + \left(62+60x+10x^2\right)t^6 \\ &+ \left(107+209x+103x^2+10x^3\right)t^7 + \left(170+554x+540x^2+156x^3+10x^4\right)t^8 \\ &+ \left(254+1239x+1995x^2+1145x^3+219x^4+10x^5\right)t^9 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{132}^{(1,1,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + (104+28x)t^6 + \left(219+182x+28x^2\right)t^7 + \left(410+684x+308x^2+28x^3\right)t^8 + \left(704+1948x+1720x^2+462x^3+28x^4\right)t^9 + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(1,2,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + (107+25x)t^6 + \left(233+171x+25x^2\right)t^7 + \left(450+669x+286x^2+25x^3\right)t^8 + \left(794+1968x+1649x^2+426x^3+25x^4\right)t^9 + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(1,2,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + 132t^6 + (359+70x)t^7 + \left(842+518x+70x^2\right)t^8 + \left(1754+2184x+854x^2+70x^3\right)t^9 + \left(3332+6896x+5238x^2+1260x^3+70x^4\right)t^{10} + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(1,3,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + 132t^6 + 429t^7 + (1234+196x)t^8 + \left(3098+1568x+196x^2\right)t^9 + \left(6932+7120x+2548x^2+196x^3\right)t^{10} + \left(14137+24117x+16612x^2+3724x^3+196x^4\right)t^{11} + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(2,1,\emptyset,1)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + (33+9x)t^5 + \left(71+52x+9x^2\right)t^6 + \left(146+189x+85x^2+9x^3\right)t^7 + \left(294+557x+443x^2+127x^3+9x^4\right)t^8 + \left(587+1463x+1722x^2+903x^3+178x^4+9x^5\right)t^9 + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(2,1,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + (105+27x)t^6 + \left(235+167x+27x^2\right)t^7 + \left(494+637x+272x^2+27x^3\right)t^8 + \left(1004+1938x+1489x^2+404x^3+27x^4\right)t^9 + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(2,1,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + 132t^6 + (345+84x)t^7 + \left(800+546x+84x^2\right)t^8 + \left(1724+2168x+886x^2+84x^3\right)t^9 + \left(3557+6803x+5042x^2+1310x^3+84x^4\right)t^{10} + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(2,2,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + 132t^6 + (348+81x)t^7 + \left(811+538x+81x^2\right)t^8 + \left(1747+2163x+871x^2+81x^3\right)t^9 + \left(3587+6826x+5017x^2+1285x^3+81x^4\right)t^{10} + \cdots$$

$$Q_{132}^{(2,2,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) = 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + 14t^4 + 42t^5 + 132t^6 + 429t^7 + (1178+252x)t^8 + \left(2848+1762x+252x^2\right)t^9 + \left(6311+7395x+2838x^2+252x^3\right)t^{10} + \left(13201+24156x+17011x^2+4166x^3+252x^4\right)t^{11} + \cdots$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(2,3,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+429t^7+1430t^8+(4078+784x)t^9\\&+\left(10236+5776x+784x^2\right)t^{10}+\left(23405+25349x+9248x^2+784x^3\right)t^{11}\\&+\left(50086+85921x+57717x^2+13504x^3+784x^4\right)t^{12}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(3,1,\emptyset,1)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(116+16x)t^6+\left(308+105x+16x^2\right)t^7\\&+\left(807+446x+161x^2+16x^3\right)t^8+\left(2108+1586x+919x^2+233x^3+16x^4\right)t^9\\&+\left(5507+5169x+4029x^2+1754x^3+321x^4+16x^5\right)t^{10}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(3,1,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+(373+56x)t^7+\left(998+376x+56x^2\right)t^8\\&+\left(2615+1609x+582x^2+56x^3\right)t^9\\&+\left(6813+5701x+3382x^2+844x^3+56x^4\right)t^{10}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(3,1,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+429t^7+(1238+192x)t^8\\&+\left(3347+1323x+192x^2\right)t^9+\left(8798+5751x+2055x^2+192x^3\right)t^{10}\\&+\left(22909+20509x+12197x^2+2979x^3+192x^4\right)t^{11}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(3,2,\emptyset,2)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+429t^7+(1234+196x)t^8\\&+\left(3314+1352x+196x^2\right)t^9+\left(8643+5849x+2108x^2+196x^3\right)t^{10}\\&+\left(22345+20688x+12497x^2+3060x^3+196x^4\right)t^{11}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(3,2,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+429t^7+1430t^8+(4190+672x)t^9\\&+\left(11354+4770x+672x^2\right)t^{10}+\left(29639+21023x+7452x^2+672x^3\right)t^{11}\\&+\left(76326+75014x+45194x^2+10806x^3+672x^4\right)t^{12}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(3,3,\emptyset,3)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+429t^7+1430t^8+4862t^9\\&+(14492+2304x)t^{10}+\left(39625+16857x+2304x^2\right)t^{11}\\&+\left(103494+75853x+26361x^2+2304x^3\right)t^{12}\\&+\left(265047+273660x+163720x^2+38169x^3+2304x^4\right)t^{13}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

From the functions list above, we see the coefficient of the biggest power of x, $x^{n-a-k-\ell}$, satisfies that $Q_{n,132}^{(a,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-a-\ell}} = \frac{(a+1)^2}{(a+k+1)(k+\ell+1)}\binom{a+2k}{k}\binom{a+2\ell}{\ell}$ as predicted by Theorem 12.

6 Quadrant Mesh Patterns and hills of $\mathcal{S}_n(132)$

In this section, we want to study the generating function $Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ where $k,\ell \geq 0$. Note that by part (c) of Lemma 3, a σ_j can match MMP$(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in $\sigma=\sigma_1\ldots\sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ if and only if σ_j is a peak of σ which is on the 0^{th}. In terms of the Dyck path $\Phi(\sigma)$, this the number of steps DR

which start and end on the main diagonal which are called hills of the Dyck path [3, 4]. We will call such σ_i, the hills of σ. Moreover, if $\sigma_i = n$ where $i > 1$, then there can be no hills in $A_i(\sigma)$ as one can see from Figure 10.

First we shall show that $Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ satisfies a simple recursion. We have two cases.

Case 1 $\sigma_1 = n$.
In this case σ_1 matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)$ which contributes an x and a σ_j where $j > 1$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)$ in $B_1(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $xQ_{n-1,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$.

Case 2. $\sigma_i = n$ where $i \geq 2$.
In this case no element of $A_i(\sigma) \cup \{n\}$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)$ and a σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $C_{i-1}Q_{n-i,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$.

It follows that for $n \geq 1$,

$$Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x) = xQ_{n-1,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} C_{i-1}Q_{n-i,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x).$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n \geq 1$ gives that

$$Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = 1 + t(C(t) + x - 1)Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x).$$

Thus,

$$Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1}{1 - t(C(t) + x - 1)}.$$

Now we calculate $Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ for the case when $k > 0$ and $\ell \geq 0$. Notice by Lemma 1, $Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,\ell,\emptyset,k)}(t,x)$. Thus $Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,k)}(t,x)$.

First we shall show that $Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ satisfies a simple recursion. Clearly, if $n \leq k + \ell$, no element in a $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ can match $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)$. If $n \geq k + \ell + 1$, then we have two cases.

Case 1 $\sigma_i = n$ where $i < k$.
In this case, even in the case where $i = 1$, $\sigma_i = n$ cannot match $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)$. Moreover if $i > 1$, then no element in $A_i(\sigma)$ can match $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)$. For any σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$, all the elements in $A_i(\sigma) \cup \{n\}$ are to its left and are greater than or equal to σ_j. Thus, a σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)$ in $B_1(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $C_{i-1}Q_{n-1,132}^{(\emptyset,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ to $Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,k)}(x)$.

Case 2. $\sigma_i = n$ where $i \geq k$.
In this case no element of $A_i(\sigma) \cup \{n\}$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)$. For any σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$, all the elements in $A_i(\sigma) \cup \{n\}$ are to its left and are greater than or equal to σ_j so that such a σ_j automatically has k elements to its left which are larger than σ_j. Thus, a σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,\ell)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $C_{i-1}Q_{n-i,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$

to $Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)$.

