

Réalisation de m -Tamari sur les arbres

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Universität Wien

LIX, 25/06/2014

Chemins de Dyck

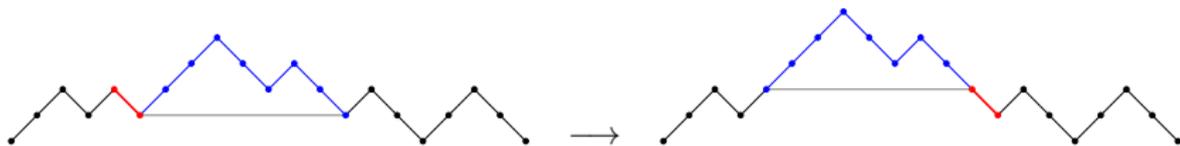


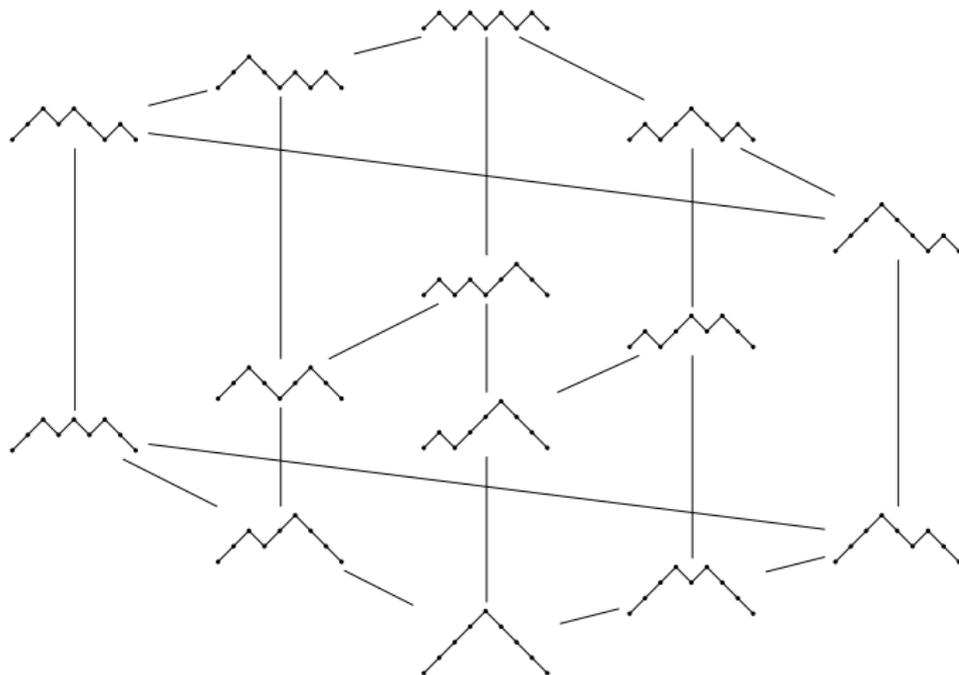
Comptés par les nombres de Catalan :

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$$

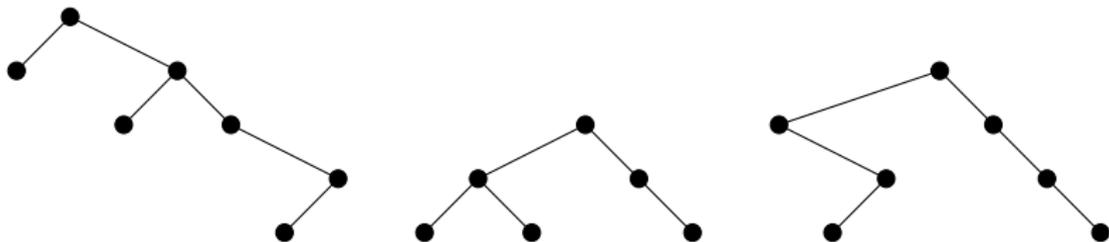
Treillis de Tamari sur les chemins de Dyck

