Two enumerative results on cycles of permutations

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Two Enumerative Results on Cycles of Permutations

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In memory of Tom Brylawski

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Abstract

Answering a question of Bóna, it is shown that for \( n \geq 2 \) the probability that 1 and 2 are in the same cycle of a product of two \( n \)-cycles on the set \( \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \) is \( 1/2 \) if \( n \) is odd and \( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{(n-1)(n+2)} \) if \( n \) is even.

Another result concerns the polynomial \( P_{\lambda}(q) = \sum_w q^{\kappa((1,2,\ldots,n)w)} \), where \( w \) ranges over all permutations in the symmetric group \( S_n \) of cycle type \( \lambda \), \( (1,2,\ldots,n) \) denotes the \( n \)-cycle \( 1 \to 2 \to \cdots \to n \to 1 \), and \( \kappa(v) \) denotes the number of cycles of the permutation \( v \). A formula is obtained for \( P_{\lambda}(q) \) from which it is deduced that all zeros of \( P_{\lambda}(q) \) have real part 0.

1 Introduction.

Let \( \lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots) \) be a partition of \( n \), denoted \( \lambda \vdash n \). In general, we use notation and terminology involving partitions and symmetric functions from [12, Ch. 7]. Let \( S_n \) denote the symmetric group of all permutations of \( [n] = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \). If \( w \in S_n \) then write \( \rho(w) = \lambda \) if \( w \) has cycle type \( \lambda \), i.e., if the (nonzero) \( \lambda_i \)'s are the lengths of the cycles of \( w \). The conjugacy classes of \( S_n \) are given by \( K_{\lambda} = \{w \in S_n : \rho(w) = \lambda\} \).

The “class multiplication problem” for \( S_n \) may be stated as follows. Given \( \lambda, \mu, \nu \vdash n \), how many pairs \( (u, v) \in S_n \times S_n \) satisfy \( u \in K_{\lambda}, v \in K_{\mu}, \ldots \)
The case when one of the partitions is \((n)\) (i.e., one of the classes consists of the \(n\)-cycles) is particularly interesting and has received much attention. For a sample of some recent work, see [1][6][9]. In this paper we make two contributions to this subject. For the first, we solve a problem of Bóna and Flynn [4] asking what is the probability that two fixed elements of \([n]\) lie in the same cycle of the product of two random \(n\)-cycles. In particular, we prove the conjecture of Bóna that this probability is \(1/2\) when \(n\) is odd. Our method of proof is an ugly computation based on a formula of Boccara [2]. The technique can be generalized, and as an example we compute the probability that three fixed elements of \([n]\) lie in the same cycle of the product of two random \(n\)-cycles.

For our second result, let \(\kappa(w)\) denote the number of cycles of \(w \in \mathfrak{S}_n\), and let \((1, 2, \ldots, n)\) denote the \(n\)-cycle \(1 \to 2 \to \cdots \to n \to 1\). For \(\lambda \vdash n\), define the polynomial

\[
P_\lambda(q) = \sum_{\rho(w) = \lambda} q^{\kappa((1,2,\ldots,n) \cdot w)}.
\]

In Theorem 3.1 we obtain a formula for \(P_\lambda(q)\). We also prove from this formula (Corollary 3.3) that every zero of \(P_\lambda(q)\) has real part 0.

## 2 A problem of Bóna.

Let \(\pi_n\) denote the probability that if two \(n\)-cycles \(u, v\) are chosen uniformly at random in \(\mathfrak{S}_n\), then 1 and 2 (or any two elements \(i\) and \(j\) by symmetry) appear in the same cycle of the product \(uv\). Miklós Bóna conjectured (private communication) that \(\pi_n = 1/2\) if \(n\) is odd, and asked about the value when \(n\) is even. For the reason behind this conjecture, see Bóna and Flynn [4]. In this section we solve this problem. Let us note that it is easy to see (a straightforward generalization of [3, Prop. 6.18]) that the probability that \(1, 2, \ldots, k\) appear in the same cycle of a random permutation in \(\mathfrak{S}_n\) is \(1/k\) for \(k \leq n\).

