

Vertically constrained Motzkin-like paths inspired by bobbin lace

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Abstract

Inspired by a new mathematical model for bobbin lace, this paper considers finite lattice paths formed from the set of step vectors $\mathfrak{A} = \{\rightarrow, \nearrow, \searrow, \uparrow, \downarrow\}$ with the restriction that vertical steps (\uparrow, \downarrow) cannot be consecutive. The set \mathfrak{A} is the union of the well known Motzkin step vectors $\mathfrak{M} = \{\rightarrow, \nearrow, \searrow\}$ with the vertical steps $\{\uparrow, \downarrow\}$. An explicit bijection ϕ between the exhaustive set of vertically constrained

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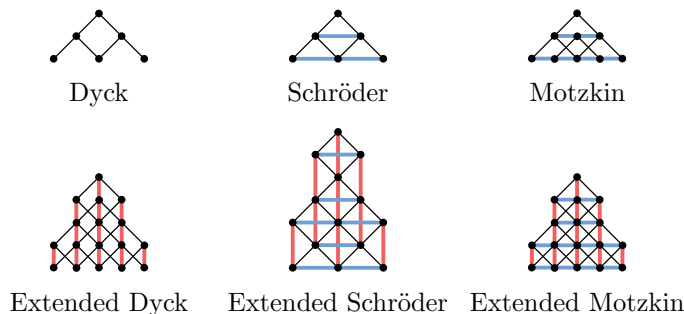


Figure 1: Underlying graphs induced by the complete set of paths in the quarter-plane for some well known directed lattice path classes and their vertically constrained extensions.

paths formed from \mathfrak{A} and a bisection of the paths generated by \mathfrak{M} is presented. In a similar manner, paths with the step vectors $\mathfrak{B} = \{\nearrow, \searrow, \uparrow, \downarrow\}$, the union of Dyck step vectors and constrained vertical steps, are examined. We show, using the same ϕ mapping, that there is a bijection between vertically constrained \mathfrak{B} paths and the subset of Motzkin paths avoiding horizontal steps at odd indices. Generating functions are derived to enumerate these vertically constrained, partially directed paths when restricted to the half and quarter-plane. Finally, we extend Schröder and Delannoy step sets in a similar manner and find a bijection between these paths and a subset of Schröder paths that are smooth (do not change direction) at a regular horizontal interval.

1 Introduction

Lattice path enumeration is a classic part of combinatorial enumeration, having been explored for over a century. Research in this area has resulted in well known classes of lattice paths such as those named after Dyck, Motzkin, Schröder and Delannoy [3, 10, 2]. Many variations on lattice paths have been examined, and we refer the reader to the survey by Humphreys [5] for additional historical information.

In the process of creating a mathematical model for a fiber art form known

as bobbin lace [6], we encountered lattice paths very similar to the Motzkin paths but with the addition of vertical steps. An example of one of these partially directed (weakly monotonic in the x direction and self avoiding) paths is shown in Figure 2. In recent work, Dziemiańczuk [4] examined lattice paths with a vertical step in the down direction (\downarrow). When only down steps are allowed, the number of paths between the origin and a termination point remains finite. With the addition of both up and down step vectors, an infinite number of paths are possible. Traditionally in such cases the number of paths is restricted to a finite value by considering only paths with a fixed number of steps (see for example the “slow walk” example of Niederhausen and Heinrich [7]) or by constraining the walk to a certain region of space such as a wedge or a slit [11]. In contrast, for the self-avoiding lattice paths encountered in bobbin lace, the constraint that limits the number of walks ending at a specified point to a finite number is that vertical steps (\uparrow, \downarrow) cannot be consecutive.

The significance of this constraint on vertical steps can be understood by looking at the role of the paths in bobbin lace tessellations. A drawing embedded on the torus of a 2-regular directed graph $D(V, E)$ can be used to model the placement of threads in a lace tessellation [6]. In order to describe a workable lace pattern, $D(V, E)$ must have the property that it can be partitioned into a set of osculating paths: paths that meet at a vertex but do not cross transversely. Furthermore, at every vertex of $D(V, E)$, two paths must meet. It is not possible to combine two weakly monotonic lattice path in this manner if one or both of the paths contains consecutive vertical steps.

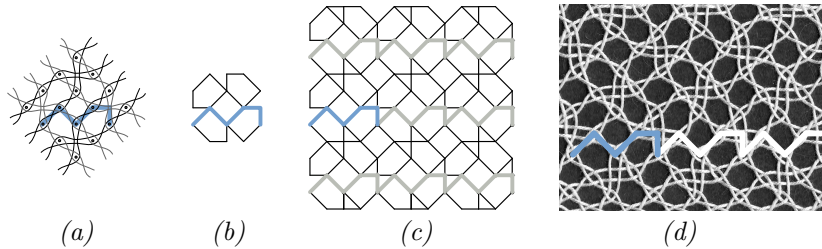


Figure 2: Bobbin lace pattern: a) Diagram of threads. b) Unit of pattern. c) Periodic tiling of pattern. d) Execution of lace pattern in cotton thread.

The purpose of this study is to examine vertically constrained lattice paths

on the discrete Cartesian plane $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ constructed from the finite set of step vectors $\mathfrak{A} = \{\langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, -1 \rangle, \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, -1 \rangle\}$. Here \mathfrak{A} is the union of the set of step vectors used in Motzkin paths with the set of up and down step vectors. We use the term *vertically constrained* to indicate paths that do not have consecutive vertical steps. That is, the following sequences are not permitted: $\uparrow\uparrow$, $\downarrow\downarrow$, as well as the self intersecting sequences $\uparrow\downarrow$ and $\downarrow\uparrow$.

In Section 2 we describe the recurrence relation for vertically constrained \mathfrak{A} paths. In Section 3 we identify a bijection between vertically constrained \mathfrak{A} paths and Motzkin paths. In Section 4 we derive a generating function for \mathfrak{A} paths in the half-plane making use of the recurrence relation, and in the quarter-plane using the bijection. The same approach is applied in Section 5 to extend both the Dyck and Schröder classes of paths. We conclude with suggestions for further exploration of this family of partially directed, vertically constrained lattice paths.

2 Recurrence Relations

The lattice paths discussed in this paper start at the origin and travel in a weakly monotonic manner to the right. A point that is a horizontal distance n and vertical distance m from the origin will be represented as (n, m) .

As shown in Table 1, the lattice paths can be divided into four classes using two boolean properties:

- 1) Can the path extend below the x -axis? That is, is the path restricted to the upper right quarter-plane (Q) or can it travel anywhere in the right half-plane (H)?
- 2) Can the leading step be a vertical step vector? In other words, is the leading step, e_1 , chosen from the set \mathfrak{A} (a leading vertical step is allowed) or from the set \mathfrak{M} (leading step is not vertical)?

The importance of this second property will become clear when we describe a bijection with Motzkin paths in Section 3.

Name	Restricted to Q	Leading Step	Description
$\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$	False	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{A}$	Leading vertical steps allowed
$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\mathbf{H}}$	False	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{M}$	No leading vertical steps
$\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{Q}}$	True	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{A}$	Restricted to quarter-plane, leading vertical steps allowed
$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$	True	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{M}$	Restricted to quarter-plane, no leading vertical steps

Table 1: Four classes of vertically constrained lattice paths

We define $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$ to be the set of partially directed, vertically constrained lattice paths in the half-plane created from step vectors \mathfrak{A} . Similarly, we denote the number of paths of type $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$ starting at point $(0, 0)$ and terminating at point (n, m) by $A^{\mathbf{H}}(n, m)$.

For a proposition P , let $\llbracket P \rrbracket$ be 1 if P is true and 0 otherwise.

Lemma 2.1. $A^{\mathbf{H}}(n, m)$ satisfies the recurrence relation

$$A^{\mathbf{H}}(0, m) = \llbracket m \in \{-1, 0, 1\} \rrbracket \quad (1)$$

$$A^{\mathbf{H}}(n, m) = A^{\mathbf{H}}(n-1, m+2) + 2A^{\mathbf{H}}(n-1, m+1) + 3A^{\mathbf{H}}(n-1, m) \\ + 2A^{\mathbf{H}}(n-1, m-1) + A^{\mathbf{H}}(n-1, m-2). \quad (2)$$

Proof. Equation (2) is obtained by examining all of the ways in which a $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$ path can terminate at a lattice point as illustrated in Figure 3. \square

Such a recursive counting formula is common in lattice path enumeration and adjacent topics. See, for instance, the work of Donaghey and Shapiro [3] on the Motzkin triangle.