relation de couverture : rotation

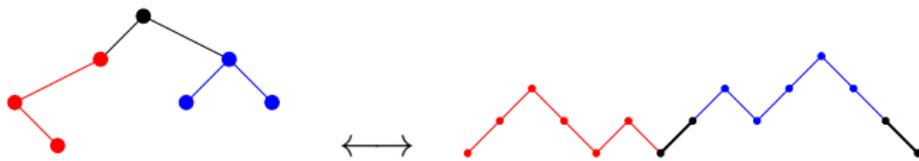




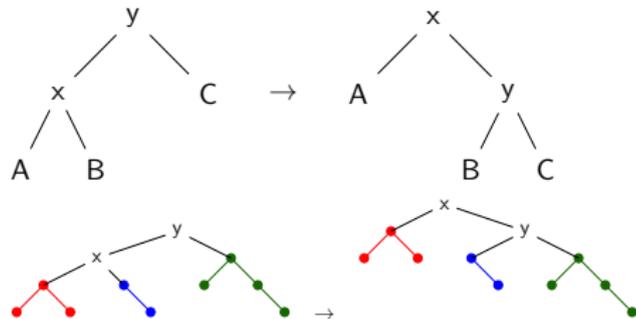
Arbres binaires

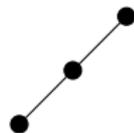


Bijection arbres - chemins

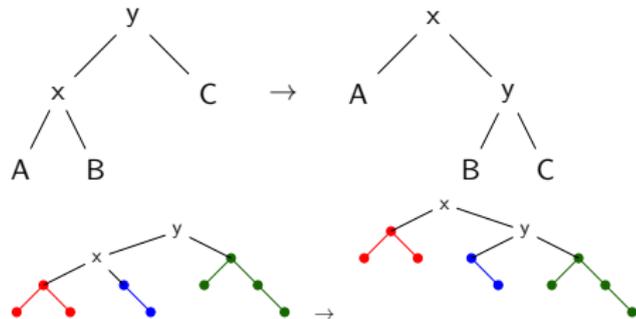


Rotation droite



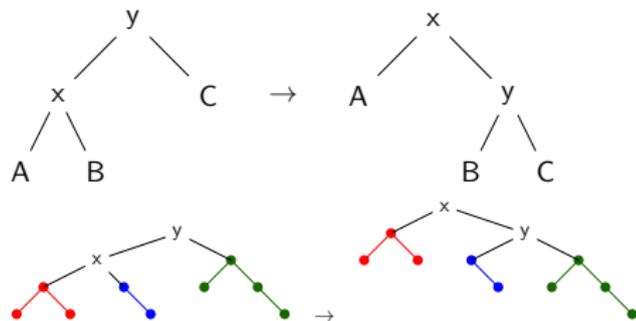


Rotation droite

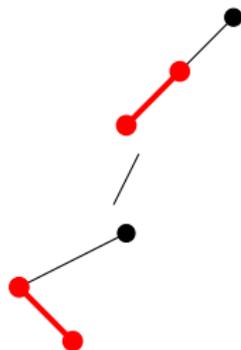
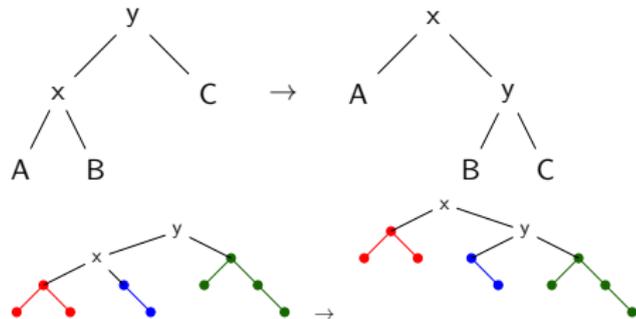




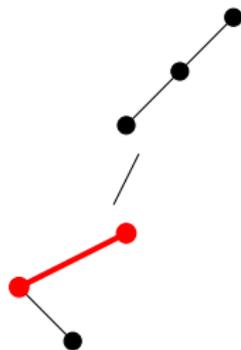
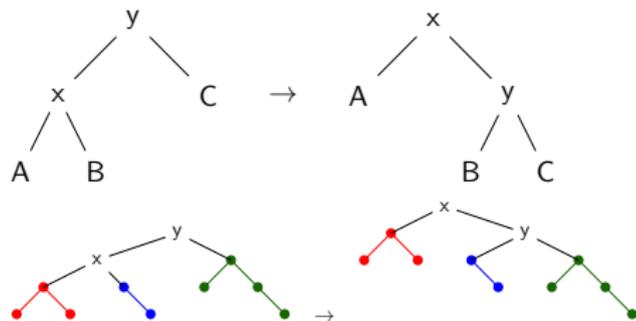
Rotation droite



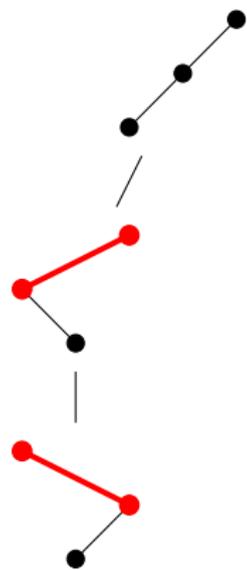
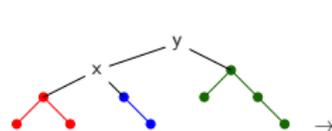
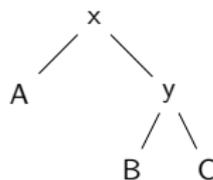
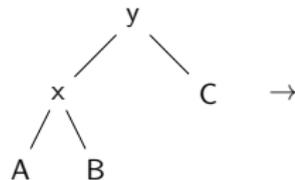
Rotation droite



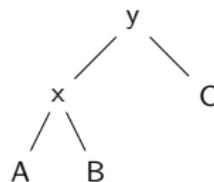
Rotation droite



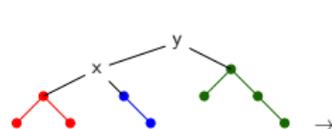
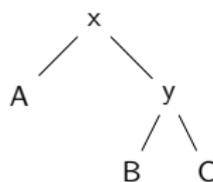
Rotation droite



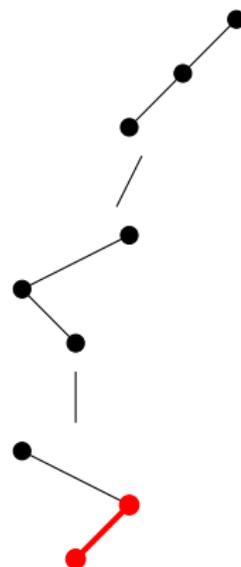
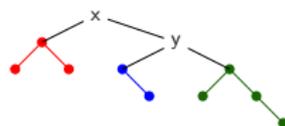
Rotation droite