**Theorem 2.1.** For \(n \geq 2\) we have

\[
\pi_n = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{2}, & n \text{ odd} \\
\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{(n-1)(n+2)}, & n \text{ even}.
\end{cases}
\]

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Proof. First note that if \( w \in \mathfrak{S}_n \) has cycle type \( \lambda \), then the probability that 1 and 2 are in the same cycle of \( w \) is

\[
q_\lambda = \frac{\sum \binom{\lambda_i}{2}}{\binom{n}{2}} = \frac{\sum \lambda_i(\lambda_i - 1)}{n(n-1)}.
\]

Let \( a_\lambda \) be the number of pairs \((u, v)\) of \( n \)-cycles in \( \mathfrak{S}_n \) for which \( uv \) has type \( \lambda \). Then

\[
\pi_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!^2} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} a_\lambda q_\lambda.
\]

By Boccara [2] the number of ways to write a fixed permutation \( w \in \mathfrak{S}_n \) of type \( \lambda \) as a product of two \( n \)-cycles is

\[
(n-1)! \int_0^1 \prod_i (x^{\lambda_i} - (x-1)^{\lambda_i}) \, dx.
\]

Let \( n!/z_\lambda \) denote the number of permutations \( w \in \mathfrak{S}_n \) of type \( \lambda \). We get

\[
\pi_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!^2} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{n!}{z_\lambda} \left( \sum_i \frac{\lambda_i(\lambda_i - 1)}{n(n-1)} \right) \cdot (n-1)! \int_0^1 \prod_i (x^{\lambda_i} - (x-1)^{\lambda_i}) \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} z_\lambda^{-1} \left( \sum_i \lambda_i(\lambda_i - 1) \right) \int_0^1 \prod_i (x^{\lambda_i} - (x-1)^{\lambda_i}) \, dx.
\]

Now let \( p_\lambda(a, b) \) denote the power sum symmetric function \( p_\lambda \) in the two variables \( a, b \), and let \( \ell(\lambda) \) denote the length (number of parts) of \( \lambda \). It is easy to check that

\[
2^{-\ell(\lambda)+1} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a \partial b} \right) p_\lambda(a, b)|_{a=b=1} = \sum \lambda_i(\lambda_i - 1).
\]

By the exponential formula (permutation version) [12, Cor. 5.1.9] or by [12, Prop. 7.7.4],

\[
\sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} z_\lambda^{-1} 2^{-\ell(\lambda)} p_\lambda(a, b) \left( \prod_i (x^{\lambda_i} - (x-1)^{\lambda_i}) \right) t^n
\]
\[ = \exp \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{k} \left( \frac{a^k + b^k}{2} \right) (x^k - (x - 1)^k)t^k. \]

It follows that \((n - 1)\pi_n\) is the coefficient of \(t^n\) in

\[ F(t) := \]

\[ 2 \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial ab} \right) \exp \left[ \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{k} \left( \frac{a^k + b^k}{2} \right) (x^k - (x - 1)^k)t^k \right] \bigg|_{a=b=1} \]

We can easily perform this computation with Maple, giving

\[ F(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{t^2(1 - 2x - 2tx + 2tx^2)}{(1 - t(x - 1))(1 - tx)^3} \, dx \]

\[ = \frac{1}{t^2} \log(1 - t^2) + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + t}{(1 - t)^2}. \]

Extract the coefficient of \(t^n\) and divide by \(n - 1\) to obtain \(\pi_n\) as claimed. \(\square\)

It is clear that the argument used to prove Theorem 2 can be generalized. For instance, using the fact that

\[ 3^{-\ell(\gamma)+1} \left( \frac{\partial^3}{\partial a^3} - 3 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial a^2 \partial b} + 2 \frac{\partial^3}{\partial a \partial b \partial c} \right) p_\lambda(a, b, c) \bigg|_{a=b=c=1} \]

\[ = \sum \lambda_i(\lambda_i - 1)(\lambda_i - 2), \]

we can obtain the following result.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \(\pi_n^{(3)}\) denote the probability that if two \(n\)-cycles \(u, v\) are chosen uniformly at random in \(S_n\), then 1, 2, and 3 appear in the same cycle of the product \(uv\). Then for \(n \geq 3\) we have

\[ \pi_n^{(3)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{(n-2)(n+3)}, & n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{(n-1)(n+2)}, & n \text{ even}. \end{cases} \]

