

Combinatorics of the three-parameter PASEP partition function

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Abstract

We consider a partially asymmetric exclusion process (PASEP) on a finite number of sites with open and directed boundary conditions. Its partition function was calculated by Blythe, Evans, Colaiori, and Essler. It is known to be a generating function of permutation tableaux by the combinatorial interpretation of Corteel and Williams.

We prove bijectively two new combinatorial interpretations. The first one is in terms of weighted Motzkin paths called Laguerre histories and is obtained by refining a bijection of Foata and Zeilberger. Secondly we show that this partition function is the generating function of permutations with respect to right-to-left minima, right-to-left maxima, ascents, and 31-2 patterns, by refining a bijection of Françon and Viennot.

Then we give a new formula for the partition function which generalizes the one of Blythe & al. It is proved in two combinatorial ways. The first proof is an enumeration of lattice paths which are known to be a solution of the Matrix Ansatz of Derrida & al. The second proof relies on a previous enumeration of rook placements, which appear in the combinatorial interpretation of a related normal ordering problem. We also obtain a closed formula for the moments of Al-Salam-Chihara polynomials.

1 Introduction

1.1 The PASEP partition function

The partially asymmetric simple exclusion process (also called PASEP) is a Markov chain describing the evolution of particles in N sites arranged in a line, each site being either

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empty or occupied by one particle. Particles may enter the leftmost site at a rate $\alpha \geq 0$, go out the rightmost site at a rate $\beta \geq 0$, hop left at a rate $q \geq 0$ and hop right at a rate $p > 0$ when possible. By rescaling time it is always possible to assume that the latter parameter is 1 without loss of generality. It is possible to define either a continuous-time model or a discrete-time model, but they are equivalent in the sense that their stationary distributions are the same. In this article we only study some combinatorial properties of the partition function. For precisions, background about the model, and much more, we refer to [5, 6, 11, 12, 16, 30]. We refer particularly to the long survey of Blythe and Evans [4] and all references therein to give evidence that this is a widely studied model. Indeed, it is quite rich and some important features are the various phase transitions, and spontaneous symmetry breaking for example, so that it is considered as a fundamental model of nonequilibrium statistical physics.

A method to obtain the stationary distribution and the partition function Z_N of the model is the Matrix Ansatz of Derrida, Evans, Hakim and Pasquier [16]. We suppose that D and E are linear operators, $\langle W|$ is a vector, $|V\rangle$ is a linear form, such that:

$$DE - qED = D + E, \quad \langle W|\alpha E = \langle W|, \quad \beta D|V\rangle = |V\rangle, \quad \langle W|V\rangle = 1, \quad (1)$$

then the non-normalized probability of each state can be obtained by taking the product $\langle W|t_1 \dots t_N|V\rangle$ where t_i is D if the i th site is occupied and E if it is empty. It follows that the normalization, or partition function, is given by $\langle W|(D + E)^N|V\rangle$. It is possible to introduce another variable y , which is not a parameter of the probabilistic model, but is a formal parameter such that the coefficient of y^k in the partition function corresponds to the states with exactly k particles (physically it could be called a *fugacity*). The partition function is then:

$$Z_N = \langle W|(yD + E)^N|V\rangle, \quad (2)$$

which we may take as a definition in the combinatorial point of view of this article (see Section 2 below for precisions). An interesting property is the symmetry:

$$Z_N(\alpha, \beta, y, q) = y^N Z_N(\beta, \alpha, \frac{1}{y}, q), \quad (3)$$

which can be seen on the physical point of view by exchanging the empty sites with occupied sites. It can also be obtained from the Matrix Ansatz by using the transposed matrices D^* and E^* and the transposed vectors $\langle V|$ and $|W\rangle$, which satisfies a similar Matrix Ansatz with α and β exchanged.

In section 4, we will use an explicit solution of the Matrix Ansatz [5, 6, 16], and it will permit to make use of weighted lattice paths as in [6].

1.2 Combinatorial interpretations

Corteel and Williams showed in [11, 12] that the stationary distribution of the PASEP (and consequently, the partition function) has a natural combinatorial interpretation in terms of *permutation tableaux* [32]. This can be done by showing that the two operators

D and E of the Matrix Ansatz describe a recursive construction of these objects. They have in particular:

$$Z_N = \sum_{T \in PT_{N+1}} \alpha^{-a(T)} \beta^{-b(T)+1} \gamma^{r(T)-1} q^{w(T)}, \quad (4)$$

where PT_{N+1} is the set of permutation tableaux of size $N + 1$, $a(T)$ is the number of 1s in the first row, $b(T)$ is the number of unrestricted rows, $r(T)$ is the number of rows, and $w(T)$ is the number of superfluous 1s. See Definition 3.1.1 below, and [12, Theorem 3.1] for the original statement. Permutation tableaux are interesting because of their link with permutations, and it is possible to see Z_N as a generating function of permutations. Indeed thanks to the Steingrímsson-Williams bijection [32], it is also known that [12]:

$$Z_N = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{N+1}} \alpha^{-u(\sigma)} \beta^{-v(\sigma)} \gamma^{\text{wex}(\sigma)-1} q^{\text{cr}(\sigma)}, \quad (5)$$

where we use the statistics in the following definition.

Definition 1.2.1. Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$. Then:

- $u(\sigma)$ the number of *special* right-to-left minima, *i.e.* integers $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\sigma(j) = \min_{j \leq i \leq n} \sigma(i)$ and $\sigma(j) < \sigma(1)$,
- $v(\sigma)$ is the number of *special* left-to-right maxima, *i.e.* integers $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\sigma(j) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq j} \sigma(i)$ and $\sigma(j) > \sigma(1)$,
- $\text{wex}(\sigma)$ is the number of *weak exceedances* of σ , *i.e.* integers $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\sigma(j) \geq j$,
- and $\text{cr}(\sigma)$ is the number of *crossings*, *i.e.* pairs $(i, j) \in \{1, \dots, n\}^2$ such that either $i < j \leq \sigma(i) < \sigma(j)$ or $\sigma(i) < \sigma(j) < i < j$.

