

Counting smaller trees in the Tamari order

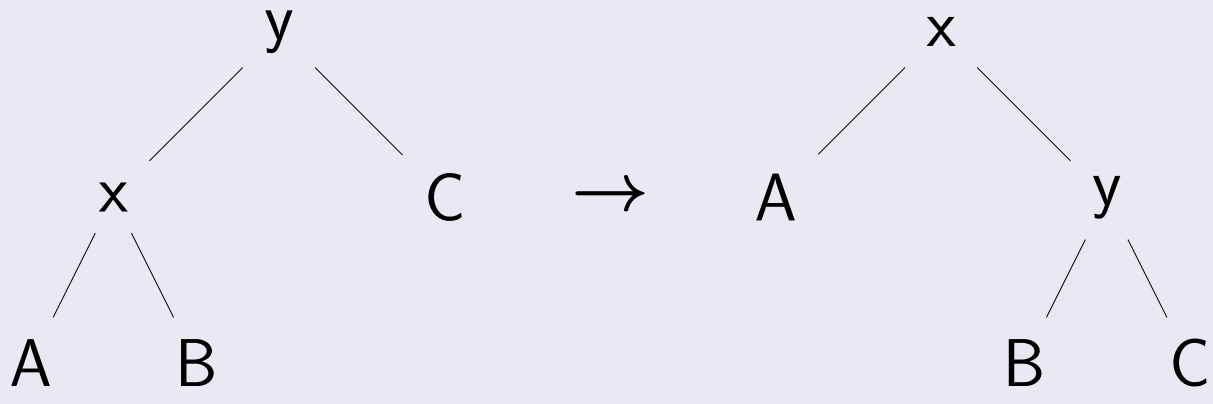
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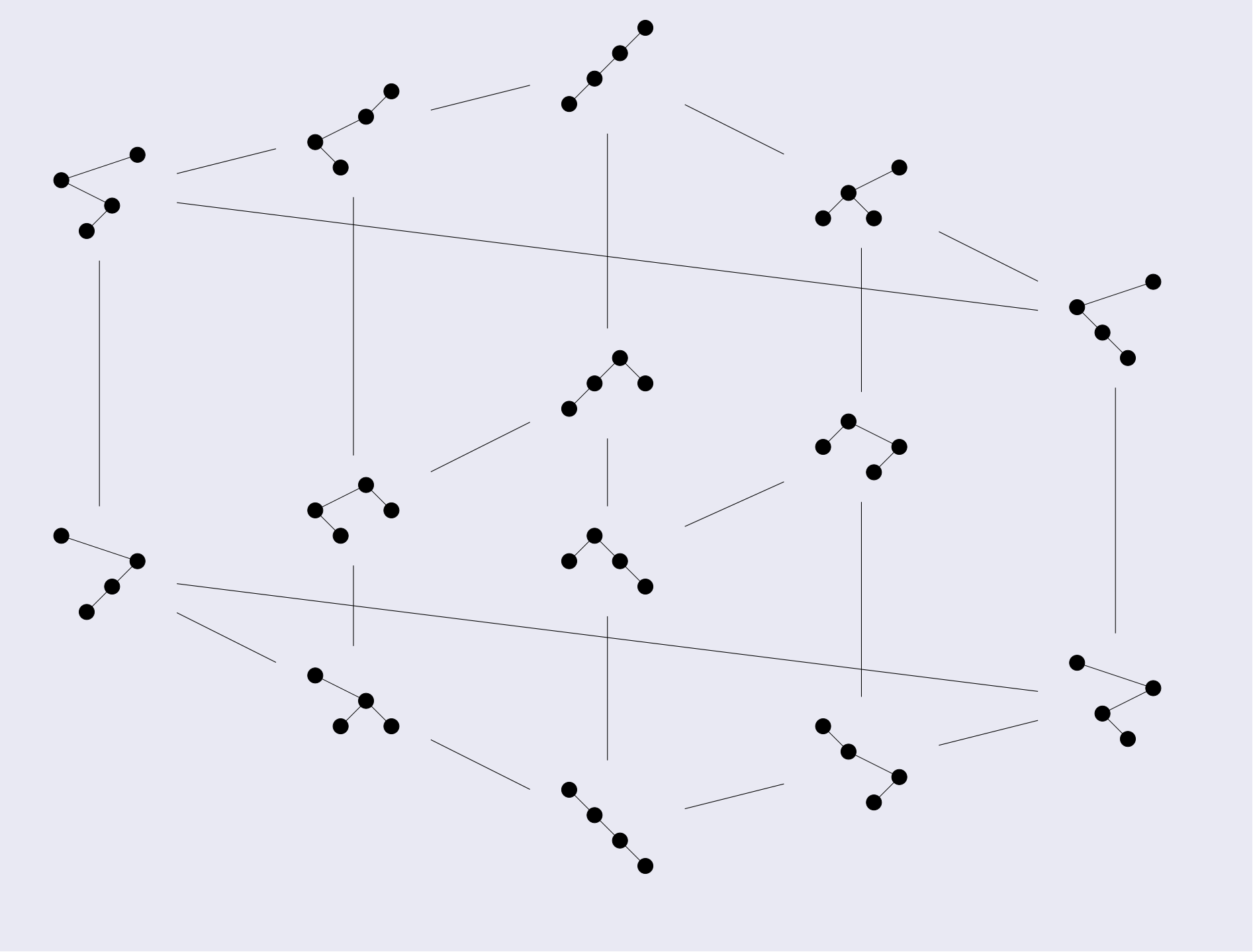
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The right rotation on binary trees