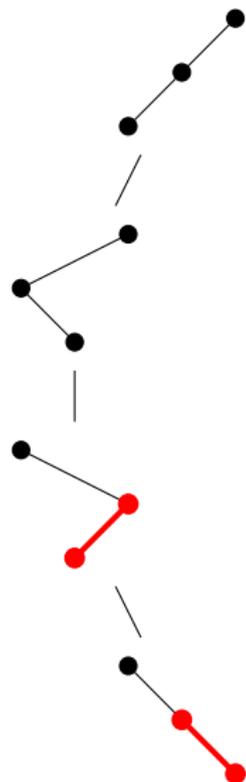
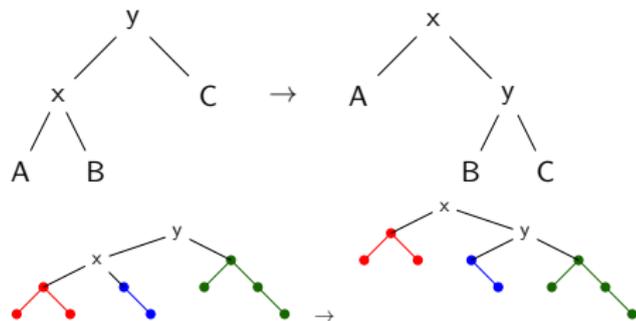
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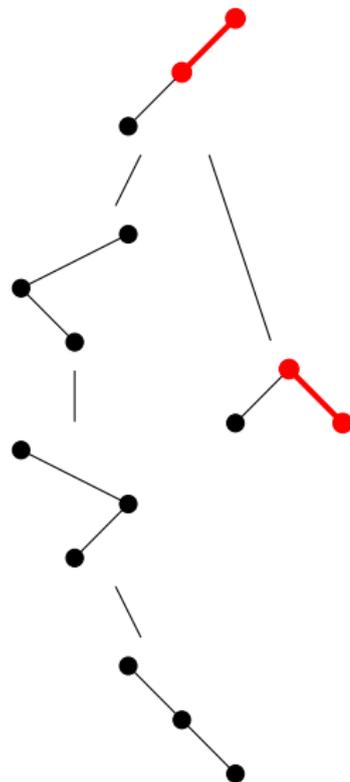
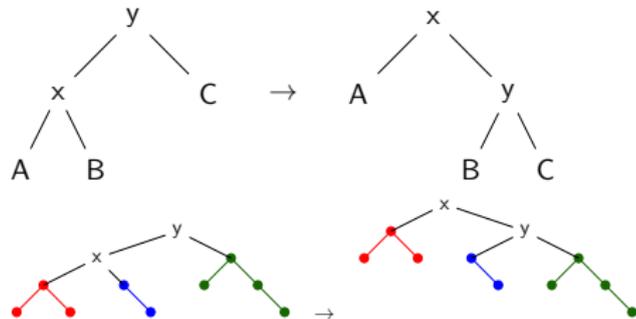
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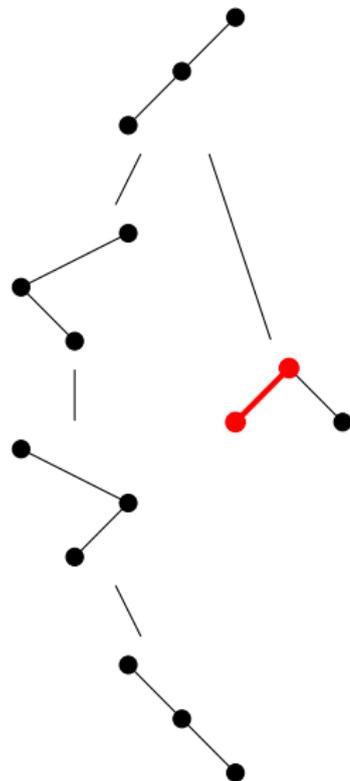
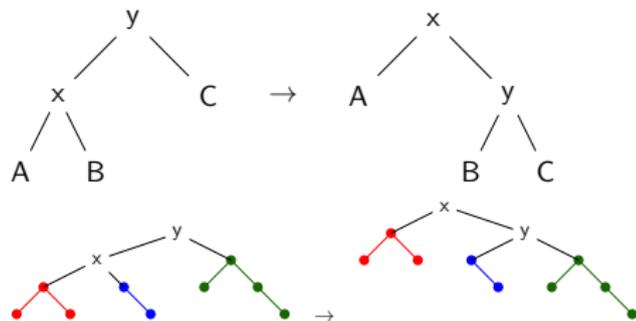
Rotation droite



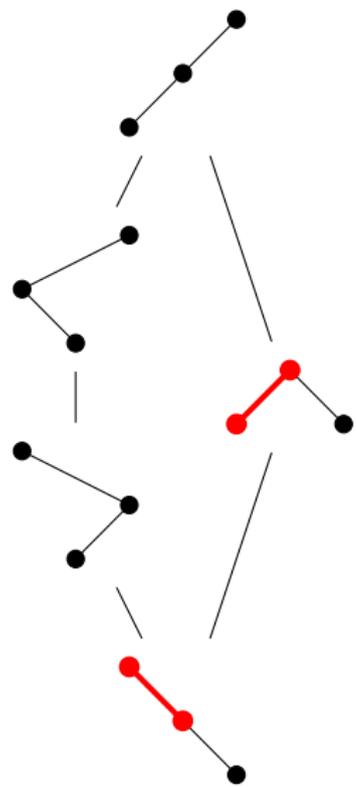
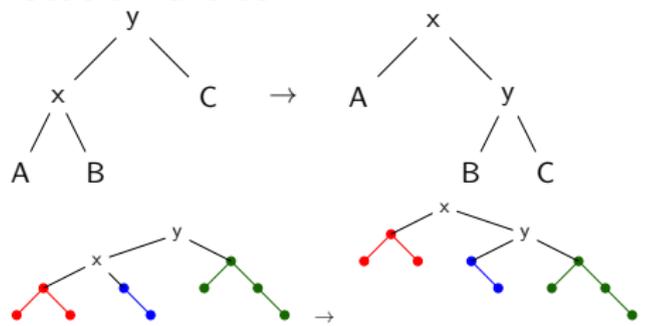
Rotation droite



