

Stalking the Wild Fibonomial

Bruce Sagan

Department of Mathematics, Michigan State U.
East Lansing, MI 48824-1027, sagan@math.msu.edu
www.math.msu.edu/~sagan

and

Carla Savage

Department of Computer Science, North Carolina State U.
Raleigh, NC 27695-8206, savage@cayley.csc.ncsu.edu

August 2, 2010

Fibonomials

A recursion

The combinatorial interpretation

Outline

Fibonomials

A recursion

The combinatorial interpretation

Let n and k be integers with $0 \leq k \leq n$.

Let n and k be integers with $0 \leq k \leq n$. If we define the *binomial coefficients* by

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!},$$

Let n and k be integers with $0 \leq k \leq n$. If we define the *binomial coefficients* by

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!},$$

then it is not clear that these rational numbers are actually integers.

Let n and k be integers with $0 \leq k \leq n$. If we define the *binomial coefficients* by

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!},$$

then it is not clear that these rational numbers are actually integers. However, if we show they have the combinatorial interpretation

$$\binom{n}{k} = \# \text{ of } k\text{-element subsets of an } n\text{-element set},$$

Let n and k be integers with $0 \leq k \leq n$. If we define the *binomial coefficients* by

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!},$$

then it is not clear that these rational numbers are actually integers. However, if we show they have the combinatorial interpretation

$$\binom{n}{k} = \# \text{ of } k\text{-element subsets of an } n\text{-element set},$$

then integrality is obvious. (Here, “#” denotes cardinality.)

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

A *fibonomial coefficient* is

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n!}{F_k! F_{n-k}!}.$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

A *fibonomial coefficient* is

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n!}{F_k! F_{n-k}!}.$$

Example.

$$\binom{5}{2}_F$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

A *fibonomial coefficient* is

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n!}{F_k! F_{n-k}!}.$$

Example.

$$\binom{5}{2}_F = \frac{F_5!}{F_2! F_3!}$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

A *fibonomial coefficient* is

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n!}{F_k! F_{n-k}!}.$$

Example.

$$\binom{5}{2}_F = \frac{F_5!}{F_2! F_3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{(1 \cdot 1)(2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)}$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

A *fibonomial coefficient* is

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n!}{F_k! F_{n-k}!}.$$

Example.

$$\binom{5}{2}_F = \frac{F_5!}{F_2! F_3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{(1 \cdot 1)(2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)} = 15.$$

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

A *fibonomial coefficient* is

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n!}{F_k! F_{n-k}!}.$$

Example.

$$\binom{5}{2}_F = \frac{F_5!}{F_2! F_3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{(1 \cdot 1)(2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)} = 15.$$

In general, $\binom{n}{k}_F$ is always an integer and we have given a simple combinatorial interpretation to prove this.

The *Fibonacci numbers* are defined by

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2.$$

The first few Fibonacci numbers are

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_2 = 1, \quad F_3 = 2, \quad F_4 = 3, \quad F_5 = 5.$$

A *fibotorial* is

$$F_n! = F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_1.$$

A *fibonomial coefficient* is

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n!}{F_k! F_{n-k}!}.$$

Example.

$$\binom{5}{2}_F = \frac{F_5!}{F_2! F_3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{(1 \cdot 1)(2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)} = 15.$$

In general, $\binom{n}{k}_F$ is always an integer and we have given a simple combinatorial interpretation to prove this. Other (more complicated) combinatorial interpretations have been given by Gessel and Viennot, as well as by Benjamin and Plott.

Outline

Fibonomials

A recursion

The combinatorial interpretation

Consider a row of n squares.

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square).

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

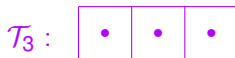
Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.