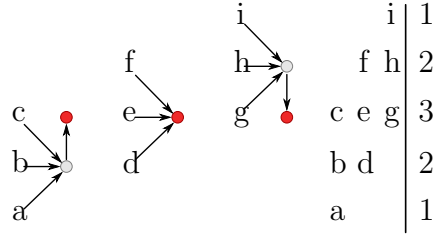


Figure 3: All possible ways in which a vertically constrained path with steps from the set \mathfrak{A} can terminate at a lattice point (indicated by red dot).

In a similar manner, we define \mathbf{A}_R^H as the set of partially directed, vertically constrained lattice paths in the half-plane created from step vector \mathfrak{A} in which the leading step is restricted to \mathfrak{M} . The number of paths that travel from the origin to point (n, m) , is represented by $A_R^H(n, m)$. The initial condition is $A_R^H(0, m) = \llbracket m = 0 \rrbracket$. Equation (2) can be rewritten for $A_R^H(n, m)$ by substituting $A_R^H(a, b)$ for $A^H(a, b)$.

Paths that are restricted to the quarter-plane require special handling for positions close to the x -axis. We define \mathbf{A}^Q as the set of partially directed, vertically constrained lattice paths restricted to the quarter-plane, created from step vectors \mathfrak{A} . The count of \mathbf{A}^Q paths terminating at (n, m) is given by $A^Q(n, m)$.

Lemma 2.2. *The recurrence relation for $A^Q(n, m)$ is*

$$A^Q(0, m) = \llbracket m \in \{0, 1\} \rrbracket \quad (3)$$

$$A^Q(n, 0) = A^Q(n-1, 2) + 2A^Q(n-1, 1) + 2A^Q(n-1, 0) \quad (4)$$

$$A^Q(n, 1) = A^Q(n-1, 3) + 2A^Q(n-1, 2) + 3A^Q(n-1, 1) + 2A^Q(n-1, 0) \quad (5)$$

$$A^Q(n, m) = A^Q(n-1, m+2) + 2A^Q(n-1, m+1) + 3A^Q(n-1, m) + 2A^Q(n-1, m-1) + A^Q(n-1, m-2). \quad (6)$$

This follows again from considering all ways in which a walk can end at a specific point.

The recurrence relation for the set of \mathbf{A}_R^Q paths, in which the leading step is restricted to \mathfrak{M} , has initial condition $A_R^Q(0, m) = \llbracket m = 0 \rrbracket$. Equations

(4), (5) and (6) can be rewritten for \mathbf{A}_R^Q paths by substituting $A_R^Q(a, b)$ for $A^Q(a, b)$.

3 An Explicit Bijection

Motzkin family	Relationship	OEIS [8]
Motzkin Paths	$A_R^Q(n, 0) = M^Q(2n)$	Bisection of A001006 (also A026945)
	$A^Q(n, 0) = M^Q(2n+1)$	Bisection of A001006 (also A099250)
Grand Motzkin Paths	$A_R^H(n, 0) = M^H(2n)$	Bisection of A002426 (also A082758)
	$A^H(n, 0) = M^H(2n+1)$	Bisection of A002426
Motzkin Triangle	$A_R^Q(n, m) = \Delta_M(2n, m)$	Row Bisection of A026300
	$A^Q(n, m) = \Delta_M(2n+1, m)$	Row Bisection of A026300
Triangle of Trinomial Coefficients	$A_R^H(n, m) = \Delta_T(2n, m)$	Row Bisection of A027907
	$A^H(n, m) = \Delta_T(2n+1, m)$	Row Bisection of A027907

Table 2: Correlation between vertically constrained paths and their Motzkin counterparts. Bisection means mapping to alternating (even or odd) indices or rows of a sequence.

Table 2 lists some well-known lattice path models. Both Motzkin and Grand Motzkin paths use the \mathfrak{M} step vectors and start and end on the x -axis; the distinction is that Motzkin paths are restricted to the quarter-plane while Grand Motzkin paths are restricted to the half-plane. The Motzkin triangle enumerates \mathfrak{M} paths in the quarter-plane that terminate at a more general point (x, y) and the Triangle of Trinomial Coefficients does the same for \mathfrak{M} paths in the half-plane.

As indicated in Table 2, there is a relationship between the vertically constrained \mathfrak{A} lattice paths and a bisection of the Motzkin paths. We prove this relationship by providing an explicit bijection.

We define the mapping ϕ , illustrated in Figure 4, in which the following

substitutions are performed on alternating steps of the Motzkin path:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi : \langle 1, 1 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 0, 1 \rangle \\ \phi : \langle 1, -1 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 0, -1 \rangle \\ \phi : \langle 1, 0 \rangle &\rightarrow \text{remove step}\end{aligned}$$

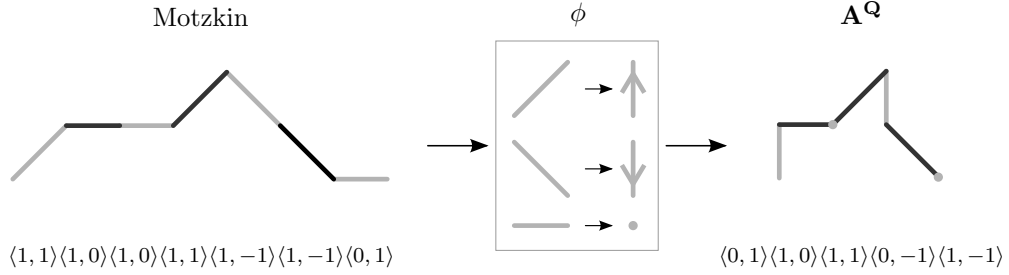


Figure 4: Conversion of a Motzkin path ($n = 7$) to an $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ path ($n = 3$). Grey steps are modified using the substitution rules of ϕ . Black steps are unchanged.

Lemma 3.1. *The mapping ϕ applied to alternating steps starting at the first step of a Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) path terminating at $(2n + 1, 0)$ produces a vertically constrained path of type $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ ($\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$) terminating at (n, m) .*

Proof. Step vectors in the Motzkin paths belong to \mathfrak{M} which is a subset of \mathfrak{A} . All substituted step vectors in the mapping ϕ belong to \mathfrak{A} , therefore the resulting path contains only step vectors from \mathfrak{A} . Only alternating steps of the Motzkin path are modified, therefore consecutive vertical step vectors cannot be introduced by ϕ . The resulting path is thus a vertically constrained path of type $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ ($\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$). At each substitution, the horizontal length of the path is decreased by 1. The mapping starts with a path of length $2n + 1$ and horizontally collapses $n + 1$ steps resulting in a path of length n . Only horizontal displacement is affected by the substitutions of ϕ leaving the height of vertices along the path unchanged. Therefore, an operand restricted to one quadrant produces a result restricted to one quadrant and an operand that terminates at height m produces a result that terminates at height m . \square

Lemma 3.2. *The mapping ϕ applied to alternating steps starting at the second step of a Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) path terminating at $(2n, m)$ produces a path of type $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ ($\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\mathbf{H}}$) (restricted leading step) terminating at (n, m) .*

Proof. The same arguments used in Lemma 3.1 apply. Because the mapping starts with the second step of the Motzkin path, the first step of the resulting path belongs to \mathfrak{M} and n steps are collapsed horizontally. \square

The inverse relationship, taking a vertically constrained \mathfrak{A} path to a Motzkin path, can be represented by the mapping ψ , illustrated in Figure 5, in which the following substitutions are performed on the vertical steps at each integral horizontal distance from the origin.

$$\begin{aligned} \psi : \quad \langle 0, 1 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 1, 1 \rangle \\ \psi : \quad \langle 0, -1 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 1, -1 \rangle \\ \psi : \quad \text{no vertical step} &\rightarrow \text{insert } \langle 1, 0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

