

First Bijective Proofs of ASM Theorems

Ilse Fischer and Matjaž Konvalinka

Universität Wien and Univerza v Ljubljani

© ⓘ The slides and the video are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

The talk is based on three articles:

- [arXiv:1910.04198](#) (Elect. J. Combin. 2020)
- [arXiv:1912.01354](#) (to appear in Int. Math. Res. Not.)
- [asmpnas.pdf](#) (PNAS 2020)

Outline

I. ASMs, DPPs, and Bijections 1 & 2

II. Signed sets and sijections

III. Some details on our constructions

I. ASMs, DPPs and Bijections 1 & 2

Alternating Sign Matrices = ASMs

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

Square matrix with entries in $\{0, \pm 1\}$ such that in each row and each column

- the non-zero entries appear with alternating signs, and
- the sum of entries is 1.

How many?

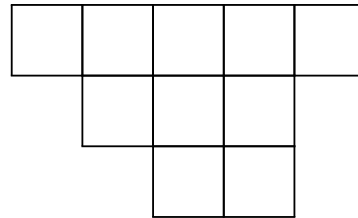
n	1	2	3	4
(1)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$3! +$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	42

$$\# \text{ of } n \times n \text{ ASMs} = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(3i+1)!}{(n+i)!}$$

Mills, Robbins, Rumsey, Zeilberger, Kuperberg in the 1980s and 1990s.

Descending Plane Partitions = DPPs

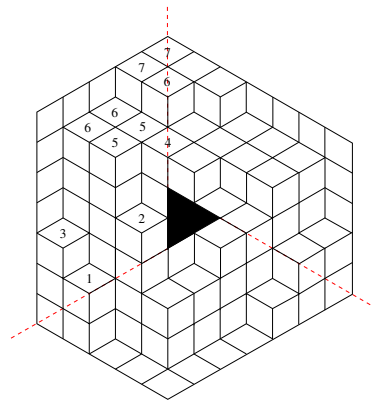
- A **strict partition** is a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l)$ with distinct parts, i.e., $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_l > 0$. The **shifted Young diagram** of shape $(5, 3, 2)$ is as follows.



- A **column strict shifted plane partition** is a filling of a shifted Young diagram with positive integers such that **rows decrease weakly** and **columns decrease strictly**.

6	6	5	5	2
	5	4	4	
		3	1	

- A DPP is such a column strict PP where the first part in each row is greater than the length of its row and less than or equal to the length of the previous row. Ugly condition?



- DPPs with parts no greater than 3: $\emptyset, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 3, \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$
- The number of DPPs with parts no greater than n is also $\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(3i+1)!}{(n+i)!}$ (Andrews).

Bijection 1 (Bijective Proof of the Product Formula)

ASM_n = set of $n \times n$ ASMs

$ASM_{n,i}$ = set of $n \times n$ ASMs $(a_{p,q})_{1 \leq p,q \leq n}$ with $a_{1,i} = 1$

B_n = set of $(2n - 1)$ -subsets of $[3n - 2] = \{1, 2, \dots, 3n - 2\}$; $|B_n| = \binom{3n-2}{2n-1}$

$B_{n,i}$ = set of elements of B_n whose median is $n + i - 1$; $|B_{n,i}| = \binom{n+i-2}{n-1} \binom{2n-i-1}{n-1}$

DPP_n = set of DPPs with parts no greater than n

We have constructed a bijection between the following sets:

$$DPP_{n-1} \times B_{n,1} \times ASM_{n,i} \longrightarrow DPP_{n-1} \times ASM_{n-1} \times B_{n,i}$$

Then we also have a bijection

$$DPP_{n-1} \times B_{n,1} \times ASM_n \longrightarrow DPP_{n-1} \times ASM_{n-1} \times B_n.$$

Iterating this, we obtain a bijection

$$DPP_0 \times \dots \times DPP_{n-1} \times B_{1,1} \times \dots \times B_{n,1} \times ASM_n \longrightarrow DPP_0 \times \dots \times DPP_{n-1} \times B_1 \times \dots \times B_n.$$

Bijection 2 (ASMs and DPPs)

$\text{DPP}_{n,i}$ = subset of DPP_n with DPPs that have $i - 1$ occurrences of n .