It can already be seen that Stirling numbers and Eulerian numbers appear as special cases of Z_N . We will show that it is possible to follow the statistics in (5) through the weighted Motzkin paths called *Laguerre histories* (see [9, 33] and Definition 3.1.2 below), thanks to the bijection of Foata and Zeilberger [9, 19, 29]. But we need to study several subtle properties of the bijection to follow all four statistics. We obtain a combinatorial interpretation of Z_N in terms of *Laguerre histories*, see Theorem 3.2.4 below. Even more, we will show that the four statistics in Laguerre histories can be followed through the bijection of Françon and Viennot [9, 20]. Consequently we will obtain in Theorem 3.3.3 below a second new combinatorial interpretation:

$$Z_N = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{N+1}} \alpha^{-s(\sigma)+1} \beta^{-t(\sigma)+1} \gamma^{\text{asc}(\sigma)-1} q^{3l-2(\sigma)}, \quad (6)$$

where we use the statistics in the next definition. This was already known in the case $\alpha = 1$, see [9, 10].

Definition 1.2.2. Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$. Then:

- $s(\sigma)$ is the number of right-to-left maxima of σ and $t(\sigma)$ is the number of right-to-left minima of σ ,
- $\text{asc}(\sigma)$ is the number of *ascents*, *i.e.* integers i such that either $i = n$ or $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $\sigma(i) < \sigma(i+1)$,
- $31\text{-}2(\sigma)$ is the number of generalized patterns 31-2 in σ , *i.e.* triples of integers $(i, i+1, j)$ such that $1 \leq i < i+1 < j \leq n$ and $\sigma(i+1) < \sigma(j) < \sigma(i)$.

1.3 Exact formula for the partition function

An exact formula for Z_N was given by Blythe, Evans, Colaiori, Essler [5, Equation (57)] in the case where $y = 1$. It was obtained from the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the operator $D + E$ as defined in (16) and (17) below. This method gives an integral form for Z_N , which can be simplified so as to obtain a finite sum rather than an integral. Moreover this expression for Z_N was used to obtain various properties of the large system size limit, such as phases diagrams and currents. Here we generalize this result since we also have the variable y , and the proofs are combinatorial. This is an important result since it is generally accepted that most interesting properties of a model can be derived from the partition function.

Theorem 1.3.1. Let $\tilde{\alpha} = (1 - q)\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1$ and $\tilde{\beta} = (1 - q)\frac{1}{\beta} - 1$. We have:

$$Z_N = \frac{1}{(1 - q)^N} \sum_{n=0}^N R_{N,n}(y, q) B_n(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, y, q), \quad (7)$$

where

$$R_{N,n}(y, q) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N-n}{2} \rfloor} (-y)^i q^{\binom{i+1}{2}} [n+i]_q \sum_{j=0}^{N-n-2i} y^j \left(\binom{N}{j} \binom{N}{n+2i+j} - \binom{N}{j-1} \binom{N}{n+2i+j+1} \right) \quad (8)$$

and

$$B_n(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, y, q) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \tilde{\alpha}^k (y\tilde{\beta})^{n-k}. \quad (9)$$

In the case where $y = 1$, one sum can be simplified by the Vandermonde identity $\sum_j \binom{N}{j} \binom{N}{m-j} = \binom{2N}{m}$, and we recover the expression given in [5, Equation (54)] by Blythe & al:

$$R_{N,n}(1, q) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N-n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^i \left(\binom{2N}{N-n-2i} - \binom{2N}{N-n-2i-2} \right) q^{\binom{i+1}{2}} [n+i]_q. \quad (10)$$

In the case where $\alpha = \beta = 1$, it was known [14, 23] that $(1 - q)^{N+1} Z_N$ is equal to:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N+1} (-1)^k \left(\sum_{j=0}^{N+1-k} y^j \left(\binom{N+1}{j} \binom{N+1}{j+k} - \binom{N+1}{j-1} \binom{N+1}{j+k+1} \right) \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^k y^i q^{i(k+1-i)} \right) \quad (11)$$

(see Remarks 4.3.3 and 5.0.6 for a comparison between this previous result and the new one in Theorem 1.3.1). And in the case where $y = q = 1$, from a recursive construction of permutation tableaux [10] or lattice paths combinatorics [6] it is known that:

$$Z_N = \prod_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + i \right). \quad (12)$$

The first proof of (7) is a purely combinatorial enumeration of some weighted Motzkin paths defined below in (19), appearing from explicit representations of the operators D and E of the Matrix Ansatz. It partially relies on results of [14, 23] through Proposition 4.1.1 below. In contrast, the second proof does not use a particular representation of the operators D and E , but only on the combinatorics of the normal ordering process. It also relies on previous results of [23] (through Proposition 5.0.4 below), but we will sketch a self-contained proof.

This article is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall known facts about the PASEP partition function Z_N , mainly to explain the Matrix Ansatz. In Section 3 we prove the two new combinatorial interpretations of Z_N , starting from (5) and using various properties of bijections of Foata and Zeilberger, Françon and Viennot. Sections 4 and 5 respectively contain the the two proofs of the exact formula for Z_N in Equation (7). In Section 6 we show that the first proof of the exact formula for Z_N can be adapted to give a formula for the moments of Al-Salam-Chihara polynomials. Finally in Section 7 we review the numerous classical integer sequences which appear as specializations or limit cases of Z_N .

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2 Some known properties of the partition function Z_N

As said in the introduction, the partition function Z_N can be derived by taking the product $\langle W|(yD + E)^N|V \rangle$ provided the relations (1) are satisfied. It may seem non-obvious that $\langle W|(yD + E)^N|V \rangle$ does not depend on a particular choice of the operators D and E , and the existence of such operators D and E is not clear.