\mathcal{T}_3 :

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



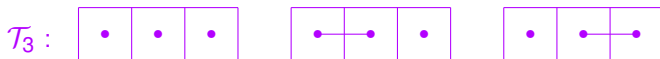
Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



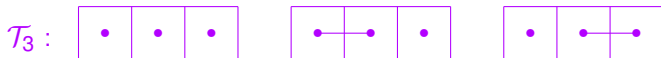
Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

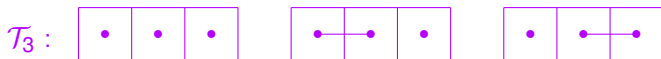
Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

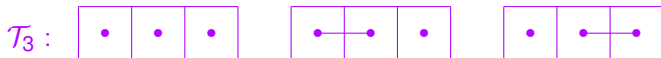
Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

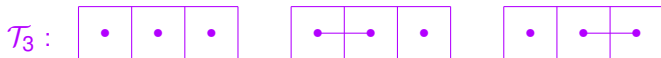
For $n \geq 0$ we have:

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n .

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

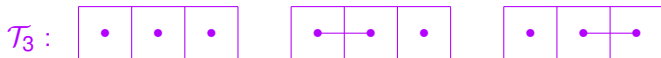
For $n \geq 0$ we have:

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$.

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

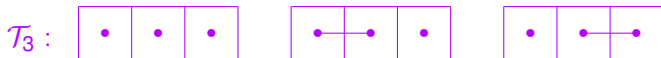
$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$. For $n \geq 2$,

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n$$

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

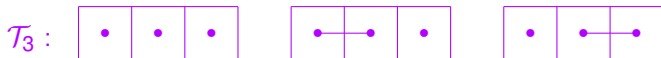
Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$. For $n \geq 2$,

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\longleftarrow n-1 \longrightarrow$

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

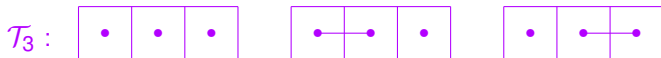
$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$. For $n \geq 2$,

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-1} \xrightarrow{} + \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet \text{---} \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-2} \xrightarrow{}$$

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

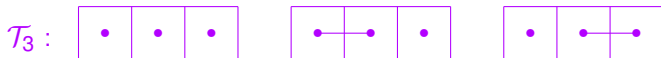
$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$. For $n \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \#\mathcal{T}_n &= \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-1} \xrightarrow{} + \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-2} \xrightarrow{} \\ &= \#\mathcal{T}_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

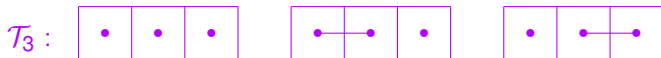
$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$. For $n \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \#\mathcal{T}_n &= \# \left[\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \xleftarrow{n-1} \quad + \quad \# \left[\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \right] \xleftarrow{n-2} \\ &= \#\mathcal{T}_{n-1} + \#\mathcal{T}_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

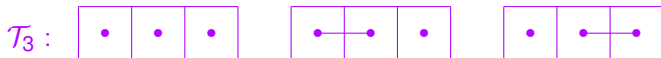
$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$. For $n \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \#\mathcal{T}_n &= \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-1} \xrightarrow{} + \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet \text{---} \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-2} \xrightarrow{} \\ &= \#\mathcal{T}_{n-1} + \#\mathcal{T}_{n-2} \\ &= F_n + F_{n-1} \quad (\text{by induction}) \end{aligned}$$

Consider a row of n squares. A *tiling*, T , is a covering of the row with disjoint dominos (covering two squares) and monominos (covering one square). Let \mathcal{T}_n be the set of such tilings.

Example.



Note $\#\mathcal{T}_3 = 3 = F_4$.

