

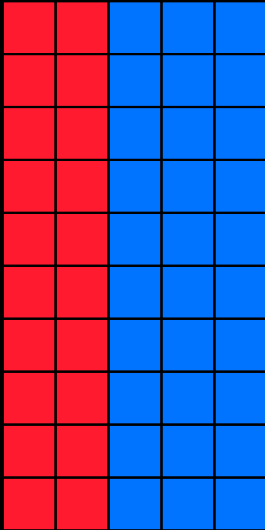
# GERRYMANDERING

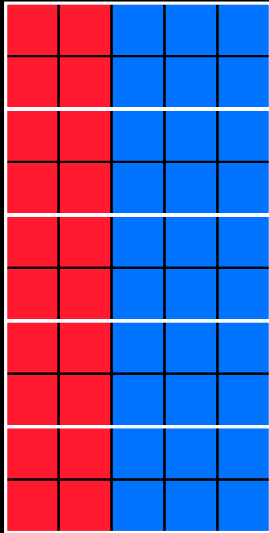


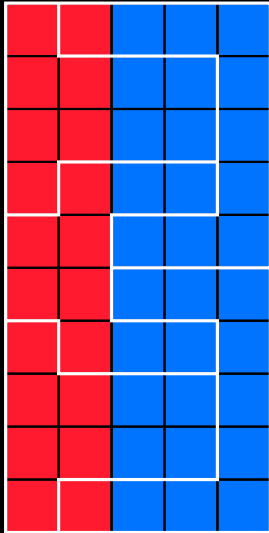
Manuel Kauers · Institute for Algebra · JKU

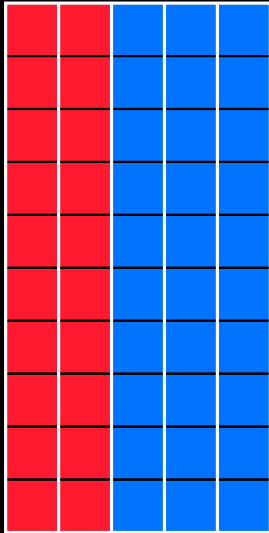
Joint work with Christoph Koutschan and George Spahn

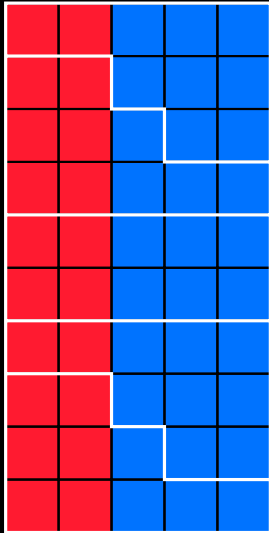


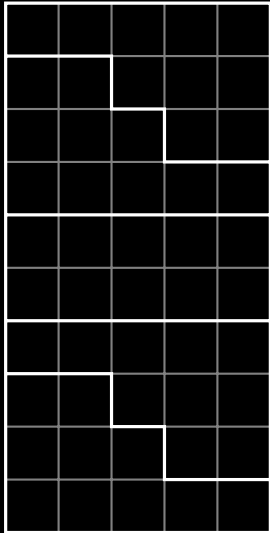




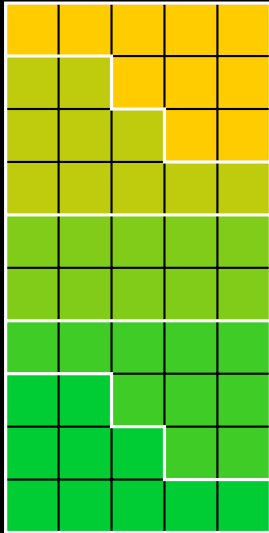


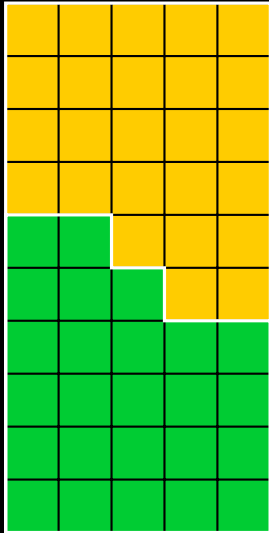


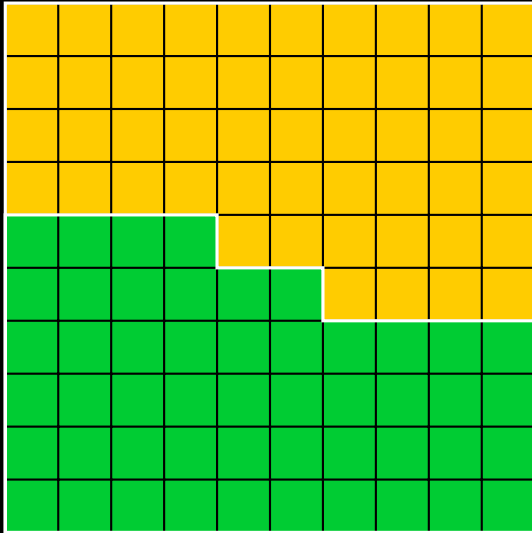












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THE ON-LINE ENCYCLOPEDIA  
OF INTEGER SEQUENCES<sup>®</sup>

founded in 1964 by N. J. A. Sloane

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(Greetings from [The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences!](#))

**A348456** Number of ways to dissect a  $2^n \times 2^n$  chessboard into two polyominoes each of area  $2^{2n}$ . 7

2, 70, 80518, 7157114189, 49852157614583644, 28289358593043414725944353,  
1335056579423080371186456888543732162 ([list](#); [graph](#); [refs](#); [listen](#); [history](#); [text](#); [internal format](#))

OFFSET

1,1

COMMENTS

See [A348453](#) for much more information.

The board has  $4^n \times 2$  squares. The colors of the squares do not matter. The two parts are rook-connected polygons of area  $2^{2n}$ . They do not need to be the same polygon, only that they have the same area.

This is the "labeled" version of the problem. Symmetries of the square are not taken into account. Rotations and reflections count as different.

a(4) was found on May 04 2022 by George Spahn and Manuel Kauers using an  $1838 \times 1838$  transfer matrix found by George Spahn (see the Zeilberger link). Manuel Kauers computed the [1,2] entry of the 9th power of that matrix. The desired number a(4) is half of the coefficient of  $z^{32}$  in that entry. - [Doron Zeilberger](#), May 04 2022

LINKS

[Table of n, a\(n\) for n=1..7.](#)

Manuel Kauers, Christoph Koutschan, and George Spahn, [A348456\(4\) = 7157114189](#), arXiv:2209.01787 [math.CO], 2022.

N. J. A. Sloane, [The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences: An illustrated guide with many unsolved problems](#), Guest Lecture given in Doron Zeilberger's Experimental Mathematics Math640 Class, Rutgers University, Spring Semester, Apr 28 2022: [Slides](#); [Slides \(an alternative source\)](#).

Doron Zeilberger, [Challenge to Manuel Kauers and his computer](#).

CROSSREFS

A column of [A348452](#) and [A348453](#), and a diagonal of [A348454](#) and [A348455](#).  
Sequence in context: [A132566](#) [A151686](#) [A201555](#) \* [A293753](#) [A164554](#) [A141908](#)  
Adjacent sequences: [A348453](#) [A348454](#) [A348455](#) \* [A348457](#) [A348458](#) [A348459](#)

KEYWORD

nonn,more

AUTHOR

[N. J. A. Sloane](#), Oct 27 2021

EXTENSIONS

Added a(5)-a(7) (from the Kauers et al. reference), [Joerg Arndt](#), Sep 07 2022

STATUS

approved

## Gerrymandering (2), cont.

$T(k, d)$  = no. of ways to dissect a  $k \times k$  square board into  $d$  rook-connected regions of size  $k^2 / d$ .

(A348452, A348456, A172477, A004003)

$k \backslash d$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...
1	1									
2	1	2	0	1						
3	1	0	$10^a$	0	0	0	0	0	1	
4	1	$70^b$	0	117	0	0	0	$36^c$	0	... 1@16
5	1	0	0	0	4096	0	0	0	0	... 1@25
6	1	80518	264500	442791	0	451206	0	0	✓	... 1@36
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	... 1@49
8	1	?	0	?	0	0	0	✓	0	... 1@64



Most wanted:  $T(8,2)$  = no. of ways to cut chessboard into 2 rook-connected regions of area 32

Ignore colors of chessboard squares; rotations, reflections count as different; regions need not have same shape.



How large will  $T(8,2)$  be, roughly? How would you program it? How would you parallelize it?

Paul Zimmermann et al. in 2020 solved one of the RSA Challenge Problem, It took them 2700 core years. How does  $T(8,2)$  compare?