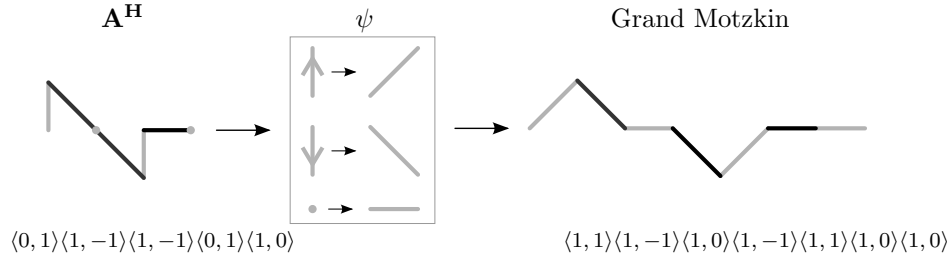


Figure 5: Conversion of $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$ path ($n = 3$) to Grand Motzkin path ($n = 7$)

Lemma 3.3. *The mapping ψ applied at a horizontal distance i from the origin for all $0 \leq i \leq n$ to a vertically constrained $\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ ($\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{H}}$) path terminating at (n, m) produces a Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) path terminating at $(2n + 1, m)$.*

Proof. The mapping ψ replaces all vertical steps with steps belonging to \mathfrak{M} . The resulting path is therefore a Motzkin or Grand Motzkin path. The substitutions do not affect the height of vertices along the path, therefore an input restricted to a quadrant produces an output restricted to a quadrant and an input that terminates at height m produces an output that terminates at height m . At each substitution, the horizontal length of the path is increased by 1. Since $n + 1$ substitutions are performed on an operand of length n , the resulting path has length $2n + 1$. \square

Lemma 3.4. *The mapping ψ applied at a horizontal distance i from the origin for all $0 < i \leq n$ to a vertically constrained \mathbf{A}_R^Q (\mathbf{A}_R^H) path terminating at (n, m) produces a Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) path terminating at $(2n, m)$.*

Proof. The proof for this lemma is similar to the proof for Lemma 3.3. Because the substitutions begin at $i = 1$, the number of substitutions is n and the length of the resulting path is $2n$. \square

Theorem 3.5. *The map ϕ is a bijection from Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) paths of length $2n + 1$ to vertically constrained paths of type \mathbf{A}^Q (\mathbf{A}^H) of length n , with inverse ψ .*

Proof. First we prove that the mapping ϕ is an injection. The input for ϕ is a Motzkin path. Through ϕ , each step vector in the input is either copied directly to the output or uniquely mapped to a step vector that is not an element in \mathfrak{M} . The same destination path could not be generated by distinct inputs, therefore, ϕ is an injection from a Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) path to a vertically constrained \mathbf{A}^Q (\mathbf{A}^H) path.

Similarly, ψ is an injection from vertically constrained paths of type vertically constrained \mathbf{A}^Q (\mathbf{A}^H) to the collection of Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) paths of length $2n + 1$. This implies ϕ is a bijection, and it is clear that its inverse is ψ . \square

Theorem 3.6. *The map ϕ is a bijection from Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) paths of length $2n$ to vertically constrained paths of type \mathbf{A}_R^Q (\mathbf{A}_R^H) and length n , with inverse ψ .*

Proof. This can be proven using the same approach as Theorem 3.5. \square

Figure 6 shows that vertically constrained paths with a restricted leading step are a subset of the unrestricted vertically constrained paths of the same horizontal length. By the bijective mapping ϕ , this relationship also exists between even and odd length Motzkin paths. If we prepend a horizontal step, Motzkin paths of length $2n$ form a unique subset of Motzkin paths of length $2n + 1$.

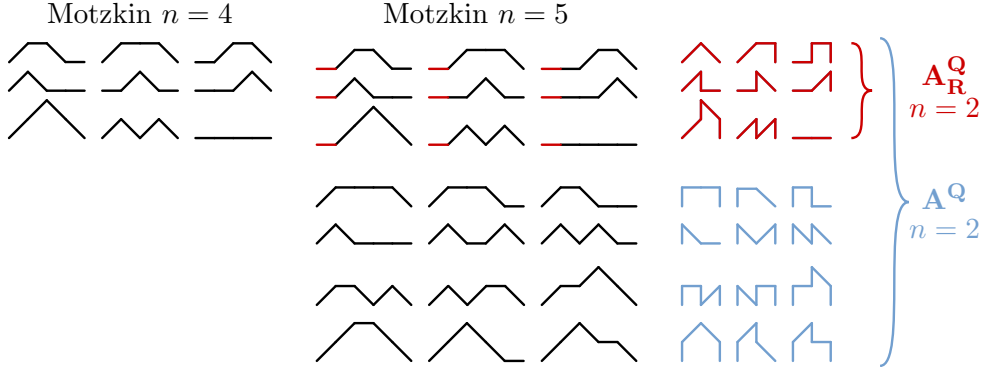


Figure 6: Motzkin paths ($n = 4$ and $n = 5$) and corresponding \mathbf{A}_R^Q and \mathbf{A}^Q paths ($n = 2$).

4 Generating Functions

Theorem 4.1. For \mathbf{A}^H and \mathbf{A}_R^H , the generating functions are

$$a_R^H(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} A_R^H(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - x(1 + y + y^2)^2},$$

$$a^H(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} A^H(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{y(1 + y + y^2)}{y^2 - x(1 + y + y^2)^2},$$

$$a_R^H(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} A_R^H(n, 0) x^n = \frac{1}{P(x)} \sqrt{\frac{1 - 3x + P(x)}{2}},$$

and

$$a^H(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} A^H(n, 0) x^n = \frac{1}{P(x)} \sqrt{\frac{1 - 3x - P(x)}{2x}}$$

where

$$P(x) := \sqrt{1 - 10x + 9x^2}.$$

Proof. The generating functions for $a_R^H(x, y)$ and $a^H(x, y)$ were derived by expanding terms in general summation using the recurrence relations of Lemma 2.1. See, for example, Wilf [12, p. 5]. The expressions for $a_R^H(x, 0)$ and

$a^H(x, 0)$ were obtained by bisecting the well known generating function for Grand Motzkin paths [2] and simplifying. \square

Corollary 4.2. For \mathbf{A}^Q and \mathbf{A}_R^Q , the generating functions are as follows:

$$a_R^Q(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} A_R^Q(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{R(x) + Q(x) + 2}{(1+Q(x) - \sqrt{x}(1+2y))(1+R(x) + \sqrt{x}(1+2y))},$$

$$a^Q(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} A^Q(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{R(x) - Q(x) + 2\sqrt{x}(1+2y)}{\sqrt{x}(1+Q(x) - \sqrt{x}(1+2y))(1+R(x) + \sqrt{x}(1+2y))},$$

$$a_R^Q(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} A_R^Q(n, 0) x^n = \frac{1}{2x} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-3x+P(x)}{2}} \right)$$

and

$$a^Q(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} A^Q(n, 0) x^n = \frac{1}{2x} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-3x-P(x)}{2x}} - 1 \right)$$

where

$$Q(x) := \sqrt{1-2\sqrt{x}-3x}$$

$$R(x) := \sqrt{1+2\sqrt{x}-3x}$$

$$P(x) := Q(x)R(x) = \sqrt{1-10x+9x^2}$$

Proof. Generating functions are derived by bisecting and simplifying the generating functions for the corresponding Motzkin triangle and Motzkin path sequences, given by Barucci et al. [2]. \square

5 Extension to other lattice paths

Our approach can be used to explore vertically constrained counterparts to other well known lattice paths, such as Dyck and Schröder paths shown in Figure 1.

5.1 Dyck Paths with Vertical Steps

Dyck paths are composed from the step vectors $\mathfrak{D} = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, -1 \rangle\}$. We now consider vertically constrained lattice paths with the vector step set $\mathfrak{B} = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, -1 \rangle, \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, -1 \rangle\}$. The four types of vertically constrained \mathfrak{B} paths are presented in Table 3.

Name	Restricted to Q	Leading Step
\mathbf{B}^H	False	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{B}$
\mathbf{B}_R^H	False	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{D}$
\mathbf{B}^Q	True	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{B}$
\mathbf{B}_R^Q	True	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{D}$

Table 3: Vertically constrained lattice paths with vector step set \mathfrak{B} .

