# Combinatorial Stieltjes moment sequences

#### Andrew Elvey Price

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July 2023

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**Definition:** A *stieltjes moment sequence* is a sequence  $a_0, a_1, a_2, ...$  such that:

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**Equivalently:** (if  $a_0 = 1$ ) There is some random variable X taking non-negative values such that  $a_n = E(X^n)$ **Example 1:** If there is a density function  $\mu(x)$ , then

$$a_n = \int_0^\infty x^n \mu(x) dx$$

**Example 2:** If the measure is discrete then there are  $c_j, d_j \ge 0$  satisfying

$$a_n = \sum_j c_j d_j^n$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \dots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots \\ a_2 & a_3 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \text{ are positive semi-definite.}$$

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Combinatorial Stieltjes moment sequences

#### **PROPERTIES OF STIELTJES MOMENT SEQUENCES**

If  $(a_n)_{n\geq 0}$  is a Stieltjes moment sequence with generating function A(t) then

- The ratios  $a_{n+1}/a_n$  are increasing (i.e., sequence is log-convex).
- The sequence  $(a_n a_{n+2} a_{n+1}^2)_{n \ge 0}$  is also a Stieltjes moment sequence
- All singularities of A(t) lie in  $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ .
- We can produce "good" lower bounds on the growth rate

$$\mu = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n}.$$

Another property: Changing finitely many terms of a Stieltjes moment sequence growing at most exponentially never yields a different Stieltjes moment sequence with the same initial value

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**Conjecture:** The sequence  $Av_n(1324)$  is a Stieltjes moment sequence **Conjollary:** the growth rate  $\mu$  satisfies  $\mu > 10.302$ Previous best:  $\mu \in (10.27, 13.5)$  [Bevan, Brignall, EP, Pantone, 2020]

#### STORY TIME:

Two other (mostly) independent groups were working on similar ideas:

- [Blitvić, Stiengrímsson,2020]: permutations counted with 14 "natural" parameters form a moment sequence for any non-negative specialisation of the parameters. Includes avoiders of avoiders of patterns of length 3 (classical, consecutive and vincular)
- [Sokal, Zeng, 2022]: Independently same counting sequences and parameters, part of project analysing Hankel total-positivity [Sokal, Zeng, Zhu, Pétréole, E.P., Deb, Gilmore, Chen, ...]
  General belief: For any permutation π, the sequence | Av<sub>n</sub>(π)| is a Stieltjes-moment sequence. [Blitvić, Kammoun, Stiengrímsson, Bostan, EP, Guttmann, Maillard, Clisby, Conway, Inoue]

#### TALK OUTLINE

- Part 1: Guessing Stieltjes-ness
  - Part 1a: Algorithm
  - Part 1b: Stieltjes moment sequences in OEIS
  - Part 1c: Examples
- **Part 2:** Proving Stieltjes-ness for exactly solved sequences (Stieltjes inversion formula)
- Part 3: Proving Stieltjes-ness for excursions on graphs

# Part 1: Guessing Stieltjes-ness

# **Part 1a:** Algorithm for guessing Stieltjes-ness

#### Computing continued fraction coefficients $\alpha_j$

**Definition:** Let  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  be a sequence with generating function

$$A(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \frac{\alpha_1 t}{1 - \frac{\alpha_2 t}{1 - \dots}}}$$

**Recall:** Sequence is Stieltjes  $\iff$  all  $\alpha_j \ge 0$ .

#### COMPUTING CONTINUED FRACTION COEFFICIENTS $\alpha_j$

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**Recall:** Sequence is Stieltjes  $\iff$  all  $\alpha_j \ge 0$ . **Assume:**  $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_N$  known exactly. **Define:** 

$$A_j(t) = \frac{\alpha_j}{1 - \frac{\alpha_{j+1}t}{1 - \cdots}}$$

Compute recursively, using

$$A_0(t) = A(t)$$
 and  $A_j(t) = \frac{\alpha_j}{1 - tA_{j+1}(t)}$ 

If  $\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_N > 0$ , we guess the sequence is Stieltjes.