Gerrymandering (2), cont.  $T(4,2) = 70$ :

## Gerrymandering (2), cont.

$T(4,2) = 70$ :

70 WAYS TO DISSECT 4x4 BOARD		
CODE	HEIGHTS	COUNT
2,2,2,2	$B=4$	$\# = 2$
$C=0$	$G=4$	
COLUMNS GREAT ORDER		
1133	$B=6$	$\# = 4$
$C=2$	$G=2$	
1,2,2,3	$B=6$	$\# = 4$
$C=4$	$G=2$	
1313	$B=10$	$\# = 4$
$C=6$	$G=2$	
1,2,1,4	$B=8$	$\# = 8$
$C=5$	$G=1$	
1,3,2,2	$B=7$	$\# = 8$
$C=4$	$G=1$	
1,2,3,2	$B=7$	$\# = 9$
$C=6$	$G=1$	
1114	$B=7$	$\# = 8$
$C=3$	$G=1$	
1331	$B=8$	$\# = 4$
$C=4$	$G=2$	
1124	$B=6$	$\# = 4$
$C=3$	$G=2$	
1132	$B=9$	$\# = 8$
$C=6$	$G=1$	
2132	$B=8$	$\# = 4$
$C=6$	$G=2$	
1113	$B=10$	$\# = 4$
$C=4$	$G=2$	
<u>TOTAL = 70</u>		

Gerrymandering (2), cont.

## Tiling a Square with

## Computational challenge for you (and your computer)

1 message

**Doron Zeilberger** <doronzeil@gmail.com>

Wed, May 4, 2022 at 3:43 PM

To: Manuel Kauers <manuel@kauers.de>

Cc: George Spahn <gs828@math.rutgers.edu>, Neil Sloane <njasloane@gmail.com>

Dear Manuel,

Hope you, Martina, and epsilon are doing well!

Can you (and your computers) meet the following challenge, in the secret url:<https://sites.math.rutgers.edu/~zeilberg/EM22/C27.pdf>

<https://sites.math.rutgers.edu/~zeilberg/ChessChallenge.txt>

If you do, I pledge to donate \$100 to the OEIS in your honor.

Also, if you can do it systematically, this may lead to a joint paper with my student who can do other boards.

Best wishes,  
Doron

Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics

49

# Enumerative Combinatorics, Volume I

Second Edition

**RICHARD P. STANLEY**

CAMBRIDGE



## 4.7 The Transfer-Matrix Method

## 4.7.1 Basic Principles

The transfer-matrix method, like the Principle of Inclusion-Exclusion and Möbius inversion formula, has simple combinatorial underpinnings but a wide range of applicability. The theoretical background can be found in the next two chapters. Here, we discuss the combinatorial part. Let  $D$  be a directed graph or digraph. It is a triple  $(V, E, \phi)$ , where  $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  is a finite set of vertices,  $E$  is a finite set of (directed) edges or arcs, and  $\phi: E \rightarrow V \times V$ . If  $\phi(e) = (u, v)$ , then  $e$  is called an edge from  $u$  to  $v$  and is denoted by  $u \rightarrow v$  and  $\phi(u, v)$ . Thus  $e$  is called an edge from  $u$  to  $v$  if  $u \rightarrow v$  is a sequence of edges such that  $\text{first } e_1 = u$ ,  $\text{last } e_n = v$ , and  $\phi(e_i) = (e_{i-1}, e_i)$  for  $i = 2, \dots, n$ . If  $u = v$ , then  $e$  is called a closed walk based at  $u$ . (Note that if  $D$  is a directed walk, then  $e, e_1, \dots, e_n$  is in general a different closed walk. In some graph-theoretical contexts this distinction will not be made.)

Now let  $w: E \rightarrow R$  be a weight function with values in some commutative ring  $R$ . (For our purposes here, we may take  $R = \mathbb{C}$  or a polynomial ring over  $\mathbb{C}$ .) If  $\Gamma = e_1 e_2 \dots e_n$  is a walk, then the weight of  $\Gamma$  is defined as  $w(\Gamma) = w(e_1)w(e_2) \dots w(e_n)$ . Let  $i, j \in [n]$  and  $c \in \mathbb{C}$ . Since  $D$  is finite, we can define

$$A_{ij}(c) = \sum_{\Gamma} w(\Gamma),$$

where the sum is over all walks  $\Gamma$  in  $D$  of length  $n$  from  $v_i$  to  $v_j$ , in particular  $A_{ij}(0) = \delta_{ij}$ . If all  $w(e) = 1$ , then we are just counting the number of walks of length  $n$  from  $u$  to  $v$ . The fundamental problem treated by the transfer-matrix method is the evaluation of  $A_{ij}(c)$ . The first step is to interpret  $A_{ij}(c)$  as an entry in a certain matrix. Define a  $p \times p$  matrix  $A = (A_{ij})$  by

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{e \in E} w(e).$$

where the sum ranges over all edges  $e$  satisfying  $\text{last } e = v_j$  and  $\text{first } e = v_i$ . In other words,  $A_{ij} = A_{ij}(1)$ . The matrix  $A$  is called the adjacency matrix of  $D$  with respect to the weight function  $w$ . The eigenvalues of the adjacency matrix play a key role in the enumeration of walks. These eigenvalues are also called the eigenvalues of  $D$  (as a weighted digraph).

**4.7.1 Theorem.** Let  $w \in \mathbb{C}$ . Then the  $(i, j)$ -entry of  $A^n$  is equal to  $A_{ij}(w)$  (where we define  $A^0 = I$  even if  $A$  is not invertible.)

*Proof.* The proof is immediate from the definition of matrix multiplication. Specifically, we have

$$(A^n)_{ij} = \sum_{k_1} A_{ik_1} A_{k_1 k_2} \dots A_{k_{n-1} j}.$$

where the sum is over all sequences  $(k_1, \dots, k_{n-1}) \in [p]^{n-1}$ . The summand is 0 unless there is a walk  $e_1 e_2 \dots e_n$  from  $v_i$  to  $v_j$  with  $\text{first } e_1 = v_{k_1}$  ( $1 \leq k_1 \leq n$ ) and  $\text{last } e_n = v_{k_{n-1}}$  ( $1 \leq k_{n-1} \leq n$ ). If such a walk exists, then the summand is equal to the product of the weights of all such walks, and the proof follows.  $\square$

The second step of the transfer-matrix method is the use of linear algebra to analyze the behavior of the function  $A_{ij}(c)$ . Define the generating function

$$F_{ij}(D, \lambda) = \sum_{n \geq 0} A_{ij}(c) \lambda^n.$$

**4.7.2 Theorem.** The generating function  $F_{ij}(D, \lambda)$  is given by

$$F_{ij}(D, \lambda) = \frac{(-1)^{i+j} \det(I - \lambda A + j \cdot j)}{\det(I - \lambda A)} \quad (4.34)$$

where  $(j \cdot j)$  denotes the matrix obtained by removing the  $j$ -th row and  $j$ -th column of  $A$ . Thus in particular  $F_{ij}(D, \lambda)$  is a rational function of  $\lambda$  whose degree is at most that of the analysis of  $D$  as an eigenvalue of  $A$ .

*Proof.*  $F_{ij}(D, \lambda)$  is the  $(i, j)$ -entry of the matrix  $\sum_{n \geq 0} \lambda^n A^n = (I - \lambda A)^{-1}$ . If  $B$  is any invertible matrix, then it is well known from linear algebra that  $(B^{-1})_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det(B) / \det(B)$ , so equation (4.34) follows.  $\square$

Suppose now that  $A$  is a  $p \times p$  matrix. Then

$$\det(I - \lambda A) = 1 + a_1 \lambda + \dots + a_p \lambda^p \lambda^{p-1},$$

and

$$(-1)^{i+j} \det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^p + b_1 \lambda^{p-1} + \dots + b_p.$$

is the characteristic polynomial  $\det(A - \lambda I)$  of  $A$ . Thus, as polynomials in  $\lambda$ , we have  $\text{deg } a_i \leq p - i$ ,  $\text{deg } b_i \leq p - i$ , and  $\text{deg } \det(I - \lambda A) \leq p - 1$ . Hence,

$$\text{deg } F_{ij} \leq p - 1 - (p - i) = i - p. \quad \square$$

The special case of Theorem 4.7.2 is particularly elegant. Let

$$C_D(n) = \sum_{i,j} w(\Gamma),$$

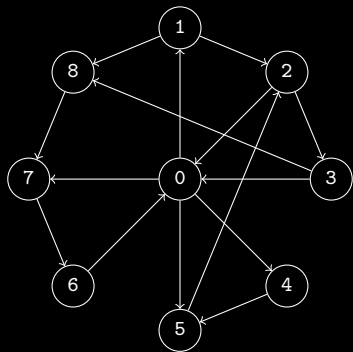
where the sum is over all closed walks  $\Gamma$  in  $D$  of length  $n$ . For instance,  $C_D(1) = 2A$ , where  $A$  denotes trace.