Theorem

For $n \geq 0$ we have:

$$\#\mathcal{T}_n = F_{n+1}.$$

Proof Induct on n . It's easy for $n = 0, 1$. For $n \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \#\mathcal{T}_n &= \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-1} \xrightarrow{} + \# \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet & \cdots & \\ \hline \end{array} \xleftarrow{n-2} \xrightarrow{} \\ &= \#\mathcal{T}_{n-1} + \#\mathcal{T}_{n-2} \\ &= F_n + F_{n-1} \quad (\text{by induction}) \\ &= F_{n+1}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Lemma

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have:

$$F_{m+n} = F_m F_{n+1} + F_{m-1} F_n$$

Lemma

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have: $F_{m+n} = F_m F_{n+1} + F_{m-1} F_n$

Proof idea Use $F_{m+n} = \#T_{m+n-1}$. \square

Lemma

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have: $F_{m+n} = F_m F_{n+1} + F_{m-1} F_n$

Proof idea Use $F_{m+n} = \#T_{m+n-1}$. \square

Theorem

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have:

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_F = F_{n+1} \binom{m+n-1}{m-1}_F + F_{m-1} \binom{m+n-1}{n-1}_F$$

Lemma

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have: $F_{m+n} = F_m F_{n+1} + F_{m-1} F_n$

Proof idea Use $F_{m+n} = \#T_{m+n-1}$. \square

Theorem

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have:

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_F = F_{n+1} \binom{m+n-1}{m-1}_F + F_{m-1} \binom{m+n-1}{n-1}_F$$

Proof Using the definition of the fibonomials

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_F$$

Lemma

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have: $F_{m+n} = F_m F_{n+1} + F_{m-1} F_n$

Proof idea Use $F_{m+n} = \#T_{m+n-1}$. \square

Theorem

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have:

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_F = F_{n+1} \binom{m+n-1}{m-1}_F + F_{m-1} \binom{m+n-1}{n-1}_F$$

Proof Using the definition of the fibonomials

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_F = \frac{F_{m+n} F_{m+n-1}^!}{F_m^! F_n^!}$$

Lemma

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have: $F_{m+n} = F_m F_{n+1} + F_{m-1} F_n$

Proof idea Use $F_{m+n} = \#T_{m+n-1}$. \square

Theorem

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have:

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_F = F_{n+1} \binom{m+n-1}{m-1}_F + F_{m-1} \binom{m+n-1}{n-1}_F$$

Proof Using the definition of the fibonomials

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{m+n}{m}_F &= \frac{F_{m+n} F_{m+n-1}!}{F_m! F_n!} \\ &= F_{n+1} \frac{F_m F_{m+n-1}!}{F_m! F_n!} + F_{m-1} \frac{F_n F_{m+n-1}!}{F_m! F_n!} \quad (\text{Lemma}) \end{aligned}$$

Lemma

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have: $F_{m+n} = F_m F_{n+1} + F_{m-1} F_n$

Proof idea Use $F_{m+n} = \#T_{m+n-1}$. \square

Theorem

For $m, n \geq 1$ we have:

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_F = F_{n+1} \binom{m+n-1}{m-1}_F + F_{m-1} \binom{m+n-1}{n-1}_F$$

Proof Using the definition of the fibonomials

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{m+n}{m}_F &= \frac{F_{m+n} F_{m+n-1}!}{F_m! F_n!} \\ &= F_{n+1} \frac{F_m F_{m+n-1}!}{F_m! F_n!} + F_{m-1} \frac{F_n F_{m+n-1}!}{F_m! F_n!} \quad (\text{Lemma}) \\ &= F_{n+1} \binom{m+n-1}{m-1}_F + F_{m-1} \binom{m+n-1}{n-1}_F. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Outline

Fibonomials

A recursion

The combinatorial interpretation

A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$.

A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.

A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.

Example. Partitions of 4: (4), (3, 1), (2, 2), (2, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1).

A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.

Example. Partitions of 4: (4), (3, 1), (2, 2), (2, 1, 1), (1, 1, 1, 1).

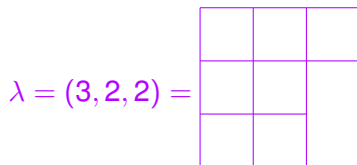
The *Ferrers diagram of λ* is an array of r left-justified rows of boxes with λ_i boxes in row i .

A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.