5.1.1 Recurrence Relations

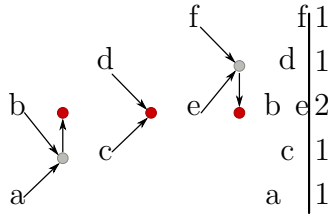


Figure 7: All possible ways in which a vertically constrained path using steps from the set \mathfrak{B} can terminate at a lattice point (indicated by red dot).

As before, we determine the recurrence relation by considering all ways the vertically constrained \mathfrak{B} paths can terminate at a lattice point.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $B^H(n, m)$ be the number of vertically constrained paths in the half-plane created from step vectors \mathfrak{B} and extending from $(0, 0)$ to (n, m) .*

The recurrence relation for $B^H(n, m)$ is

$$B^H(0, m) = \llbracket m \in \{-1, 0, 1\} \rrbracket \quad (7)$$

$$B^H(n, m) = B^H(n-1, m+2) + B^H(n-1, m+1) + 2B^H(n-1, m) \\ + B^H(n-1, m-1) + B^H(n-1, m-2). \quad (8)$$

For \mathbf{B}_R^H , in which the first step is restricted to the set \mathfrak{D} , the initial condition is $B_R^H(0, m) = \llbracket m = 0 \rrbracket$. Equation 8 can be rewritten for \mathbf{B}_R^H by substituting $B_R^H(a, b)$ for $B^H(a, b)$.

The recurrence relation for \mathbf{B}^Q and \mathbf{B}_R^Q , paths restricted to the quarter-plane, is similar but with additional conditions concerning the first two rows of the triangle.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $B^Q(n, m)$ be the number of vertically constrained paths in the quarter-plane created from step vectors \mathfrak{B} and extending from $(0, 0)$ to (n, m) . The recurrence relation for $B^Q(n, m)$ is*

$$B^Q(0, m) = \llbracket m \in \{0, 1\} \rrbracket,$$

otherwise, for $n > 0$ and $m = 0$ or 1 ,

$$B^Q(n, 0) = B^Q(n-1, 2) + B^Q(n-1, 1) + B^Q(n-1, 0), \quad (9)$$

$$B^Q(n, 1) = B^Q(n-1, 3) + B^Q(n-1, 2) + 2B^Q(n-1, 1) + B^Q(n-1, 0)$$

and for $n > 0$, $m > 1$,

$$B^Q(n, m) = B^Q(n-1, m+2) + B^Q(n-1, m+1) + 2B^Q(n-1, m) \\ + B^Q(n-1, m-1) + B^Q(n-1, m-2). \quad (11)$$

For \mathbf{B}_R^Q , in which the first step is restricted to the set \mathfrak{D} , the initial condition is $B_R^Q(0, m) = \llbracket m = 0 \rrbracket$. Equations (9), (10) and (11) can be rewritten for \mathbf{B}_R^Q by substituting $B_R^Q(a, b)$ for $B^Q(a, b)$.

5.1.2 An Explicit Bijection

Family	Relationship	OEIS [8]
Motzkin, no flat steps at odd indices	$B^Q(n, 0) = M_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(2n + 1, 0)$	Bisection of A214938
Motzkin, no flat steps at even indices	$B_R^Q(n, 0) = M_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(2n, 0)$	Bisection of A214938
Grand Motzkin, no flat steps odd indices	$B^H(n, 0) = M_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(2n + 1, 0)$	Bisection of A026520
Grand Motzkin, no flat steps even indices	$B_R^H(n, 0) = M_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(2n, 0)$	Bisection of A026520
Grand Motzkin, no flat steps odd indices	$B^H(n, m) = M_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(2n + 1, m)$	Column bisection of A026519
Grand Motzkin, no flat steps even indices	$B_R^H(n, m) = M_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(2n, m)$	Column bisection of A026519

Table 4: Correlation between vertically constrained paths of type \mathfrak{B} and subsets of the Motzkin family of paths

The \mathbf{B}^Q paths correspond to OEIS sequence A026520 which is the number of Motzkin paths in which flat steps do not occur at odd indices. The \mathbf{B}^H paths correspond to the OEIS table A026519 which is a prototypical sequence contributed by Kimberling and defined by a recurrence relation. We will show that it corresponds to a subset of Grand Motzkin paths with the constraint that flat steps cannot occur at odd indices.

Theorem 5.3. *There is a bijection between the subset of Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) paths terminating at $(2n + 1, m)$ that avoid flat steps at **odd** indices and the vertically constrained paths of type \mathbf{B}^Q (\mathbf{B}^H) terminating at (n, m) .*

Proof. This bijection can be described using the same ϕ and ψ mappings outlined in Section 3. Start with a Motzkin path (or Grand Motzkin path) of length $2n + 1$ in which the step vector $\langle 1, 0 \rangle$ occurs only at **odd** indices.

The application of ϕ to the first step, e_1 , and subsequent steps of odd index, removes all horizontal steps during the substitution phase and inserts non-consecutive vertical steps. The resulting path contains only steps found in \mathfrak{B} and is of type $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ or $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{H}}$. Inversely, if we start with a $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ or $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{H}}$ path and apply ψ , all vertical steps are removed and horizontal steps, when added, occur only at odd indices producing a Motzkin path (or Grand Motzkin path) of the desired subset. \square

Theorem 5.4. *There is a bijection between the subset of Motzkin (Grand Motzkin) paths terminating at $(2n, m)$ that avoid flat steps at **even** indices and the vertically constrained paths of type $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ ($\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{H}}$) terminating at (n, m) .*

Proof. The proof of this theorem follows from that of Theorem 5.3. By applying ϕ to the second step and alternating steps thereafter, the first step cannot be vertical. Similarly, ψ removes all horizontal steps at even indices in the resulting Motzkin path. \square

It is important to note that if we reverse a Motzkin path of even length with horizontal steps not allowed at **even** indices we obtain a Motzkin path with horizontal steps not allowed at **odd** indices.

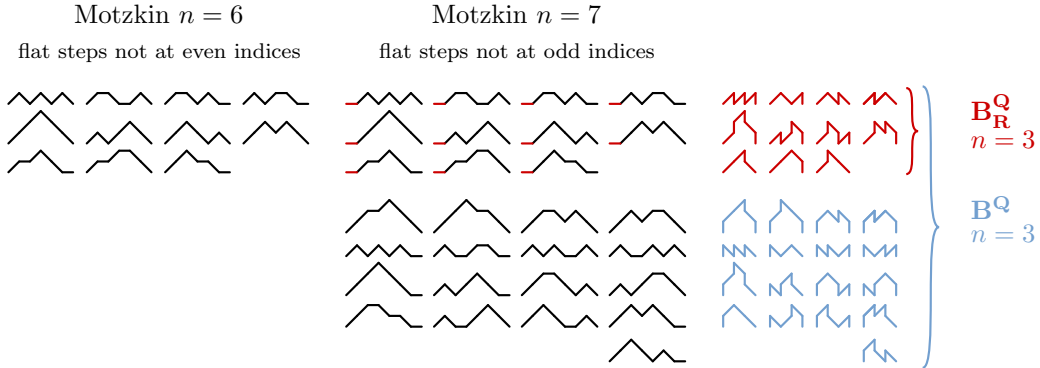


Figure 8: Motzkin paths with flat steps not allowed at either even or odd indices and the corresponding $\mathbf{B}_R^{\mathbf{Q}}$ or $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ paths respectively.

5.1.3 Generating Functions

Theorem 5.5. *The bivariate generating functions for $B_R^H(n, m)$ and $B^H(n, m)$ are*

$$b_R^H(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} B_R^H(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{y^2}{y^2 - x(1+y^2)(1+y+y^2)},$$

$$b^H(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} B^H(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{y(1+y+y^2)}{y^2 - x(1+y^2)(1+y+y^2)},$$

$$b_R^H(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} B_R^H(n, 0) x^n = \sqrt{\frac{2-7x+2\sqrt{1-8x+12x^2}}{4-31x+40x^2+12x^3}},$$

and

$$b^H(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} B^H(n, 0) x^n = \sqrt{\frac{2-4x-3x^2-2\sqrt{1-8x+12x^2}}{x(4-31x+40x^2+12x^3)}}$$

Proof. The generating functions for $b_R^H(x, y)$ and $b^H(x, y)$ were derived by expanding terms in the general summation [12, p. 5] using the recurrence relations from Section 5.1.1.