**4.7.3 Corollary.** Let  $Q(\lambda) = \det(I - \lambda A)$ . Then

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} C_D(n) \lambda^n = \frac{-\lambda Q'(\lambda)}{Q(\lambda)}.$$

*Proof.* By Theorem 4.7.1, we have

$$C_D(n) = \sum_{i,j} A_{ij}(n) = \text{tr } A^n.$$

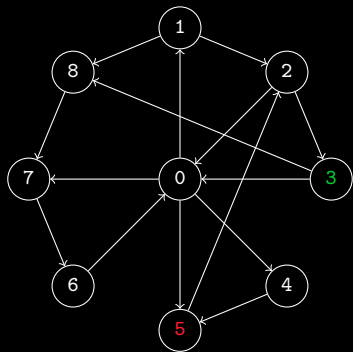


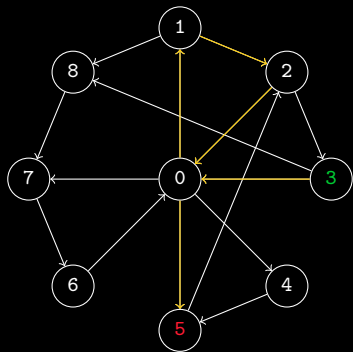
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^5$$

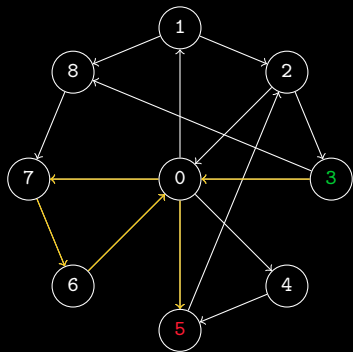
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

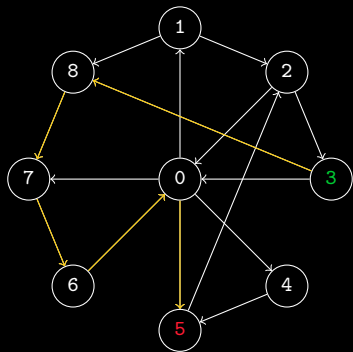
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

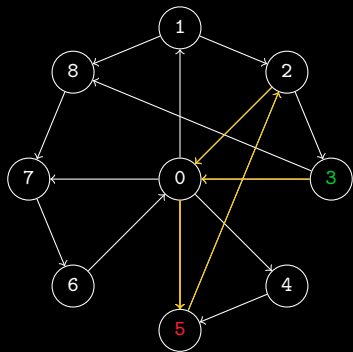












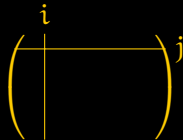
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{i,j}(n)x^n = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det(I_k - xA)^{[j,i]}}{\det(I_k - xA)}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{A_{i,j}(n)} x^n = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det(I_k - x A)^{[j,i]}}{\det(I_k - x A)}$$

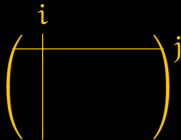
# paths with  
n steps from  
vertex i to  
vertex j

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{A_{i,j}(n)}_{\substack{\# \text{ paths with} \\ n \text{ steps from} \\ \text{vertex } i \text{ to} \\ \text{vertex } j}} x^n = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det(I_k - x A)^{[j,i]}}{\det(I_k - x A)}$$

↑  
 adjacency  
 matrix



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{A_{i,j}(n)}_{\substack{\# \text{ paths with} \\ n \text{ steps from} \\ \text{vertex } i \text{ to} \\ \text{vertex } j}} x^n = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det(I_k - x A)^{\downarrow [j,i]}}{\det(I_k - x A)^{\uparrow \text{adjacency matrix}}}$$

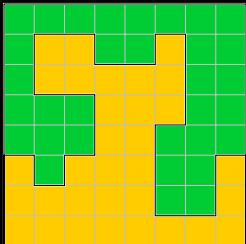


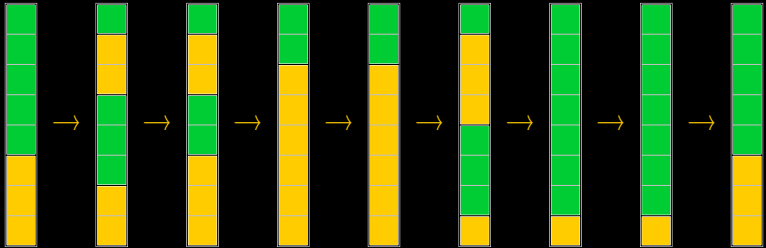
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{A_{i,j}(n)}_{\text{\# paths with } n \text{ steps from vertex } i \text{ to vertex } j} x^n = (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det(I_k - x A)^{[j,i]}}{\det(I_k - x A)} \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$$

# paths with  
n steps from  
vertex i to  
vertex j

adjacency  
matrix







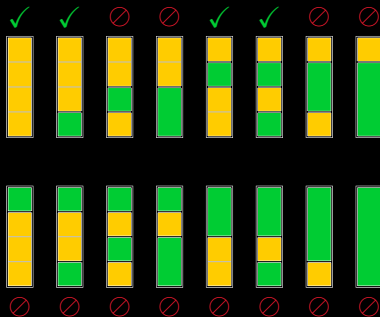


+ ?

✓	✓	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	⊘	⊘
⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘

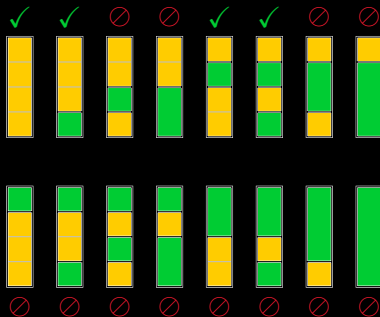


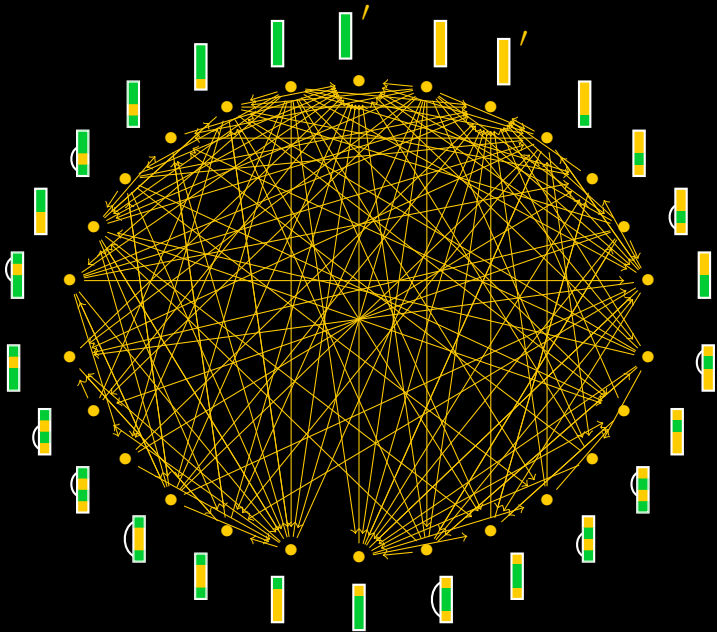
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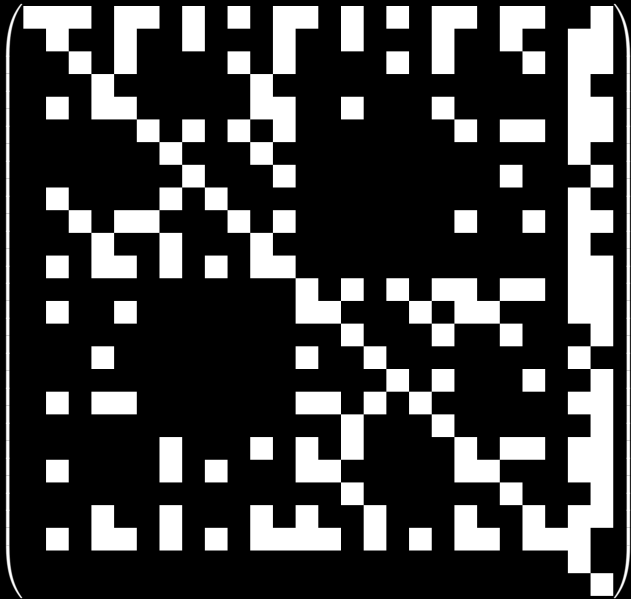