The fact that $\langle W|(yD + E)^N|V \rangle$ is well-defined without making D and E explicit, in a consequence of the existence of normal forms. More precisely, via the commutation

relation $DE - qED = D + E$ we can derive polynomials $c_{i,j}^{(N)}$ in y and q with non-negative integer coefficients such that we have the *normal form*:

$$(yD + E)^N = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} c_{i,j}^{(N)} E^i D^j \quad (13)$$

(this is a finite sum). See [3] for other combinatorial interpretation of normal ordering problems. It turns out that the $c_{i,j}^{(N)}$ are uniquely defined if we require the previous equality to hold for any value of α , β , y and q , considered as indeterminates. Then the partition function is:

$$Z_N(\alpha, \beta, y, q) = \langle W | (yD + E)^N | V \rangle = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} c_{i,j}^{(N)} \alpha^{-i} \beta^{-j}. \quad (14)$$

Indeed, this expression is valid for any choice of $\langle W |$, $|V\rangle$, D and E since we only used the relations (1) to obtain it. In particular Z_N is a polynomial in y , q , $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{1}{\beta}$ with non-negative coefficients. For convenience we also define:

$$\bar{Z}_N(\alpha, \beta, y, q) = Z_N\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}, y, q\right). \quad (15)$$

For example the first values are:

$$\bar{Z}_0 = 1, \quad \bar{Z}_1 = \alpha + y\beta, \quad \bar{Z}_2 = \alpha^2 + y(\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta + \alpha\beta q) + y^2\beta^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{Z}_3 = & y^3\beta^3 + (\alpha\beta^2q + \alpha\beta^2 + \alpha + \alpha\beta + \alpha\beta^2q^2 + \beta + \beta^2q + 2\alpha\beta q + 2\beta^2) y^2 \\ & + (2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2q + \alpha + \beta\alpha^2q^2 + \beta\alpha^2 + \beta\alpha^2q + \alpha\beta + \beta + 2\alpha\beta q) y + \alpha^3. \end{aligned}$$

Even if it is not needed to compute the first values of Z_N , it is useful to have explicit matrices D and E satisfying (1). The best we could hope is finite-dimensional matrices with non-negative entries, however this is known to be incompatible with the existence of phase transitions in the model (see section 2.3.3 in [4]). Let $\tilde{\alpha} = (1 - q)\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1$ and $\tilde{\beta} = (1 - q)\frac{1}{\beta} - 1$, a solution of the Matrix Ansatz (1) is given by the following matrices $D = (D_{i,j})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $E = (E_{i,j})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}}$ (see [16]):

$$(1 - q)D_{i,i} = 1 + \tilde{\beta}q^i, \quad (1 - q)D_{i,i+1} = 1 - \tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^i, \quad (16)$$

$$(1 - q)E_{i,i} = 1 + \tilde{\alpha}q^i, \quad (1 - q)E_{i+1,i} = 1 - q^{i+1}, \quad (17)$$

all other coefficients being 0, and vectors:

$$\langle W | = (1, 0, 0, \dots), \quad |V\rangle = (1, 0, 0, \dots)^*, \quad (18)$$

(i.e. $|V\rangle$ is the transpose of $\langle W |$). Even if infinite-dimensional, they have the nice property of being tridiagonal and this lead to a combinatorial interpretation of Z_N in terms of lattice paths [6]. Indeed, we can see $yD + E$ as a transfer matrix for walks in the non-negative

integers, and obtain that $(1 - q)^N Z_N$ is the sum of weights of Motzkin paths of length N with weights:

- $1 - q^{h+1}$ for a step \nearrow starting at height h ,
 - $(1 + y) + (\tilde{\alpha} + y\tilde{\beta})q^h$ for a step \rightarrow starting at height h ,
 - $y(1 - \tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^{h-1})$ for a step \searrow starting at height h .
- (19)

We recall that a Motzkin path is similar to a Dyck path except that there may be horizontal steps, see Figures 1, 3, 4, 5 further. These weighted Motzkin paths are our starting point to prove Theorem 1.3.1 in Section 4.

We have sketched how the Motzkin paths appear as a combinatorial interpretation of Z_N starting from the Matrix Ansatz. However it is also possible to obtain a direct link between the PASEP and the lattice paths, independently of the results of Derrida & al. This was done by Brak & al in [6], in the even more general context of the PASEP with five parameters.

3 Combinatorial interpretations of Z_N

In this section we prove the two new combinatorial interpretation of Z_N . Firstly we prove the one in terms of Laguerre histories (Theorem 3.2.4 below), by means of a bijection originally given by Foata and Zeilberger. Secondly we prove the one in terms in permutations (Theorem 3.3.3 below).

3.1 Permutation tableaux and Laguerre histories

We recall here the definition of permutation tableaux and their statistics needed to state the previously known combinatorial interpretation (4).

Definition 3.1.1 ([32]). Let λ be a Young diagram (in English notation), possibly with empty rows but with no empty column. A complete filling of λ with 0's and 1's is a *permutation tableau* if:

- for any cell containing a 0, all cells above in the same column contain a 0, or all cells to the left in the same row contain a 0,
- there is at least a 1 in each column.

A cell containing a 0 is *restricted* if there is a 1 above. A row is *restricted* if it contains a restricted 0, and *unrestricted* otherwise. A cell containing a 1 is *essential* if it is the topmost 1 of its column, otherwise it is *superfluous*. The *size* of such a permutation tableaux is the number of rows of λ plus its number of columns.

To prove our new combinatorial interpretations, we will give bijections linking the previously-known combinatorial interpretation (5), and the new ones. The main combinatorial object we use are the Laguerre histories, defined below.

Definition 3.1.2 ([33]). A *Laguerre history* of size n is a weighted Motzkin path of n steps such that:

- the weight of a step \nearrow starting at height h is yq^i for some $i \in \{0, \dots, h\}$,
- the weight of a step \rightarrow starting at height h is either yq^i for some $i \in \{0, \dots, h\}$ or q^i for some $i \in \{0, \dots, h-1\}$,
- the weight of a step \searrow starting at height h is q^i for some $i \in \{0, \dots, h-1\}$.

The *total weight* of the Laguerre history is the product of the weights of its steps. We call a *type 1 step*, any step having weight yq^h where h is its starting height. We call a *type 2 step*, any step having weight q^{h-1} where h is its starting height.

As shown by P. Flajolet [18], the weighted Motzkin paths appear in various combinatorial contexts in connexion with some continued fractions called J-fractions. We also recall an important fact from combinatorial theory of orthogonal polynomials.