It follows that for $n \geq k+\ell+1$,

$$Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} Q_{n-i,132}^{(\emptyset,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(x) + \sum_{i=k}^{n} C_{i-1} Q_{n-i,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(x).$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n \geq 1$ gives that

$$Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) = 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} t^{i-1} Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) + t(C(t) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i) Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x).$$

Thus, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 17.

$$Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = \frac{1}{1-t(C(t)+x-1)}.$$

For $k > 0$,

$$Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,k)}(t,x) = Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x),$$

and

$$Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) = 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} t^{i-1} Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k-i,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) + t(C(t) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i) Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x).$$

For $k, \ell > 0$,

$$Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) = 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} C_{i-1} t^{i-1} Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k-i,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x) + t(C(t) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} C_i t^i) Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x).$$

By Corollary 4, we know that the highest power of x that appears in $Q_{n,123}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)$ is $x^{n-k-\ell}$ and that

$$Q_{n,123}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}} = C_k C_\ell.$$

We start out by listing the first 10 terms in $Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ for $k = 0, \ldots, 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1 + xt + \left(1+x^2\right)t^2 + \left(2+2x+x^3\right)t^3 + \left(6+4x+3x^2+x^4\right)t^4 \\ &+ \left(18+13x+6x^2+4x^3+x^5\right)t^5 + \left(57+40x+21x^2+8x^3+5x^4+x^6\right)t^6 \\ &+ \left(186+130x+66x^2+30x^3+10x^4+6x^5+x^7\right)t^7 \\ &+ \left(622+432x+220x^2+96x^3+40x^4+12x^5+7x^6+x^8\right)t^8 \\ &+ \left(2120+1466x+744x^2+328x^3+130x^4+51x^5+14x^6+8x^7+x^9\right)t^9 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,1,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+(1+x)t^2+\left(3+x+x^2\right)t^3+\left(8+4x+x^2+x^3\right)t^4 \\
&+\left(24+11x+5x^2+x^3+x^4\right)t^5+\left(75+35x+14x^2+6x^3+x^4+x^5\right)t^6 \\
&+\left(243+113x+47x^2+17x^3+7x^4+x^5+x^6\right)t^7 \\
&+\left(808+376x+156x^2+60x^3+20x^4+8x^5+x^6+x^7\right)t^8+ \\
&\left(2742+1276x+532x^2+204x^3+74x^4+23x^5+9x^6+x^7+x^8\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,2,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+(3+2x)t^3+\left(9+3x+2x^2\right)t^4+\left(26+11x+3x^2+2x^3\right)t^5 \\
&+\left(81+33x+13x^2+3x^3+2x^4\right)t^6+\left(261+108x+40x^2+15x^3+3x^4+2x^5\right)t^7 \\
&+\left(865+359x+137x^2+47x^3+17x^4+3x^5+2x^6\right)t^8 \\
&+\left(2928+1220x+468x^2+168x^3+54x^4+19x^5+3x^6+2x^7\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,3,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+(9+5x)t^4+\left(28+9x+5x^2\right)t^5+ \\
&\left(85+33x+9x^2+5x^3\right)t^6+\left(273+104x+38x^2+9x^3+5x^4\right)t^7 \\
&+\left(901+349x+123x^2+43x^3+9x^4+5x^5\right)t^8 \\
&+\left(3042+1186x+430x^2+142x^3+48x^4+9x^5+5x^6\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,4,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(28+14x)t^5 \\
&+\left(90+28x+14x^2\right)t^6+\left(283+104x+28x^2+14x^3\right)t^7 \\
&+\left(931+339x+118x^2+28x^3+14x^4\right)t^8 \\
&+\left(3132+1161x+395x^2+132x^3+28x^4+14x^5\right)t^9+\cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,5,\emptyset,0)}(t,x) =& 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(90+42x)t^6 \\
&+\left(297+90x+42x^2\right)t^7+\left(959+339x+90x^2+42x^3\right)t^8 \\
&+\left(3216+1133x+381x^2+90x^3+42x^4\right)t^9+\ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

It is known that the sequence $\{Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^0}\}_{n\geq 1}$ is the Fine numbers which is sequence A000957 in the On-line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences(OEIS) [18]. Similarly, $\{Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|_{x^1}\}_{n\geq 1}$ is sequence A065601 in the OEIS. However the sequence $\{Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|x^2\}_{n\geq 2}$ which starts out $1,0,3,6,21,66,220,744,\ldots$ does not appear in the OEIS. This counts the number of Dyck paths with exactly 2 hills. Nevertheless, it easy to compute the generating function for the sequence by taking the second derivative of $Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ with respect to x, dividing it by 2, and setting $x=0$. In this case, the generating function is $\frac{16t^2}{2(1+\sqrt{1-4t}+2t)^3}$.

The sequence $\{Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,1,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|x^0\}_{n\geq 1}$ which starts $1,1,3,8,24,75,243,808,\ldots$ is sequence A000958 in the OEIS and counts the number of ordered rooted trees with n edges have root of odd degree. None of sequences $\{Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|x^0\}_{n\geq 1}$ where $2\leq k\leq 5$ appear in the OEIS. None of sequences $\{Q_{n,132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,0)}(x)\big|x^1\}_{n\geq 1}$ where $1\leq k\leq 5$ appear in the OEIS. In both cases, we can easily compute the generating functions of these sequences.

We list the first 10 terms of function $Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(t,x)$ for $1\leq k\leq \ell\leq 3$.

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,1,\emptyset,1)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+(4+x)t^3+\left(11+2x+x^2\right)t^4+\left(32+7x+2x^2+x^3\right)t^5\\&+\left(99+22x+8x^2+2x^3+x^4\right)t^6+\left(318+73x+26x^2+9x^3+2x^4+x^5\right)t^7\\&+\left(1051+246x+90x^2+30x^3+10x^4+2x^5+x^6\right)t^8\\&+\left(3550+844x+312x^2+108x^3+34x^4+11x^5+2x^6+x^7\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,1,\emptyset,2)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+(12+2x)t^4+\left(35+5x+2x^2\right)t^5+\left(107+18x+5x^2+2x^3\right)t^6\\&+\left(342+60x+20x^2+5x^3+2x^4\right)t^7+\left(1126+206x+69x^2+22x^3+5x^4+2x^5\right)t^8\\&+\left(3793+714x+246x^2+78x^3+24x^4+5x^5+2x^6\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,1,\emptyset,3)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(37+5x)t^5+\left(113+14x+5x^2\right)t^6\\&+\left(358+52x+14x^2+5x^3\right)t^7+\left(1174+180x+57x^2+14x^3+5x^4\right)t^8\\&+\left(3943+634x+204x^2+62x^3+14x^4+5x^5\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,2,\emptyset,2)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(38+4x)t^5+\left(116+12x+4x^2\right)t^6\\&+\left(368+45x+12x^2+4x^3\right)t^7+\left(1207+158x+49x^2+12x^3+4x^4\right)t^8\\&+\left(4054+561x+178x^2+53x^3+12x^4+4x^5\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,2,\emptyset,3)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(122+10x)t^6+\left(386+33x+10x^2\right)t^7\\&+\left(1259+128x+33x^2+10x^3\right)t^8+\left(4216+465x+138x^2+33x^3+10x^4\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{132}^{(\emptyset,3,\emptyset,3)}(t,x)=&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+132t^6+(404+25x)t^7\\&+\left(1315+90x+25x^2\right)t^8+\left(4386+361x+90x^2+25x^3\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

From the functions list above, we see the coefficient of the biggest power of x satisfies that $Q_{n,123}^{(\emptyset,k,\emptyset,\ell)}(x)\big|_{x^{n-k-\ell}}=C_kC_\ell$ as predicated by Corollary 4.

7 The functions $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x)$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(t,x)$

In this section, we will discuss how to compute the generating functions $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x)$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(t,x)$. These generating functions cannot be reduced to $Q_{132}^{(a,b,c,d)}(t,x)$ so that we will use the

Ψ map to develop recursions for such functions. Since we are considering quadrant mesh patterns where neither the first of third quadrants need to be empty, this means both peaks and non-peaks can match such patterns.

We start by considering generating functions of the form $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x)$. In this case, it will be useful to separately track peaks and non-peaks. Thus if $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$, then we will say that σ_i matches the pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(0, \binom{k_1}{k_2}, 0, 0)$ if σ_i is peak of σ and it matches the pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ or σ_i is a non-peak of σ and it matches the pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_2, 0, 0)$. Then we define

$$Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)} x_0^{\#\text{ MMP}(0,k_1,0,0)\text{-mch of peaks}} x_1^{\#\text{ MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)\text{-mch of non-peaks}}$$

and

$$Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0, x_1) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)} x_0^{\#\text{ MMP}(0,k_1,0,0)\text{-mch of peaks}} x_1^{\#\text{ MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)\text{-mch of non-peaks}}.$$

Clearly, $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k}{k},0,0)}(t,x,x)$.