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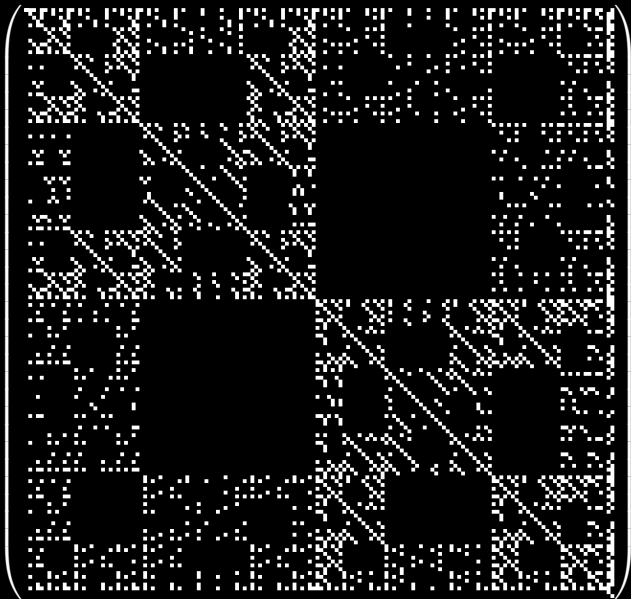




$A =$

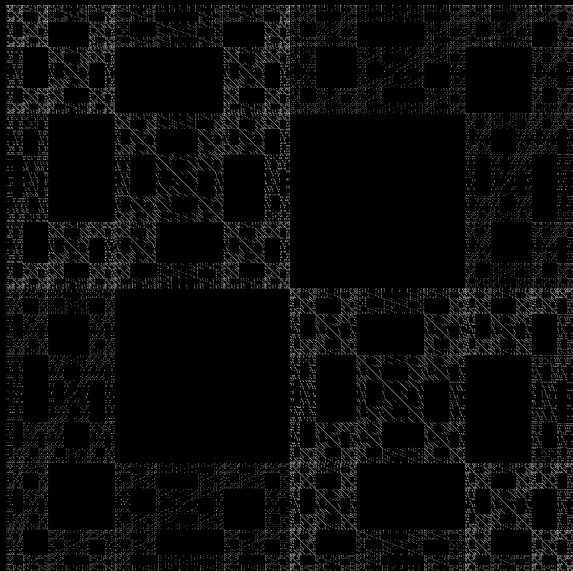


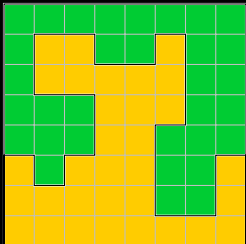
$A =$





$A =$







$$\text{gerrymander}(2n \times 2n) = \frac{1}{2}[z^{2n^2}](v_{\text{init}} A^{2n-1} v_{\text{final}})$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(2n \times 2n) = \frac{1}{2}[z^{2n^2}](v_{\text{init}} A^{2n-1} v_{\text{final}})$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(8 \times 8) = 7157114189$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(2n \times 2n) = \frac{1}{2}[z^{2n^2}](v_{\text{init}} A^{2n-1} v_{\text{final}})$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(8 \times 8) = 7157114189$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(10 \times 10) = 49852157614583644$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(12 \times 12) = 28289358593043414725944353$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(14 \times 14) = 13350565794230803711864568$$
$$88543732162$$

Gerrymander sequence or A348456 - mkauers@gmail.com - Gmail — Mozilla Firefox

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/popout?ver=1imoqlq44gn1z&search=inbox&type=WhctKKXpMTsvt 133%

## Gerrymander sequence or A348456

**T** Tony Guttmann tony.guttmann@gmail... 1:35 AM (9 hours ago) to Doron, geosp98, Neil, manuel, christoph.koutschan, IWAN

Gentlemen,

We were fascinated to read the recent arXiv posting by Manuel, Christoph and George, and then watch the seminar by Neil, with Doron's comments.

We thought we had the technology to improve on your enumerations, and indeed this proved to be so. We have 4 further terms.

Perhaps more significantly we've proved the connection to the well-known problem of self-avoiding walks crossing a square (either from corner-to-corner or transversely). Thus we can give the (conjectured) asymptotics of gerrymanders to quite high precision, and can provably give the general form.

The draft attached is going onto the arXiv today. We welcome any comments or corrections, praise or abuse.

gerrymander(16 × 16) = 5288157175943649955880910  
966508435029578848399795

gerrymander(18 × 18) = 1768514227824943648668138  
1532269984302096268367750  
21539911012000

gerrymander(20 × 20) = 5012626198719413833309526  
6040242179892262270498222  
2422277677102771194891941  
26252

gerrymander(22 × 22) = 1207270800266539956834051  
0850610912278859297261103  
5310673809853406496349171  
003311517916839962975062



$$\text{gerrymander}(2n \times 2n) \sim c \lambda^{n^2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{gerrymander}(2n \times 2n) \sim c \lambda^{n^2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

not D-finite.

THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY MAA

100th Anniversary 2015-2016

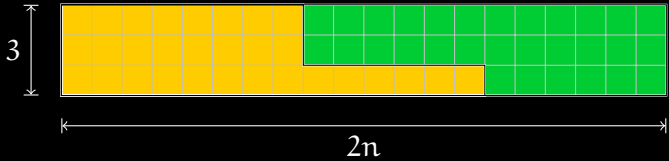
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100th Anniversary of the Mathematical Association of America

**11929** [2016, 831]. *Proposed by Donald Knuth, Stanford University, Stanford, CA.* Let  $a_n$  be the number of ways in which a rectangular box that contains  $6n$  square tiles in three rows of length  $2n$  can be split into two connected pieces of size  $3n$  without cutting any tiles. Thus  $a_1 = 3$ ,  $a_2 = 19$ , and one of the 85 ways for  $n = 3$  is shown.



Taking  $a_0 = 1$ , find a closed form for the generating function  $A(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ . What is the asymptotic nature of  $a_n$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ?



$$\frac{1}{2} [z^0] \sum_{i,j} (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det(\mathbf{I}_k - \chi z^{-3} \mathbf{A}^{[j,i]})}{\det(\mathbf{I}_k - \chi z^{-3} \mathbf{A})}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [z^0] \sum_{i,j} (-1)^{i+j} \frac{\det(I_k - \chi z^{-3} A^{[j,i]})}{\det(I_k - \chi z^{-3} A)}$$

algebraic







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OFFSET 0,4

LINKS Alois P. Heinz, [Table of  \$n, a\(n\)\$  for  \$n = 0..40\$](#)

CROSSREFS Main diagonal of [A323846](#).

Column d=2 of [A323848](#).

Sequence in context: [A228216](#) [A261485](#) [A125482](#) \* [A344733](#) [A028130](#) [A286719](#)

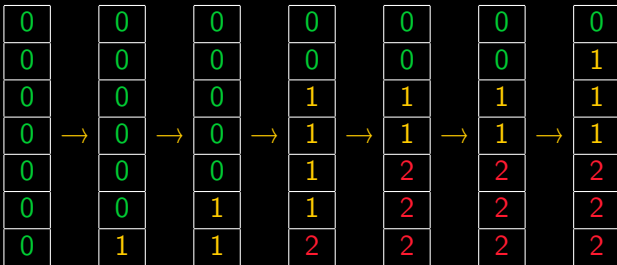
Adjacent sequences: [A306319](#) [A306320](#) [A306321](#) \* [A306323](#) [A306324](#) [A306325](#)