Proposition 3.1.3 (Flajolet [18], Viennot [33]). *If an orthogonal sequence $\{P_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is defined by the three-term recurrence relation*

$$xP_n(x) = P_{n+1}(x) + b_nP_n(x) + \lambda_nP_{n-1}(x), \quad (20)$$

then the moment generating function has the J-fraction representation

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu_n t^n = \frac{1}{1 - b_0 t - \frac{\lambda_1 t^2}{1 - b_1 t - \frac{\lambda_2 t^2}{\ddots}}}, \quad (21)$$

equivalently the n th moment μ_n is the sum of weights of Motzkin paths of length n where the weight of a step \nearrow (respectively \rightarrow , \searrow) starting at height h is a_h (respectively b_h , c_h) provided $\lambda_n = a_{n-1}c_n$.

Remark 3.1.4. The sum of weights of Laguerre histories of length n is the n th moment of some q -Laguerre polynomials (see [25]), which are a special case of rescaled Al-Salam-Chihara polynomials. On the other hand Z_N is the N th moment of shifted Al-Salam-Chihara polynomials (see Section 6). We will use the Laguerre histories to derive properties of Z_N , however they are related with two different orthogonal sequences.

3.2 The Foata-Zeilberger bijection

Foata and Zeilberger gave a bijection between permutations and Laguerre histories in [19]. It has been extended by de Médicis and Viennot [29], and Corteel [9]. In particular, Corteel showed that through this bijection Ψ_{FZ} we can follow the number weak exceedances and crossings [9]. The bijection Ψ_{FZ} links permutations in \mathfrak{S}_n and Laguerre histories of n steps. The i th step of $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$ is:

- a step \nearrow if i is a *cycle valley*, i.e. $\sigma^{-1}(i) > i < \sigma(i)$,
- a step \searrow if i is a *cycle peak*, i.e. $\sigma^{-1}(i) < i > \sigma(i)$,
- a step \rightarrow in all other cases.

And the weight of the i th step in $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$ is $y^\delta q^j$ with:

- $\delta = 1$ if $i \leq \sigma(i)$ and 0 otherwise,
- $j = \#\{k \mid k < i \leq \sigma(k) < \sigma(i)\}$ if $i \leq \sigma(i)$,
- $j = \#\{k \mid \sigma(i) < \sigma(k) < i < k\}$ if $\sigma(i) < i$.

It follows that the total weight of $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$ is $y^{\text{wex}(\sigma)} q^{\text{cr}(\sigma)}$. To see the statistics wex and cr in a permutation σ , it is practical to represent σ by an arrow diagram. We draw n points in a line, and draw an arrow from the i th point to the $\sigma(i)$ th point for any i . This arrow is above the axis if $i \leq \sigma(i)$, below the axis otherwise. Then $\text{wex}(\sigma)$ is the number of arrows above the axis, and $\text{cr}(\sigma)$ is the number of proper intersection between arrows plus the number of chained arrows going to the right. See Figure 1 for an example with $\sigma = 672581493$, so that $\text{wex}(\sigma) = 5$ and $\text{cr}(\sigma) = 7$.

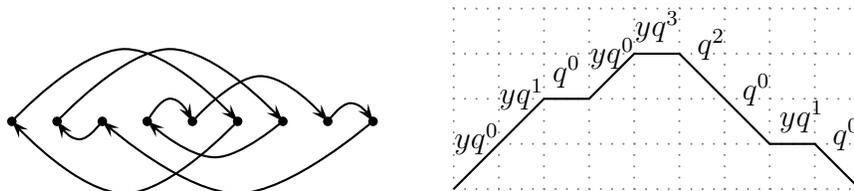


Figure 1: The permutation $\sigma = 672581493$ and its image $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$.

Lemma 3.2.1. *Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, and $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then i is a left-to-right maximum of σ if and only if the i th step of $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$ is a type 1 step (as in Definition 3.1.2).*

Proof. Let us call a (σ, i) -sequence a strictly increasing maximal sequence of integers u_1, \dots, u_j such that $\sigma(u_k) = u_{k+1}$ for any $1 \leq k \leq j - 1$, and also such that $u_1 < i < u_j$. By maximality of the sequence, u_1 is a cycle valley and u_j is a cycle peak. The number of such sequences is the difference between the number of cycle valleys and cycle peaks among $\{1, \dots, i - 1\}$, so it is the starting height h of the i th step in $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$.

Any left-to-right maximum is a weak exceedance, so i is a left-to-right maxima of σ if and only if $i \leq \sigma(i)$ and there exists no j such that $j < i \leq \sigma(i) < \sigma(j)$. This is also equivalent to the fact that $i \leq \sigma(i)$, and there exists no two consecutive elements u_k, u_{k+1} of a (σ, i) -sequence such that $u_k < i \leq \sigma(i) < u_{k+1}$. This is also equivalent to the fact that $i \leq \sigma(i)$, and any (σ, i) -sequence contains two consecutive elements u_k, u_{k+1} such that $u_k < i \leq u_{k+1} < \sigma(i)$.

By definition of the bijection Ψ_{FZ} it is equivalent to the fact that the i th step of $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$ has weight yq^h , *i.e.* the i th step is a type 1 step. \square

Lemma 3.2.2. *Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, and $1 \leq i \leq n$. We suppose $i \neq \sigma(i)$. Then i is a right-to-left minima of σ if and only if the i th step of $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$ is a type 2 step.*

Proof. We have to pay attention to the fact that a right-to-left minimum can be a fixed point and we only characterize the non-fixed points here. This excepted, the proof is similar to the one of the previous lemma. \square

Before we can use the bijection Ψ_{FZ} we need a slight modification of the known combinatorial interpretation (5), given in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2.3. *We have:*

$$\bar{Z}_N = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{N+1}} \alpha^{u'(\sigma)} \beta^{v(\sigma)} y^{\text{wex}(\sigma)-1} q^{\text{cr}(\sigma)}, \quad (22)$$

where $u'(\sigma)$ is the number of right-to-left minima i of σ satisfying $\sigma^{-1}(N+1) < i$.