To find $b_R^H(x, 0)$, we isolate the terms of $b_R^H(x, y)$ that have no y term. As $b_R^H(x, y)$ contains negative powers of y , one cannot simply substitute $y = 0$. However, as $b_R^H(x, y)$ is a rational function we can divide by y and compute the residues of the resulting function in y which approach the origin as x approaches the origin:

$$b_R^H(x, 0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Res} \left(\frac{b_R^H(x, y)}{y}; \rho_i \right)$$

where ρ_1, \dots, ρ_n are the poles of $\frac{b_R^H(x, y)}{y}$ which approach the origin as x approaches the origin.

Write $b_R^H(x, y)/y = G(x, y)/H(x, y)$ for co-prime polynomials G and H . There exist two singularities, roots r_1 and r_2 of $H(x, y)$, that are finite, and

in fact vanish, when $x = 0$:

$$r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{x(x+4)} - x - \sqrt{4x - 14x^2 - 2x\sqrt{x(x+4)}}}{4x},$$

$$r_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{x(x+4)} - x + \sqrt{4x - 14x^2 + 2x\sqrt{x(x+4)}}}{4x}.$$

The existence of these two roots follows from Proposition 6.1.8 of Stanley [9], and their Puiseux expansions can be determined implicitly using the Newton polygon of H . As r_1 and r_2 are simple poles of H ,

$$\operatorname{Res} \left(\frac{G(x, y)}{H(x, y)}; y = r_1 \right) = \left. \frac{G(x, y)}{\frac{dH(x, y)}{dy}} \right|_{y=r_1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4+x} \sqrt{2-7x-\sqrt{x(4+x)}}},$$

$$\operatorname{Res} \left(\frac{G(x, y)}{H(x, y)}; y = r_2 \right) = \left. \frac{G(x, y)}{\frac{dH(x, y)}{dy}} \right|_{y=r_2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4+x} \sqrt{2-7x+\sqrt{x(4+x)}}}.$$

The sum of these residues simplifies to give the final result, and the same approach can be used to find $b^H(x, 0)$. \square

Corollary 5.6. *The bivariate generating function for Grand Motzkin paths in which flat steps are not permitted at odd indices is derived using the bisection relationship of Lemma 5.3:*

$$m_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, y) = b_R^H(x^2, y) + x b^H(x^2, y) = \frac{y^2 + xy(1 + y + y^2)}{y^2 - x^2(1 + y^2)(1 + y + y^2)}$$

and

$$m_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, 0) = b_R^H(x^2, 0) + x b^H(x^2, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{4 + 6x - 11x^2 - 6x^3 - 3x^4 + 2x\sqrt{1 - 8x^2 + 12x^4}}{4 - 31x^2 + 40x^4 + 12x^6}}$$

Theorem 5.7. *The generating functions for $B_R^Q(n, m)$ and $B^Q(n, m)$ are*

$$\begin{aligned}
b_R^Q(x, y) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} B_R^Q(n, m) x^n y^m \\
&= \frac{(r_1 - y)(r_2 - y)}{(1 - r_1 r_2)(y^2 - x(1 + y^2)(1 + y + y^2))}, \\
b^Q(x, y) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} B^Q(n, m) x^n y^m \\
&= \frac{r_1 r_2 y - (1 + y + y^2)(x(r_1 + r_2) - xy(1 - r_1 r_2))}{x(1 - r_1 r_2)(y^2 - x(1 + y^2)(1 + y + y^2))}, \\
b_R^Q(x, 0) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} B_R^Q(n, 0) x^n = \frac{-r_1 r_2}{x(1 - r_1 r_2)},
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$b^Q(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} B^Q(n, 0) x^n = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{x(1 - r_1 r_2)}.$$

Proof. Generating functions for \mathbf{B}^Q and \mathbf{B}_R^Q paths (restricted to the quarter-plane) were determined using a combination of term expansion and the *kernel method* [1]. Term expansion in the general summation gives

$$b_R^Q(x, y) = \frac{y^2 - x(1 + y + y^2) b_R^Q(x, 0) - xyS(x)}{y^2 - x(1 + y^2)(1 + y + y^2)}, \quad (12)$$

$$b^Q(x, y) = \frac{y^2 + y^3 - x(1 + y + y^2) b^Q(x, 0) - xyT(x)}{y^2 - x(1 + y^2)(1 + y + y^2)}, \quad (13)$$

where

$$S(x) := \sum_{n \geq 0} B_R^Q(n, 1) x^n \quad \text{and} \quad T(x) := \sum_{n \geq 0} B^Q(n, 1) x^n.$$

The term ‘kernel method’ refers to a collection of techniques for solving functional equations often appearing in lattice path problems. Clearing fractions in Equation (12) implies

$$K(x, y) b_R^Q(x, y) = y^2 - x(1 + y + y^2) b_R^Q(x, 0) - xyS(x), \quad (14)$$

where $K(x, y)$ is the *kernel*

$$K(x, y) = y^2 - x(1 + y^2)(1 + y + y^2).$$

As discussed in the proof of Theorem 5.5, there are two roots r_1 and r_2 of K which vanish at $x = 0$. Substituting $y = r_1$ and $y = r_2$ into Equation (14) gives two equations in two unknowns $b_R^Q(x, 0)$ and $S(x)$, which can be solved explicitly. The same approach can be used to find $b^Q(x, y)$ and $b^Q(x, 0)$. \square

The bijection with Motzkin paths in which flat steps are not permitted at odd indices can then be used to obtain generating functions for this subset of Motzkin paths both in the general triangle case and for paths terminating on the x -axis.

Theorem 5.8. *The univariate and bivariate generating functions for Motzkin paths terminating on the x -axis in which flat steps are not permitted at odd indices are*

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(x, y) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} M_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(n, 0) x^n y^m \\ &= \frac{x(q_1 - y)(q_2 - y) + q_1 q_2 y - x^2(q_1 + q_2 - y + q_1 q_2 y)(1 + y + y^2)}{x(1 - q_1 q_2)(y^2 - x^2(1 + y^2)(1 + y + y^2))}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$m_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} M_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(n, 0) x^n = \frac{x(q_1 + q_2) - q_1 q_2}{x^2(1 - q_1 q_2)},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &:= -\frac{x - \sqrt{4 + x^2} + \sqrt{4 - 14x^2 - 2x\sqrt{4 + x^2}}}{4x}, \\ q_2 &:= -\frac{x + \sqrt{4 + x^2} - \sqrt{4 - 14x^2 + 2x\sqrt{4 + x^2}}}{4x}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The generating function $m_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(x, y)$ is derived, as a consequence of the bijection relationship, by combining $b_R^Q(x, y)$ and $b^Q(x, y)$. By setting $y = 0$ in $m_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(x, y)$, we obtain $m_{\mathbb{Q}}^Q(x, 0)$. \square

5.2 Schröder and Delannoy Paths with Vertical Steps

Delannoy paths are a composition of the step vectors $\mathfrak{S} = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, -1 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle\}$.[†] Schröder paths use the same step vectors but are restricted to the first quadrant. Our vertically constrained variant is created from the step set $\mathfrak{C} = \{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, -1 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, -2 \rangle\}$ where the height of the vertical step vector is equal to the width of the horizontal step vector. Table 5 outlines the four cases.

Name	Restricted to Q	Leading Step
$\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{H}}$	False	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{C}$
$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\mathbf{H}}$	False	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{S}$
$\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{Q}}$	True	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{C}$
$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{R}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$	True	$e_1 \in \mathfrak{S}$

Table 5: Vertically constrained lattice paths with vector step set \mathfrak{C} .

5.2.1 Recurrence Relations

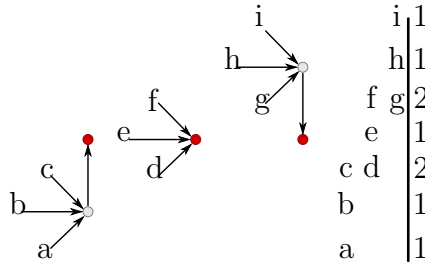


Figure 9: All possible ways a vertically constrained path can terminate at a lattice point (red dot) using step set \mathfrak{C} .