The right rotation is the cover relation of the Tamari order on binary trees.

The Tamari lattice



Main result

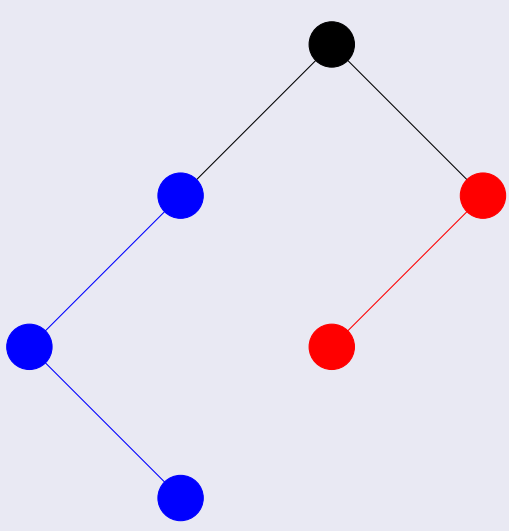
Given a binary tree T , we define its *Tamari polynomial* $\mathcal{B}_T(x)$ by:

$$\mathcal{B}_\emptyset := 1$$
$$\mathcal{B}_T(x) := x\mathcal{B}_L(x) \frac{x\mathcal{B}_R(x) - \mathcal{B}_R(1)}{x-1}$$

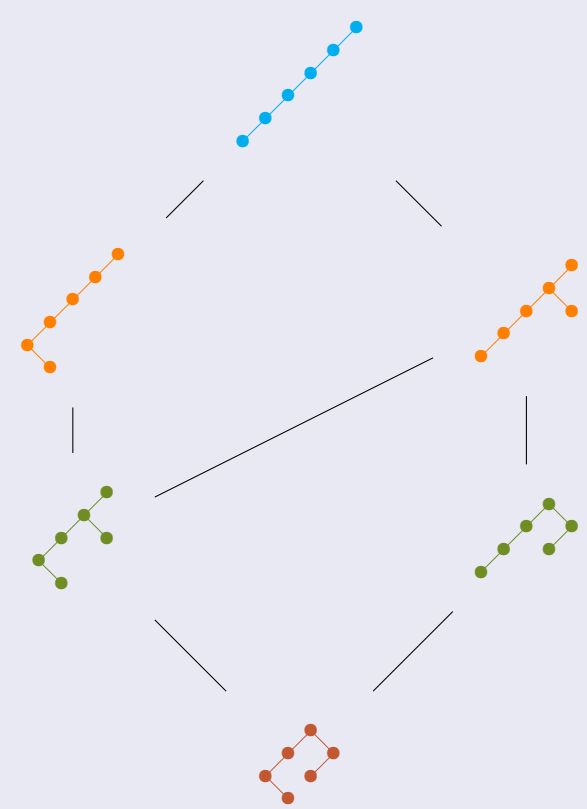
with $T = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ L \quad R \end{array}$

$\mathcal{B}_T(x)$ counts the number of trees smaller than or equal to T in the Tamari order according to the number of nodes on their left border. In particular, $\mathcal{B}_T(1)$ is the number of trees smaller than T .

