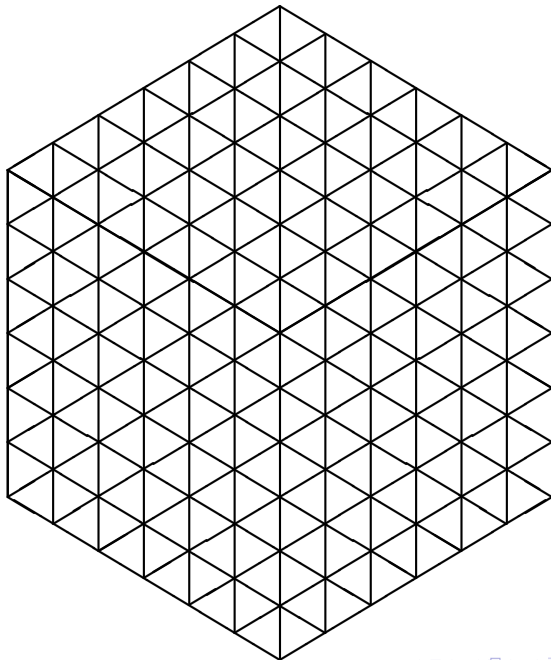
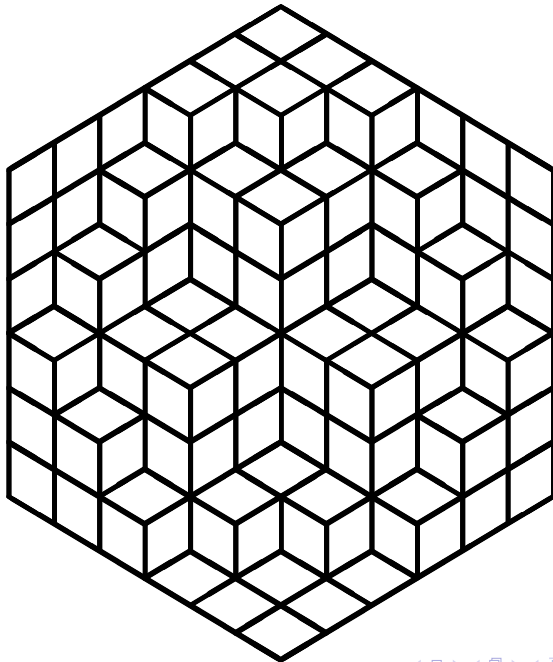