First we will compute $Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)$. When $k_1 = k_2 = 0$, in the generating function $Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)$, the variable x_0 is used to keep track of the number of peaks in σ and the variable x_1 is used to keep track of the number of non-peaks of σ. Since the number of peaks and non-peaks in any $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ add up to n, we can write $Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)$ in terms of $Q_{123}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(t,x)$ which track the number of peaks. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= Q_{123}^{(0,0,\emptyset,0)}(tx_1, \frac{x_0}{x_1}) \\ &= \frac{1 - tx_0 + tx_1 - \sqrt{(1 - tx_0 + tx_1)^2 - 4tx_1}}{2tx_1}. \end{aligned}$$

When k_1 and k_2 are not both nonzero, we need to analyze the difference between $\Psi^{-1}(P)$ where P a Dyck path in $\mathcal{D}_n$ and Ψ^{-1} on the *lift of the path* P, $\mathrm{lift}(P)$, which is the Dyck path $DPR \in \mathcal{D}_{n+1}$. The lifting operation is pictured in Figure 11. It is easy to see that the peaks of P and $\mathrm{lift}(P)$ are labeled with the same numbers under Ψ^{-1}. Since under Ψ^{-1} we label the rows and column and that do not contain peaks from left to right with the numbers of non-peaks in decreasing order, it is easy to see that $n+1$ will be in the column of the first non-peak and that all the remaining shift over one to the next column that does not contain a peak. This is illustrated in Figure 11.

The change in the labeling of the non-peaks is as follows. It is easy to see from Figure 11 in the red cells in the case where $\Psi^{-1}(P) = \sigma = (8,6,9,7,4,3,2,5,1) \in \mathcal{S}_9(123)$ and $\Psi^{-1}(\mathrm{lift}(P)) = \sigma' = (8,6,10,9,4,3,2,7,1,5)$. It is easy to see that the action of lift does not change the number of elements in the 2^{nd} quadrant of the peak numbers; but increases the number of elements in the 2^{nd} quadrant of the non-peak numbers by 1 since the number $n+1$ is in the 2^{nd} quadrant of the non-peaks. In addition, the action of lift creates a new non-peak, namely, $n+1$. For our convenience, we write $\mathrm{lift}(\sigma)$ for the permutation $\Psi^{-1}(\mathrm{lift}(P))$.

With the lift action, we can apply the Dyck path recursion for permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$. For any permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{123}$, we suppose that the first return of the Dyck path $\Psi(\sigma)$ of σ is located after

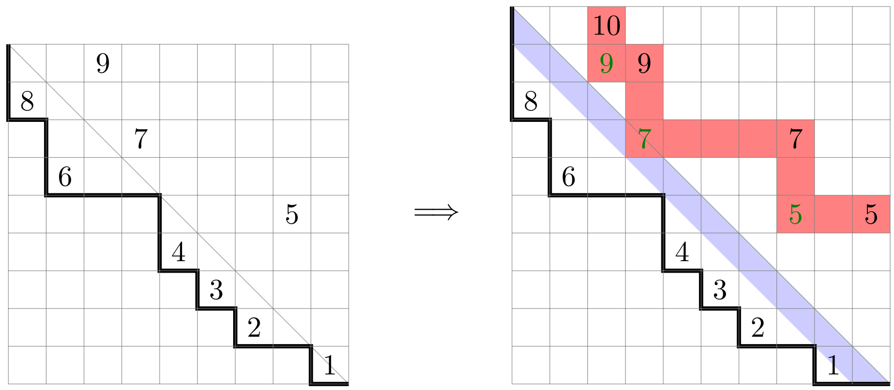

Figure 11: $\sigma = (8, 6, 9, 7, 4, 3, 2, 5, 1)$ and $\mathrm{lift}(\sigma)$

the i^{th} column. Then we can partition σ according to the structure $A_i(\sigma)$ before the return on a height 1 trapezoid and a Dyck path structure $B_i(\sigma)$ after the return as illustrated in Figure 12(a). Note that if σ_j in $B(\sigma_i)$, then σ_j is peak of σ if and only if it is peak of $B_i(\sigma)$.

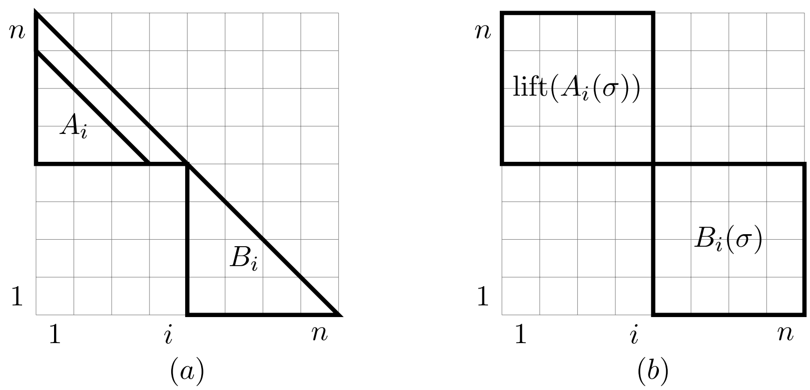

Figure 12: Dyck path recursion of $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$

We first calculate the function $Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1)$ for $k_1 > 0$. We can develop simple recursions for $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$. Note that when $n \le k_1$, then no peak in a $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ can match $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ so that $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1) = Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1)$.

Next assume that $n \ge k_1 + 1$. We are tracking the number of peaks matching $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ by x_0 and tracking the number of non-peaks by x_1 in the polynomial $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$. We will classify the permutations $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ according to the column i of the first return in $\Psi(\sigma)$. If the 1^{st} return of $\Psi(\sigma)$ occurs in i^{th} column of σ, then we shall partition σ into $\mathrm{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ and $B_i(\sigma)$ as pictured in Figure 12. We then have three cases.

Case 1. $i = 1$.
In this case $\sigma_1 = n$ is peak and the path $\Psi(\sigma)$ starts out $DR\ldots$. σ_1 does not match $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ in σ in this case. For any σ_j in $B_1(\sigma)$, n is always an element which is to the left of σ_j which is larger than σ_j so that σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1 - 1, 0, 0)$ in $B_1(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $Q_{n-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$.

Case 2. $1 < i \leq k_1$.
In this case, the only thing that has changed with respect to matches of $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ for peaks and the matches of $\mathrm{MMP}(0, 0, 0, 0)$ for non-peaks in moving to $\mathrm{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ from $A_i(\sigma)$ is that we have one more non-peak. Clearly, no peak of σ that is in $\mathrm{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ can match $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ because it will automatically have less than k_1 elements to left which larger than it. Moreover, for any σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$, the elements in the $\mathrm{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ are elements to the left of σ_j which is larger than σ_j so that a peak σ_j of σ matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1 - i, 0, 0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $x_1 Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1) Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$.

Case 3. $i > k_1$.
Again, the only thing that has changed with respect to matches of $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ for peaks and the matches of $\mathrm{MMP}(0, 0, 0, 0)$ for non-peaks in moving to $\mathrm{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ from $A_i(\sigma)$ is that we have one more non-peak. A peak σ_j of σ that is in $B_i(\sigma)$ automatically matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k_1, 0, 0)$ since all the elements in $\mathrm{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ are to the left of σ_j and greater than σ_j. Thus such permutations contribute $x_1 Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1) Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0, x_1)$.

It follows that for $n \geq k_1 + 1$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1) \quad &= \quad Q_{n-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1) + x_1 \sum_{i=2}^{k_1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1) Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1) \\
&\quad + x_1 \sum_{i=k_1+1}^{n} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1) Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0, x_1).
\end{aligned}
$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n \geq k_1 + 1$ gives that

$$
\begin{aligned}
&Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1) - \sum_{j=0}^{k_1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1) = \\
&t(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-1}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1) - \sum_{j=0}^{k_1-1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1)) + \\
&tx_1 \sum_{i=2}^{k_1} t^{i-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1) - \sum_{j=0}^{k_1-i} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1)) + \\
&tx_1 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1) - \sum_{j=0}^{k_1-1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1, x_1))).
\end{aligned}
$$

Simplifying the equation gives

$$
Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1) \quad = \quad \frac{\Delta_{k_1}(x_0, x_1, t)}{1 - tx_1 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t, x_0, x_1)}
$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{k_1}(x_0,x_1,t) &= K_{k_1}(x_1) + tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-1}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) + \\
& tx_1 \sum_{i=2}^{k_1} t^{i-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1) Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) - \\
& tx_1 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(\sum_{j=0}^{k_1-1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1)))
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{k_1}(x_1) &= \sum_{j=0}^{k_1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1) - t\sum_{j=0}^{k_1-1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1) - \\
& tx_1 \sum_{i=2}^{k_1} t^{i-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1)(\sum_{j=0}^{k_1-i} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1)).
\end{aligned}$$

However, it is easy to see using our recursions for $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1) - t\sum_{j=0}^{k_1-1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1) - \\
& tx_1 \sum_{i=2}^{k_1} t^{i-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1)(\sum_{j=0}^{k_1-i} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1))
\end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= \frac{1}{1-tx_1 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)} \Bigg(1 + t(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-1}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) + \\
& tx_1 \sum_{i=2}^{k_1} t^{i-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1) Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) - \\
& tx_1 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(\sum_{j=0}^{k_1-1} t^j Q_{j,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1)))\Bigg)
\end{aligned}$$

Next we will calculate the function $Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)$ for $k_2 > 0$. In this case, we tracking the number of non-peaks matching MMP$(0,k_2,0,0)$ by x_1 and tracking the number of peaks by x_0. We will classify the permutations $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ according to the column i of the first return in $\Psi(\sigma)$. If the 1^{st} return of $\Psi(\sigma)$ occurs in i^{th} column of σ, then we shall partition σ into lift$(A_i(\sigma))$ and $B_i(\sigma)$ as pictured in Figure 12. We then have three cases.