Are there simpler proofs of Theorems 2.1 and 2.2, especially Theorem 2.1 when \(n\) is odd?
3 A polynomial with purely imaginary zeros

Given \( \lambda \vdash n \), let \( P_\lambda(q) \) be defined by equation (1). Let \( (a)_n \) denote the falling factorial \( a(a-1) \cdots (a-n+1) \). Let \( E \) be the backward shift operator on polynomials in \( q \), i.e., \( Ef(q) = f(q-1) \).

**Theorem 3.1.** Suppose that \( \lambda \) has length \( \ell \). Define the polynomial

\[
g_\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{1-t} \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} (1-t^{\lambda_j}).
\]

Then

\[
P_\lambda(q) = z_\lambda^{-1} g_\lambda(E)(q + n - 1)_n.
\]

**Proof.** Let \( x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots) \), \( y = (y_1, y_2, \ldots) \), and \( z = (z_1, z_2, \ldots) \) be three disjoint sets of variables. Let \( H_\mu \) denote the product of the hook lengths of the partition \( \mu \) (defined e.g. in [12, p. 373]). Write \( s_\lambda \) and \( p_\lambda \) for the Schur function and power sum symmetric function indexed by \( \lambda \). The following identity is the case \( k = 3 \) of [5, Prop. 2.2] and [12, Exer. 7.70]:

\[
\sum_{\mu \vdash n} H_\mu s_\mu(x)s_\mu(y)s_\mu(z) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{w \in \mathfrak{S}_n} p_{\rho(w)}(x)p_{\rho(w)}(y)p_{\rho(w)}(z).
\]

For a symmetric function \( f(x) \) let \( f(1^q) = f(1,1,\ldots,1,0,0,\ldots) \) \((q \text{ 1's})\). Thus \( p_{\rho(w)}(1^q) = q^{\kappa(w)} \). Let \( \chi^\lambda(\mu) \) denote the irreducible character of \( \mathfrak{S}_n \) indexed by \( \lambda \) evaluated at a permutation of cycle type \( \mu \) [12, §7.18]. Recall [12, Cor. 7.17.5 and Thm. 7.18.5] that

\[
s_\mu = \sum_{\nu \vdash n} z_{\nu}^{-1} \chi^\mu(\nu)p_\nu,
\]

where \( \#K_\nu = n!/z_{\nu} \) as above. Take the coefficient of \( p_n(x)p_\lambda(y) \) in equation (3) and set \( z = 1^q \). Since there are \( (n-1)! \) \( n \)-cycles \( u \), the right-hand side becomes \( \frac{1}{n} P_\lambda(q) \). Hence

\[
P_\lambda(q) = n \sum_{\mu \vdash n} H_\mu z_{\nu}^{-1} \chi^\mu(n) z_{\nu}^{-1} \chi^\mu(\lambda)s_\mu(1^q).
\]
have
\[ \chi^\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 
(-1)^i, & \text{if } \mu = \sigma(i), \ 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
0, & \text{otherwise.} 
\end{cases} \]

Moreover, \( s_{\sigma(i)}(1^q) = (q + n - i - 1)_n H_{\sigma(i)}^{-1} \) by the hook-content formula \cite[Cor. 7.21.4]{12}. Therefore we get from equation (4) that
\[ P_\lambda(q) = z_\lambda^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i \chi^{\sigma(i)}(\lambda)(q + n - i - 1)_n. \tag{5} \]

The following identity is a simple consequence of Pieri’s rule \cite[Thm. 7.15.7]{12} and appears in \cite[I.3, Ex. 14]{7}:
\[ \prod_i \frac{1 + tx_i}{1 - ux_i} = 1 + (t + u) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} s_{\sigma(i)} t^i u^{n-i-1}. \]