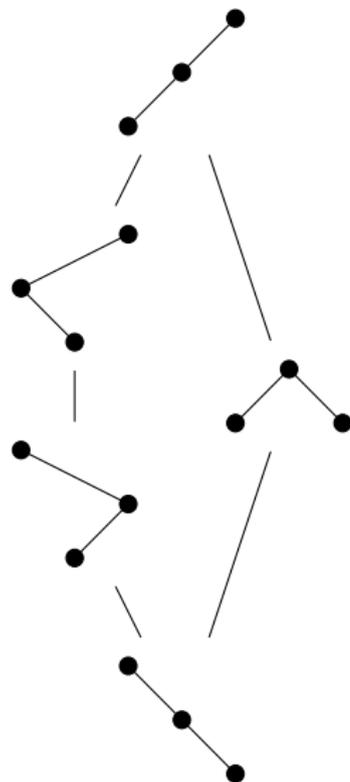
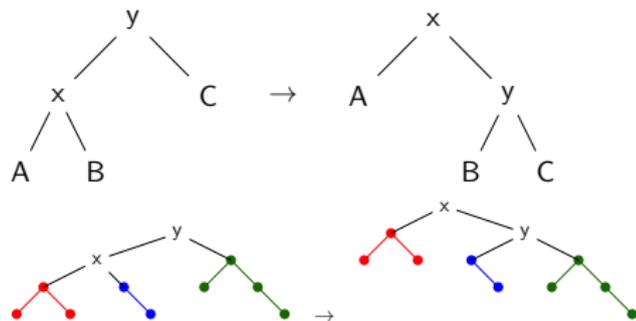
Rotation droite

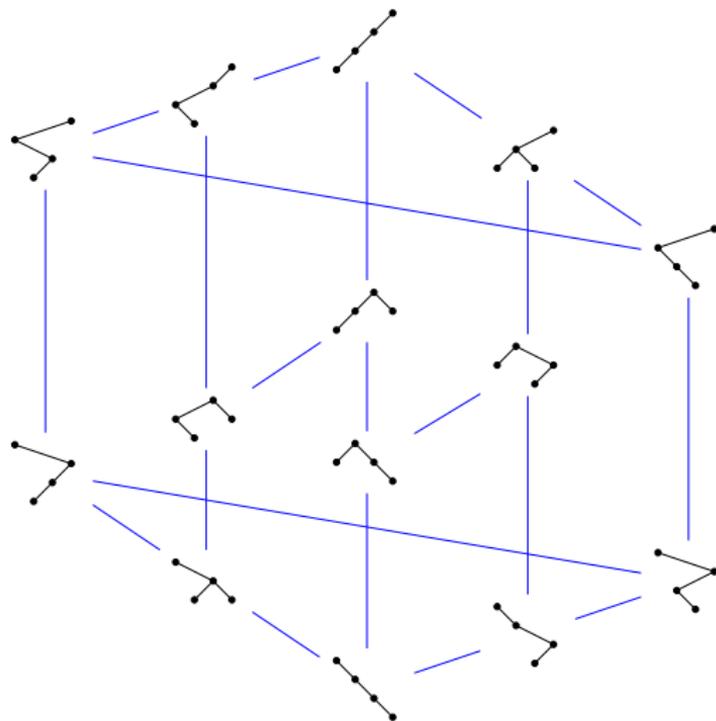


Rotation droite



Rotation droite





Posets de m -Tamari

(2011-2012) Bergeron, Préville-Ratelle, *Higher trivariate diagonal harmonics via generalized Tamari posets.*

Posets de m -Tamari

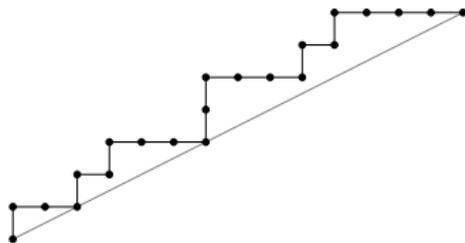
(2011-2012) Bergeron, Préville-Ratelle, *Higher trivariate diagonal harmonics via generalized Tamari posets.*

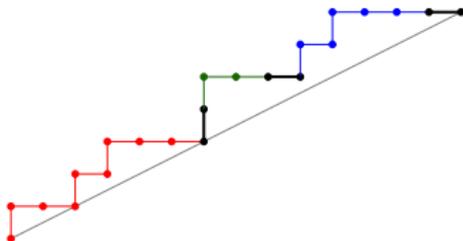
Structure de treillis

(2011) Bousquet-Mélou, Fusy, Préville-Ratelle, *The number of intervals in the m -Tamari lattices.*

Chemins m -dyck

Exemple $m = 2$.