Case 1. $i=1$.
In this case $\sigma_1 = n$ is peak and the path $\Psi(\sigma)$ starts out $DR\ldots$ σ_1. For any σ_j in $B_1(\sigma)$, n is always an element which is to the left of σ_j which is larger than σ_j so that σ_j matches MMP$(0,k_2,0,0)$

in σ if and only if σ_j matches MMP$(0,k_2-1,0,0)$ in $B_1(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $x_0Q_{n-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$.

Case 2. $1 < i \leq k_2$
In this case, the only thing that has changed with respect to matches of MMP$(0,0,0,0)$ for peaks and the matches of MMP$(0,k_2,0,0)$ for non-peaks in moving to lift$(A_i(\sigma))$ from $A_i(\sigma)$ is that we have one more non-peak which is in the first row. This new non-peak will be to the left of and larger than any non-peak in σ. None of the non-peaks in lift$(A_i(\sigma))$ match MMP$(0,k_2,0,0)$ in σ since no element in lift$(A_i(\sigma))$ has k_2 elements to its left. For any σ_j in $B_i(\sigma)$, all the elements in lift$(A_i(\sigma))$ are elements to the left of and larger than σ_j so that a non-peak σ_j of σ matches MMP$(0,k_2,0,\ell)$ in σ if and only if σ_j matches MMP$(0,k_2-i,0,\ell)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. Thus such permutations contribute $Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-i},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$.

Case 3. $i > k_2$.
Again, the only thing that has changed with respect to matches of MMP$(0,0,0,0)$ for peaks and the matches of MMP$(0,k_2,0,0)$ for non-peaks in moving to lift$(A_i(\sigma))$ from $A_i(\sigma)$ is that we have one more non-peak which is in the first row. This new non-peak will be to the left of and larger than any non-peak in σ. For any remaining non-peak σ_j in lift$(A_i(\sigma))$, it will match MMP$(0,k_2,0,0)$ in σ if and only if its corresponding non-peak matches MMP$(0,k_2-1,0,0)$ in $A_i(\sigma)$. A non-peak σ_j of σ that is in $B_i(\sigma)$ automatically matches MMP$(0,k_2,0,0)$ since all the elements in lift$(A_i(\sigma))$ are to the left of σ_j and greater than σ_j. Thus such permutations contribute $Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$..

It follows that for $n \geq k_2+1$,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1) &= x_0Q_{n-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1) + \sum_{i=2}^{k_2-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-i},0,0)}(x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=k_2}^{n} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1). \end{aligned}$$

From this recursion, one can compute in essentially the same way that we computed $Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)$ that

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= 1 + tx_0Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + t\sum_{i=2}^{k_2-1} t^{i-1}Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-i},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) - \sum_{i=0}^{k_2-2} t^iQ_{i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)). \end{aligned}$$

Next we will show that the polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ satisfy a simple recursion for any $k_1,k_2 > 0$ that involve the polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{a}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ and $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{b},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$. We first consider the case when $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq 1$. We will classify the permutations $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ according to the column i of the first return in $\Psi(\sigma)$. If the 1^{st} return of $\Psi(\sigma)$ occurs in i^{th} column of σ, then we shall partition σ into $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ and $B_i(\sigma)$ as pictured in Figure 12. We then have two cases.

Case 1. $i < k_1$.
In this case no peak in $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ can match $\text{MMP}(0,k_1,0,0)$. Thus in $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$, we need only track the number of non-peaks which match $\text{MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)$. The new non-peak that is created in going from $A_i(\sigma)$ to $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ has no elements to its left which are greater than it so it cannot match $\text{MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)$ since $k_2 \geq 1$. However the new non-peak is larger than and to the left of any other non-peak in $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$. Thus for all the remaining non-peaks in $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$, they match $\text{MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)$ in σ if and only if they match $\text{MMP}(0,k_2-1,0,0)$ in $A_i(\sigma)$. Since all the elements of $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ are larger than and to the left of all the elements in $B_i(\sigma)$, a peak in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_1,0,0)$ in σ if and only it matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_1-i,0,0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$ and a non-peak in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)$ in σ if and only it matches $\text{MMP}(0,\max(k_2-i,0),0,0)$ in $B_i(\sigma)$. It follows that such permutations contribute $Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(1,x_1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{\max(k_2-i,0)},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$.

Case 2. $i \geq k_1$.
By our analysis in Case 1, each non-peak in $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma)$, except the new non-peak created in going from $A_i(\sigma)$ to $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$, matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)$ in σ if and only if it matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_2-1,0,0)$ in $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma)$. Each peak in $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma)$ matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_1,0,0)$ in σ if and only it matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_1,0,0)$ in $A_i(\sigma)$. Every peak in $B_i(\sigma)$ matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_1,0,0)$ in σ and every non-peak matches $\text{MMP}(0,k_2,0,0)$ in σ. It follows that that such permutations contribute $Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$ to $Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)$.

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{n,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(x_0,x_1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k_1-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(1,x_1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{\max(k_2-i,0)},0,0)}(x_0,x_1) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=k_1}^{n} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)Q_{n-i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1).
\end{aligned}$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by t^n and summing for $n \geq 1$ gives that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k_1-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(1,x_1)t^{i-1}Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{\max(k_2-i,0)},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) + \\
&\quad tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) - \sum_{i=0}^{k_1-2} Q_{i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)t^i).
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for $k_2 > k_1 \geq 1$, we can do similar analysis and obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k_2-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)t^{i-1}Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{\max(k_1-i,0)}{k_2-i},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) - \sum_{i=0}^{k_2-2} Q_{i,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)t^i). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 18. *For all $k_1, k_2 > 0$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= \frac{1}{1 - tx_1 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)} \Bigg(1 + tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-1}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + tx_1\sum_{i=2}^{k_1-1} t^{i-1}Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1)Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad - tx_1 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)\sum_{i=0}^{k_1-2} t^i Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(1,x_1)\Bigg), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= 1 + tx_0 Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + t\sum_{i=2}^{k_2-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)t^{i-1}Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-i},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) - \sum_{i=0}^{k_2-2} Q_{i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)t^i). \end{aligned}$$

When $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k_1-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(1,x_1)t^{i-1}Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1-i}{\max(k_2-i,0)},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i=0}^{k_1-2} Q_{i,123}^{(0,\binom{0}{k_2-1},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)t^i); \end{aligned}$$

for $k_2 > k_1 \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) &= 1 + t\sum_{i=1}^{k_2-1} Q_{i-1,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0,1)t^{i-1}Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{\max(k_1-i,0)}{k_2-i},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) \\ &\quad + tQ_{123}^{(0,\binom{0}{0},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1)(Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{k_2-1},0,0)}(t,x_0,x_1) - \sum_{i=0}^{k_2-2} Q_{i,123}^{(0,\binom{k_1}{0},0,0)}(x_0,x_1)t^i). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we have

$$Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x) = Q_{123}^{(0,\binom{k}{k},0,0)}(t,x,x).$$

We list the first few terms of function $Q_{132}^{(0,k,0,0)}(t,x)$ for $k=1\cdots 5$.