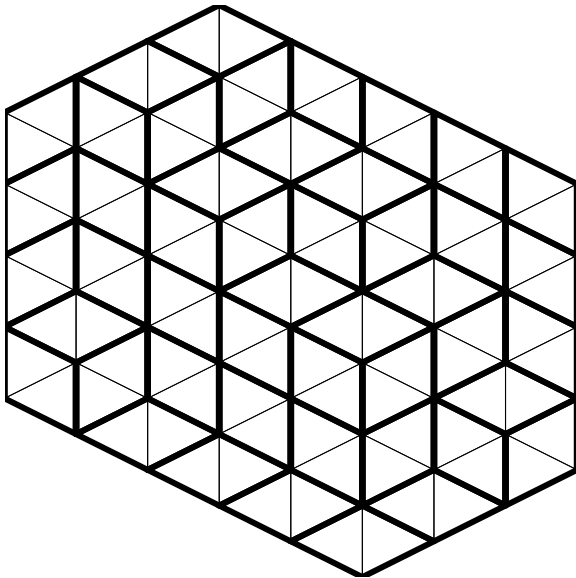
Tilings and plane partitions

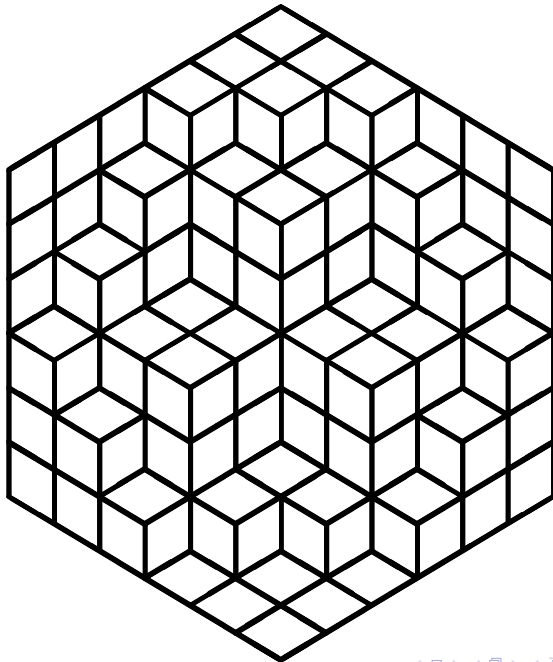
Christian Krattenthaler

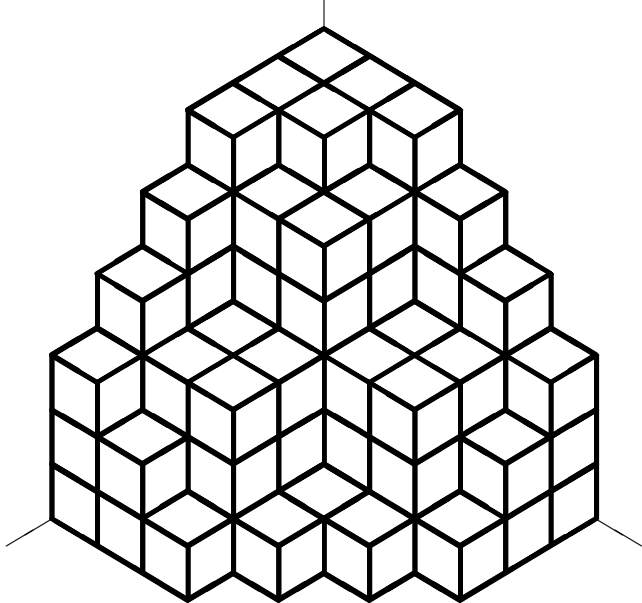
Fakultät für Mathematik, Universität Wien