Example

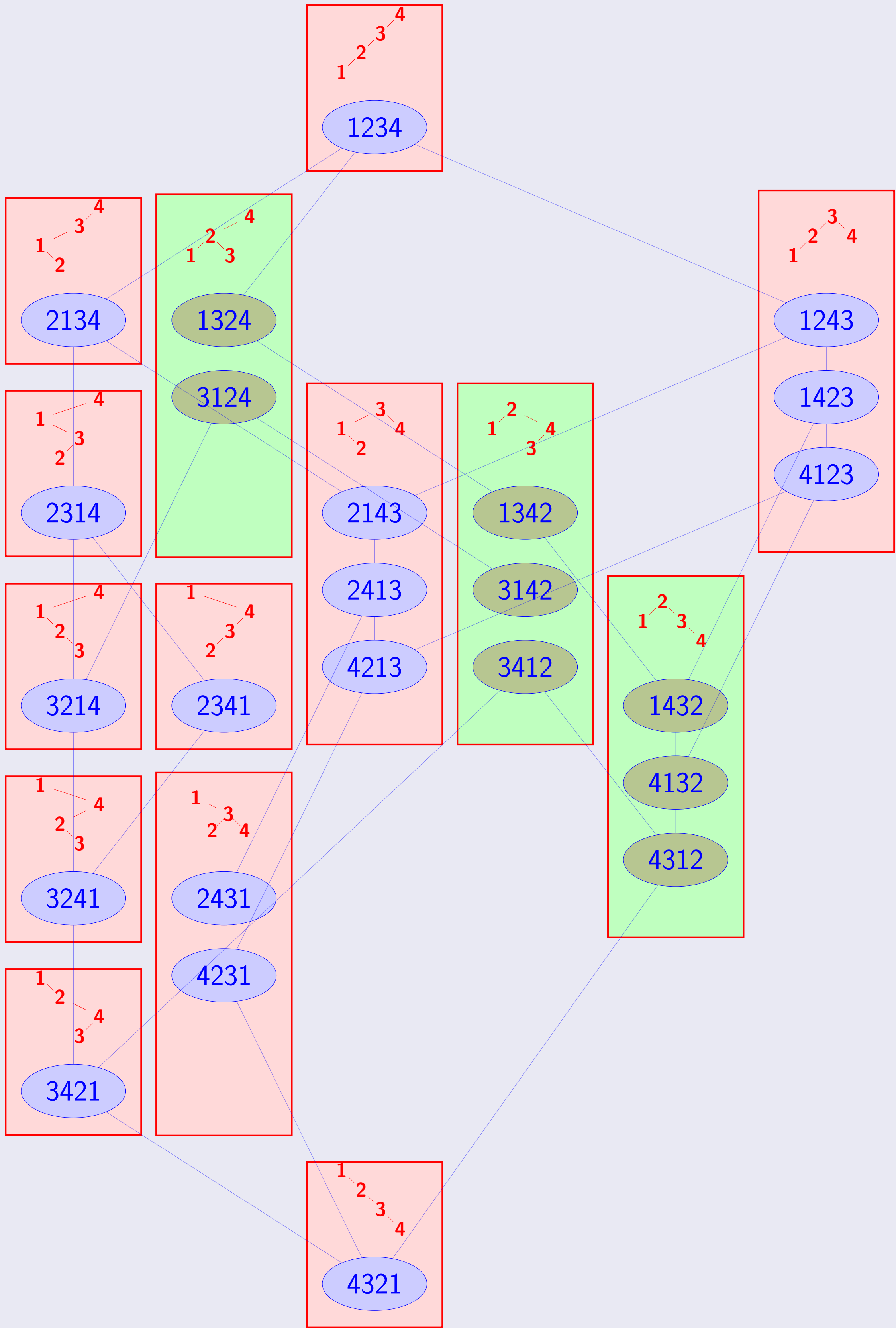


$$\mathcal{B}_T(x) = x\mathcal{B}_L(x) \frac{x\mathcal{B}_R(x) - \mathcal{B}_R(1)}{x-1}$$
$$\mathcal{B}_T(x) = x(x^2 + x^3)(1 + x + x^2)$$
$$\mathcal{B}_T(x) = x^3 + 2x^4 + 2x^5 + x^6$$
$$\mathcal{B}_T(1) = 6$$



The Tamari lattice is a quotient of the weak order

Each binary tree has a unique labelling as *binary search tree*. The linear extensions of these labelled binary trees are intervals of the weak order: the *sylvester classes*.