We have constructed a bijection between the following sets:

$$\text{DPP}_{n-1} \times \text{ASM}_{n,i} \longrightarrow \text{ASM}_{n-1} \times \text{DPP}_{n,i}$$

- Once such a bijection is constructed, it follows that

$$|\text{DPP}_{n-1}| \cdot |\text{ASM}_{n,i}| = |\text{ASM}_{n-1}| \cdot |\text{DPP}_{n,i}|.$$

- By induction, we can assume $|\text{DPP}_{n-1}| = |\text{ASM}_{n-1}|$ and so $|\text{ASM}_{n,i}| = |\text{DPP}_{n,i}|$.
- Summing this over all i implies $|\text{DPP}_n| = |\text{ASM}_n|$.

II. Signed sets and sijections

A short introduction to signed sets

A **signed set** is a pair of disjoint finite sets: $\underline{S} = (S^+, S^-)$ with $S^+ \cap S^- = \emptyset$.

- The **size** of a signed set \underline{S} is $|\underline{S}| = |S^+| - |S^-|$.
- The **opposite** signed set of \underline{S} is $-\underline{S} = (S^-, S^+)$.
- The **Cartesian product** of signed sets \underline{S} and \underline{T} is

$$\underline{S} \times \underline{T} = (S^+ \times T^+ \cup S^- \times T^-, S^+ \times T^- \cup S^- \times T^+).$$

- The **disjoint union** of signed sets \underline{S} and \underline{T} is

$$\underline{S} \sqcup \underline{T} = (\underline{S} \times (\{0\}, \emptyset)) \cup (\underline{T} \times (\{1\}, \emptyset)).$$

- The **disjoint union of a family of signed sets** \underline{S}_t indexed with a signed set \underline{T} is

$$\bigsqcup_{t \in \underline{T}} \underline{S}_t = \bigcup_{t \in \underline{T}} (\underline{S}_t \times \underline{\{t\}}).$$

Our approach

- We translate some of my non-bijective proofs into combinatorics!
- Note that $|\underline{S} \sqcup \underline{T}| = |\underline{S}| + |\underline{T}|$, $|\underline{-S}| = -|\underline{S}|$, and $|\underline{S} \times \underline{T}| = |\underline{S}| \cdot |\underline{T}|$, and so we can deal with all arithmetic operations except for **division**. (The latter explains the “redundant” factors in our bijections.)
- In the original proofs, **signs** are unavoidable and this makes it necessary to work with signed sets.
- Is there a non-bijective proof that avoids signs? Is there a bijective proof that avoids signed sets (and can this proof be translated into a computation)?

Crucial example: Signed intervals

For $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set

$$\underline{[a, b]} = \begin{cases} ([a, b], \emptyset) & \text{if } a \leq b \\ (\emptyset, [b+1, a-1]) & \text{if } a > b \end{cases},$$

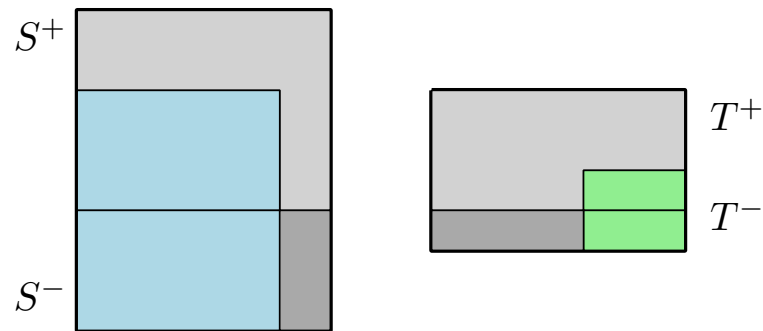
where $[a, b]$ stands for an interval in \mathbb{Z} in the usual sense.

The signed sets in our constructions are typically **signed boxes** (= Cartesian products of signed intervals) and **disjoint unions of signed boxes**.