Example. Partitions of 4: (4) , $(3, 1)$, $(2, 2)$, $(2, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1, 1)$.

The *Ferrers diagram of λ* is an array of r left-justified rows of boxes with λ_i boxes in row i .

Example.

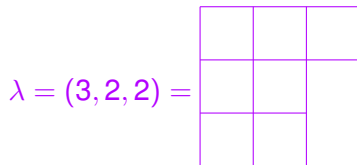


A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.

Example. Partitions of 4: (4) , $(3, 1)$, $(2, 2)$, $(2, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1, 1)$.

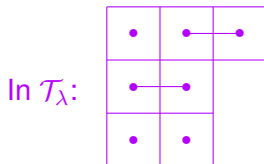
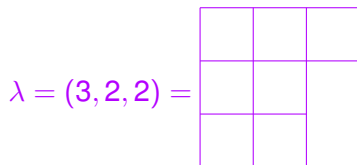
The *Ferrers diagram of λ* is an array of r left-justified rows of boxes with λ_i boxes in row i . A *tiling of λ* is a tiling of each of its parts; the set of these is denoted \mathcal{T}_λ .

Example.



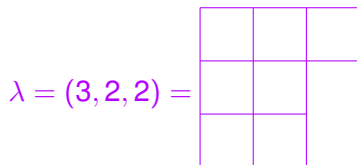
A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.
 Example. Partitions of 4: (4) , $(3, 1)$, $(2, 2)$, $(2, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1, 1)$.
 The *Ferrers diagram of λ* is an array of r left-justified rows of boxes with λ_i boxes in row i . A *tiling of λ* is a tiling of each of its parts; the set of these is denoted \mathcal{T}_λ .

Example.

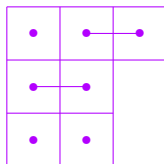


A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.
 Example. Partitions of 4: (4) , $(3, 1)$, $(2, 2)$, $(2, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1, 1)$.
 The *Ferrers diagram of λ* is an array of r left-justified rows of boxes with λ_i boxes in row i . A *tiling of λ* is a tiling of each of its parts; the set of these is denoted \mathcal{T}_λ . The set of such tilings where each part begins with a domino is denoted \mathcal{D}_λ .

Example.

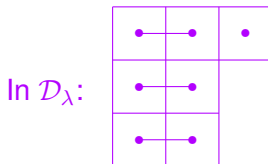
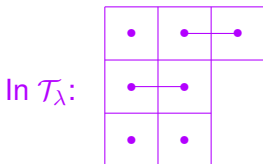
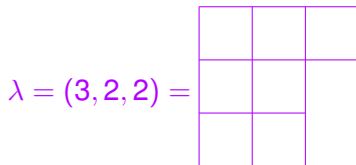


In \mathcal{T}_λ :



A *partition of n* is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ with $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. The λ_i are *parts*.
 Example. Partitions of 4: (4) , $(3, 1)$, $(2, 2)$, $(2, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1, 1)$.
 The *Ferrers diagram of λ* is an array of r left-justified rows of boxes with λ_i boxes in row i . A *tiling of λ* is a tiling of each of its parts; the set of these is denoted \mathcal{T}_λ . The set of such tilings where each part begins with a domino is denoted \mathcal{D}_λ .

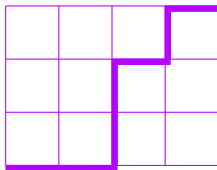
Example.



Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$.

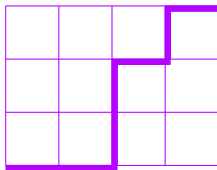
Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$.

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$



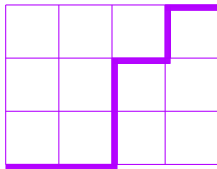
Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$



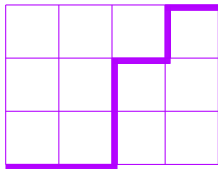
Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$ and $\lambda^* = (3, 2)$.



Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$ and $\lambda^* = (3, 2)$.



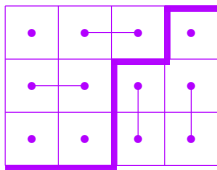
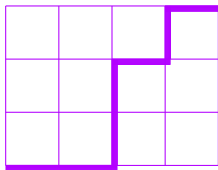
Theorem

For $m, n \geq 0$ we have

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_T = \#\{ (T, T^*) \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*} : \text{for all } \lambda \subseteq m \times n \}.$$

Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$ and $\lambda^* = (3, 2)$.



$\in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*}$

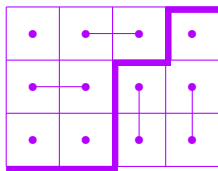
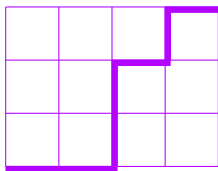
Theorem

For $m, n \geq 0$ we have

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_T = \#\{ (T, T^*) \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*} : \text{for all } \lambda \subseteq m \times n \}.$$

Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$ and $\lambda^* = (3, 2)$.



$\in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*}$

Theorem

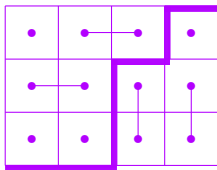
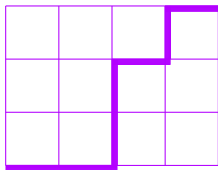
For $m, n \geq 0$ we have

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_T = \#\{ (T, T^*) \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*} : \text{for all } \lambda \subseteq m \times n \}.$$

Proof idea Double induct on m and n .

Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$ and $\lambda^* = (3, 2)$.



$\in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*}$

Theorem

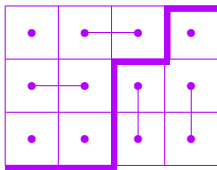
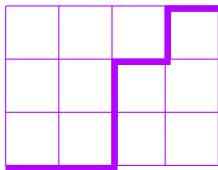
For $m, n \geq 0$ we have

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_T = \#\{ (T, T^*) \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*} : \text{for all } \lambda \subseteq m \times n \}.$$

Proof idea Double induct on m and n . Show that the right side above satisfies the recursion for the fibonomial by considering two cases:

Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$ and $\lambda^* = (3, 2)$.



$\in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*}$

Theorem

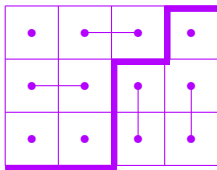
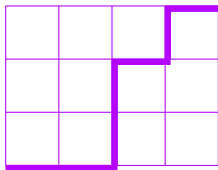
For $m, n \geq 0$ we have

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_T = \#\{ (T, T^*) \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*} : \text{for all } \lambda \subseteq m \times n \}.$$

Proof idea Double induct on m and n . Show that the right side above satisfies the recursion for the fibonomial by considering two cases: tilings where $\lambda_1 = n$,

Partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ *fits in an $m \times n$ rectangle*, written $\lambda \subseteq m \times n$, if $r \leq m$ and $\lambda_1 \leq n$. In this case the *complement* is $\lambda^* = (\lambda_1^*, \dots, \lambda_s^*)$ where λ_j^* is the length of the j^{th} column from the right of $m \times n$ outside of λ .

Example. $\lambda = (3, 2, 2) \subseteq 3 \times 4$ and $\lambda^* = (3, 2)$.



$\in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*}$

Theorem

For $m, n \geq 0$ we have

$$\binom{m+n}{m}_T = \#\{ (T, T^*) \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda \times \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^*} : \text{for all } \lambda \subseteq m \times n \}.$$

Proof idea Double induct on m and n . Show that the right side above satisfies the recursion for the fibonomial by considering two cases: tilings where $\lambda_1 = n$, and tilings where $\lambda_1 < n$ (which forces $\lambda_1^* = m$). \square

THANKS FOR
LISTENING!