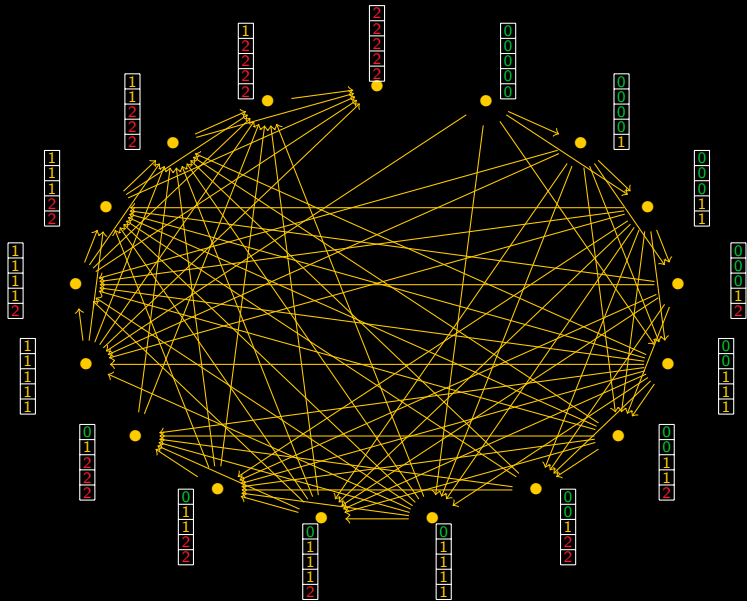
KEYWORD nonn

AUTHOR [Alois P. Heinz](#), Feb 07 2019

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0	0	1	1	2	2	2
0	1	1	2	2	2	2





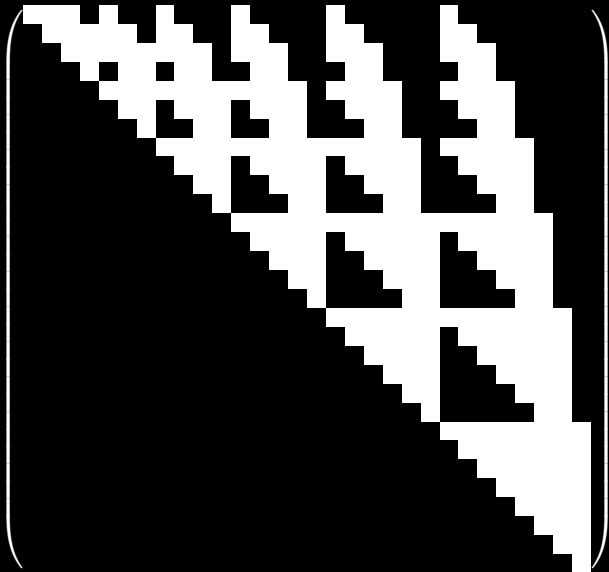
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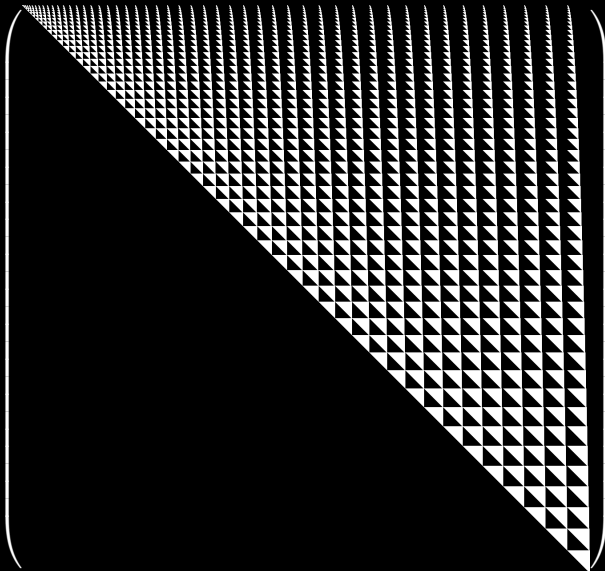
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$A =$



$A =$





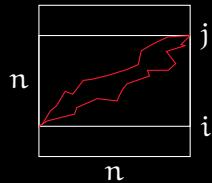
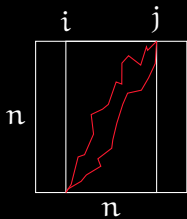
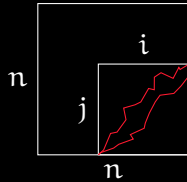
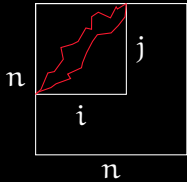
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2	0	0	4	16	41	85	155
3	1	4	25	94	266	632	1332
4	3	16	94	386	1247	3423	8342
5	6	41	266	1247	4657	14795	41586
6	10	85	632	3423	14795	54219	174844
7	15	155	1332	8342	41586	174844	642815
8	21	259	2570	18546	106067	508484	2117690
9	28	406	4631	38304	249814	1357051	6362806
10	36	606	7900	74451	550334	3367166	17671203

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	0	1	3	6	10	15
2	0	0	4	16	41	85	155
3	1	4	25	94	266	632	1332
4	3	16	94	386	1247	3423	8342
5	6	41	266	1247	4657	14795	41586
6	10	85	632	3423	14795	54219	174844
7	15	155	1332	8342	41586	174844	642815
8	21	259	2570	18546	106067	508484	2117690
9	28	406	4631	38304	249814	1357051	6362806
10	36	606	7900	74451	550334	3367166	17671203

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	2	2	2
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0	1	1	2	2	2	2

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	2	2	2
0	0	1	1	2	2	2
0	1	1	2	2	2	2

$$N_{i,j} = \frac{1}{i+j-1} \binom{i+j-1}{i} \binom{i+j-1}{i-1}$$



$$2 \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n N_{i,j} + (n-j-1)N_{j,n} \right) - 2 \binom{2n}{n} + N_{n,n} + 3$$

$$2 \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n N_{i,j} + (n-j-1)N_{j,n} \right) - 2 \binom{2n}{n} + N_{n,n} + 3$$

D-finite.



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OFFSET 0,4

LINKS Alois P. Heinz, [Table of  \$n, a\(n\)\$  for  \$n = 0..40\$](#)

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Adjacent sequences: [A306319](#) [A306320](#) [A306321](#) \* [A306323](#) [A306324](#) [A306325](#)

KEYWORD nonn

AUTHOR [Alois P. Heinz](#), Feb 07 2019

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**A181280** Number of  $4 \times n$  binary matrices  $M$  with rows in strictly increasing order and rows of  $M \cdot M^{\text{transpose}}$  (mod 2) in strictly decreasing order 1

0, 0, 0, 58, 1629, 28924, 507052, 8211776, 133693904, 2140571200, 34361115072, 549587348992, 8798356254976, 140744002571264, 2252082614856704, 36030315649662976, 576487656686899200, 9223539637335310336 ([list](#); [graph](#); [refs](#); [listen](#); [history](#); [text](#); [internal format](#))

OFFSET 1,4

COMMENTS Row 4 of [A181274](#)

LINKS R. H. Hardin, [Table of n, a\(n\) for n=1..27](#)

EXAMPLE  $M$  and  $M \cdot M^{\text{transpose}}$  (mod 2) for  $4 \times 5$

```
..0..1..0..1..1.....1..0..0..0
..1..0..0..0..0.....0..1..1..1
..1..1..0..0..1.....0..1..1..0
..1..1..1..1..0.....0..1..0..0
```

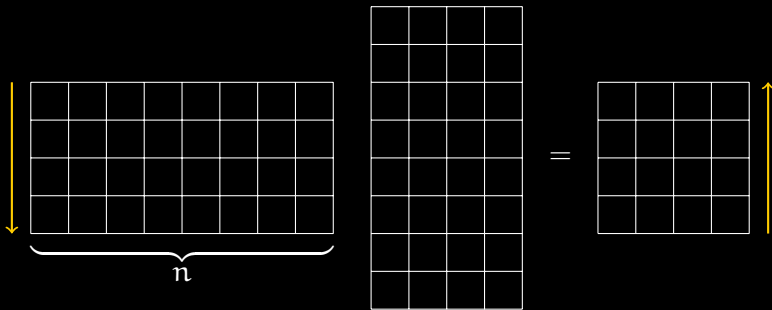
CROSSREFS Sequence in context: [A093258](#) [A184599](#) [A160347](#) \* [A017774](#) [A035724](#) [A017721](#)

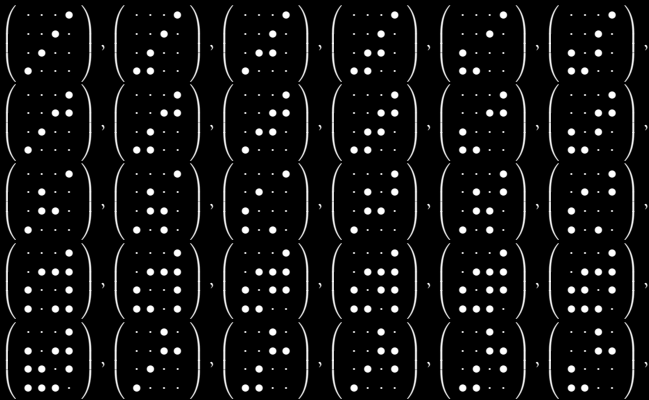
Adjacent sequences: [A181277](#) [A181278](#) [A181279](#) \* [A181281](#) [A181282](#) [A181283](#)

KEYWORD nonn

AUTHOR [R. H. Hardin](#) Oct 10 2010

STATUS approved







0, 0, 0, 58, 1629, 28924, 507052, 8211776, 133693904, ...