Sijections

The role of **bijections** for signed sets is played by “signed bijections”, which we call **sijections**.

A sijection φ from \underline{S} to \underline{T} , $\varphi: \underline{S} \Rightarrow \underline{T}$, is an involution on the set $(S^+ \cup S^-) \sqcup (T^+ \cup T^-)$ with $\varphi(S^+ \sqcup T^-) = S^- \sqcup T^+$.



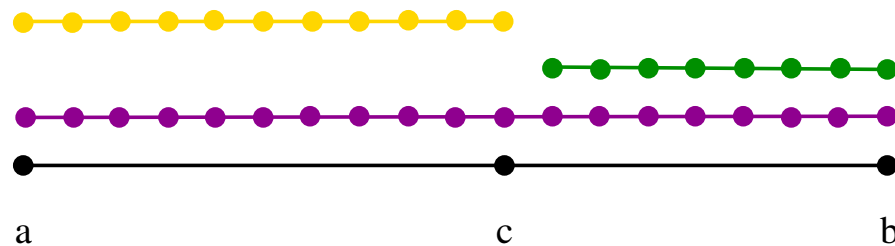
This implies: $|\underline{S}| = |S^+| - |S^-| = |T^+| - |T^-| = |\underline{T}|$

The fundamental sijection

Given $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, construct a sijection

$$\alpha = \alpha_{a,b,c}: [a, c] \Rightarrow [a, b] \sqcup [b+1, c].$$

Construction: For $a \leq b \leq c$ and $c < b < a$, there is nothing to prove. For, say, $a \leq c < b$, we have that $[b+1, c] = -[c+1, b]$ is “contained” in $[a, b]$, but due to its opposite sign this subset “cancels” and what remains is $[a, c]$.



The cases $b < a \leq c$, $b \leq c < a$, and $c < a \leq b$ are analogous.

Cartesian product and disjoint union of sijections

- $\underline{S}_1 \times \cdots \times \underline{S}_k \Rightarrow \underline{T}_1 \times \cdots \times \underline{T}_k$: Suppose we have sijections $\varphi_i: \underline{S}_i \Rightarrow \underline{T}_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then define $\varphi = \varphi_1 \times \cdots \times \varphi_k$ by

$$\varphi(s_1, \dots, s_k) = \begin{cases} (\varphi_1(s_1), \dots, \varphi_k(s_k)) & \text{if } \varphi_i(s_i) \in \underline{T}_i \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, k \\ (s_1, \dots, s_{j-1}, \varphi_j(s_j), s_{j+1}, \dots, s_k) & \text{if } \varphi_j(s_j) \in \underline{S}_j, \varphi_i(s_i) \in \underline{T}_i \text{ for } i < j \end{cases}$$

if $(s_1, \dots, s_k) \in \underline{S}_1 \times \cdots \times \underline{S}_k$ and

$$\varphi(t_1, \dots, t_k) = \begin{cases} (\varphi_1(t_1), \dots, \varphi_k(t_k)) & \text{if } \varphi_i(t_i) \in \underline{S}_i \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, k \\ (t_1, \dots, t_{j-1}, \varphi_j(t_j), t_{j+1}, \dots, t_k) & \text{if } \varphi_j(t_j) \in \underline{T}_j, \varphi_i(t_i) \in \underline{S}_i \text{ for } i < j \end{cases}$$

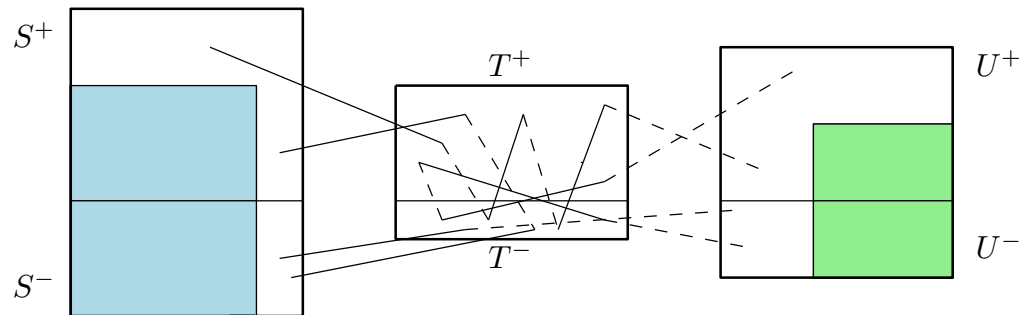
if $(t_1, \dots, t_k) \in \underline{T}_1 \times \cdots \times \underline{T}_k$.