Substitute \(-t\) for \(t\), set \(u = 1\) and take the scalar product with \(p_\lambda\). Since \(\langle s_\mu, p_\lambda \rangle = \chi^\mu(\lambda)\) the right-hand side becomes \((1-t) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i \chi^{\sigma(i)}(\lambda)t^i\). On the other hand, the left-hand side is given by
\[ \left\langle \exp \left( \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{p_n}{n} \right) \cdot \exp \left( - \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{p_n t^n}{n} \right), p_\lambda \right\rangle = \left\langle \exp \left( \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{p_n (1 - t^n)}{n} \right), p_\lambda \right\rangle = \prod_{i=1}^\ell (1 - t^\lambda), \]
by standard properties of power sum symmetric functions \cite[§7.7]{12}. Hence
\[ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i \chi^{\sigma(i)}(\lambda)t^i = g_\lambda(t). \]

Comparing with equation (5) completes the proof. \( \square \)

**Note.**

1. Since \((1 - E)(q + n)_{n+1} = (n + 1)(q + n - 1)_n\), equation (2) can be rewritten as
\[ P_\lambda(q) = \frac{1}{(n+1)z_\lambda} g'_\lambda(E)(q + n)_{n+1}, \tag{6} \]
where \(g'_\lambda(t) = \prod_{j=1}^\ell (1 - t^\lambda_j). \)
2. A different kind of generating function for the coefficients of \( P_\lambda(q) \) (though of course equivalent to Theorem 3.1) was obtained by D. Zagier [13, Thm. 1].

The zeros of the polynomial \( P_\lambda(q) \) have an interesting property that will follow from the following result.

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \( g(t) \) be a complex polynomial of degree exactly \( d \), such that every zero of \( g(t) \) lies on the circle \( |z| = 1 \). Suppose that the multiplicity of 1 as a root of \( g(t) \) is \( m \geq 0 \). Let \( P(q) = g(E)(q + n - 1)_n \).

(a) If \( d \leq n - 1 \), then

\[
P(q) = (q + n - d - 1)_{n-d} Q(q),
\]

where \( Q(q) \) is a polynomial of degree \( d - m \) for which every zero has real part \( (d - n + 1)/2 \).

(b) If \( d \geq n - 1 \), then \( P(q) \) is a polynomial of degree \( n - m \) for which every zero has real part \( (d - n + 1)/2 \).

**Proof.** First, the statements about the degrees of \( Q(q) \) and \( P(q) \) are clear; for we can write \( g(t) = c \prod_k (t - u) \) and apply the factors \( t - u \) consecutively. If \( h(q) \) is any polynomial and \( u \neq 1 \) then \( \deg (E - u)h(q) = \deg h(q) \), while \( \deg (E - 1)h(q) = \deg h(q) - 1 \).

The remainder of the proof is by induction on \( d \). The base case \( d = 0 \) is clear. Assume the statement for \( d < n - 1 \). Thus for \( \deg g(t) = d \) we have

\[
g(E)(q + n - 1)_n = (q + n - d - 1)_{n-d} Q(q)
\]

\[
= (q + n - d - 1)_{n-d} \prod_j \left( q - \frac{d - n + 1}{2} - \delta_j i \right)
\]

for certain real numbers \( \delta_j \). Now

\[
(E - u)g(E)(q + n - 1)_n
\]

\[
= (q + n - d - 1)_{n-d} Q(q) - u(q + n - d - 2)_{n-d} Q(q - 1)
\]

\[
= (q + n - d - 2)_{n-d-1} [(q + n - d - 1)Q(q) - u(q - 1) Q(q - 1)]
\]

\[
= (q + n - d - 2)_{n-d-1} Q'(q).
\]
say. The proof now follows from a standard argument (e.g., [8, Lemma 9.13]), which we give for the sake of completeness. Let \( Q'(\alpha + \beta i) = 0 \), where \( \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \). Thus

\[
(\alpha + \beta i + n - d - 1) \prod_{j} \left( \alpha + \beta i - \frac{d - n + 1}{2} - \delta_j i \right)
\]

\[
= u(\alpha + \beta i - 1) \prod_{j} \left( \alpha - 1 + \beta i - \frac{d - n + 1}{2} - \delta_j i \right).
\]