Once again, the recurrence relation for $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{H}}$ paths is determined by considering all ways in which the path can terminate at a lattice point as shown in Figure

[†]Note: we take a non-traditional orientation of the Schröder and Delannoy paths. Typically they are drawn with steps $\{\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 0 \rangle\}$ and $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$ travelling from the south-west to north-east corners of an $n \times n$ square, a 45° rotation from our representation.

9.

Lemma 5.9. *The recurrence relation for $C^H(n, m)$ is*

$$\begin{aligned} C^H(0, m) &= \llbracket m \in \{-2, 0, 2\} \rrbracket \text{ if } n = 0, \text{ otherwise} \\ C^H(n, m) &= C^H(n-1, m+3) + C^H(n-2, m+2) + 2C^H(n-1, m+1) + C^H(n-2, m) \\ &\quad + 2C^H(n-1, m-1) + C^H(n-2, m-2) + C^H(n-1, m-3). \end{aligned}$$

The recurrence relation for \mathbf{C}^Q (restricted to the quarter-plane) is very similar but with additional conditions concerning steps near the x -axis.

Lemma 5.10. *The recurrence relation for $C^Q(n, m)$ is*

$$\begin{aligned} C^Q(p, m) &= 0 \text{ if } p < 0 \\ C^Q(0, m) &= \llbracket m \in \{0, 2\} \rrbracket \\ C^Q(n, 0) &= C^Q(n-1, 3) + C^Q(n-2, 2) + 2C^Q(n-1, 1) + C^Q(n-2, 0) \\ C^Q(n, 1) &= C^Q(n-1, 4) + C^Q(n-2, 3) + 2C^Q(n-1, 2) + C^Q(n-2, 1) + C^Q(n-1, 0) \\ C^Q(n, 2) &= C^Q(n-1, 5) + C^Q(n-2, 4) + 2C^Q(n-1, 3) + C^Q(n-2, 2) + 2C^Q(n-1, 1) \\ &\quad + C^Q(n-2, 0) \\ C^Q(n, m) &= C^Q(n-1, m+3) + C^Q(n-2, m+2) + 2C^Q(n-1, m+1) + C^Q(n-2, m) \\ &\quad + 2C^Q(n-1, m-1) + C^Q(n-2, m-2) + C^Q(n-1, m-3). \end{aligned}$$

5.2.2 An Explicit Bijection

The mappings ϕ and ψ do not apply to the vertically constrained variants of the Schröder-Delannoy paths. In \mathfrak{C} , the \rightarrow step vector has twice the horizontal displacement of the \nearrow and \searrow step vectors, a property that causes substitutions of the type used in ϕ and ψ to produce paths of varying length. The OEIS does not contain entries for objects equinumerous with members of the \mathfrak{C} path family.

There does, however, exist a bijection to a subset of Schröder-Delannoy paths consisting of paths that are smooth at every third column. By *smooth* at a column c_i , we mean that the path does not change direction at the integer x -position c_i . This can occur either because the edges before and after $x = c_i$ have the same step vector, or, because $x = c_i$ intersects a midpoint of an edge that spans multiple columns. Examples of these paths are shown in Figure

12. For conciseness, we shall refer to this subset of Schröder/Delannoy paths as Smooth paths.

We define a mapping γ , illustrated in Figure 10, in which the following substitutions are performed on a Smooth path to either a single step or a pair of steps centered at a regular interval of every 3 columns on the integer lattice:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma : \quad \langle 1, 1 \rangle \langle 1, 1 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 0, 2 \rangle \\ \gamma : \quad \langle 1, -1 \rangle \langle 1, -1 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 0, -2 \rangle \\ \gamma : \quad \langle 2, 0 \rangle \langle 2, 0 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 2, 0 \rangle \\ \gamma : \quad \langle 2, 0 \rangle &\rightarrow \text{remove step} \end{aligned}$$

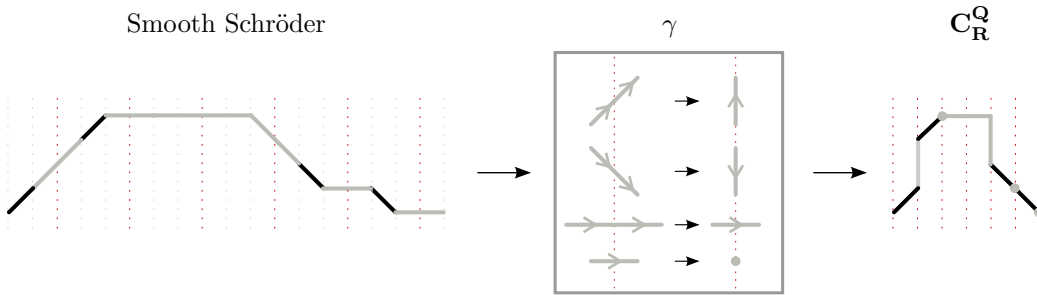


Figure 10: Bijective mapping from a Schröder path (length = 18) that is smooth at horizontal distances $3i+2$ from the origin (indicated by red dashed lines) for $0 \leq i < 6$ to a \mathbf{C}_R^Q path (length = 6).

The mapping γ is similar to ϕ but maintains a constant horizontal width by replacing vertical steps in the \mathfrak{C} paths with *two* diagonal steps and replacing horizontal steps in \mathfrak{C} with *two* horizontal steps.

We define the inverse mapping λ , illustrated in Figure 11, in which the following substitutions are performed on steps that are centered at each column in the integer lattice:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda : \quad \langle 0, 2 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 1, 1 \rangle \langle 1, 1 \rangle \\ \lambda : \quad \langle 0, -2 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 1, -1 \rangle \langle 1, -1 \rangle \\ \lambda : \quad \langle 2, 0 \rangle &\rightarrow \langle 2, 0 \rangle \langle 2, 0 \rangle \\ \lambda : \quad \text{no step} &\rightarrow \text{insert } \langle 2, 0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

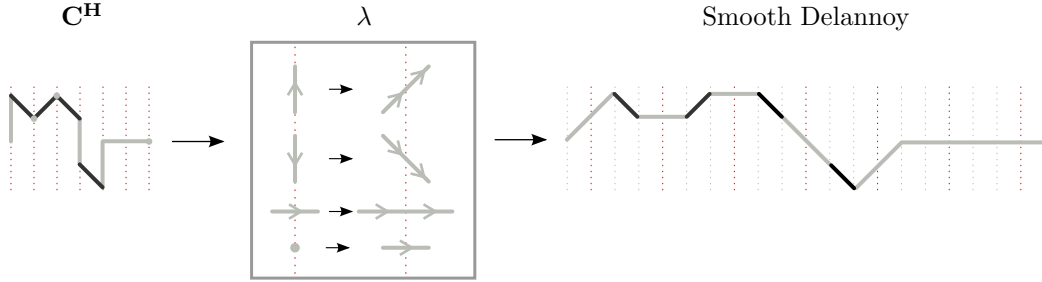


Figure 11: Bijective mapping from a $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{H}}$ path (length = 6) to a Delannoy path (length = 20) that is smooth at horizontal distances $3i + 1$ from the origin (indicated by red dashed lines) for $0 \leq i \leq 6$.

Theorem 5.11. *The mapping γ is a bijection from Schröder (Delannoy) paths terminating at $(3n + 2, m)$ that are smooth at each horizontal distance $3i + 1$ from the origin for $0 \leq i \leq n$ to vertically constrained paths of type $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ ($\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{H}}$) terminating at (n, m) .*

Proof. We start by proving that γ applied to a Smooth Schröder (Delannoy) path always produces a vertically constrained $\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ ($\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{H}}$) path. The set of step vectors \mathfrak{S} is a subset of \mathfrak{C} and all substitutions in γ are from the set \mathfrak{C} , therefore the resulting path is made up of steps from \mathfrak{C} . Because there is a spacing of three columns in the pre-image between γ substitutions, there is at least one column between vertical steps in the image satisfying the non-consecutive condition of vertically constrained \mathfrak{C} paths. Each γ substitution reduces the horizontal path length by 2 resulting, after $n + 1$ substitutions, in a path of length n . As in the Motzkin path bijections of Section 3, there is no change in the height of step endvertices ensuring path images remain in the same half or quadrant as their pre-image.