Proof. This just means that in (5) we can replace the statistic u with u' , and this can be done via a simple bijection. For any $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{N+1}$, let $\tilde{\sigma}$ be the reverse complement of σ^{-1} , *i.e.* $\sigma(i) = j$ if and only if $\tilde{\sigma}(N+2-j) = N+2-i$. It is routine to check that $u(\sigma) = u'(\tilde{\sigma})$, $\text{wex}(\sigma) = \text{wex}(\tilde{\sigma})$, and $v(\sigma) = v(\tilde{\sigma})$. Moreover, one can check that the arrow diagram of $\tilde{\sigma}$ is obtained from the one of σ by a vertical symmetry and arrow reversal, so that $\text{cr}(\sigma) = \text{cr}(\tilde{\sigma})$. So (5) and the bijection $\sigma \mapsto \tilde{\sigma}$ prove (22). \square

From Lemmas 3.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 it possible to give a combinatorial interpretation of \bar{Z}_N in terms of the Laguerre histories. We start from the statistics in \mathfrak{S}_{N+1} described in Definition 1.2.1, then from (22) and the properties of Ψ_{FZ} we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2.4. *The polynomial $y\bar{Z}_N$ is the generating function of Laguerre histories of $N+1$ steps, where:*

- the parameters y and q are given by the total weight of the path,
- β counts the type 1 steps, except the first one,
- α counts the type 2 steps which are to the right of any type 1 step.

Proof. Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{N+1}$. The smallest left-to-right maximum of σ is 1, and any other left-to-right maximum i is such that $\sigma(1) < \sigma(i)$. So 1 is the only left-to-right maximum which is not special. So by Lemma 3.2.1, $v(\sigma)$ is the number of type 1 steps in $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$, minus 1.

Moreover, $\sigma^{-1}(N+1)$ is the largest left-to-right maximum of σ . Let i be a right-to-left minimum of σ such that $\sigma^{-1}(N+1) < i$. We have $i \neq \sigma(i)$, otherwise σ would stabilize the interval $\{i+1, \dots, N+1\}$ and this would contradict $\sigma^{-1}(N+1) < i$. So we can apply Lemma 3.2.2, and it comes that $u'(\sigma)$ is the number of type 2 steps in $\Psi_{FZ}(\sigma)$, which are to the right of any type 1 step. So (22) and the bijection Ψ_{FZ} prove the theorem. \square

Before ending this subsection, we sketch how to recover a known result in the case $q = 0$ from Theorem 3.2.4. This was given in Section 3.2 of [7] (see also Section 3.6 in [4]) and proved via generating functions. For any Dyck path D , let $\text{ret}(D)$ be the number of returns to height 0, for example $\text{ret}(\nearrow \searrow) = 1$ and $\text{ret}(\nearrow \searrow \nearrow \searrow) = 2$, and the empty path \cdot satisfies $\text{ret}(\cdot) = 0$. The result is the following.

Proposition 3.2.5 (Brak, de Gier, Rittenberg). *When $y = 1$ and $q = 0$, the partition function is $Z_N = \sum (\frac{1}{\beta})^{\text{ret}(D_1)} (\frac{1}{\alpha})^{\text{ret}(D_2)}$ where the sum is over pairs of Dyck paths (D_1, D_2) whose lengths sum to $2N$.*

Proof. When $q = 0$ we can remove any step with weight 0 in the Laguerre histories. When $y = 1$, to distinguish the two kinds of horizontal steps we introduce another kind of paths. Let us call a *bicolor* Motzkin path, a Motzkin path with two kinds of horizontal steps \rightsquigarrow and \rightarrow , and such that there is no \rightsquigarrow at height 0. From Theorem 3.2.4, if $y = 1$ and $q = 0$ then $\beta \bar{Z}_N$ is the generating function of bicolor Motzkin paths M of length $N + 1$, where:

- there is a weight β on each step \nearrow or \rightarrow starting at height 0,
- there is a weight α on each step \searrow or \rightsquigarrow starting at height 1 and being to the right of any step with a weight β .

There is a bijection between these bicolor Motzkin paths, and Dyck paths of length $2N + 2$ (see de Médiçis and Viennot [29]). To obtain the Dyck path D , each step \nearrow in the bicolor Motzkin path M is replaced with a sequence of two steps $\nearrow \nearrow$. Similarly, each step \rightarrow is replaced with $\nearrow \searrow$, each step \rightsquigarrow is replaced with $\searrow \nearrow$, each step \searrow is replaced with $\searrow \searrow$. When some step $s \in \{\nearrow, \rightarrow, \searrow\}$ in M has a weight β or α , and is transformed into steps $(s_1, s_2) \in \{\nearrow, \rightarrow, \searrow\}^2$ in D , we choose to put the weight β or α on s_1 . It appears that D is a Dyck path of length $2N + 2$ such that:

- there is a weight β on each step \nearrow starting at height 0,
- there is a weight α on each step \searrow starting at height 2 and being to the right of any step with weight β .

Then D can be factorized into $D_1 \nearrow D_2 \searrow$ where D_1 and D_2 are Dyck paths whose lengths sum to $2N$, and up to a factor β it can be seen that β (respectively α) counts

the returns to height 0 in D_1 (respectively D_2). More precisely the β s are on the steps \nearrow starting at height 0 but there are as many of them as the number of returns to height 0. See Figure 2 for an example. \square

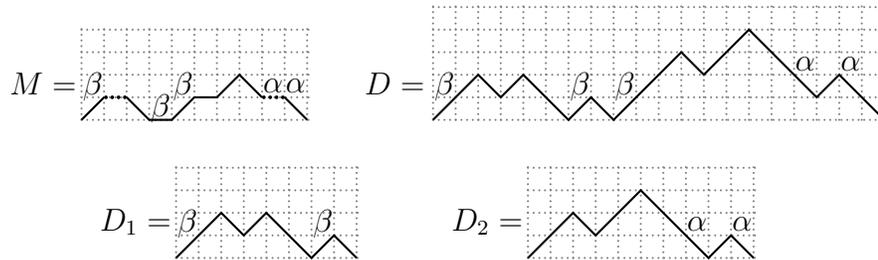


Figure 2: The bijection between M , D and (D_1, D_2) .