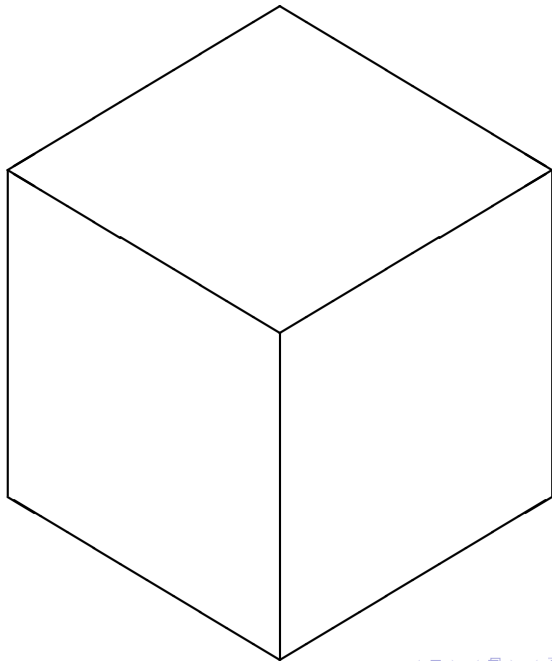


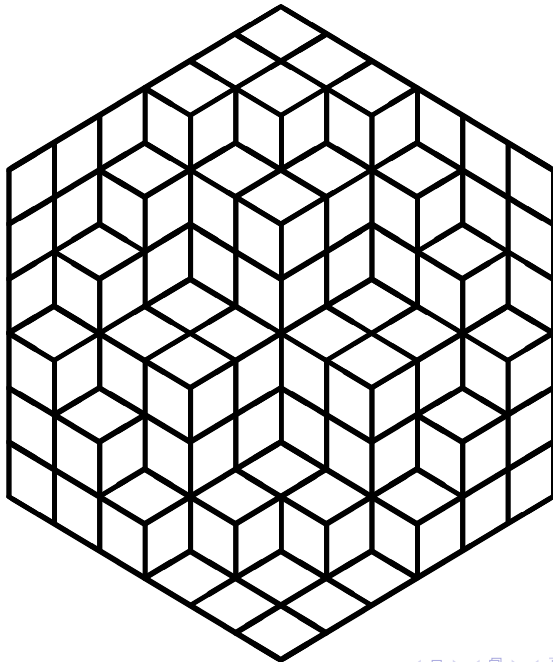


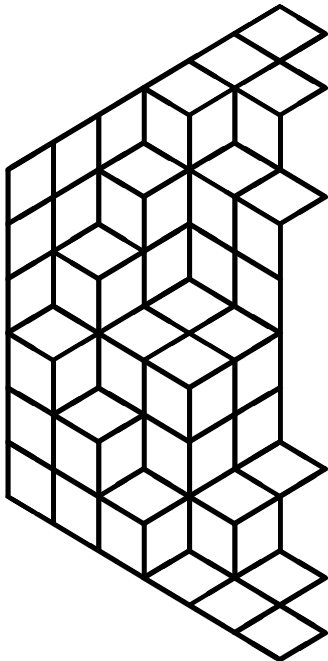


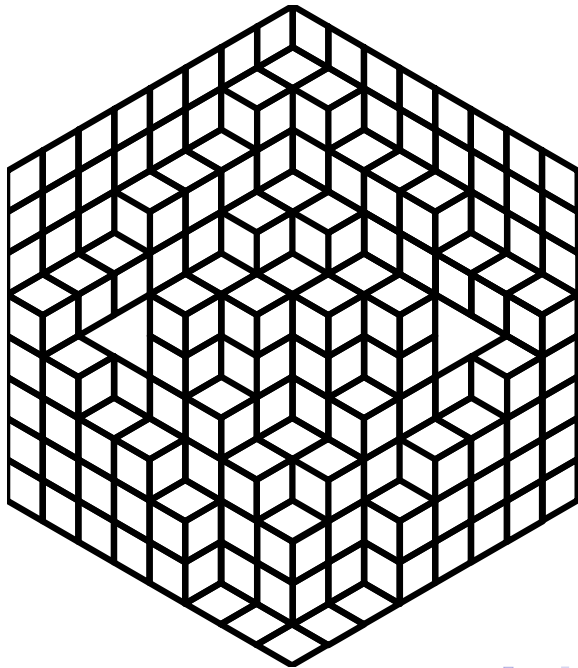


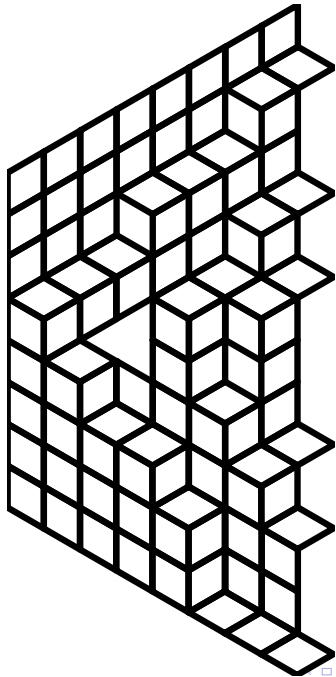


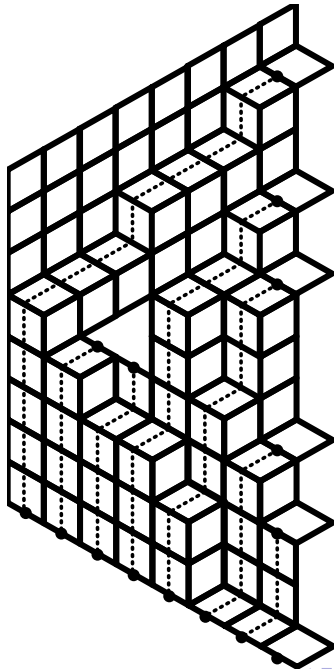


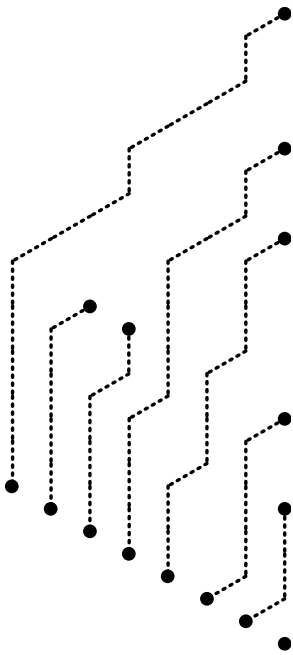


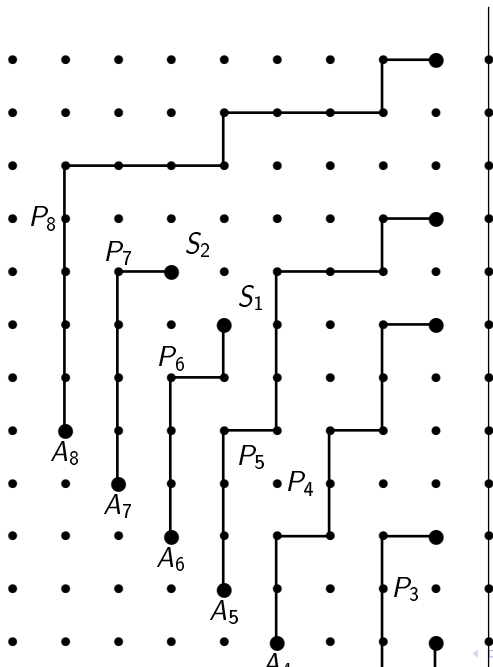












In[1] := V[2]

Out[1] = {0, c[1]}

In[2] := V[3]

Out[2] = {0, c[1], c[1]}

In[3] := V[4]

Out[3] = {0, c[1], 2 c[1], c[1]}