## Computing continued fraction coefficients $\alpha_j$

**Recall:**  $\alpha_j$ 's and  $A_j(t)$  determined by

$$A_0(t) = A(t)$$
 and  $A_j(t) = \frac{\alpha_j}{1 - tA_{j+1}(t)}$ 

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**Euler-Viskovatov algorithm:** [Sokal, 2022] Recursively define  $B_i(t) = A_i(t)B_{i-1}(t)$  and  $B_{-1}(t) = 1$ . Then

$$\frac{B_{j}(t)}{B_{j-1}(t)} = \frac{\alpha_{j}}{1 - t\frac{B_{j+1}(t)}{B_{j}(t)}}$$

Expanding yields

$$B_j(t) - tB_{j+1}(t) = \alpha_j B_{j-1}(t).$$

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**Euler-Viskovatov algorithm:** [Sokal, 2022] Recursively define  $B_j(t) = A_j(t)B_{j-1}(t)$  and  $B_{-1}(t) = 1$ . Then

$$B_j(t) - tB_{j+1}(t) = \alpha_j B_{j-1}(t).$$

#### Algorithm:

Initialise:

$$B_{-1}(t) = 1, \quad B_0(t) = a_0 + a_1 t + \dots + a_N t^N + O(t^{N+1}).$$

Recursive determine  $\alpha_j$ ,  $B_{j+1}(t) + O(t^{N-j})$  using

$$\alpha_j = B_j(0)/B_{j-1}(0), \qquad B_{j+1}(t) = \frac{1}{t} \left( B_j(t) - \alpha_j B_{j-1}(t) \right).$$

# **Part 1b:** Stieltjes moment sequences in OEIS

We ran the Euler-Viskovatov algorithm on all 304698 OEIS sequences with at least 15 terms (only considering terms  $a_n$  with  $n \le 150$  and  $a_n \le 10^{150}$ ).

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#### **Refined results:**

- In 1667 such cases, one of the terms  $\alpha_j = 0$ , so the generating function A(t) is rational
- In 798 cases (including 328 rational cases), the coefficients  $\alpha_j$  are all integers.
- For 7344 sequences the first 15 terms are consistent with being Stieltjes (625 of these not Stieltjes because of later terms)

# **Part 1b:** Examples of (possibly) Stieltjes moment sequences in OEIS

# **EXAMPLE:** 1234-AVOIDERS



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n* for the sequence  $a_n = |\operatorname{Av}_n(1234)|$ .

#### **EXAMPLE:** 1342-AVOIDERS



#### **EXAMPLE:** 1324-AVOIDERS



#### OTHER SEQUENCES STARTING 1,1,2,6,23

Of 69 OEIS sequences starting 1,1,2,6,23 there are 16 potential Stieltjes moment sequences

## SEQUENCES STARTING 1,1,2,6,23

#### A110447: Av(<u>31</u>42)



## SEQUENCES STARTING 1,1,2,6,23

#### A113227: Av(1234)


A125273: Av(1<u>42</u>3)



A098746: Av(4231, 42513)



#### A213090: Av(4231, 35142, 42513, 351624)



#### A263778: 120-avoiding inversion sequences



A187761: Maps  $f : \{1, 2, ..., n\}$  satisfying  $f(j) \le j$  and f(f(j)) = f(f(f(j))).



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n*.

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#### A007555: Standard paths in composition poset



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n*.

A352367: Something to do with chordal graphs



A030266: A(t) = 1 + tA(t)A(tA(t))



A125273: 
$$A(t) = 1 + \frac{t}{1-t}A\left(\frac{t}{(1-t)^2}\right)$$



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n*.

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A193321: 
$$A(t) = \sum_{n \ge 0} t^n \left( \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1 - kt}{1 - 2kt} \right)$$



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n*.



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n*.