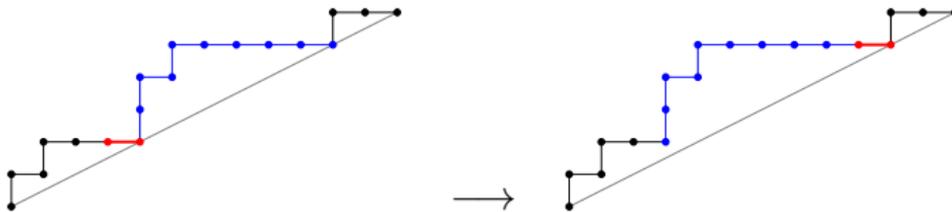


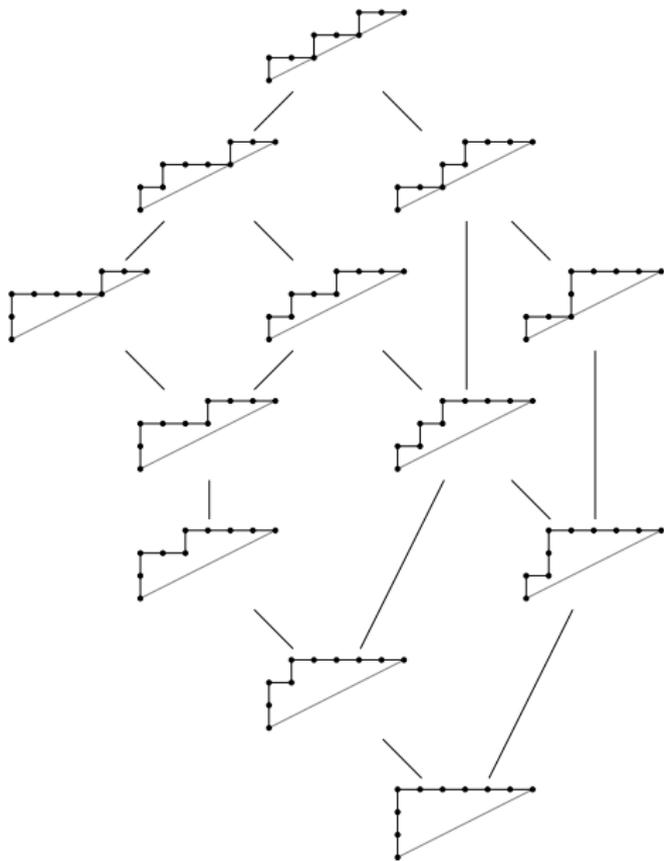
Structure $(m + 1)$ -aire

Comptés par les nombres de Fuss-Catalan :

$$\frac{1}{mn + 1} \binom{(m + 1)n}{n}$$

Rotation

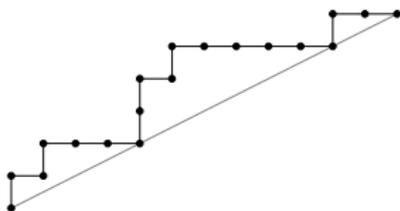




Les posets de m -Tamari sont des treillis

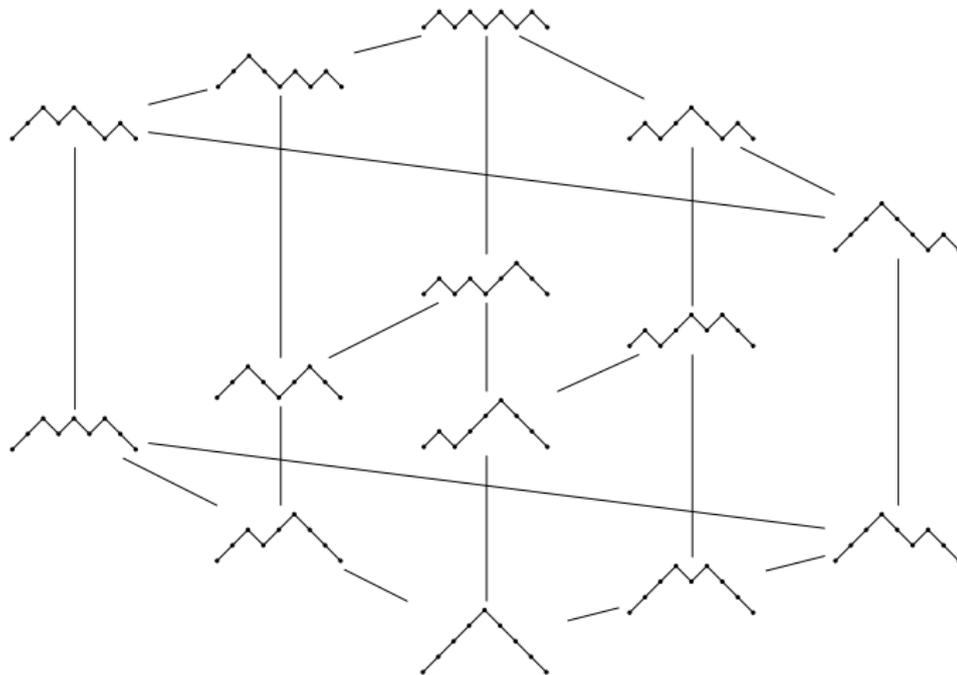
Bousquet-Mélou, Fusy, Préville-Ratelle : plongement des posets m -Tamari dans le treillis de Tamari $n \times m$.