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x) =&1+t+(1+x)t^2+\left(3x+2x^2\right)t^3+\left(9x^2+5x^3\right)t^4+\left(28x^3+14x^4\right)t^5\\&+\left(90x^4+42x^5\right)t^6+\left(297x^5+132x^6\right)t^7\\&+\left(1001x^6+429x^7\right)t^8+\left(3432x^7+1430x^8\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+(3+2x)t^3+\left(1+9x+4x^2\right)t^4+\left(5x+27x^2+10x^3\right)t^5\\&+\left(20x^2+84x^3+28x^4\right)t^6+\left(75x^3+270x^4+84x^5\right)t^7\\&+\left(275x^4+891x^5+264x^6\right)t^8+\left(1001x^5+3003x^6+858x^7\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{123}^{(0,3,0,0)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+(9+5x)t^4+\left(5+27x+10x^2\right)t^5+\left(1+25x+81x^2+25x^3\right)t^6\\&+\left(7x+100x^2+252x^3+70x^4\right)t^7+\left(35x^2+375x^3+810x^4+210x^5\right)t^8\\&+\left(154x^3+1375x^4+2673x^5+660x^6\right)t^9+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{123}^{(0,4,0,0)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(28+14x)t^5+\left(20+84x+28x^2\right)t^6\\&+\left(7+100x+252x^2+70x^3\right)t^7+\left(1+49x+400x^2+784x^3+196x^4\right)t^8\\&+\left(9x+245x^2+1500x^3+2520x^4+588x^5\right)t^9\\&+\left(54x^2+1078x^3+5500x^4+8316x^5+1848x^6\right)t^{10}\\&+\left(273x^3+4459x^4+20020x^5+28028x^6+6006x^7\right)t^{11}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{123}^{(0,5,0,0)}(t,x) =&1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+42t^5+(90+42x)t^6+\left(75+270x+84x^2\right)t^7\\&+\left(35+375x+810x^2+210x^3\right)t^8+\left(9+245x+1500x^2+2520x^3+588x^4\right)t^9\\&+\left(1+81x+1225x^2+5625x^3+8100x^4+1764x^5\right)t^{10}\\&+\left(11x+486x^2+5390x^3+20625x^4+26730x^5+5544x^6\right)t^{11}\\&+\left(77x^2+2457x^3+22295x^4+75075x^5+90090x^6+18018x^7\right)t^{12}\\&+\left(440x^3+11340x^4+89180x^5+273000x^6+308880x^7+60060x^8\right)t^{13}+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

7.1 The function $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(t,x)$

In this section, we will show how to compute $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(t,x)$ for small values of k and ℓ. In this case, we have not been able to obtain simple recursions for the polynomials $Q_{n,123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(x)$ because the process of going from $A_i(\sigma)$ to $\text{lift}(A_i(\sigma))$ is not nicely behaved with respect to elements in fourth quadrant of the graph of σ centered at an element (j,σ_j) when $j\leq i$. However, in this case, we establish formulas for the coefficients of $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)$ by direct counting arguments.

Suppose that $\sigma\in\mathcal{S}_n(123)$. It is easy to see that no number in the top k rows or the left-most k columns in the graph of σ can match $\text{MMP}(0,k,0,0)$ in σ. Similarly, it is easy to see that no number in the bottom ℓ rows or right-most ℓ columns in the graph of σ can match $\text{MMP}(0,0,0,\ell)$

in σ. Given σ_j in σ, consider the graph of $G(\sigma)$ of σ relative to the coordinate system centered at the point (j, σ_j). Since σ is 123-avoiding, σ_j can not have elements in both its first and third quadrant. σ_j is peak if and only if it has no elements in its third quadrant and σ_j is non-peak if and only if it has at least one element in its third quadrant and no element in its first quadrant. Now suppose that σ_j is peak that is not in the top k-rows or the left-most k columns and is not in bottom ℓ rows or left-most ℓ columns. The elements in its first quadrant are the elements to the north-east of (j, σ_j). Since σ_j has no elements in its third quadrant, it follows that the elements of σ in the first k columns must all be in the second quadrant for σ_j and the elements in bottom ℓ rows of σ must all be in the fourth quadrant for σ_j. Thus σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, 0, \ell)$. Next suppose that σ_j is a non-peak that is not in the top k-rows or the left-most k columns and is not in bottom ℓ rows or left-most ℓ columns. Then σ_j has no elements in its first quadrant and the elements in its third quadrant are the elements south-west of (j, σ_j). Again it follows that the elements of σ in the top k rows must all be in the second quadrant for σ_j and the elements in left-most ℓ columns of σ must all be in the fourth quadrant for σ_j. Thus σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, 0, \ell)$. For example, Figure 13, we have pictured this situation in the case where $k = 2$ and $\ell = 1$ where the red cells represent the cells are not in the top k-rows or the left-most k columns and are not in bottom ℓ rows or left-most ℓ columns. Thus we have the following theorem.

Theorem 19. *For any 123-avoiding permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n$, σ_j matches $\mathrm{MMP}(0, k, 0, \ell)$ in σ if and only if, in the graph $G(\sigma)$ of σ, (j, σ_j) does not lie in the top k rows or the bottom ℓ rows and it does not lie in the left-most k columns or the right-most ℓ columns. Thus*

$$\mathrm{mmp}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(\sigma) = \Big|\{j | k < j \leq n - \ell \text{ and } k < \sigma_j \leq n - \ell\}\Big|.$$

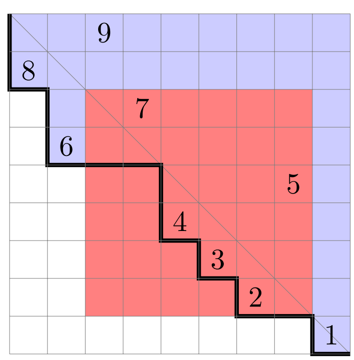

Figure 13: $\mathrm{MMP}(0, 2, 0, 1)$ match of permutation $\sigma = 869743251$

Thus, for any permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$, Theorem 19 tells that we need to count the numbers in the rectangle that obtained by deleting the top k rows and bottom ℓ rows and deleting the left-most k columns and the right-most ℓ columns. We have pictured this region in red in Figure 14 and it complement in blue. We shall call the blue area the k, ℓ-frame area and the numbers in corners $A \cup B \cup C \cup D$ the k, ℓ-corner area. Now suppose that $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ and in the graph of σ, there are r elements in the k, ℓ-corner area and a total of s numbers in the k, ℓ-frame area. In Figure 14, we have labeled the rectangles in the k, ℓ-frame area that are not part of the k, ℓ-corner area as E, F, G, H starting at the top and proceeding clockwise. Suppose that in σ are a elements in region A, b elements in region B, c elements in region C, d elements in region D, e elements in region E, f elements in region F, g elements in region G, and h elements region H. . Then $a + e + b = k$ and

$c+g+d=\ell$ since there are k elements of σ in the top k rows and ℓ elements of σ in the bottom ℓ rows. Similarly, $a+h+c=k$ and $b+f+d=\ell$ since there are k elements in the left-most k columns and ℓ elements in the right-most ℓ columns. Adding these equation to together we see that

$$2(k+\ell) = 2a+2b+2c+2d+e+f+g+h = r+s.$$

Thus we have the following theorem.

Theorem 20. *For any $k,\ell \geq 0$, $n > k+\ell$ and $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$, suppose there are r numbers in the k,ℓ-corner area and s numbers in the k,ℓ-frame area the graph of σ. Then*

$$0 \leq r \leq k+\ell, \;\; s = 2(k+\ell)-r, \;\;\text{ and }\;\; \mathrm{mmp}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(\sigma) = n-s = n-2(k+\ell)+r.$$

When $n \leq k+l$, $\mathrm{mmp}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(\sigma) = 0$.

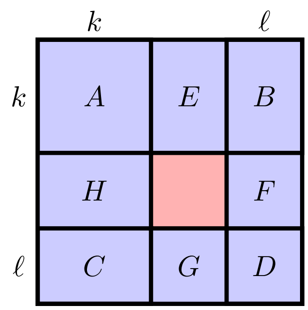

Figure 14: The division of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ to count pattern $\mathrm{MMP}(0,k,0,\ell)$ match

Theorem 20 tells us that for each $n > k+\ell$, the coefficients $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n}$ have at most $k+\ell+1$ terms since the numbers in the k,ℓ-corner area can only range from 0 to $k+\ell$. In particular, the coefficient $Q_{123}^{(0,k,0,\ell)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-2(k+\ell)+r}}$ equals the number of permutations in $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ with r numbers in the k,ℓ-corner area in the graph of σ. Figure 15 show the squares in the k,ℓ-corner regions that we must consider for the generating functions $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)$, and $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)$, respectively. In the next few subsections, we shall present and analysis of the coefficients in such generating functions based on these observations.

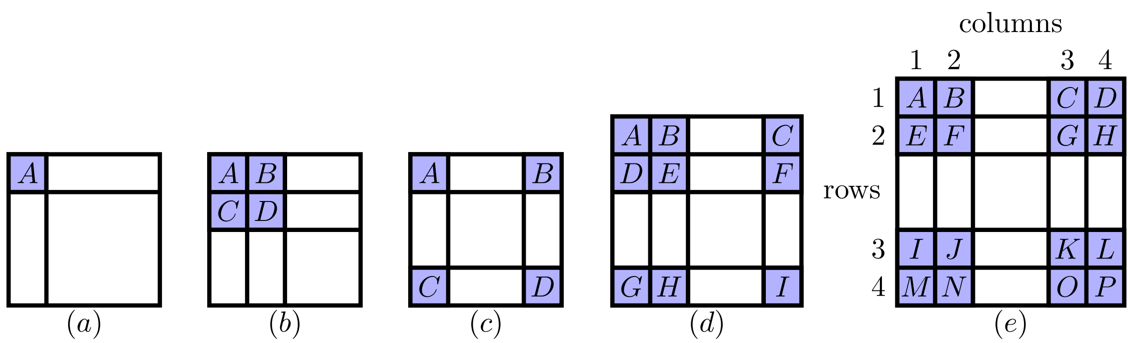

Figure 15: $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)$, $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)$

7.1.1 $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-2}}$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-1}}$

A formula for the generating function $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)$ was calculated in Section 5.1. It follows from Theorem 20 that there are exactly two terms in the polynomial $Q_{n,123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(x)$ for any $n \geq 2$. Our next theorem shows that we can explicitly calculate these two terms.