3.3 The Françon-Viennot bijection

This bijection was given in [20]. We use here the definition of this bijection given in [9]. The map Ψ_{FV} is a bijection between permutations of size n and Laguerre histories of n steps. Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $k = \sigma(j)$. Then the k th step of $\Psi_{FV}(\sigma)$ is:

- a step \nearrow if k is a *valley*, i.e. $\sigma(j-1) > \sigma(j) < \sigma(j+1)$,
- a step \searrow if k is a *peak*, i.e. $\sigma(j-1) < \sigma(j) > \sigma(j+1)$,
- a step \rightarrow if k is a *double ascent*, i.e. $\sigma(j-1) < \sigma(j) < \sigma(j+1)$, or a *double descent*, i.e. $\sigma(j-1) > \sigma(j) > \sigma(j+1)$.

This is done with the convention that $\sigma(n+1) = n+1$, in particular n is always an ascent of $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$. Moreover the weight of the k th step is $y^\delta q^i$ where $\delta = 1$ if j is an ascent and 0 otherwise, and $i = 31-2(\sigma, j)$. This number $31-2(\sigma, j)$ is the number of patterns 31-2 such that j correspond to the 2, i.e. integers i such that $1 < i+1 < j$ and $\sigma(i+1) < \sigma(j) < \sigma(i)$. A consequence of the definition is that the total weight of $\Psi_{FV}(\sigma)$ is $y^{\text{asc}(\sigma)} q^{31-2(\sigma)}$. See Figures 3 and 4 for examples.

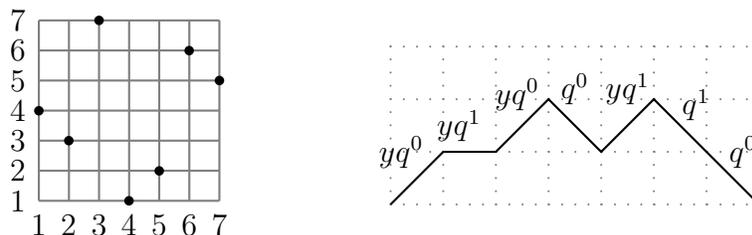


Figure 3: Example of the permutation 4371265 and its image by the Françon-Viennot bijection.

Lemma 3.3.1. *Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $\sigma^{-1}(i)$ is a right-to-left minimum of σ if and only if the i th step of $\Psi_{FV}(\sigma)$ is a type 1 step.*

Proof. This could be done by combining the arguments of [20] and [9]. We sketch a proof introducing ideas that will be helpful for the next lemma.

We suppose that $j = \sigma^{-1}(i)$ is a right-to-left minimum. So j is an ascent, and any v such that $i > \sigma(v)$ is such that $v < j$. The integer $31-2(\sigma, j)$ is the number of maximal sequence of consecutive integers $u, u + 1, \dots, v$ such that $\sigma(u) > \sigma(u + 1) > \dots > \sigma(v)$, and $\sigma(u) > i > \sigma(v)$. Indeed, any of these sequences u, \dots, v is such that $v < j$ and so it is possible to find two consecutive elements $k, k + 1$ in the sequence such that $\sigma(k + 1) < \sigma(j) < \sigma(k)$, and these $k, k + 1$ only belong to one sequence.

We call a (σ, i) -sequence a maximal sequence of consecutive integers $u, u + 1, \dots, v$ such that $\sigma(u) > \sigma(u + 1) > \dots > \sigma(v)$, and $\sigma(u) \geq i > \sigma(v)$. By maximality, u is a peak and v is a valley. The number of such sequences is the difference between the number of peaks and number of valleys among the elements of image smaller than i , so it is the starting height h of the i th step in $\Psi_{FV}(\sigma)$.

So with this definition, we can check that $j = \sigma^{-1}(i)$ is a right-to-left minimum of σ if and only if j is an ascent and any (σ, i) -sequence $u, u + 1, \dots, v$ is such that $v < j$. So this is equivalent to the fact that the i th step of $\Psi_{FV}(\sigma)$ is a type 1 step. \square

Lemma 3.3.2. *Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, and $1 \leq i \leq n$. We suppose $\sigma^{-1}(i) < n$. Then $\sigma^{-1}(i)$ is a right-to-left maximum of σ if and only if*

- *the i th step of $\Psi_{FV}(\sigma)$ it is a type 2 step,*
- *any type 1 step is to the left of the i th step.*

Proof. We keep the definition of (σ, i) -sequence as in the previous lemma. First we suppose that $\sigma^{-1}(i)$ is a right-to-left maximum strictly smaller than n , and we check that the two points are satisfied. If $\sigma^{-1}(j)$ is a right-to-left minimum, then $i > j$, so the second point is satisfied. A right-to-left maximum is a descent, so the i th step is \rightarrow or \searrow with weight q^g . We have to show $g = h - 1$. Since $\sigma^{-1}(i)$ is a right-to-left maximum, there is no (σ, i) -sequence $u < \dots < v$ with $\sigma^{-1}(i) < u$. So there is one (σ, i) -sequence $u < \dots < v$ such that $u \leq \sigma^{-1}(i) < v$, and the $h - 1$ other ones contains only integers strictly smaller than $\sigma^{-1}(i)$. So the i th step of $\Psi_{FV}(\sigma)$ has weight q^{h-1} .

Reciprocally, we suppose that the two points above are satisfied. There are $h - 1$ (σ, i) -sequence containing integers strictly smaller than $\sigma^{-1}(i)$. Since $\sigma^{-1}(i)$ is a descent, the h th (σ, i) -sequence $u < \dots < v$ is such that $u \leq \sigma^{-1}(i) < v$. So there is no (σ, i) -sequence $u < \dots < v$ such that $\sigma^{-1}(i) < u$.

If we suppose that i is not a right-to-left maximum, there would exist $k > i$ such that $\sigma^{-1}(k) > \sigma^{-1}(i)$. We take the minimal k satisfying this property. Then the images of $\sigma^{-1}(k) + 1, \dots, n$ are strictly greater than k , otherwise there would exist $\ell > \sigma^{-1}(k)$ such that $\sigma(\ell) > i > \sigma(\ell + 1)$. But then $\sigma^{-1}(k)$ would be a right-to-left minimum and this would contradict the second point that we assumed to be satisfied. \square

In Theorem 3.2.4 we have seen that \bar{Z}_N is a generating function of Laguerre histories, and the bijection Ψ_{FV} together with the two lemmas above give our second new combinatorial interpretation of \bar{Z}_N .

