

Claremont Colleges Scholarship @ Claremont

All HMC Faculty Publications and Research

HMC Faculty Scholarship

2-1-2008

A Combinatorial Approach to Fibonomial Coefficients

Arthur T. Benjamin
Harvey Mudd College

Sean S. Plott '08
Harvey Mudd College

Recommended Citation

Benjamin, A.T., & Plott, S.S. (2008/2009). A combinatorial approach to Fibonomial coefficients. *Fibonacci Quarterly*, 46/47(1): 7-9.

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the HMC Faculty Scholarship at Scholarship @ Claremont. It has been accepted for inclusion in All HMC Faculty Publications and Research by an authorized administrator of Scholarship @ Claremont. For more information, please contact scholarship@cuc.claremont.edu.

A COMBINATORIAL APPROACH TO FIBONOMIAL COEFFICIENTS

ARTHUR T. BENJAMIN AND SEAN S. PLOTT

ABSTRACT. A combinatorial argument is used to explain the integrality of Fibonomial coefficients and their generalizations. The numerator of the Fibonomial coefficient counts tilings of staggered lengths, which can be decomposed into a sum of integers, such that each integer is a multiple of the denominator of the Fibonomial coefficient. By colorizing this argument, we can extend this result from Fibonacci numbers to arbitrary Lucas sequences.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Fibonomial Coefficient $\binom{n}{k}_F$ is defined, for $0 < k \leq n$, by replacing each integer appearing in the numerator and denominator of $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k(k-1)\cdots 1}$ with its respective Fibonacci number. That is,

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_{n-k+1}}{F_k F_{k-1} \cdots F_1}.$$

For example, $\binom{7}{3}_F = \frac{F_7 F_6 F_5}{F_3 F_2 F_1} = \frac{13 \cdot 8 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = 260$.

It is, at first, surprising that this quantity will always take on integer values. This can be shown by an induction argument by replacing F_n in the numerator with $F_k F_{n-k+1} + F_{k-1} F_{n-k}$, resulting in

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = F_{n-k+1} \binom{n-1}{k-1}_F + F_{k-1} \binom{n-1}{k}_F.$$

By similar reasoning, this integrality property holds for any Lucas sequence defined by $U_0 = 0$, $U_1 = a$ and for $n \geq 2$, $U_n = aU_{n-1} + bU_{n-2}$, and we define

$$\binom{n}{k}_U = \frac{U_n U_{n-1} \cdots U_{n-k+1}}{U_k U_{k-1} \cdots U_1}.$$

In this note, we combinatorially explain the integrality of $\binom{n}{k}_F$ and $\binom{n}{k}_U$ by a tiling interpretation, answering a question proposed in Benjamin and Quinn's book, *Proofs That Really Count* [1].

2. STAGGERED TILINGS

It is well-known that for $n \geq 0$, $f_n = F_{n+1}$ counts tilings of a $1 \times n$ board with squares and dominoes [1]. For example, $f_4 = 5$ counts the five tilings of length four, where s denotes a square tile and d denotes a domino tile: $ssss, ssd, sds, dss, dd$. Hence, for $\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{f_{n-1} f_{n-2} \cdots f_{n-k}}{f_{k-1} f_{k-2} \cdots f_0}$, the numerator counts the ways to simultaneously tile boards of length $n-1, n-2, \dots, n-k$. The challenge is to find disjoint "subtilings" of lengths $k-1, k-2, \dots, 0$ that can be described in a precise way. Suppose T_1, T_2, \dots, T_k are tilings with respective lengths $n-1, n-2, \dots, n-k$. We begin by looking for a tiling of length $k-1$.

THE FIBONACCI QUARTERLY

If T_1 is “breakable” at cell $k - 1$, which can happen $f_{k-1}f_{n-k}$ ways, then we have found a tiling of length $k - 1$. We would then look for a tiling of length $k - 2$, starting with tiling T_2 .

Otherwise, T_1 is breakable at cell $k - 2$, followed by a domino (which happens $f_{k-2}f_{n-k-1}$ ways. Here, we “throw away” cells 1 through k , and consider the remaining cells to be a new tiling, which we call T_{k+1} . (Note that T_{k+1} has length $n - k - 1$, which is one less than the length of T_k .) We would then continue our search for a tiling of length $k - 1$ in T_2 , then T_3 , and so on, creating T_{k+2} , T_{k+3} , and so on as we go, until we eventually find a tiling T_{x_1} that is breakable at cell $k - 1$. (We are guaranteed that $x_1 \leq n - k + 1$ since T_{n-k+1} has length $k - 1$.) At this point, we disregard everything in T_{x_1} and look for a tiling of length $k - 2$, beginning with tiling T_{x_1+1} .

Following this procedure, we have, for $1 \leq x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{k-1} \leq n$, the number of tilings T_1, T_2, \dots, T_k that lead to finding a tiling of length $k - i$ at the beginning of tiling T_{x_i} is

$$f_{k-2}^{x_1-1} f_{k-1} f_{n-x_1-(k-1)} f_{k-3}^{x_2-x_1-1} f_{k-2} f_{n-x_2-(k-2)} \dots f_0^{x_{k-1}-x_{k-2}-1} f_1 f_{n-x_{k-1}-1}.$$

Consequently, if we define $x_0 = 0$, then $F_n F_{n-1} \dots F_{n-k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f_{n-1} f_{n-2} \dots f_{n-k} \\ &= f_{k-1} f_{k-2} f_{k-3} \dots f_1 \sum_{1 \leq x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{k-1} \leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (f_{k-1-i})^{x_i-x_{i-1}-1} f_{n-x_i-(k-i)} \\ &= F_k F_{k-1} F_{k-2} \dots F_2 F_1 \sum_{1 \leq x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{k-1} \leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (F_{k-i})^{x_i-x_{i-1}-1} F_{n-x_i-(k-i)+1}. \end{aligned}$$

That is,

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \sum_{1 \leq x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{k-1} \leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} F_{k-i}^{x_i-x_{i-1}-1} F_{n-x_i-(k-i)+1}.$$

This theorem has a natural Lucas sequence generalization. For positive integers a, b , it is shown in [1] that $u_n = U_{n+1}$ counts colored tilings of length n , where there are a colors of squares and b colors of dominoes. (More generally, if a and b are any complex numbers, u_n counts the total weight of length n tilings, where squares and dominoes have respective weights a and b , and the weight of a tiling is the product of the weights of its tiles.) By virtually the same argument as before, we have

$$\binom{n}{k}_U = \sum_{1 \leq x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{k-1} \leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} b^{x_{k-1}-(k-1)} U_{k-i}^{x_i-x_{i-1}-1} U_{n-x_i-(k-i)+1}.$$

The presence of the $b^{x_{k-1}-(k-1)}$ term accounts for the $x_{k-1} - (k - 1)$ dominoes that caused $x_{k-1} - (k - 1)$ tilings to be unbreakable at their desired spot.

As an immediate corollary, we note that the right hand side of this identity is a multiple of b , unless $x_i = i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1$. It follows that

$$\binom{n}{k}_U \equiv U_{n-k+1}^{k-1} \pmod{b}.$$

A COMBINATORIAL APPROACH TO FIBONOMIAL COEFFICIENTS

REFERENCES

- [1] A. T. Benjamin and J. J. Quinn, *Proofs That Really Count: The Art of Combinatorial Proof*, Washington DC, Mathematical Association of America, 2003.

MSC2000: 05A19, 11B39.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE, CLAREMONT, CA 91711
E-mail address: `benjamin@hmc.edu`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE, CLAREMONT, CA 91711