Theorem 21. *For $n \geq 2$, $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-2}} = C_n - C_{n-1}$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-1}} = C_{n-1}$. Hence,*

$$Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x) = (1+t-\frac{2t}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2}) + (\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{t}{x}+1)C(tx).$$

Proof. By Theorem 20, to the coefficients of function $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)$, we only need to enumerate the 123-avoiding permutations based on how many elements in the graph of σ lie in $1,0$-corner area. In other words, referring to Figure 15(a), the permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graphs have a number in square A contribute to the coefficient of t^nx^{n-1} in $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)$ and the permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graphs have no element in square A contribute to the coefficient of t^nx^{n-2} in $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)$. Let $N_A(n)$ be the number of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graph has a number in square A. Then $N_A(n) = C_{n-1}$ since $N_A(n)$ counts those σ such that $\sigma_1 = n$ which means that the corresponding Dyck path $\Psi(\sigma)$ has a peak at position A. All such paths start out with DR. Thus, $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-1}} = C_{n-1}$. This means that the number of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ which do not have an element in square A in its graphs is $C_n - C_{n-1}$. Thus $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-2}} = C_n - C_{n-1}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(t,x) &= 1+t+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} t^n((C_n-C_{n-1})x^{n-2}+C_{n-1}x^{n-1}) \\
&= 1+t+\frac{C(tx)-1-xt}{x^2}+\frac{tC(tx)-t}{x}+C(tx) \\
&= (1+t-\frac{2t}{x}-\frac{1}{x^2})+(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{t}{x}+1)C(tx). \qquad \square
\end{aligned}$$

7.1.2 $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-4}}$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-3}}$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-2}}$

It follows from Theorem 20 that there are exactly three terms in the polynomial $Q_{n,123}^{(0,1,0,0)}(x)$ for any $n \geq 2$. Our next theorem shows that we can explicitly calculate these to terms.

Theorem 22. *For $n \geq 4$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-4}} &= C_n - 3C_{n-1} + C_{n-2}, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-3}} &= 3(C_{n-1} - C_{n-2}), \ \text{and} \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^nx^{n-2}} &= 2C_{n-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. To find the coefficients of function $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)$, we need to enumerate the 123-avoiding permutations that have 0, 1 or 2 numbers in the $2,0$-corner area as pictured in Figure 15(b). Let

$\phi_i(n)$ be the number of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graphs have i numbers in $2,0$-corner area, colored blue in the picture, then in $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)$, $\phi_0(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-4}$, $\phi_1(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-3}$ and $\phi_2(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-2}$.

In this case, we can use inclusion-exclusion to count the number of permutations $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graph has exactly r elements in the $2,0$-corner area. We will labels the cells in $2,0$-corner area as pictured in Figure 15(b). For $S \subseteq \{A,B,C,D\}$, we let $N_S(n)$ be the number of permutations σ in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that there is an element in each square of S in the graph of σ. Then it easy to see by inclusion-exclusion that

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_2(n) &= N_{A,D}(n) + N_{B,C}(n), \\
\phi_1(n) &= N_A(n) + N_B(n) + N_C(n) + N_D(n) - 2(N_{A,D}(n) + N_{B,C}(n)), \\
\phi_0(n) &= C_n - \phi_1(n) - \phi_2(n).
\end{aligned}$$

The problem is reduced to computing $N_A(n)$, $N_B(n)$, $N_C(n)$, $N_D(n)$, $N_{A,D}(n)$ and $N_{B,C}(n)$. From the proof of Theorem 21, we have $N_A(n) = C_{n-1}$. For $N_C(n)$, we are counting the number of permutations $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_1 = n-1$ which means that $P = \Psi(\sigma)$ has a peak at position C. Any such path P must start with DDR and then we can remove the DR at steps 2 and 3 and obtain a Dyck path of length $2n-2$. Thus $N_C(n) = C_{n-1}$. For $N_B(n)$, we are counting the number of $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_2 = n$. It is easy to see for for such σ, σ is 123-avoiding if and only if $\sigma_1\sigma_3 \ldots \sigma_n$ is 123-avoiding so that $N_B(n) = C_{n-1}$. For $N_D(n)$, we are counting the permutations such that $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_2 = n-1$. It follows that $\sigma_1 = n$ since otherwise 123 would occur in σ. Thus $N_D(n) = N_{A,D}(n) = C_{n-2}$. For $N_{B,D}(n)$, we are counting the permutations such that $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_1 = n-1$ and $\sigma_2 = n$. Hence $N_{B,C}(n) = C_{n-2}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-2}} = \phi_2(n) &= 2C_{n-2}, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-3}} = \phi_1(n) &= 3(C_{n-1} - C_{n-2}), \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}} = \phi_0(n) &= C_n - 3C_{n-1} + C_{n-2}. \square
\end{aligned}$$

It is technically possible to write the generating function $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,0)}(t,x)$ in terms of the generating function of Catalan numbers, $C(x)$, like we did in Theorem 21. However the formula is messy so that we will not write it down here.

7.1.3 $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}}$, $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-3}}$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-2}}$

To find the coefficients of function $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)$, we need to enumerate the 123-avoiding permutations that have 0, 1 or 2 numbers in the $1,1$-corner area as pictured in Figure 15(c). Let $\phi_i(n)$ be the number of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graphs have i numbers in $1,1$-corner area, colored blue in the picture, then in $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)$, $\phi_0(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-4}$, $\phi_1(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-3}$ and $\phi_2(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-2}$.

Theorem 23. *For $n \geq 4$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}} &= C_n - 2C_{n-1} + C_{n-2} - 2, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-3}} &= 2C_{n-1} - 2C_{n-2} + 2, \text{ and} \\
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-2}} &= C_{n-2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. The four cells in the blue area are still denoted by A, B, C and D, though the positions these cells are different from Figure 15(b). For $S \subseteq \{A, B, C, D\}$, we let $N_S(n)$ be the number of permutations σ in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that there is an element in each square of S in the graph of σ. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_2(n) &= N_{A,D}(n) + N_{B,C}(n), \\
\phi_1(n) &= N_A(n) + N_B(n) + N_C(n) + N_D(n) - 2(N_{A,D}(n) + N_{B,C}(n)), \\
\phi_0(n) &= C_n - \phi_1(n) - \phi_2(n).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we must compute $N_A(n)$, $N_B(n)$, $N_C(n)$, $N_D(n)$, $N_{A,D}(n)$ and $N_{B,C}(n)$, which are different from Theorem 22. Assume that $n \geq 4$. By our previous results, $N_A(n) = C_{n-1}$. For $N_C(n)$, we are counting the number of $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_1 = 1$. The only such σ is the identity permutation so that $N_C(n) = 1$. For $N_B(n)$, we are counting the number of $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_n = n$. Again the only such σ is the identity permutation so that $N_B(n) = 1$. For $N_D(n)$, we are counting the number of $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_n = 1$. Clearly if we remove 1 from such a permutation and reduce the remaining numbers of 1, we obtain a 123-avoiding permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{n-1}(123)$. Thus $N_D(n) = C_{n-1}$. For $N_{B,C}$, we are counting the number of $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_1 = 1$ and $\sigma_n = n$ which is impossible for $n \geq 3$. For $N_{A,D}$, we are counting the number of $\sigma = \sigma_1 \ldots \sigma_n \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that $\sigma_1 = n$ and $\sigma_n = n$. For such σ, we can remove 1 and n to and reduce the remaining numbers by 1 to obtain a 123-avoiding permutation in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$. Thus $N_{A,D} = C_{n-2}$.

It follows that for $n \geq 4$,

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-2}} = \phi_2(n) &= C_{n-2}, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-3}} = \phi_1(n) &= 2C_{n-1} - 2C_{n-2} + 2, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}} = \phi_0(n) &= C_n - 2C_{n-1} + C_{n-2} - 2. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 23 gives the coefficient of t^n in $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)$ for $n \geq 4$. One can easily compute the required coefficients at $n = 1, 2, 3$ to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x) &= 1 + t + 2t^2 + (4+x)t^3 + \\
&\quad \sum_{n\geq 4} t^n \left((C_n - 2C_{n-1} + C_{n-2} - 2)x^{n-4} + (2C_{n-1} - 2C_{n-2} + 2)x^{n-3} + C_{n-2}x^{n-2}\right) \\
&= 1 + t + 2t^2 + (4+x)t^3 + \left(4 + 8x + 2x^2\right)t^4 + \left(17x + 20x^2 + 5x^3\right)t^5 \\
&\quad + \left(60x^2 + 58x^3 + 14x^4\right)t^6 + \left(205x^3 + 182x^4 + 42x^5\right)t^7 \\
&\quad + \left(702x^4 + 596x^5 + 132x^6\right)t^8 + \left(2429x^5 + 2004x^6 + 429x^7\right)t^9 + \cdots.
\end{aligned}$$

7.1.4 $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-6}}$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-5}}$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}}$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-3}}$

In this section, we shall sketch the proof of the following theorem.

