

1. Give combinatorial proof of the  $q$ -binomial recursions

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q &= \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q + q^{n-k} \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix}_q \\ \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q &= \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix}_q + q^k \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \end{aligned}$$

using the fact that

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q = \sum_{m \geq 0} p(n-k, k, m) q^m,$$

where  $p(n-k, k, m)$  is the number of unit-step south-east lattice paths from  $(0, k)$  to  $(n-k, 0)$  with area  $m$  in the first quadrant under the path.

2. (a) Let  $M = M(n; k, n-k) = \{1^k, 2^{n-k}\}$  be the multiset of  $n_1$  1's, and  $n_2$  2's. Let  $S(M)$  be the set of all distinct permutations of  $M$ . Prove that

$$\sum_{\pi \in S(M)} q^{inv(\pi)} = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q,$$

where  $inv(\pi)$  is the number of inversions of  $\pi$ . *Hint:* Use problem 1 and find an appropriate bijection.

- (b) Let  $M = M(n; n_1, \dots, n_k) = \{1^{n_1}, \dots, k^{n_k}\}$  be the multiset of  $n_1$  copies of 1,  $n_2$  copies of 2, etc.,  $n_k$  copies of  $k$ . Let  $n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$ . Let  $S(M)$  be the set of all distinct permutations of  $M$ . Prove that

$$\sum_{\pi \in S(M)} q^{inv(\pi)} = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ n_1, \dots, n_k \end{bmatrix}_q.$$

*Hint:* Use part 2(a) and induction on  $k$ .

3. For a permutation  $\pi \in S_n$ , let  $Des(\pi) = \{i \mid \pi(i) > \pi(i+1)\}$  be the set of descents of  $\pi$  and define the *major index* of  $\pi$  as

$$maj(\pi) = \sum_{i \in Des(\pi)} i$$

Show that  $maj$  is Mahonian (i.e. has the same distribution as  $inv$  on  $S_n$ ) by proving there is a bijection  $\phi : S_n \rightarrow SE_n$  such that for any  $\pi \in S_n$ ,  $maj(\pi) = tot(\phi(\pi))$ . (The  $n$ -tuple  $\phi(\pi)$  is called the *maj-code* of  $\pi$ .) *Hint:* Given a permutation  $\tau \in S_{n-1}$ , insert  $n$  into  $\tau$  in each possible position  $i \in [n]$ , to obtain permutations  $\tau'_i \in S_n$ ,  $i \in [n]$ . Consider  $maj(\tau'_i) - maj(\tau)$  for each  $i \in Des(\tau)$  and each  $i \notin Des(\tau)$ . Formulate your hypothesis and prove it. Now, for any  $\pi \in S_n$ , construct *maj-code* of  $\pi$  by induction on  $n$ .