In[4] := V[5]

Out[4] = {0, c[1], 3 c[1], c[3], c[1]}

In[5] := V[6]

Out[5] = {0, c[1], 4 c[1], 2 c[1] + c[4], c[4], c[1]}

In[6] := V[7]

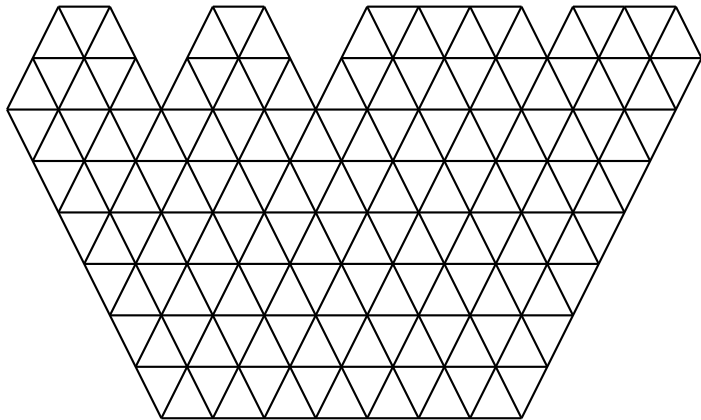
Out[6] = {0, c[1], 5 c[1], c[3], -10 c[1] + 2 c[3],
> -5 c[1] + c[3], c[1]}

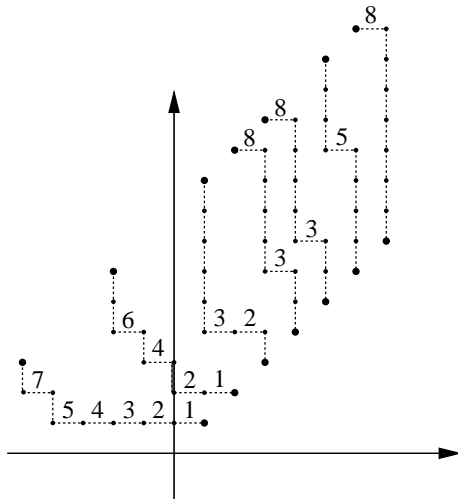
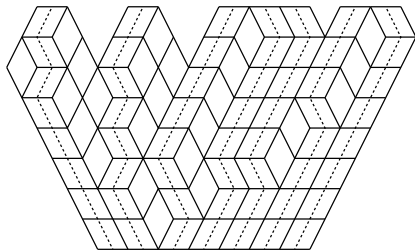
In[7] := V[8]

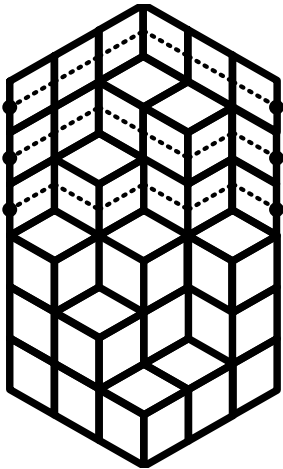
Out[7] = {0, c[1], 6 c[1], c[3], -25 c[1] + 3 c[3],
> c[5], -9 c[1] + c[3], c[1]}