Theorem 24. *For $n \geq 5$,*

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-6}} &=& C_n - 4C_{n-1} + 4C_{n-2} - C_{n-3} - 2n + 6, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-5}} &=& 4C_{n-1} - 9C_{n-2} + 4C_{n-3} + 2n - 12, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}} &=& 5C_{n-2} - 5C_{n-3} + 6, \ \textit{and} \\
Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-3}} &=& 2C_{n-3}.
\end{array}$$

Proof. To count the coefficients of function $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)$, we need to enumerate the 123-avoiding permutations that have 0, 1, 2 or 3 numbers in the $2,1$-corner area. Referring to Figure 15(d), let $\phi_i(n)$ be the number of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graphs have i numbers in $2,1$-corner area, colored blue in the picture, then in $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)$, $\phi_0(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-6}$, $\phi_1(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-5}$, $\phi_2(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-4}$ and $\phi_3(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-3}$.

There are 9 cells in the blue area denoted by A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I in Figure 15(d). For any $S \subseteq \{A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I\}$, we let $N_S(n)$ denote the number of $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(123)$ such that there elements in each cell of S in the graph of σ. Let $N_i(n) = \sum_{S\subseteq\{A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I\},|S|=i} N_S(n)$. Then it follows from inclusion-exclusion that

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
\phi_3(n) &=& N_3(n), \\
\phi_2(n) &=& N_2(n) - 3N_3(n), \\
\phi_1(n) &=& N_1(n) - 2N_2(n) + 3N_3(n), \\
\phi_0(n) &=& C_n - \phi_1(n) - \phi_2(n) - \phi_3(n).
\end{array}$$

To compute $N_1(n)$, we must compute $N_S(n)$ for 9 sets of size 1. To compute $N_2(n)$, we must compute N_S for 18 allowable sets of size 2. To compute $N_3(n)$, we must compute N_S for 6 allowable sets of size 3. It is tedious, but not difficult to carry out required calculations. For space reasons, we will not provide explanations for each $N_S(n)$, but we will simply list the results of our calculations.

For $n \geq 5$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
N_A(n) &=& N_B(n) = N_D(n) = N_I(n) = C_{n-1}, \quad N_E(n) = C_{n-2}, \\
N_C(n) &=& N_G(n) = 1, \quad N_F(n) = N_H(n) = n-1, \text{ so} \\
N_1(n) &=& 4C_{n-1} + C_{n-2} + 2n.
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
N_{A,E}(n) &=& N_{A,I}(n) = N_{B,D}(n) = N_{B,I}(n) = N_{D,I}(n) = C_{n-2}, \quad N_{E,I}(n) = C_{n-3}, \\
N_{A,F}(n) &=& N_{A,H}(n) = N_{B,F}(n) = N_{B,G}(n) = N_{C,D}(n) = N_{D,H}(n) = 1, \\
N_{C,E}(n) &=& N_{C,G}(n) = N_{C,H}(n) = N_{E,G}(n) = N_{F,G}(n) = N_{F,H}(n) = 0, \text{ so} \\
N_2(n) &=& 5C_{n-2} + C_{n-3} + 6.
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
N_{A,E,I}(n) &=& N_{B,D,I}(n) = C_{n-3}, \\
N_{A,F,H}(n) &=& N_{B,F,G}(n) = N_{C,D,H}(n) = N_{C,E,G}(n) = 0, \text{ so} \\
N_2(n) &=& 2C_{n-3}, \text{ and}
\end{array}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-3}} = \phi_3(n) &= 2C_{n-2},\\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}} = \phi_2(n) &= 5C_{n-2} - 5C_{n-3} + 6,\\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-5}} = \phi_1(n) &= 4C_{n-1} - 9C_{n-2} + 4C_{n-3} + 2n - 12,\\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-6}} = \phi_0(n) &= C_n - 4C_{n-1} + 4C_{n-2} - C_{n-3} - 2n + 6.\square
\end{aligned}
$$

Theorem 24 gives the coefficient of t^n in $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)$ for $n \geq 5$. One can easily compute $Q_{n,123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(x)$ for $n \leq 4$ to obtain the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x) &= 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + (12+2x)t^4\\
&\quad + \sum_{n\geq 5} t^n \big((C_n - 4C_{n-1} + 4C_{n-2} - C_{n-3} - 2n + 6)x^{n-6}\\
&\quad + (4C_{n-1} - 9C_{n-2} + 4C_{n-3} + 2n - 12)x^{n-5}\\
&\quad + (5C_{n-2} - 5C_{n-3} + 6)x^{n-4} + 2C_{n-3}x^{n-3}\big)\\
&= 1 + t + 2t^2 + 5t^3 + (12+2x)t^4 + \left(17 + 21x + 4x^2\right)t^5\\
&\quad + \left(9 + 62x + 51x^2 + 10x^3\right)t^6 + \left(47x + 208x^2 + 146x^3 + 28x^4\right)t^7\\
&\quad + \left(190x^2 + 700x^3 + 456x^4 + 84x^5\right)t^8\\
&\quad + \left(714x^3 + 2393x^4 + 1491x^5 + 264x^6\right)t^9 + \cdots.
\end{aligned}
$$

7.1.5 $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-8}}$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-7}}$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-6}}$, $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-5}}$ and $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}}$

In this section, we will sketch the proof of the following theorem.

Theorem 25. *For $n \geq 7$,*

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-8}} &= C_n - 6C_{n-1} + 11C_{n-2} - 6C_{n-3} + C_{n-4} - 2n^2 + 16n - 34,\\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-7}} &= 6C_{n-1} - 24C_{n-2} + 24C_{n-3} - 6C_{n-4} + 2n^2 - 28n + 80,\\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-6}} &= 13C_{n-2} - 30C_{n-3} + 13C_{n-4} + 12n - 64,\\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-5}} &= 12C_{n-3} - 12C_{n-4} + 18,\\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}} &= 4C_{n-4}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Proof. To count the coefficients of function $Q_{123}^{(0,1,0,1)}(t,x)$, we need to enumerate the 123-avoiding permutations that have 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 numbers in the $2,2$-corner area. Referring to Figure 15(e), let $\phi_i(n)$ be the number of permutations in $\mathcal{S}_n(123)$ whose graphs have i numbers in $2,2$-corner area, colored blue in the picture, then in $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)$, $\phi_0(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-8}$, $\phi_1(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-7}$, $\phi_2(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-6}$, $\phi_3(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-5}$ and $\phi_4(n)$ is the coefficient of $t^n x^{n-4}$.

There are 16 cells in the blue area denoted by letters $A \sim P$ in Figure 15(e). For any $S \subseteq \{A, \ldots, P\}$, we let $N_S(n)$ denote the number of $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n(132)$ such that in the graph of σ, there is an element in each square of S. We let $N_i(n) = \sum_{S\subseteq\{A,\ldots,P\},|S|=i} N_S(n)$, then by inclusion-exclusion,

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_4(n) &= N_4(n),\\
\phi_3(n) &= N_3(n) - 4N_4(n),\\
\phi_2(n) &= N_2(n) - 3N_3(n) + 6N_4(n),\\
\phi_1(n) &= N_1(n) - 2N_2(n) + 3N_3(n) - 4N_4(n),\\
\phi_0(n) &= C_n - \phi_1(n) - \phi_2(n) - \phi_3(n) - \phi_4(n).
\end{aligned}$$

There are huge number positions and combination of positions in the $2,2$-corner area. Since the selected letters should be in different rows and columns, we need to consider $\binom{4}{i}^2 i!$ combinations for calculation each $N_i(n)$, i.e. 16 singletons to calculate $N_1(n)$, 72 pairs to calculate $N_2(n)$, 96 groups of size 3 to calculate $N_3(n)$ and 24 groups of size 4 to calculate $N_4(n)$, totally 208 separate calculations. Again we shall simply list the results of the relevant calculations that we carried out.