### STIELTJES-NESS RESULTS FOR PERMUTATION CLASSES

#### **Principal classes:**

- Solved classes Av(1...m) and Av(1342) known to be counted by Stieltjes moment sequence [Rains, 1998], [Bostan,EP,Guttmann,Maillard, 2020]
- The sequence  $Av_n(1324)$  seems to be Stieltjes (using 50 terms [Conway,Guttmann,Zinn-Justin,2018])
- The sequence Av<sub>n</sub>(12534) seems to be Stieltjes (using 38 terms [Biers-Ariel,2019])
- For each (remaining) pattern π of length 5, the sequence Av<sub>n</sub>(π) seems to be Stieltjes (using 23 to 27 terms [Clisby,Conway,Guttmann,Inoue,2022])

## STIELTJES-NESS RESULTS FOR PERMUTATION CLASSES

#### Principal vincular classes

- Sometimes Stieltjes but not in general
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- **Question:** Can one characterise vincular classes that are Stieltjes?

## STIELTJES-NESS RESULTS FOR PERMUTATION CLASSES

#### Principal vincular classes

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- **Question:** Can one characterise vincular classes that are Stieltjes?

#### **Classical finitely based classes**

- Not generally Stieltjes !
- For π, τ of lengths 3 and 4, respectively, there are 9 Wilf classes for Av(π<sub>1</sub>, π<sub>2</sub>). Only 1 is Stieltjes: Av<sub>n</sub>(123, 2143)
- For π, τ both of lengths 4, respectively, there are 38 Wilf classes for Av(π<sub>1</sub>, π<sub>2</sub>). Only 8 are (possibly) Stieltjes:
  - Av(4321,4123) has a rational generating function
  - The other 7 have algebraic generating functions
- **Question:** Can one characterise the permutations classes that are Stieltjes?

## STIELTJES 2 BY 4 CLASSES



8 (possibly) Stieltjes Wilf classes for 2 by 4 patterns.

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8 (possibly) Stieltjes Wilf classes for 2 by 4 patterns. **Weird property:** Every case with non-trivial Wilf equivalence *is* (possibly) Stiletjes.

# Part 2: Stieltjes inversion formula

[Bostan, EP, Guttmann, Maillard]

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Assume  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  is a Stieltjes moment sequence with

$$a_n = \int_0^\tau x^n \mu(x) dx.$$

When  $|z| > \tau$ , the generating function A(t) satisfies

$$\frac{1}{z}A\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{z^{n+1}} = \int_0^{\tau} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{z^{n+1}} \mu(x) dx = \int_0^{\tau} \frac{1}{z-x} \mu(x) dx$$

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**Stieltjes inversion formula:** 

$$\mu(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \left( F(x + \epsilon i) - F(x - \epsilon i) \right).$$

Let  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  be a sequence with exponential growth rate (at most)  $\tau$ . To check if sequence is Stieltjes:

• For 
$$|z| > \tau$$
, define  $F(z) = \frac{1}{z}A\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{z^{n+1}}$ .

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• If Stieltjes: F(z) extends analytically to  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \tau]$ .

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- If Stieltjes: F(z) extends analytically to  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, \tau]$ .
- For  $x \in [0, \tau]$ , define

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#### Generating function

$$C(t) = 1 + t + 2t^{2} + 5t^{2} + \dots = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4t}}{2t}.$$

Then

$$F(z) := \frac{1}{z}C\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{z-4}{z}}\right).$$

This is analytic on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0,4]$ , so the density function is

$$\mu(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \left( F(x + \epsilon i) - F(x - \epsilon i) \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{4 - x}{x}}.$$

Positive on [0, 4], so sequence is Stieltjes.

(Bóna, 1997): The generating function

$$A(t) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Av_n (1342)t^n = \frac{1 + 20t - 8t^2 + (1 - 8t)^{3/2}}{2(1 + t)^3}$$

Then

$$F(z) := \frac{1}{z} A\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \frac{z^2 + 20z - 8 + \sqrt{z(z-8)^3}}{2(z+1)^3}.$$

This is analytic on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, 8]$ , so the density function is

$$\mu(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \left( F(x + \epsilon i) - F(x - \epsilon i) \right) = \frac{(8 - x)^{3/2} \sqrt{x}}{2\pi (1 + x)^3}$$

Positive for  $x \in [0, 8]$ , so sequence is Stieltjes.