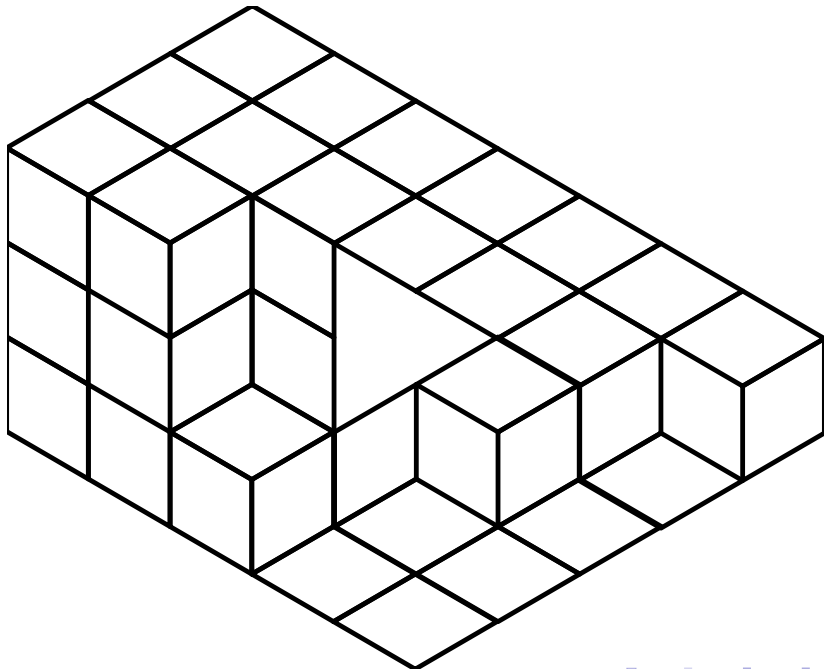
In[8] := V[9]

Out[8] = {0, c[1], 7 c[1], c[3], -49 c[1] + 4 c[3],
> -28 c[1] + 2 c[3] + c[6], c[6], -14 c[1] + c[3],









Theorem

The number of rhombus tilings of the hexagon minus triangle is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{H(a+m)H(b+m)H(c+m)H(a+b+c+m)}{H(a+b+m)H(a+c+m)H(b+c+m)} \\ & \quad \times \frac{H(m + \lceil \frac{a+b+c}{2} \rceil) H(m + \lfloor \frac{a+b+c}{2} \rfloor)}{H(\frac{a+b}{2} + m) H(\frac{a+c}{2} + m) H(\frac{b+c}{2} + m)} \\ & \quad \times \frac{H(\lceil \frac{a}{2} \rceil) H(\lceil \frac{b}{2} \rceil) H(\lceil \frac{c}{2} \rceil) H(\lfloor \frac{a}{2} \rfloor) H(\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \rfloor) H(\lfloor \frac{c}{2} \rfloor)}{H(\frac{m}{2} + \lceil \frac{a}{2} \rceil) H(\frac{m}{2} + \lceil \frac{b}{2} \rceil) H(\frac{m}{2} + \lceil \frac{c}{2} \rceil) H(\frac{m}{2} + \lfloor \frac{a}{2} \rfloor) H(\frac{m}{2} + \lfloor \frac{b}{2} \rfloor) H(\frac{m}{2} + \lfloor \frac{c}{2} \rfloor)} \\ & \quad \times \frac{H(\frac{m}{2})^2 H(\frac{a+b+m}{2})^2 H(\frac{a+c+m}{2})^2 H(\frac{b+c+m}{2})^2}{H(\frac{m}{2} + \lceil \frac{a+b+c}{2} \rceil) H(\frac{m}{2} + \lfloor \frac{a+b+c}{2} \rfloor) H(\frac{a+b}{2}) H(\frac{a+c}{2}) H(\frac{b+c}{2})}, \end{aligned}$$

where $H(n) := \begin{cases} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(k+1) & \text{for } n \text{ an integer,} \\ \prod_{k=0}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(k+\frac{1}{2}) & \text{for } n \text{ a half-integer.} \end{cases}$