- $\bigsqcup_{t \in \underline{T}} \underline{S}_t \Rightarrow \bigsqcup_{t \in \tilde{\underline{T}}} \underline{S}_t$: Suppose we have signed sets $\underline{T}, \tilde{\underline{T}}$ and a sijection $\psi: \underline{T} \Rightarrow \tilde{\underline{T}}$. Furthermore, suppose that for every $t \in \underline{T} \sqcup \tilde{\underline{T}}$, we have a signed set \underline{S}_t and a sijection $\varphi_t: \underline{S}_t \Rightarrow \underline{S}_{\psi(t)}$ satisfying $\varphi_{\psi(t)} = \varphi_t^{-1}$. Then define $\varphi = \bigsqcup_{t \in \underline{T} \sqcup \tilde{\underline{T}}} \varphi_t$ by

$$\varphi(s_t, t) = \begin{cases} (\varphi_t(s_t), t) & \text{if } s_t \in \underline{S}_t, \varphi_t(s_t) \in \underline{S}_t \\ (\varphi_t(s_t), \psi(t)) & \text{if } s_t \in \underline{S}_t, \varphi_t(s_t) \in \underline{S}_{\psi(t)} \end{cases}.$$

Composition of sijections

Suppose $\underline{S}, \underline{T}, \underline{U}$ are signed sets and $\varphi : \underline{S} \Rightarrow \underline{T}$, $\psi : \underline{T} \Rightarrow \underline{U}$, then we can construct a sijection $\psi \circ \varphi : \underline{S} \rightarrow \underline{U}$ by alternating applications of φ (solid lines) and ψ (dashed lines) as sketched next.



The special case $S^- = U^- = \emptyset$ is the **Garsia-Milne involution principle**.

III. Some details on our constructions

ASMs \rightarrow Monotone Triangles

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

- A **monotone triangle** is a triangular array that **increases weakly** in ↗-direction and in ↘-direction, and **strictly** along rows. The set of monotone triangles with bottom row k_1, \dots, k_n is denoted by $\underline{MT}(k_1, \dots, k_n)$.
- If we **drop** the condition that **rows are strictly increasing**, then we obtain the well-known **Gelfand-Tsetlin patterns**.

Gelfand-Tsetlin patterns with arbitrary bottom row in \mathbb{Z}^n

A Gelfand-Tsetlin pattern with bottom row $(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ is a triangular array of integers

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
 & & & & & & a_{1,1} & & & & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & & a_{2,1} & & a_{2,2} & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & a_{3,1} & & a_{3,2} & & a_{3,3} & & & & & & \\
 & & \dots & & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{i,j} & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & \\
 a_{n,1} = k_1 & & \dots & & a_{n,2} = k_2 & & \dots & a_{i+1,j} & & a_{i+1,j+1} & & \dots & & a_{n,n-1} = k_{n-1} & & \dots & & a_{n,n} = k_n, \\
 & & & & & \dots & & \dots & & \dots & & & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

such that $a_{i,j} \in \underline{[a_{i+1,j}, a_{i+1,j+1}]}$ for $1 \leq j \leq i < n$.

The sign of such an array is $\mathbf{1}$ if the number of (i, j) with $a_{i+1,j} > a_{i+1,j+1}$ is even, otherwise $-\mathbf{1}$.

The signed set of Gelfand-Tsetlin patterns with bottom row $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ is denoted by $\underline{GT}(\mathbf{k}) = \underline{GT}(k_1, \dots, k_n)$.