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## DENSITY FOR 1342-AVOIDING PERMUTATIONS



Density function for  $Av_n(1342)$ .

From known formula for 1234 avoiders, we have (for |z| large)

$$F(z) := \frac{1}{z}A\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \frac{z+5}{6} - \frac{(z-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}(z-9)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{6} {}_{2}F_{1}\left(\left[-\frac{1}{4},\frac{3}{4}\right], [1], \frac{-64z^{3}}{(z-1)(z-9)^{3}}\right).$$

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Expression not analytic on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0,9]$ .



Non-analytic points of F(z).

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Expression not analytic on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, 9]$ . Using different expressions for different regions yields an analytic function  $\hat{F}(z)$  on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, 9]$  equal to F(z) for *z* large. By the Stieltjes inversion formula

$$\mu(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \Im(\hat{F}(z)) = -\frac{3}{\pi} \Im(F(z)) \qquad \text{for } x \in [1, 9],$$
  
$$\mu(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \Im(\hat{F}(z)) = \frac{3}{\pi} \Re(F(z)) \qquad \text{for } x \in [0, 1].$$

These are positive so the sequence is Stieltjes.

## DENSITY FOR 1234-AVOIDING PERMUTATIONS



Density function for  $Av_n(1234)$ .

## $1234 \cdots k$ -avoiders as a moment sequence

The following is a result of [Rains, 1998]:

- Let U be a Haar random  $(k-1) \times (k-1)$  unitary matrix
- Let  $a_n$  be the number of  $1234 \cdots k$ -avoiding permutations of length n
- Then  $a_n = E(|tr(U)|^2 n)$ .

So  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  is a Stieltjes moment sequence.

# Part 3: Excursions on graphs



## PATHS ON GRAPHS

**Theorem:** [E.P., Guttmann 2019] Let  $\Gamma$  be a graph with vertex set V and edge set E, and let  $v_0$  be a fixed vertex. Let  $a_n$  be the number of walks from  $v_0$  to  $v_0$  in  $\Gamma$  of length n. Then  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  is a Hamburger moment sequence.
### PATHS ON GRAPHS

**Theorem:** [E.P., Guttmann 2019] Let  $\Gamma$  be a graph with vertex set V and edge set E, and let  $v_0$  be a fixed vertex. Let  $a_n$  be the number of walks from  $v_0$  to  $v_0$  in  $\Gamma$  of length n. Then  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  is a Hamburger moment sequence.

#### **Proof of theorem:**

- Consider a vector space with basis  $\{p_v\}_{v \in V}$ .
- Consider a linear operator *C* on this space defined by

 $Cp_v = \sum_{(u,v)\in E} p_u.$ 

• Then *C* is self-adjoint and  $a_n = \langle C^n p_{\nu_0}, p_{\nu_0} \rangle$ . Hence  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  is a Hamburger moment sequence.

## Thank You!

Andrew Elvey Price

### **OPEN PROBLEMS**

#### Some possible Stieltjes moment sequences from OEIS:

- $(Av_n(\pi))_{n\geq 0}$  for any permutation  $\pi$
- Fishburn numbers
- A305703: Generalised Fibonacci numbers
- Perfect matchings avoiding certain patterns e.g., A005700 and A220910-A220915
- A319027: Number of preimages of 321-avoiding permutations under West's stack-sorting map

# Open problem(s)

Andrew Elvey Price



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n* for the sequence  $a_n = |\operatorname{Av}_n(1324)|$ .

Question: Is this a Stieltjes moment sequence?

## GENERALISED FIBONACCI SEQUENCES (A305573)

**Definition:** A generalised Fibonacci sequence is a sequence  $f_0, f_1, f_2, \ldots$  satisfying  $f_{j+1} \in \{f_j + f_{j-1}, |f_j - f_{j-1}|\}$ . **Definition:** Let  $a_n$  be the number of generalised Fibonacci sequences with period 3n.

**Question:** Is  $a_0, a_1, \ldots$  a Stieltjes moment sequence?



Plot of  $\alpha_n$  vs. *n* for the sequence  $a_n$ .