$$\begin{aligned}
& -22912660668416(n-2)a(n) + 4194304(4419089n - \\
& 5784790)a(n+1) + 458752(9499785n - 97594504)a(n+2) - \\
& 8192(890967049n - 4679365255)a(n+3) + 1024(1488027923n - \\
& 5601351692)a(n+4) + 6528(44221759n - 387235809)a(n+5) - \\
& 32(3992176883n - 26858644798)a(n+6) + 8(1107194741n - \\
& 6399743425)a(n+7) + 2(610453317n - 4593544888)a(n+8) - \\
& (182139823n - 1273140745)a(n+9) + (6061186n - \\
& 41678719)a(n+10) \stackrel{?}{=} 0
\end{aligned}$$





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A269021 Number of permutations of [2n] containing an increasing subsequence of length n. 3

1, 2, 23, 588, 24553, 1438112, 108469917, 9996042284, 1086997811325, 136102249669224, 19269396809593156, 3042212958093941456, 529708789768374664407, 100813134967124531098768, 20816198414187782633783462, 4634136282168760818748363080 ([list](#); [graph](#); [refs](#); [listen](#); [history](#); [text](#); [internal format](#))

OFFSET 0,2  
LINKS Alois P. Heinz and Vaclav Kotesovec, [Table of n, a\(n\) for n = 0..41](#) (terms 0..30 from Alois P. Heinz)  
FORMULA  $a(n) = A214152(2n, n)$   
 $a(n) = (2n)! - A269042(n)$   
 $a(n) \sim 16^n n \cdot (n-1)! / (\pi \cdot \exp(2))$ . - [Vaclav Kotesovec](#), Mar 27 2016  
EXAMPLE  $a(1) = 2$ : 12, 21.  
 $a(2) = 23$ : all 4! permutations of {1,2,3,4} with the exception of 4321.  
MAPLE 

```
h:= proc(l) (n-> add(i, i=1..n))/mul(mul(1+!(i-j)+add('if'(l[k]>=j, 1, 0), k=i+1..n), j=1..l(i)), i=1..n))(nops(l))  
end;  
g:= (n, i, l)-> 'if'(n=0 or i=1, h[l[l], l[n]]^2, 'if'(i<1, 0, add(g[n-i+j, i-1, l[l], l[j]], j=0..n/i))):  
a:= n-> 'if'(n=0, 1, (2^n)!-g(2^n, n-1, {})):   
seq(a(n), n=0..16);
```

MATHEMATICA  $h[l] := \text{Function}[n, \text{Total}[l]/\text{Product}[\text{Product}[1+!(l[i]-j)+\text{Sum}[\text{If}[l[k] \geq j, 1, 0], \{k, i+1, n\}], \{j, 1, l[i]\}], \{i, 1, n\}]]/\text{Length}[l];$   
 $g[n, i, l] := \text{If}[n == 0 || i == 1, h[\text{Join}[l, \text{Table}[1, \{n\}]]]^2, \text{If}[i < 1, 0, \text{Sum}[g[n - i + j, i - 1, \text{Join}[l, \text{Table}[i, \{j\}]], \{j, 0, n/i\}]]];$   
 $a[n] := \text{If}[n == 0, 1, (2^n)! - g[2n, n-1, {}]]; \text{Table}[a[n], \{n, 0, 16\}] (* [Jean-Francois Alcover](#), Apr 01 2017, translated from Maple *)$

CROSSREFS Cf. [A010950](#), [A214152](#), [A269042](#).  
Sequence in context: [A084322](#) [A073062](#) [A015098](#) \* [A136039](#) [A237588](#) [A273976](#)  
Adjacent sequences: [A269018](#) [A269019](#) [A269020](#) \* [A269022](#) [A269023](#) [A269024](#)

KEYWORD nonn  
AUTHOR [Alois P. Heinz](#), Feb 17 2016  
STATUS approved

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 5 & 2 & 10 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 10 & 9 & 4 & 7 & 6 & 3 & 8 & 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times$$



123456, 123465, 123546, 123564, 123645, 123654, 124356, 124365, 124536, 124563, 124635, 124653, 125346,  
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412356, 412365, 412536, 412563, 412635, 412653, 413256, 413265, 413526, 413562, 413625, 413652, 415236,  
415263, 415326, 415362, 415623, 415632, 416235, 416253, 416325, 416352, 416523, 416532, 421356, 421365,  
421536, 421563, 421635, 421653, 423156, 423165, 423516, 423561, 423615, 423651, 425136, 425163, 425316,  
425361, 425613, 425631, 426135, 426153, 426315, 426351, 426513, 426531, 431256, 431265, 431526, 431562,  
431625, 431652, 432156, 432165, 432516, 432561, 432615, 432651, 435126, 435162, 435216, 435261, 435612,  
435621, 436125, 436152, 436215, 436251, 436512, 436521, 451236, 451263, 451326, 451362, 451623, 451632,  
452136, 452163, 452316, 452361, 452613, 452631, 453126, 453162, 453216, 453261, 453612, 453621, 456123,  
456132, 456213, 456231, 456312, 456321, 461235, 461253, 461325, 461352, 461523, 461532, 462135, 462153,  
462315, 462351, 462513, 462531, 463125, 463152, 463215, 463251, 463512, 463521, 465123, 465132, 465213,  
465231, 465312, 465321, 512346, 512364, 512436, 512463, 512634, 512643, 513246, 513264, 513426, 513462,  
513624, 513642, 514236, 514263, 514326, 514362, 514623, 514632, 516234, 516243, 516243, 516324, 516342, 516423,  
516432, 521346, 521364, 521436, 521463, 521634, 521643, 523146, 523164, 523416, 523461, 523614, 523641,  
524136, 524163, 524316, 524361, 524613, 524631, 526134, 526143, 526314, 526341, 526413, 526431, 531246,  
531264, 531426, 531462, 531624, 531642, 532146, 532164, 532416, 532461, 532614, 532641, 534126, 534162,  
534216, 534261, 534612, 534621, 536124, 536142, 536214, 536241, 536412, 536421, 541236, 541263, 541326,  
541362, 541623, 541632, 542136, 542163, 542316, 542361, 542613, 542631, 543126, 543162, 543216, 543261,  
543612, 543621, 546123, 546132, 546213, 546231, 546312, 546321, 561234, 561243, 561324, 561342, 561423,  
561432, 562134, 562143, 562314, 562341, 562413, 562431, 563124, 563142, 563214, 563241, 563412, 563421,  
564123, 564132, 564213, 564231, 564312, 564321, 612345, 612354, 612435, 612453, 612534, 612543, 613245,  
613254, 613425, 613452, 613524, 613542, 614235, 614253, 614325, 614352, 614523, 614532, 615234, 615243,  
615324, 615342, 615423, 615432, 621345, 621354, 621435, 621453, 621534, 621543, 623145, 623154, 623415,  
623451, 623514, 623541, 624135, 624153, 624315, 624351, 624513, 624531, 625134, 625143, 625314, 625341,  
625413, 625431, 631245, 631254, 631425, 631452, 631524, 631542, 632145, 632154, 632415, 632451, 632514,  
632541, 634125, 634152, 634215, 634251, 634512, 634521, 635124, 635142, 635214, 635241, 635412, 635421,  
641235, 641253, 641325, 641352, 641523, 641532, 642135, 642153, 642315, 642351, 642513, 642531, 643125,  
643152, 643215, 643251, 643512, 643521, 645123, 645132, 645213, 645231, 645312, 645321, 651234, 651243,  
651324, 651342, 651423, 651432, 652134, 652143, 652314, 652341, 652413, 652431, 653124, 653142, 653214,  
653241, 653412, 653421, 654123, 654132, 654213, 654231, 654312, 654321.