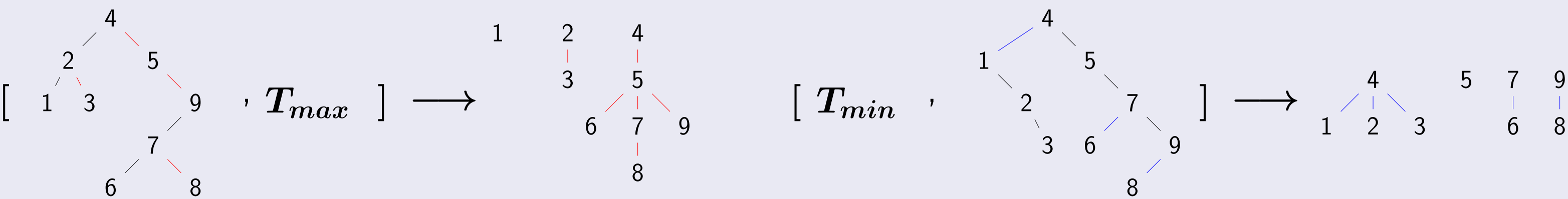


An interval of the Tamari lattice can be seen as a union of sylvester classes. It is represented as a poset whose linear extensions correspond to these sylvester classes.

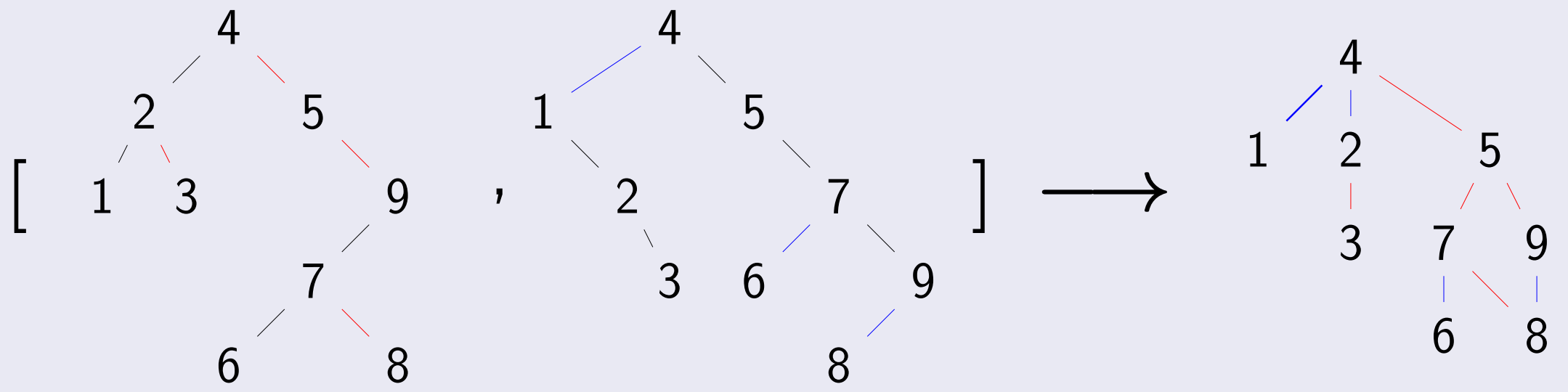
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 2 \quad 2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 3 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 4 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \{1324, 3124, 1342, 3142, 3412, 1432, 4132, 4312\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 2 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

Tamari Interval-posets

An *interval-poset* is a poset representing an interval of the Tamari lattice. With each binary tree T , one can associate an increasing and a decreasing forest. They correspond respectively to the initial interval $[T_{min}, T]$ and the final interval $[T, T_{max}]$ of the Tamari lattice.



To construct the interval-poset $[T_1, T_2]$, we combine the decreasing forest of T_1 and the increasing forest of T_2 .



The number of trees smaller than or equal to T is the number of intervals $[T', T]$ having T as maximal element. Our proof is based on a combinatorial interpretation of the bilinear operation \mathcal{B}_T .

$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{B} \left(\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 6 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 1 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array}$$
$$x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3$$

Other results and perspectives

New proof of the number of intervals of the Tamari lattice, q-generalization of the main result, generalization to m-Tamari, relations with flows of rooted trees, ...