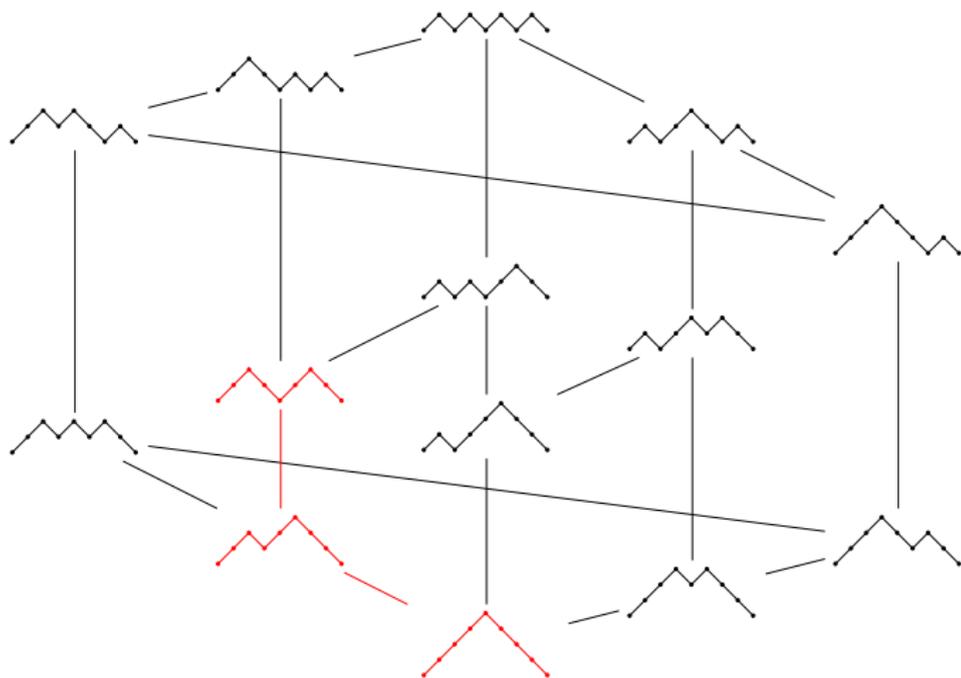
chemin m -Dyck

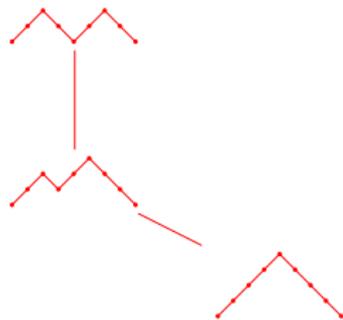


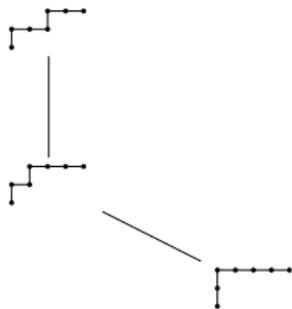
chemin de Dyck



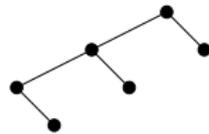
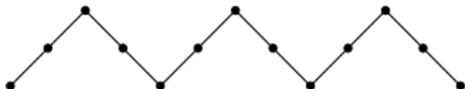
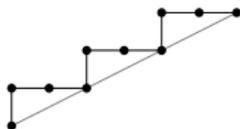


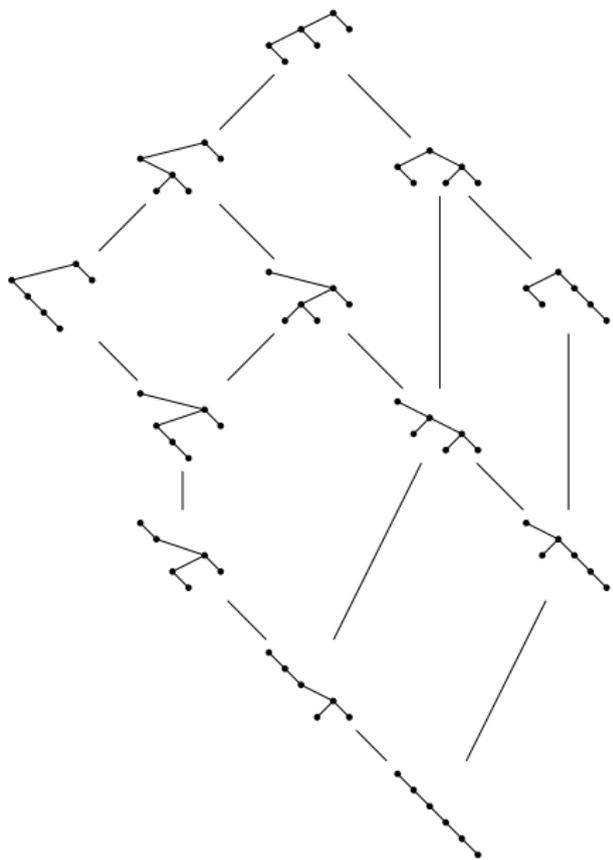


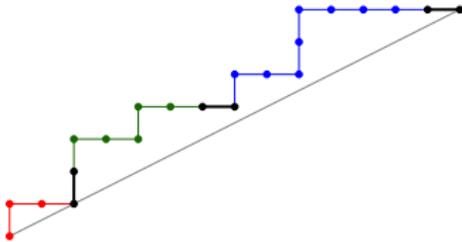


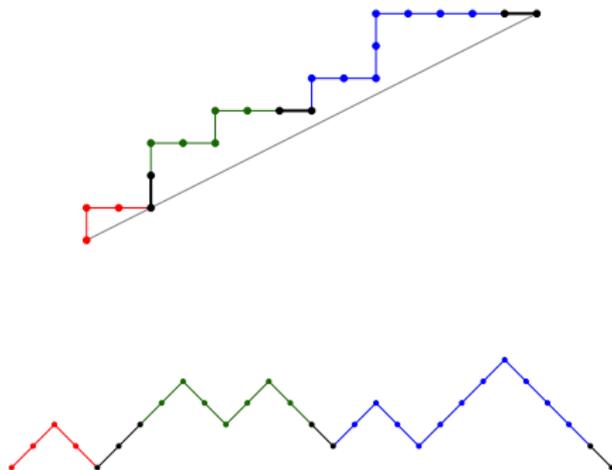


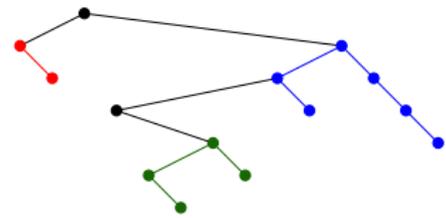
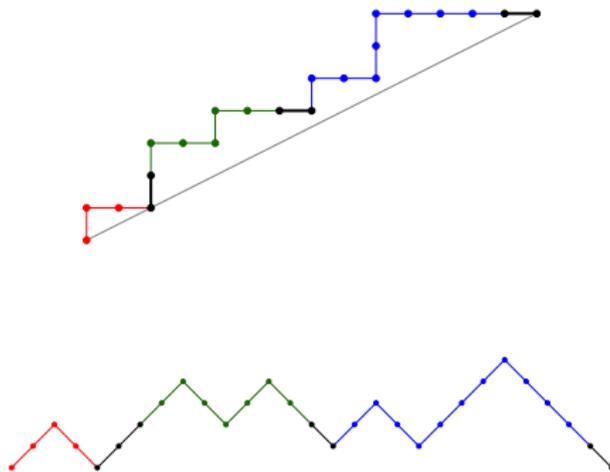
Arbres m -binaires