1, 2, 23, 588, 24553, 1438112, 108469917, 9996042284, ...

$$a(n) = (2n)! - \text{Av}(123 \dots n, 2n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (-1728n^{13} - 53136n^{12} - 721140n^{11} - 5712687n^{10} - 29351094n^9 - 102460062n^8 - \\
& 246409440n^7 - 402006033n^6 - 417533082n^5 - 219507006n^4 + 31431384n^3 + 124878744n^2 + \\
& 72946080n + 15264000)a(n+4) + (1024n^{16} + 53504n^{15} + 1249600n^{14} + 17355888n^{13} + \\
& 160521192n^{12} + 1047437752n^{11} + 4977166762n^{10} + 17495132870n^9 + 45641586148n^8 + \\
& 87532009076n^7 + 120008214078n^6 + 110095871882n^5 + 55345804604n^4 - 1557439740n^3 - \\
& 21624996480n^2 - 12720199680n - 2600484000)a(n+3) + (-8192n^{18} - 410624n^{17} - \\
& 9642752n^{16} - 140657088n^{15} - 1423927920n^{14} - 10587567456n^{13} - 59702792428n^{12} - \\
& 260014605984n^{11} - 882548274548n^{10} - 2338765850568n^9 - 4813195967836n^8 - \\
& 7586276752416n^7 - 8912326817932n^6 - 7398938790792n^5 - 3819315829640n^4 - \\
& 665124205264n^3 + 522524456960n^2 + 369006456000n + 75140208000)a(n+2) + (16384n^{20} + \\
& 929792n^{19} + 24570880n^{18} + 401745152n^{17} + 4556681984n^{16} + 38100385152n^{15} + \\
& 243590345536n^{14} + 1218638399056n^{13} + 4840529161808n^{12} + 15394386577552n^{11} + \\
& 39333747617456n^{10} + 80646042536528n^9 + 131878942584240n^8 + 169944390391856n^7 + \\
& 169071055038224n^6 + 125450305626848n^5 + 65194277144320n^4 + 20586079186752n^3 + \\
& 2099910113280n^2 - 851205715200n - 239459328000)a(n+1) + (-262144n^{21} - \\
& 12779520n^{20} - 289914880n^{19} - 4076081152n^{18} - 39877844992n^{17} - 288808008704n^{16} - \\
& 1607526882304n^{15} - 7044835693312n^{14} - 24696634639360n^{13} - 69962924768064n^{12} - \\
& 161099262705152n^{11} - 302196850871360n^{10} - 461330891824128n^9 - 570677114273600n^8 - \\
& 567515326534144n^7 - 448149882466496n^6 - 275971184318976n^5 - 129065105827712n^4 - \\
& 44053232273920n^3 - 10293302100480n^2 - 1463684198400n - 94998528000)a(n) \stackrel{?}{=} 0
\end{aligned}$$





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A164735 Number of n-digit cycles of length 3 under the Kaprekar map <sup>6</sup>  
[A151949](#)

0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 10, 0, 20, 0, 36, 0, 60, 1, 94, 4, 141, 10, 204, 21, 286, 39, 392, 66, 527, 105, 696, 159, 906, 231, 1164, 326, 1477, 449, 1854, 605, 2304, 801, 2836, 1044, 3462, 1341, 4194, 1701, 5044, 2133, 6027, 2646, 7158, 3252, 8452, 3963 ([list](#); [graph](#); [refs](#); [listen](#); [history](#); [text](#); [internal format](#))

OFFSET 1,10

LINKS Joseph Myers, [Table of n, a\(n\) for n=1..70](#)  
[Index entries for the Kaprekar map](#)

CROSSREFS Cf. [A151949](#), [A164725](#), [A164726](#), [A164731](#), [A164732](#), [A164733](#), [A164734](#), [A164736](#).  
Sequence in context: [A174381](#) [A184363](#) [A331451](#) \* [A293933](#) [A345057](#) [A158976](#)  
Adjacent sequences: [A164732](#) [A164733](#) [A164734](#) \* [A164736](#) [A164737](#) [A164738](#)

KEYWORD base,nonn

AUTHOR [Joseph Myers](#), Aug 23 2009

STATUS approved



$$K: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, K(\mathfrak{n}) := \text{reverse}(\text{sort}(\mathfrak{n})) - \text{sort}(\mathfrak{n})$$

$$\begin{aligned} K: \mathbb{N} &\rightarrow \mathbb{N}, K(n) := \text{reverse}(\text{sort}(n)) - \text{sort}(n) \\ K(64308654) &= 86654430 - 03445668 = 83208762 \end{aligned}$$

$$K: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, K(n) := \text{reverse}(\text{sort}(n)) - \text{sort}(n)$$

$$K(64308654) = 86654430 - 03445668 = 83208762$$

$$K(83208762) = 88763220 - 02236788 = 86526432$$

$$K: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, K(n) := \text{reverse}(\text{sort}(n)) - \text{sort}(n)$$

$$K(64308654) = 86654430 - 03445668 = 83208762$$

$$K(83208762) = 88763220 - 02236788 = 86526432$$

$$K(86526432) = 86654322 - 22345668 = 64308654$$

$$K: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, K(n) := \text{reverse}(\text{sort}(n)) - \text{sort}(n)$$

$$K(64308654) = 86654430 - 03445668 = 83208762$$

$$K(83208762) = 88763220 - 02236788 = 86526432$$

$$K(86526432) = 86654322 - 22345668 = 64308654$$

0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 10, 0, 20, 0, 36, 0, 60, 1, 94, 4, ...

$$\begin{aligned}
& n(n^7 + 39n^6 + 567n^5 + 226n^4 - 100848n^3 - 1284854n^2 - 6546176n - 12227835)a(n+1) + \\
& 2(99n^7 + 4428n^6 + 72809n^5 + 500967n^4 + 501159n^3 - 11621783n^2 - 58155199n - 84302160)a(n+7) + \\
& (n-1)(6n^8 + 381n^7 + 9931n^6 + 137719n^5 + 1097530n^4 + 5002058n^3 + 11776711n^2 + \\
& 9284678n - 6080760)a(n) + (n^8 + 226n^7 + 9159n^6 + 144719n^5 + 929875n^4 + 132541n^3 - \\
& 27738695n^2 - 125383426n - 170659680)a(n+4) + 2(18n^8 + 969n^7 + 20784n^6 + 225560n^5 + \\
& 1238373n^4 + 2176326n^3 - 10518941n^2 - 59504269n - 87910980)a(n+6) - 2(18n^8 + 708n^7 + \\
& 8877n^6 + 27664n^5 - 165195n^4 + 189930n^3 + 18410426n^2 + 101779492n + 172019400)a(n+8) - \\
& (n^8 - 159n^7 - 8289n^6 - 145392n^5 - 1102782n^4 - 2287172n^3 + 16697390n^2 + 104082563n + \\
& 168604320)a(n+10) - (n^8 + 28n^7 + 303n^6 - 899n^5 - 72059n^4 - 869777n^3 - 4495129n^2 - \\
& 9073028n - 2055360)a(n+13) - (6n^9 + 316n^8 + 6371n^7 + 60052n^6 + 237203n^5 + 172850n^4 + \\
& 3432614n^3 + 57689364n^2 + 272160144n + 429549600)a(n+2) + (6n^9 + 393n^8 + 10431n^7 + \\
& 144408n^6 + 1113687n^5 + 4613145n^4 + 8034743n^3 - 3440238n^2 - 19869315n + 4527300)a(n+3) - \\
& (6n^9 + 334n^8 + 7167n^7 + 73093n^6 + 336551n^5 + 537411n^4 + 4538780n^3 + 66529054n^2 + \\
& 318939244n + 515211480)a(n+5) - (6n^9 + 339n^8 + 7612n^7 + 86220n^6 + 508691n^5 + 1427782n^4 + \\
& 2422001n^3 + 18545849n^2 + 103643100n + 181902720)a(n+9) + (6n^9 + 280n^8 + 4955n^7 + \\
& 42298n^6 + 181875n^5 + 503240n^4 + 3052754n^3 + 20868512n^2 + 68601160n + 85510800)a(n+11) - \\
& (6n^9 + 357n^8 + 8493n^7 + 102840n^6 + 662567n^5 + 2136399n^4 + 3682091n^3 + \\
& 17597644n^2 + 99139223n + 180349260)a(n+12) + (6n^9 + 298n^8 + 5751n^7 + 55339n^6 + \\
& 281223n^5 + 867801n^4 + 4158920n^3 + 29708202n^2 + 115380260n + 171172680)a(n+14) \stackrel{?}{=} 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$a(n) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{40} \cdot \begin{cases} 3(243k^5 + 405k^4 + 35k^3 + 395k^2 - 318k + 40), & n = 18k, \\ k(729k^4 - 405k^3 - 615k^2 + 225k + 106), & n = 18k + 1, \\ 729k^5 + 1620k^4 + 735k^3 + 1320k^2 - 684k + 40, & n = 18k + 2, \\ k(729k^4 - 705k^2 + 136), & n = 18k + 3, \\ 3k(243k^4 + 675k^3 + 515k^2 + 565k - 118), & n = 18k + 4, \\ k(729k^4 + 405k^3 - 615k^2 - 225k + 106), & n = 18k + 5, \\ 3k(243k^4 + 810k^3 + 845k^2 + 790k + 32), & n = 18k + 6, \\ 3k(k+1)(243k^3 + 27k^2 - 142k + 12), & n = 18k + 7, \\ 729k^5 + 2835k^4 + 3705k^3 + 3405k^2 + 726k + 40, & n = 18k + 8, \\ 3k(k+1)(243k^3 + 162k^2 - 127k - 18), & n = 18k + 9, \\ 729k^5 + 3240k^4 + 5055k^3 + 4860k^2 + 1636k + 160, & n = 18k + 10, \\ 3k(k+1)(243k^3 + 297k^2 - 52k - 48), & n = 18k + 11, \\ 729k^5 + 3645k^4 + 6585k^3 + 6795k^2 + 2926k + 400, & n = 18k + 12, \\ 3k(k+1)(243k^3 + 432k^2 + 83k - 58), & n = 18k + 13, \\ 729k^5 + 4050k^4 + 8295k^3 + 9270k^2 + 4696k + 800, & n = 18k + 14, \\ 3k(k+1)(243k^3 + 567k^2 + 278k - 28), & n = 18k + 15, \\ 3(k+3)(243k^4 + 756k^3 + 1127k^2 + 734k + 160), & n = 18k + 16, \\ 3k(k+1)(243k^3 + 702k^2 + 533k + 62), & n = 18k + 17, \end{cases}$$