Next we will prove that the vertically constrained \mathfrak{C} paths and Smooth Schröder (Delannoy) paths are equinumerous. There are exactly four ways in which a Schröder path can be smooth across a column: two repeated steps of the same type ($\rightarrow\rightarrow$, $\nearrow\nearrow$, and $\searrow\searrow$) or a single horizontal step of length two. All four of these cases are uniquely mapped by γ to steps in \mathfrak{C} . Since each Smooth Schröder (Delannoy) path under γ produces a unique vertically constrained \mathfrak{C} path, the number of vertically constrained \mathfrak{C} paths is greater than or equal to the number of Smooth Schröder (Delannoy) paths. Similarly, the mapping λ applied to a vertically constrained \mathfrak{C} path can be proven

to always produce a unique Smooth Schröder (Delannoy) path. From this we can conclude that the number of Smooth Schröder (Delannoy) paths is greater than or equal to the number of vertically constrained \mathfrak{C} paths. The two contradictory inequalities imply that the two sets of paths are equinumerous. \square

Theorem 5.12. *The mapping γ is a bijection from Schröder (Delannoy) paths terminating at $(3n, m)$ that are smooth at a horizontal distance $3i + 2$ from the origin for $0 \leq i < n$ to vertically constrained paths of type \mathbf{C}_R^Q (\mathbf{C}_R^H) terminating at (n, m) .*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 5.11. The first step of the Smooth Schröder (Delannoy) path is not modified by γ , therefore there can be no leading vertical step. There are n substitutions, resulting in a vertically constrained path of length n . \square

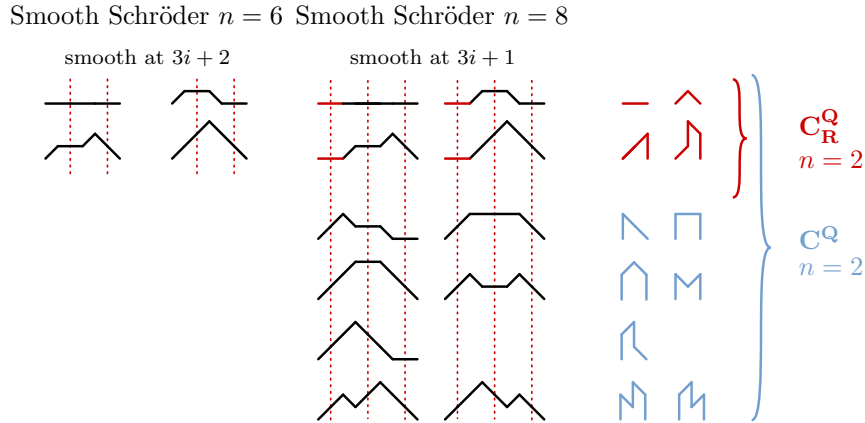


Figure 12: Schröder paths ($n = 6$ and $n = 8$) that are smooth at a regular interval of 3 columns and the corresponding \mathbf{C}_R^Q and \mathbf{C}^Q paths ($n = 2$).

5.2.3 Generating Functions

Theorem 5.13. *The generating functions for $C_R^H(n, m)$ and $C^H(n, m)$ are*

$$c_R^H(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} C_R^H(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{y^3}{y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)},$$

$$c^H(x, y) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} C^H(n, m) x^n y^m = \frac{y(1 + y^2 + y^4)}{y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)},$$

$$c_R^H(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} C_R^H(n, 0) x^n = \frac{d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, 0) + d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(-x, 0)}{2},$$

$$c^H(x, 0) := \sum_{n \geq 0} C^H(n, 0) x^n = \frac{d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, 0) - d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(-x, 0)}{2x},$$

where

$$d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, 0) = \sum_{y \in \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}} \frac{y^2 + x(1 + y^2 + y^4)}{3y^2 - 2xy(2 + 4y^2 + 3y^4) - x^2(1 + 3y^2 + 5y^4)},$$

and

$s_1, s_2, s_3 :=$ unique roots of $y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)$ that are finite at 0.

Proof. The generating functions for \mathbf{C}^H and \mathbf{C}_R^H paths, expressed as $c^H(x, y)$ and $c_R^H(x, y)$, can be determined by expanding terms in the general summation using the recurrence relations found in Section 5.2.1. To enumerate only the paths that terminate on the x-axis, we first combine the general equations, each of which has zero values at alternating cell positions in the triangle representation, to obtain $d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, y)$, an enumeration of Delannoy paths that are smooth at regular horizontal distances,

$$d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, y) := c_R^H(x, y) + xc^H(x, y) = \frac{y^3 + xy(1 + y^2 + y^4)}{y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)}.$$

Because $d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, y)$ is a ratio of polynomials, we can once again apply the calculus of residues to get an explicit formula for $d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, 0)$. Proposition 6.1.8 of Stanley [9] implies there are three roots of the kernel, $H := y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)$, that are finite as $x \rightarrow 0$, and they all vanish at the origin. We sum over the residues evaluated at these three roots to obtain an exact form for $d_{\mathbb{Q}}^H(x, 0)$. Finally, we use bisection to return to our original goal. \square

Theorem 5.14. *The generating functions for $C_R^Q(n, m)$ and $C^Q(n, m)$ are*

$$\begin{aligned} c_R^Q(x, y) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} C_R^Q(n, m) x^n y^m \\ &= \frac{-(s_1 - y)(s_2 - y)(s_3 - y)(1 - s_1 s_2 s_3 y)}{(1 + s_1 s_2 s_3 (s_1 + s_2 + s_3))(y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4))}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c^Q(x, y) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} C^Q(n, m) x^n y^m \\ &= \frac{-(s_1 - y)(s_2 - y)(s_3 - y)}{(1 + s_1 s_2 s_3 (s_1 + s_2 + s_3))(y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4))} \\ &\quad \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} ((s_1 + s_2)^2 + (s_1 + s_3)^2 + (s_2 + s_3)^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_1 s_2 s_3 (s_1 s_2 + s_1 s_3 + s_2 s_3 - 1)) y \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (1 + s_1 s_2 s_3 (s_1 + s_2 + s_3)) y^2 \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_R^Q(x, 0) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} C_R^Q(n, 0) x^n, \\ &= \frac{s_1 s_2 s_3}{x(1 + s_1 s_2 s_3 (s_1 + s_2 + s_3))} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c^Q(x, 0) &:= \sum_{n \geq 0} C^Q(n, 0) x^n, \\ &= \frac{s_1 s_2 s_3 (1 + \frac{1}{2} ((s_1 + s_2)^2 + (s_1 + s_3)^2 + (s_2 + s_3)^2))}{x(1 + s_1 s_2 s_3 (s_1 + s_2 + s_3))} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Again we use a combination of term expansion and the kernel method. By term expansion in the general summation, we obtain

$$c_R^Q(x, y) = \frac{y^3 - x(1 + xy + 2y^2 + y^4) c_R^Q(x, 0) - xy(1 + xy)W_1(x) - xy^2 W_2(x)}{y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)} \quad (15)$$

$$c^Q(x, y) = \frac{y(y^2 + y^4) - x(1 + xy + 2y^2 + y^4) c^Q(x, 0) - xy(1 + xy)V_1(x) - xy^2 V_2(x)}{y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)}, \quad (16)$$

where

$$W_i(x) := \sum_{n \geq 0} C_R^Q(n, i)x^n, \quad i \in 1, 2,$$

$$V_i(x) := \sum_{n \geq 0} C^Q(n, i)x^n, \quad i \in 1, 2.$$

As in the half-plane case, use the three roots s_1, s_2 and s_3 of the kernel $K(x, y) = y^3 - x(1 + xy + y^2)(1 + y^2 + y^4)$, which vanish at the origin, to obtain a system of three equations in the three unknowns $c_R^Q(x, 0)$, $W_1(x)$ and $W_2(x)$. Solving this system gives the stated result. \square

6 Future Work

Inspired by a lattice path model arising in the study of lace, we have studied the vertically constrained extensions of Motzkin, Dyck, Schröder and Delannoy paths. There are many potential generalizations: the same approach can be applied to any set of directed step vectors; we have focused our discussion on vertical steps that are of the same length as the horizontal steps but the length of the vertical steps can also be allowed to vary; the restriction that there can be zero consecutive vertical steps could be generalized to allow at most k consecutive vertical steps. We have demonstrated the existence of a bijective relationship between vertically constrained paths and subsets of lattice path families with similar step vectors. Because the vertical constraint has clear geometric consequences, it is straight-forward to derive a recurrence relation. Consequently, vertically constrained paths may serve as a useful tool for analyzing subsets of other lattice path families subject to periodic constraints.