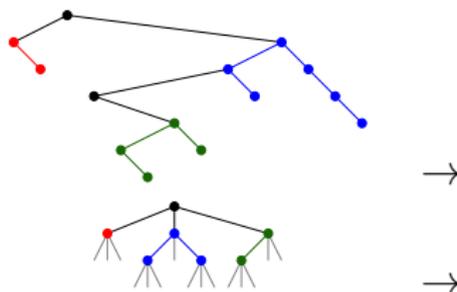




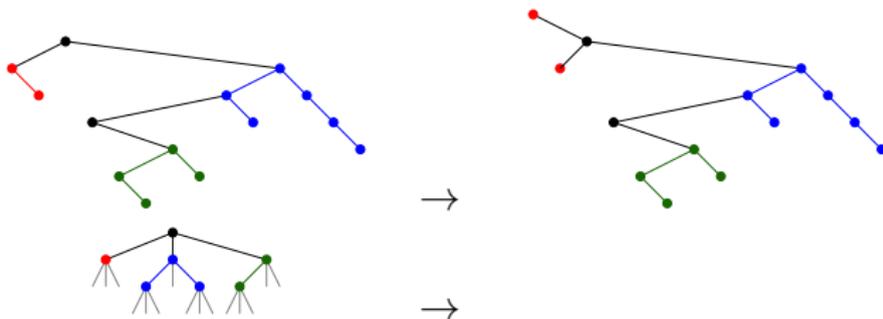




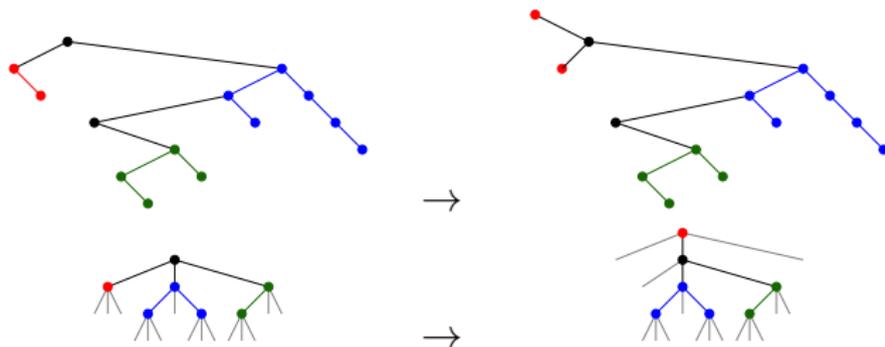
Relation de couverture



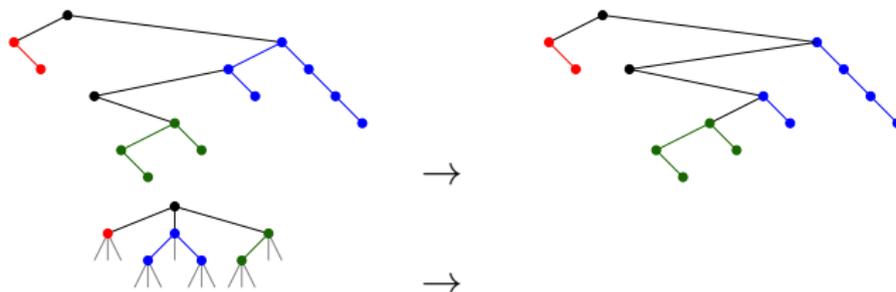
Relation de couverture



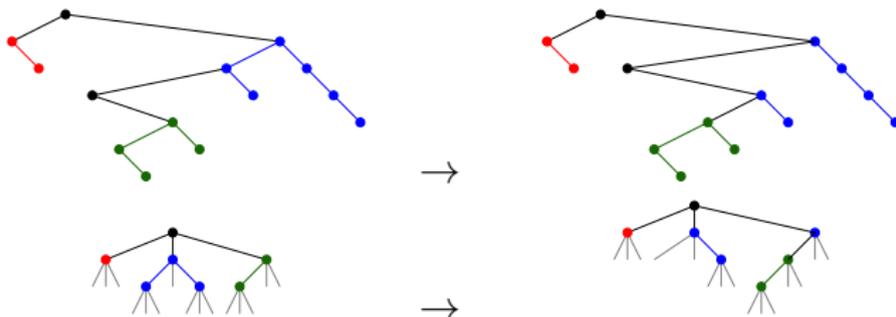
Relation de couverture

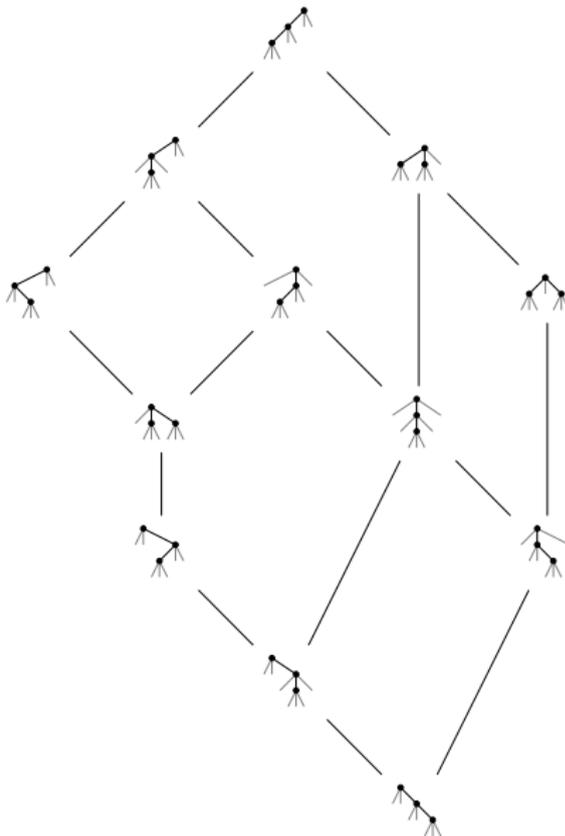


Relation de couverture



Relation de couverture





Énumération des intervalles

- ▶ 2007, Chapoton, pour Tamari :

$$\frac{2}{n(n+1)} \binom{4n+1}{n-1}$$

- ▶ 2011, Bousquet-Mélou, Fusy, Préville-Ratelle, pour m -Tamari :

$$\frac{m+1}{n(mn+1)} \binom{(m+1)^2 n + m}{n-1}$$

Équation fonctionnelle sur la série génératrice (Tamari)