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A098926

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**A098926** Permanent of the  $(0,1)$ -matrix with  $ij$ -th entry equal to zero<sup>+40</sup>  
iff  $(i=1,j=1),(i=1,j=2),(i=1,j=3),(i=2,j=3),(i=3,j=3),\dots$  In<sup>1</sup>  
other words, the  $ij$ -th entry of the matrix is zero iff it is on  
the path which start from the entry  $(i=1,j=1)$  and moves in  
the matrix alternating 3 steps to the right to 3 steps down.

0, 2, 12, 90, 556, 5242, 42380, 479306, 4817484, 63779034, 767504524, 11661506218, 163541678156,  
2806678955610, 44960579074956, 860568917787402, 15502269624912460, 327460573946510746,

6552868832109180044, 151436547414562736234, 3332986639447590230604, 83655126041771262574458 ([list](#);  
[graph](#); [refs](#); [listen](#); [history](#); [text](#); [internal format](#))

OFFSET 3,2

LINKS Vaclav Kotesovec, [Table of  \$n, a\(n\)\$  for  \$n = 3..36\$](#)

EXAMPLE  $a(3) = 12$  because 12 is the permanent of the following  $5 \times 5$  matrix:

```
[0 0 0 1 1]
[1 1 0 1 1]
[1 1 0 0 0]
[1 1 1 1 0]
[1 1 1 1 0]
```

PROG (PARI)  $a(n) = \{my(M = matrix(n, n, i, j, j-i < 1 && (i \% 2 == 0 || abs(j-i-1) < 1));$   
 $matpermanent(M)) \}$  \ [Andrew Howroyd](#), Nov 05 2019

KEYWORD nonn

AUTHOR [Simone Severini](#), Oct 19 2004

EXTENSIONS Terms  $a(11)$  and beyond from [Andrew Howroyd](#), Nov 05 2019

STATUS approved

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{perm}(A) = \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \cancel{\text{sgn}(\pi)} \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,\pi(i)}$$

0, 2, 12, 90, 556, 5242, 42380, 479306, 4817484, 63779034, ...

$$\begin{aligned}
& (-13n^5 - 596n^4 - 10087n^3 - 79250n^2 - 292543n - 408476)a(n+1) + (-n^5 + 88n^4 + 3271n^3 + 38812n^2 + 192747n + 342724)a(n+3) \\
& + (17n^5 + 700n^4 + 11123n^3 + 84058n^2 + 297635n + 385900)a(n+5) + (-3n^5 - 128n^4 - 2099n^3 - 16452n^2 - 61615n - 88276)a(n+7) \\
& + (3n^5 + 125n^4 + 1993n^3 + 15181n^2 + 55475n + 78291)a(n+8) + (3n^7 + 161n^6 + 3539n^5 + 41281n^4 + 276187n^3 + 1060665n^2 + 2165448n + 1812816)a(n) \\
& + (-9n^7 - 483n^6 - 10670n^5 - 126072n^4 - 864460n^3 - 3458538n^2 - 7521075n - 6907077)a(n+2) + (9n^7 + 507n^6 + 11834n^5 + 148242n^4 + 1075988n^3 + 4523194n^2 + 10184921n + 9451433)a(n+4) \\
& + (-3n^7 - 185n^6 - 4802n^5 - 67928n^4 - 564684n^3 - 2754038n^2 - 7288033n - 8071719)a(n+6) \stackrel{?}{=} 0
\end{aligned}$$







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**A253217** Number of  $n \times n$  nonnegative integer arrays with upper left 0 and lower right its king-move distance away minus 2 and every value within 2 of its king move distance from the upper left and every value increasing by 0 or 1 with every step right, diagonally se or down.

0, 0, 1, 19, 268, 3568, 47698, 649712, 9023385, 127419681, 1823918697, 26398702645, 385582981615, 5674890516295, 84060883775765, 1252066289632643, 18738613233957420, 281620474177057788, 4248088188086420832 ([list](#); [graph](#); [refs](#); [listen](#); [history](#); [text](#); [internal format](#))

OFFSET 1,4

COMMENTS Diagonal of [A253223](#).

LINKS R. H. Hardin, [Table of  \$n, a\(n\)\$  for  \$n = 1..37\$](#)

EXAMPLE Some solutions for  $n=4$ :

```
..0..1..1..1....0..1..1..1....0..0..0..1....0..0..0..1....0..0..1....0..0..1  
..0..1..1..1....0..1..1..1....0..0..0..1..1....0..0..0..1....0..0..1..1  
..0..1..1..1....1..1..1..1....0..1..1..1....0..0..1..1....0..0..1..1  
..1..1..1..1....1..1..1..1....1..1..1..1....1..1..1..1....1..1..1..1..1..1
```

CROSSREFS Sequence in context: [A036736](#) [A016254](#) [A016302](#) \* [A245237](#) [A141942](#) [A181043](#)

Adjacent sequences: [A253214](#) [A253215](#) [A253216](#) \* [A253218](#) [A253219](#) [A253220](#)

KEYWORD nonn

AUTHOR [R. H. Hardin](#), Dec 29 2014

STATUS approved

Number of  $n \times n$  nonnegative integer arrays with upper left 0 and lower right its king-move distance away minus 2 and every value within 2 of its king move distance from the upper left and every value increasing by 0 or 1 with every step right, diagonally SE or down.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

0	$1 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$1 \pm 2$	$1 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$2 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$3 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	5

0	$1 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$1 \pm 2$	$1 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$2 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$2 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$3 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$3 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$4 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$5 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$6 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$
$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	$7 \pm 2$	5



$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0001 \\ 0001 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0001 \\ 0011 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0001 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0001 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0011 \\ 0011 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \\
& \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0011 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0011 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0111 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0001 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \\
& \begin{pmatrix} 0011 \\ 0011 \\ 0011 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0011 \\ 0011 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0011 \\ 0011 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0011 \\ 0111 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0011 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \\
& \begin{pmatrix} 0011 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0111 \\ 0111 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0111 \\ 0111 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0111 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \\ 1111 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

0, 0, 1, 19, 268, 3568, 47698, 649712, 9023385, 127419681, ...

$$\begin{aligned}
& (201600n^9 + 4942080n^8 + 53078112n^7 + 327661728n^6 + \\
& 1280700480n^5 + 3285342016n^4 + 5528828352n^3 + 5883447104n^2 + \\
& 3591093120n + 957662208)a(n) + (-970200n^9 - 24199560n^8 - \\
& 264810744n^7 - 1667830872n^6 - 6659340648n^5 - 17470825688n^4 - \\
& 30096410912n^3 - 32804461872n^2 - 20514211488n - \\
& 5603970816)a(n+1) + (589050n^9 + 14827590n^8 + 163756656n^7 + \\
& 1040895564n^6 + 4194035058n^5 + 11101344742n^4 + 19289250308n^3 + \\
& 21198776056n^2 + 13360158000n + 3676219776)a(n+2) + (294525n^9 + \\
& 7319295n^8 + 79828578n^7 + 501335472n^6 + 1997003589n^5 + \\
& 5229549731n^4 + 8997110634n^3 + 9799013608n^2 + 6125859120n + \\
& 1673566848)a(n+3) + (-121275n^9 - 3053295n^8 - 33716268n^7 - \\
& 214212552n^6 - 862421763n^5 - 2280190003n^4 - 3956305720n^3 - \\
& 4340670060n^2 - 2730542400n - 749859264)a(n+4) + (6300n^9 + \\
& 163890n^8 + 1863666n^7 + 12150660n^6 + 50023284n^5 + 134779202n^4 + \\
& 237527338n^3 + 263895164n^2 + 167643648n + 46381248)a(n+5) \stackrel{?}{=} 0
\end{aligned}$$