Theorem 3.3.3. *We have:*

$$\bar{Z}_N = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{N+1}} \alpha^{s(\sigma)-1} \beta^{t(\sigma)-1} y^{\text{asc}(\sigma)-1} q^{31-2(\sigma)}, \quad (23)$$

where we use the statistics in Definition 1.2.2 above.

For example, in Figure 4 we have a permutation σ such that

$$\alpha^{s(\sigma)-1} \beta^{t(\sigma)-1} y^{\text{asc}(\sigma)-1} q^{31-2(\sigma)} = \alpha^2 \beta^3 y^5 q^7.$$

Indeed $\Psi_{FV}(H)$ has total weight $y^5 q^7$, has four type 1 steps and two type 2 steps to the right of the type 1 steps.

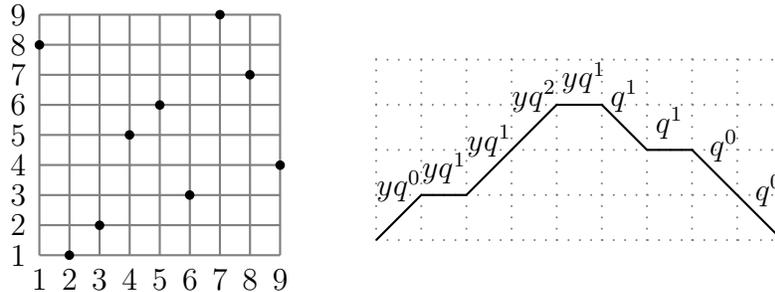


Figure 4: The permutation $\sigma = 812563974$ and its image by Ψ_{FV} .

Remark 3.3.4. We have mentioned in the introduction that the non-normalized probability of a particular state of the PASEP is a product $\langle W|t_1 \dots t_N|V \rangle$. It is known [11] that in the combinatorial interpretation (4), this state of the PASEP corresponds to permutation tableaux of a given shape. It is also known [11] that in the combinatorial interpretation (5), this state of the PASEP corresponds to permutations with a given set of weak excedances (namely, $i + 1$ is a weak excedance if and only if $t_i = D$, *i.e.* the i th site is occupied). It is also possible to give such criteria for the new combinatorial interpretations of Theorems 3.2.4 and 3.3.3, by following the weak excedances set through the bijections we have used. More precisely, in the first case the term $\langle W|t_1 \dots t_N|V \rangle$ is the generating function of Laguerre histories H such that $t_i = D$ if and only if the $(N + 1 - i)$ th step in H is either a step \rightarrow with weight yq^i or a step \searrow . In the second case, the term $\langle W|t_1 \dots t_N|V \rangle$ is the generating function of permutations σ such that $t_i = D$ if and only if $\sigma^{-1}(N + 1 - i)$ is a double ascent or a peak.

4 A first combinatorial derivation of Z_N using lattice paths

In this section, we give the first proof of Theorem 1.3.1.

We consider the set \mathfrak{P}_N of weighted Motzkin paths of length N such that:

- the weight of a step \nearrow starting at height h is $q^i - q^{i+1}$ for some $i \in \{0, \dots, h\}$,
- the weight of a step \rightarrow starting at height h is either $1 + y$ or $(\tilde{\alpha} + y\tilde{\beta})q^h$,
- the weight of a step \searrow starting at height h is either y or $-y\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^{h-1}$.

The sum of weights of elements in \mathfrak{P}_N is $(1 - q)^N Z_N$ because the weights sum to the ones in (19). We stress that on the combinatorial point of view, it will be important to distinguish $(h + 1)$ kinds of step \nearrow starting at height h , instead of one kind of step \nearrow with weight $1 - q^{h+1}$.

We will show that each element of \mathfrak{P}_N bijectively corresponds to a pair of weighted Motzkin paths. The first path (respectively, second path) belongs to a set whose generating function is $R_{N,n}(y, q)$ (respectively, $B_n(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, y, q)$) for some $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$. Following this scheme, our first combinatorial proof of (7) is a consequence of Propositions 4.1.1, 4.2.1, and 4.3.1 below.

4.1 The lattice paths for $R_{N,n}(y, q)$

Let $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}$ be the set of weighted Motzkin paths of length N such that:

- the weight of a step \nearrow starting at height h is either 1 or $-q^{h+1}$,
- the weight of a step \rightarrow starting at height h is either $1 + y$ or q^h ,
- the weight of a step \searrow is y ,
- there are exactly n steps \rightarrow weighted by a power of q .

In this subsection we prove the following:

Proposition 4.1.1. *The sum of weights of elements in $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}$ is $R_{N,n}(y, q)$.*

This can be obtained with the methods used in [14, 23], and the result is a consequence of the Lemmas 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 below.

Lemma 4.1.2. *There is a weight-preserving bijection between $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}$, and the pairs (P, C) such that for some $i \in \{0, \dots, \lfloor \frac{N-n}{2} \rfloor\}$,*

- P is a Motzkin prefix of length N and final height $n + 2i$, with a weight $1 + y$ on every step \rightarrow , and a weight y on every step \searrow ,

- C is a Motzkin path of length $n + 2i$, such that
 - the weight of a step \nearrow starting at height h is 1 or $-q^h$,
 - the weight of a step \rightarrow starting at height h is q^h ,
 - the weight of a step \searrow is 1 ,
 - there are exactly n steps \rightarrow , and no steps $\nearrow\searrow$ both with weights 1 .
- (24)

Proof. This is a direct adaptation of [14, Lemma 1]. □

Lemma 4.1.3. *The generating function of Motzkin prefixes of length N and final height $n + 2i$, with a weight $1 + y$ on every step \rightarrow , and a weight y on every step \searrow , is*

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N-n-2i} y^j \left(\binom{N}{j} \binom{N}{n+2i+j} - \binom{N}{j-1} \binom{N}{n+2i+j+1} \right).$$

Proof. This was given in [14, Proposition 4]. □

Lemma 4.1.4. *The sum of weights of Motzkin paths of length $n + 2i$ satisfying properties (24) above is $(-1)^i q^{\binom{i+1}{2}} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n+i \\ i \end{smallmatrix} \right]_q$.*

Proof. A bijective proof was given in [23, Lemmas 3, 4]. □

Some precisions are in order. In [14] and [23], we obtained the formula (11) which is the special case $\alpha = \beta = 1$ in Z_N , and is the N th moment of the q -Laguerre polynomials mentioned in Remark 3.1.4. Since Z_N is also very closely related with these polynomials (see Section 6) it is not surprising that some steps are in common between these previous results and the present ones. See also Remark 4.3.3 below.