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A Appendix: Integer Sequence Tables

$n \setminus m$	0	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]
0	1																
1	3	2	1														
2	19	16	10	4	1												
3	141	126	90	50	21	6	1										
4	1107	1016	784	504	266	112	36	8	1								
5	8953	8350	6765	4740	2850	1452	615	210	55	10	1						
6	73789	69576	58278	43252	28314	16236	8074	3432	1221	352	78	12	1				
7	616227	585690	502593	388752	270270	168168	93093	45474	19383	7098	2184	546	105	14	1		
8	5196627	4969152	4343160	3465840	2520336	1665456	996216	536640	258570	110448	41328	13328	3620	800	136	16	1
OEIS	A082758																

Table 6: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{A}_R^H

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$n \setminus m$	0	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]
0	1	1																
1	7	6	3	1														
2	51	45	30	15	5	1												
3	393	357	266	161	77	28	7	1										
4	3139	2907	2304	1554	882	414	156	45	9	1								
5	25653	24068	19855	14355	9042	4917	2277	880	275	66	11	1						
6	212941	201643	171106	129844	87802	52624	27742	12727	5005	1651	442	91	13	1				
7	1787607	1704510	1477035	1161615	827190	531531	306735	157950	71955	28665	9828	2835	665	120	15	1		
8	15134931	14508939	12778152	10329336	7651632	5182008	3198312	1791426	905658	410346	165104	58276	17748	4556	952	153	17	1
OEIS	Bisect A002426																	

Table 7: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{A}^H

$n \setminus m$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	1																
1	2	2	1														
2	9	12	9	4	1												
3	51	76	69	44	20	6	1										
4	323	512	518	392	230	104	35	8	1								
5	2188	3610	3915	3288	2235	1242	560	200	54	10	1						
6	15511	26324	29964	27016	20240	12804	6853	3080	1143	340	77	12	1				
7	113634	196938	232323	220584	177177	122694	73710	38376	17199	6552	2079	532	104	14	1		
8	853467	1503312	1822824	1800384	1524120	1128816	737646	426192	217242	97120	37708	12528	3484	784	135	16	1
OEIS	A026945																

Table 8: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{A}_R^Q

$n \setminus m$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	1	1																
1	4	5	3	1														
2	21	30	25	14	5	1												
3	127	196	189	133	70	27	7	1										
4	835	1353	1422	1140	726	369	147	44	9	1								
5	5798	9713	10813	9438	6765	4037	2002	814	264	65	11	1						
6	41835	71799	83304	77220	60060	39897	22737	11076	4563	1560	429	90	13	1				
7	310572	542895	649845	630084	520455	373581	234780	129285	62127	25830	9163	2715	650	119	15	1		
8	2356779	4179603	5126520	5147328	4453320	3390582	2292654	1381080	740554	352070	147356	53720	16796	4403	935	152	17	1
OEIS	A099250																	

Table 9: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{A}^Q

$n \setminus m$	0	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]
0	1																	
1	2	1	1															
2	8	6	5	2	1													
3	38	33	27	16	9	3	1											
4	196	180	150	104	65	32	14	4	1									
5	1052	990	845	635	430	251	130	55	20	5	1							
6	5774	5502	4797	3786	2721	1752	1016	516	231	86	27	6	1					
7	32146	30863	27377	22344	16793	11543	7252	4117	2107	952	378	126	35	7	1			
8	180772	174456	156900	131264	102102	73592	49064	30088	16913	8632	3976	1624	582	176	44	8	1	
OEIS	A026520	A026521	A026522	A026523	A026524													

Table 10: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{B}_R^H

$n \setminus m$	0	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]
0	1	1																
1	4	4	2	1														
2	20	19	13	8	3	1												
3	104	98	76	52	28	13	4	1										
4	556	526	434	319	201	111	50	19	5	1								
5	3032	2887	2470	1910	1316	811	436	205	80	26	6	1						
6	16778	16073	14085	11304	8259	5489	3284	1763	833	344	119	34	7	1				
7	93872	90386	80584	66514	50680	35588	22912	13476	7176	3437	1456	539	168	43	8	1		
8	529684	512128	462620	390266	306958	224758	152744	96065	55633	29521	14232	6182	2382	802	228	53	9	1
OEIS	A026520	A026521	A026522	A026523	A026524													

Table 11: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{B}^H

$n \setminus m$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	1																	
1	1	1																
2	3	4	4	2	1													
3	11	17	18	13	8	3	1											
4	46	76	85	72	51	28	13	4	1									
5	207	355	415	384	300	196	110	50	19	5	1							
6	977	1716	2076	2034	1705	1236	785	430	204	80	26	6	1					
7	4769	8519	10584	10801	9541	7426	5145	3165	1729	826	343	119	34	7	1			
8	23872	43192	54798	57672	53038	43504	32151	21456	12937	7008	3394	1448	538	168	43	8	1	
OEIS	Bisect A214938																	

Table 12: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{B}_R^Q

$n \setminus m$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	1	1																
1	2	3	2	1														
2	7	11	10	7	3	1												
3	28	46	48	39	24	12	4	1										
4	122	207	233	208	151	92	45	18	5	1								
5	562	977	1154	1099	880	606	356	179	74	25	6	1						
6	2693	4769	5826	5815	4975	3726	2451	1419	714	310	112	33	7	1				
7	13288	23872	29904	30926	27768	22112	15736	10039	5720	2898	1288	496	160	42	8	1		
8	67064	121862	155662	165508	154214	128693	97111	66544	41401	23339	11850	5380	2154	749	219	52	9	
OEIS	Bisect A214938	Bisect A214938																

Table 13: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for \mathbf{B}^Q

$n \setminus m$	0	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	
0	1																		
1		2		1															
2		11		9	4		1												
3			58		41	20		6		1									
4		343		300		200	99		35		8		1						
5			1943		1561		1000	503		193		54		10		1			
6		11837		10794		8167		5094		2588		1051		331		77		12	
7			69670		59357		42968		26278		13453		5686		1944		520		102
8		430819		401490		324653		227151		136849		70470		30692		11136		3277	

Table 14: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for C_R^H

$n \setminus m$	0	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]	[15]	[16]	[17]	
0	1		1																
1		5		3		1													
2		29		24	14		5		1										
3			157		119	67		27		7		1							
4		943		843		599	334		142		44		9		1				
5			5447		4504		3064	1696		750		257		65		11		1	
6		33425		30798		24055		15849		8733		3970		1459		420		90	
7			198697		171995		128603		82699		45417		21083		8151		2556		612
8		1233799		1156962		953294		688653		434470		238012		112290		45078		14997	

Table 15: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for C^H

$n \setminus m$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
0	1																			
1		1		1																
2			4		5		3													
3				19		23		14		1										
4		70			110		107		66		27		7		1					
5			439			626		525		320		141		44		9		1		
6	1684			2942			3344		2657		1591		734		256		65		11	
7		11977			18503			18006		13560		8068		3830		1441		418		88
8	47083			86936			107498		97295		70074		41378		20083		7968		2529	

Table 16: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for C_R^Q

$n \setminus m$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
0	1																			
1		3		1																
2			11		3		12		5		1									
3				59		77		54		25		7		1						
4		221			364		378		260		125		42		9		1			
5			1463			2155		1921		1276		636		236		63		11		1
6	5666			10120			11893		9948		6408		3259		1297		395		88	
7		41417			65179			65562		51697		32727		16850		7041		2338		583
8	163799			306433			386557		360673		270875		168856		87798		37971		13366	

Table 17: Number of paths terminating at point (n,m) for C^Q