$$\begin{aligned}
N_C(n) &= N_I(n) = n-1, \quad N_k(n) = C_{n-2},\\
N_O(n) &= N_L(n) = C_{n-1}, \quad N_J(n) = N_G(n) = (n-2)^2, \text{ so}\\
N_1(n) &= 4C_{n-1} + C_{n-2} + 2n + \text{New}\\
&= 6C_{n-1} + 2C_{n-2} + 2n^2 - 4n + 6.
\end{aligned}$$

$N_{C,E}(n), N_{O,H}(n), N_{B,I}(n), N_{L,N}(n), N_{G,A}(n), N_{G,P}(n), N_{J,A}(n), N_{J,P}(n), N_{G,B}(n), N_{G,L}(n),$
$N_{J,E}(n), N_{J,O}(n) = k-2,$
$N_{C,H}(n), N_{I,N}(n), N_{C,L}(n), N_{I,O}(n), N_{C,P}(n), N_{I,P}(n), N_{O,D}(n), N_{L,M}(n) = 1,$
$N_{K,P}(n), N_{O,A}(n), N_{L,A}(n), N_{O,B}(n), N_{L,E}(n), N_{O,E}(n), N_{B,L}(n), N_{O,L}(n) = C_{n-2},$
$N_{K,A}(n), N_{K,B}(n), N_{K,E}(n), N_{F,O}(n), N_{F,L}(n) = C_{n-3}, \quad N_{K,F}(n) = C_{n-4},$
$N_{C,F}(n), N_{K,H}(n), N_{F,I}(n), N_{K,N}(n), N_{C,I}(n), N_{C,J}(n), N_{H,J}(n), N_{G,I}(n), N_{N,G}(n), N_{C,M}(n),$
$N_{D,I}(n), N_{C,N}(n), N_{H,I}(n), N_{G,D}(n), N_{J,M}(n), N_{G,J}(n), N_{G,M}(n), N_{J,D}(n), N_{K,D}(n), N_{K,M}(n) = 0,$
so

$$\begin{aligned}
N_2(n) &= 5C_{n-2} + C_{n-3} + 6 + \text{New}\\
&= 13C_{n-2} + 6C_{n-3} + C_{n-4} + 12n - 10.
\end{aligned}$$

To calculate $N_3(n)$, other than calculating the new combinations in the 96 enumerations, we calculate the case by symmetry. Notice that there are 4 columns and rows, namely, column $1,2,3,4$ and row $1,2,3,4$ in the $2,2$-corner area, marked in Figure $15(e)$. In any combination of three letters, we are taking 3 columns and 3 rows. We let $N_(c_1c_2c_3, r_1r_2r_3)(n)$ be the contribution that we are taking 3 letters from the columns $c_1c_2c_3$ and rows $c_1c_2c_3$, then by symmetry of 123-avoiding permutations,

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{(123,123)}(n) &= N_{(234,234)}(n),\\
N_{(134,134)}(n) &= N_{(124,124)}(n),\\
N_{(123,124)}(n) &= N_{(134,234)}(n) = N_{(124,123)}(n) = N_{(234,134)}(n),\\
N_{(123,134)}(n) &= N_{(124,234)}(n) = N_{(134,123)}(n) = N_{(234,124)}(n),\\
N_{(123,234)}(n) &= N_{(234,123)}(n),\\
N_{(134,124)}(n) &= N_{(124,134)}(n).
\end{aligned}$$

Then we calculate the 6 cases:

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{A,F,K}(n) &= N_{E,B,K}(n) = C_{n-4}, N_{A,J,G}(n) = N_{E,J,C}(n) = N_{B,G,I}(n) = N_{I,F,C}(n) = 0, \text{ so} \\
N_{(123,123)}(n) &= N_{(234,234)}(n) = 2C_{n-4}; \\
N_{(124,124)}(n) &\text{ is } N_3(n) \text{ in Theorem 24, so} \\
N_{(134,134)}(n) &= N_{(124,124)}(n) = 2C_{n-3}; \\
N_{A,F,O}(n) &= N_{E,B,O}(n) = C_{n-3}, N_{A,N,G}(n) = N_{E,N,C}(n) = N_{M,B,G}(n) = N_{M,F,C}(n) = 0, \text{ so} \\
N_{(123,124)}(n) &= N_{(134,234)}(n) = N_{(124,123)}(n) = N_{(234,134)}(n) = 2C_{n-3}; \\
N_{A,J,O}(n) &= N_{I,B,O}(n) = 1, N_{A,N,K}(n) = N_{I,N,C}(n) = N_{M,B,K}(n) = N_{M,J,C}(n) = 0, \text{ so} \\
N_{(123,134)}(n) &= N_{(124,234)}(n) = N_{(134,123)}(n) = N_{(234,124)}(n) = 2; \\
N_{E,J,O}(n) &= 1, N_{I,F,O}(n) = N_{E,N,K}(n) = N_{I,N,G}(n) = N_{M,F,K}(n) = N_{M,J,G}(n) = 0, \text{ so} \\
N_{(123,234)}(n) &= N_{(234,123)}(n) = 1; \\
N_{A,G,P}(n) &= N_{A,O,H}(n) = N_{E,C,P}(n) = N_{E,O,D}(n) = 1, N_{M,C,H}(n) = N_{M,J,D}(n) = 0, \text{ so} \\
N_{(134,124)}(n) &= N_{(124,134)}(n) = 4, \text{ and}
\end{aligned}$$

$$N_3(n) = 12C_{n-3} + 4C_{n-4} + 18$$

To calculate $N_4(n)$, we need to use all the 4 columns and rows in the $2,2$-corner area. To make things easier, we only consider the 14 collection of 4-letter groups that avoid 123. We have $N_{A,F,K,P}(n) = N_{A,F,O,L}(n) = N_{E,B,K,P}(n) = N_{E,B,O,L}(n) = C_{n-4}$, and $N_{A,J,G,O}(n), N_{I,B,G,P}(n), N_{E,J,C,P}(n), N_{A,J,O,H}(n), N_{A,N,G,L}(n), N_{I,N,C,H}(n), N_{M,B,G,L}(n),$ $N_{E,J,O,D}(n), N_{I,B,O,H}(n), N_{E,N,C,L}(n) = 0$, so

$$N_4(n) = 4C_{n-4}.$$

With all $N_1(n)$, $N_2(n)$, $N_3(n)$ and $N_4(n)$ calculated, one can apply inclusion-exclusion and obtain that for $n \geq 7$,

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-8}} &= \phi_0(n) = C_n - 6C_{n-1} + 11C_{n-2} - 6C_{n-3} + C_{n-4} - 2n^2 + 16n - 34, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-7}} &= \phi_1(n) = 6C_{n-1} - 24C_{n-2} + 24C_{n-3} - 6C_{n-4} + 2n^2 - 28n + 80, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-6}} &= \phi_2(n) = 13C_{n-2} - 30C_{n-3} + 13C_{n-4} + 12n - 64, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-5}} &= \phi_3(n) = 12C_{n-3} - 12C_{n-4} + 18, \\
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x)\big|_{t^n x^{n-4}} &= \phi_4(n) = 4C_{n-4}. \qquad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Note that have a lower bound, $n \geq 7$ for these formulas, which is because when $n \leq 6$, $N_{G,J} \neq 0$ since permutation 321654 matches both the positions G and J.

Theorem 25 gives the coefficient of t^n in $Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,1)}(t,x)$ for $n \geq 7$. We calculated the initial 7 coefficients by a computer program to obtain the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_{123}^{(0,2,0,2)}(t,x) &= 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(38+4x)t^5+(70+54x+8x^2)t^6 \\
&\quad +\sum_{n\geq 7} t^n \big((C_n-6C_{n-1}+11C_{n-2}-6C_{n-3}+C_{n-4}-2n^2+16n-34)x^{n-8} \\
&\quad +(6C_{n-1}-24C_{n-2}+24C_{n-3}-6C_{n-4}+2n^2-28n+80)x^{n-7} \\
&\quad +(13C_{n-2}-30C_{n-3}+13C_{n-4}+12n-64)x^{n-6} \\
&\quad +(12C_{n-3}-12C_{n-4}+18)x^{n-5}+(4C_{n-4})x^{n-4}\big) \\
&= 1+t+2t^2+5t^3+14t^4+(38+4x)t^5+\left(70+54x+8x^2\right)t^6 \\
&\quad +\left(72+211x+126x^2+20x^3\right)t^7+\left(36+314x+670x^2+354x^3+56x^4\right)t^8 \\
&\quad +\left(199x+1190x^2+2207x^3+1098x^4+168x^5\right)t^9 \\
&\quad +\left(838x^2+4356x^3+7492x^4+3582x^5+528x^6\right)t^{10} \\
&\quad +\left(3241x^3+15848x^4+25951x^5+12030x^6+1716x^7\right)t^{11} \\
&\quad +\left(12180x^4+57752x^5+91158x^6+41202x^7+5720x^8\right)t^{12}+\cdots.
\end{aligned}
$$

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