We have

$$|\underline{GT}(k_1, \dots, k_n)| = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{k_j - k_i + j - i}{j - i}.$$

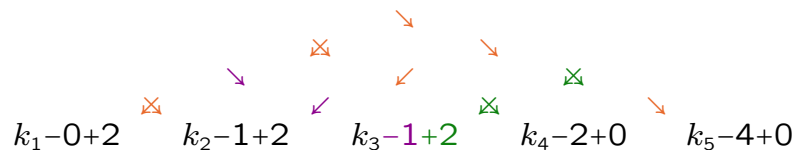
Arrow patterns ...

... are triangular arrays

$$T = \begin{matrix} & & & & & & t_{1,n} & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & t_{2,n} & & & & \\ & & & t_{1,n-1} & & & & & & & & \\ & & & \vdots & & t_{2,n-1} & & & t_{3,n} & & & \\ & & t_{1,n-2} & & & \vdots & & & & & & \\ & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & & & & & \\ t_{1,2} & & t_{2,3} & & & \dots & & & & & & t_{n-1,n} \end{matrix},$$

with $t_{p,q} \in \{ \swarrow, \searrow, \boxtimes \}$. The **sign** of an arrow pattern is **1** if the number of \boxtimes 's is even and **-1** otherwise, and the **signed set of arrow patterns of order n** is denoted by AP_n .

The role of an arrow pattern of order n is that it induces a **deformation** of (k_1, \dots, k_n) as indicated on the following example:



We let $d(\mathbf{k}, T)$ denote this deformation for $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ and $T \in \underline{AP}_n$.

Shifted Gelfand-Tsetlin patterns

For $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$, a **shifted Gelfand-Tsetlin pattern** is the disjoint union of deformed Gelfand-Tsetlin patterns over arrow patterns of order n :

$$\underline{SGT}(\mathbf{k}) = \bigsqcup_{T \in \underline{AP}_n} \underline{GT}(d(\mathbf{k}, T)).$$

Given $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have constructed a bijection

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{\mathbf{k}, x}: \underline{MT}(\mathbf{k}) \Rightarrow \underline{SGT}(\mathbf{k}).$$

Remarks.

- $\underline{SGT}(\mathbf{k})$ and $\underline{MT}(\mathbf{k})$ can be extended naturally to all integers sequences k_1, \dots, k_n (not necessarily increasing). Then the **negative part** of $\underline{MT}(\mathbf{k})$ is non-empty, and bijections and compositions thereof cannot be avoided (including the involution principle).
- The merit of this bijection is that from now on we can replace \underline{MT} with \underline{SGT} .

Example $k = (1, 2, 3)$ and $x = 0$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 12 \\ 123 \end{array} \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 11 \\ 111 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 12 \\ 123 \end{array} \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 12 \\ 122 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 13 \\ 123 \end{array} \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 12 \\ 122 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 13 \\ 123 \end{array} \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 23 \\ 223 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 13 \\ 123 \end{array} \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 23 \\ 223 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) & \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 23 \\ 123 \end{array} \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 22 \\ 312 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 23 \\ 123 \end{array} \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 33 \\ 333 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 22 \\ 223 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 22 \\ 222 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \times \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) \\
 \\
 \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 22 \\ 231 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \times \end{array} \right) \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 22 \\ 222 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \times \end{array} \right) & \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 22 \\ 122 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) \leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 22 \\ 222 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \\ \swarrow \downarrow \times \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}$$

Rotation of monotone triangles

Given (k_1, \dots, k_n) , we have constructed a sijection

$$\underline{MT}(k_1, \dots, k_n) \Longrightarrow (-1)^{n-1} \underline{MT}(k_2, \dots, k_n, k_1 - n).$$

Using $\Gamma : \underline{MT} \Longrightarrow \underline{SGT}$, it suffices to construct a sijection

$$\underline{SGT}(k_1, \dots, k_n) \Longrightarrow (-1)^{n-1} \underline{SGT}(k_2, \dots, k_n, k_1 - n).$$

After many more steps with obtain Bijections 1 & 2.

Thank you for your attention!