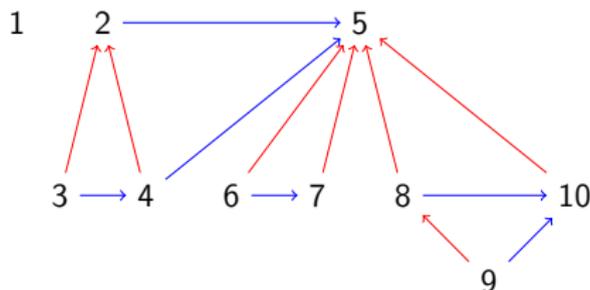
$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= 1 + B(\Phi, \Phi) \\ B(f, g) &= xf(x)\Delta(g) \\ \Delta(g) &= \frac{xg(x) - g(1)}{x - 1}\end{aligned}$$

Équation fonctionnelle sur la série génératrice (m -Tamari)

$$\Phi^{(2)} = 1 + B^{(2)}(\Phi^{(2)}, \Phi^{(2)}, \Phi^{(2)})$$

$$B^{(2)}(f, g_1, g_2) = xf(x)\Delta(g_1\Delta(g_2))$$

$$\Delta(g) = \frac{xg(x) - g(1)}{x - 1}$$

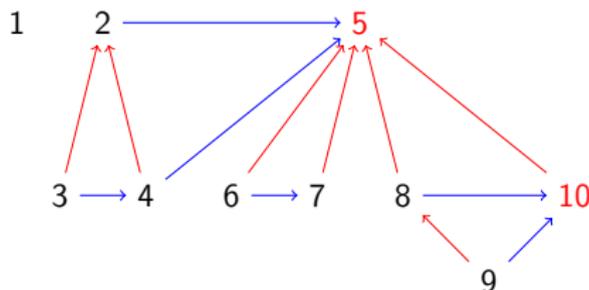


Définition

Un intervalle-poset est un poset de taille n étiqueté par $1, \dots, n$ tel que

- ▶ Si $a < c$ et $a \triangleleft c$ alors $b \triangleleft c$ pour tout $a < b < c$.
- ▶ Si $a < c$ et $c \triangleleft a$ alors $b \triangleleft a$ pour tout $a < b < c$.

On note $a \triangleleft b$ pour a inférieur à b dans le poset.

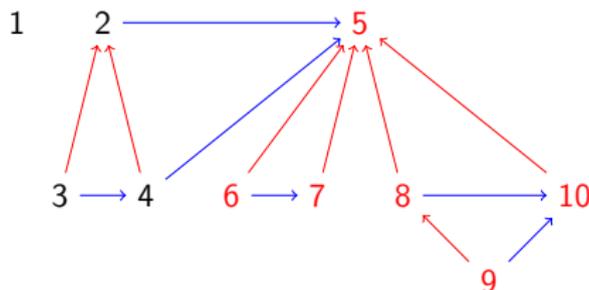


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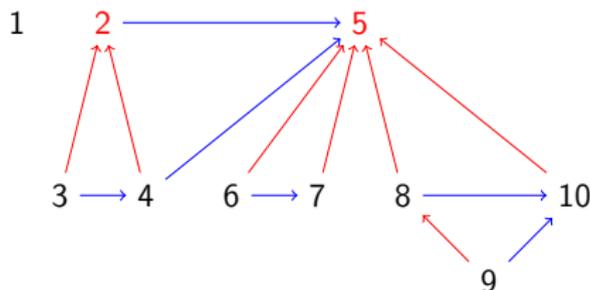


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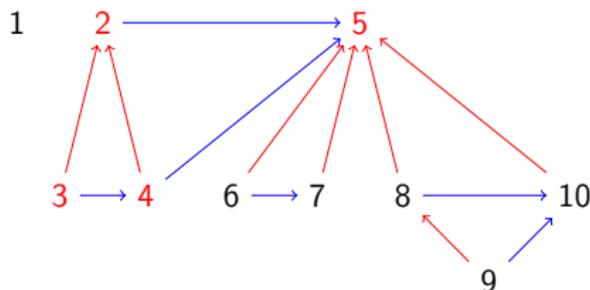


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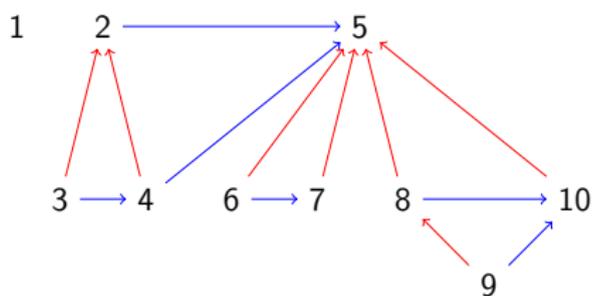


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Théorème (Châtel, P.)

Les intervalles-posets sont en bijection avec les intervalles du treillis de Tamari.

Les intervalles de m -Tamari sont un sous-ensemble des intervalles de Tamari.