Letting \(|u| = 1\) and taking the square modulus gives

\[
\frac{(\alpha + n - d - 1)^2 + \beta^2}{(\alpha - 1)^2 + \beta^2} \prod_{j} \frac{(\alpha - \frac{d - n + 1}{2})^2 + (\beta - \delta_j)^2}{(\alpha - 1 - \frac{d - n + 1}{2})^2 + (\beta - \delta_j)^2} = 1.
\]

If \( \alpha < (d - n + 2)/2 \) then

\[
(\alpha + n - d - 1)^2 - (\alpha - 1)^2 < 0
\]

and

\[
\left( \alpha - \frac{d - n + 1}{2} \right)^2 < \left( \alpha - 1 - \frac{d - n + 1}{2} \right)^2.
\]

The inequalities are reversed if \( \alpha > (d - n + 2)/2 \). Hence \( \alpha = (d - n + 2)/2 \), so the theorem is true for \( d \leq n - 1 \).

For \( d \geq n - 1 \) we continue the induction, the base case now being \( d = n - 1 \) which was proved above. The induction step is completely analogous to the case \( d \leq n - 1 \) above, so the proof is complete. \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.3.** The polynomial \( P_\lambda(q) \) has degree \( n - \ell(\lambda) + 1 \), and every zero of \( P_\lambda(q) \) has real part 0.

**Proof.** The proof is immediate from Theorem 3.1 and the special case \( g(t) = g_\lambda(t) \) (as defined in Theorem 3.1) and \( d = n - 1 \) of Theorem 3.2. \( \square \)

It is easy to see from Corollary 3.3 (or from considerations of parity) that \( P_\lambda(q) = (-1)^n P_\lambda(-q) \). Thus we can write

\[
P_\lambda(q) = \begin{cases} 
R_\lambda(q^2), & n \text{ even} \\
qR_\lambda(q^2), & n \text{ odd}
\end{cases}
\]

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for some polynomial $R_\lambda(q)$. It follows from Corollary 3.3 that $R_\lambda(q)$ has (nonpositive) real zeros. In particular (e.g., [11, Thm. 2]) the coefficients of $R_\lambda(q)$ are log-concave with no external zeros, and hence unimodal.

The case $\lambda = (n)$ is especially interesting. Write $P_n(q)$ for $P_{(n)}(q)$. From equation (6) we have

$$P_n(q) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}((q + n)_{n+1} - (q)_{n+1}).$$

Now

$$(q)_{n+1} = (-1)^{n+1} (-q + n)_{n+1}$$

and

$$(q + n)_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} c(n + 1, k)q^k,$$

where $c(n + 1, k)$ is the signless Stirling number of the first kind (the number of permutations $w \in S_{n+1}$ with $k$ cycles) [10, Prop. 1.3.4]. Hence

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)}((q + n)_{n+1} - (q)_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{\binom{n+1}{2}} \sum_{k \equiv n \pmod{2}} c(n + 1, k)x^k.$$

We therefore get the following result, first obtained by Zagier [13, Application 3].

**Corollary 3.4.** The number of $n$-cycles $w \in S_n$ for which $w \cdot (1, 2, \ldots, n)$ has exactly $k$ cycles is 0 if $n - k$ is odd, and is otherwise equal to $c(n+1, k)/\binom{n+1}{2}$.

Is there a simple bijective proof of Corollary 3.4?

Let $\lambda, \mu \vdash n$. A natural generalization of $P_\lambda(q)$ is the polynomial

$$P_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = \sum_{\rho(w) = \lambda} q^{e(w, \rho(w))},$$

where $w_\mu$ is a fixed permutation in the conjugacy class $K_\mu$. Let us point out that it is false in general that every zero of $P_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ has real part 0. For instance,

$$P_{332,332}(q) = q^8 + 35q^6 + 424q^4 + 660q^2,$$

four of whose zeros are approximately $\pm 1.11366 \pm 4.2292i$.  

9
References