4.2 The lattice paths for $B_n(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, y, q)$

Let \mathfrak{B}_n be the set of weighted Motzkin paths of length n such that:

- the weight of a step \nearrow starting at height h is either 1 or $-q^{h+1}$,
- the weight of a step \rightarrow starting at height h is $(\tilde{\alpha} + y\tilde{\beta})q^h$,
- the weight of a step \searrow starting at height h is $-y\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^{h-1}$.

In this section we prove the following:

Proposition 4.2.1. *The sum of weights of elements in \mathfrak{B}_n is $B_n(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, y, q)$.*

Proof. Let ν_n be the sum of weights of elements in \mathfrak{B}_n . It is homogeneous of degree n in $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\beta}$ since each step \rightarrow has degree 1 and each pair of steps \nearrow and \searrow has degree 2. By comparing the weights for paths in \mathfrak{B}_n , and the ones in (19), we see that ν_n is the term of $(1-q)^n Z_n$ with highest degree in $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\beta}$. Since $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $(1-q)\frac{1}{\alpha}$ (respectively, $\tilde{\beta}$ and $(1-q)\frac{1}{\beta}$) only differ by a constant, it remains only to show that the term of \bar{Z}_n with highest degree in α and β is $\sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \alpha^k (y\beta)^{n-k}$.

This follows from the combinatorial interpretation in Equation (4) in terms of permutation tableaux (see Definition 3.1.1). In the term of \bar{Z}_n with highest degree in α and β , the coefficient of $\alpha^k \beta^{n-k}$ is obtained by counting permutations tableaux of size $n+1$, with $n-k+1$ unrestricted rows, k 1s in the first row. Such permutation tableaux have $n-k+1$ rows, k columns, and contain no 0. They are in bijection with the Young diagrams that fit in a $k \times (n-k)$ box and give a factor $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q$. \square

We can give a second proof in relation with orthogonal polynomials.

Proof. It is a consequence of properties of the Al-Salam-Carlitz orthogonal polynomials $U_k^{(a)}(x)$, defined by the recurrence [2, 27]:

$$U_{k+1}^{(a)}(x) = xU_k^{(a)}(x) + (a+1)q^k U_k^{(a)}(x) + a(q^k - 1)q^{k-1} U_{k-1}^{(a)}(x). \quad (25)$$

Indeed, from Proposition 3.1.3 the sum of weights of elements in \mathfrak{B}_n is the n th moment of the orthogonal polynomial sequence $\{P_k(x)\}_{k \geq 0}$ defined by

$$P_{k+1}(x) = xP_k(x) + (\tilde{\alpha} + y\tilde{\beta})q^k P_k + (q^k - 1)y\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^{k-1} P_{k-1}. \quad (26)$$

We have $P_k(x) = (y\tilde{\beta})^k U_k^{(a)}(x(y\tilde{\beta})^{-1})$ where $a = \tilde{\alpha}(y\tilde{\beta})^{-1}$, and the n th moment of the sequence $\{U_k^{(a)}(x)\}_{k \geq 0}$ is $\sum_{j=0}^k \begin{bmatrix} k \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q a^j$ (see §5 in [2], or the article of D. Kim [26, Section 3] for a combinatorial proof). Then we can derive the moments of $\{P_k(x)\}_{k \geq 0}$, and this gives a second proof of Proposition 4.2.1. \square

Another possible proof would be to write the generating function $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \nu_n z^n$ as a continued fraction with the usual methods [18], use a limit case of identity (19.2.11a) in [15] to relate this generating function with a basic hypergeometric series and then expand the series.

4.3 The decomposition of lattice paths

Let $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}^*$ be defined exactly as $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}$, except that the possible weights of a step \nearrow starting at height h are $q^i - q^{i+1}$ with $i \in \{0, \dots, h\}$. The sum of weights of elements in $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}^*$ is the same as with $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}$, because the possible weights of a step \nearrow starting at height h sum to $1 - q^{h+1}$. Similarly let \mathfrak{B}_n^* be defined exactly as \mathfrak{B}_n , except that the possible weights of a step \nearrow starting at height h are $q^i - q^{i+1}$ with $i \in \{0, \dots, h\}$.

Proposition 4.3.1. *There exists a weight-preserving bijection Φ between the disjoint union of $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}^* \times \mathfrak{B}_n^*$ over $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, and \mathfrak{P}_n (we understand that the weight of a pair is the product of the weights of each element).*

To define the bijection, we start from a pair $(H_1, H_2) \in \mathfrak{R}_{N,n}^* \times \mathfrak{B}_n^*$ for some $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$ and build a path $\Phi(H_1, H_2) \in \mathfrak{P}_N$. Let $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

- If the i th step of H_1 is a step \rightarrow weighted by a power of q , say the j th one among the n such steps, then:
 - the i th step $\Phi(H_1, H_2)$ has the same direction as the j th step of H_2 ,
 - its weight is the product of weights of the i th step of H_1 and the j th step of H_2 .
- Otherwise the i th step of $\Phi(H_1, H_2)$ has the same direction and same weight as the i th step of H_1 .

See Figure 5 for an example, where the thick steps correspond to the ones in the first of the two cases considered above. It is immediate that the total weight of $\Phi(H_1, H_2)$ is the product of the total weights of H_1 and H_2 .

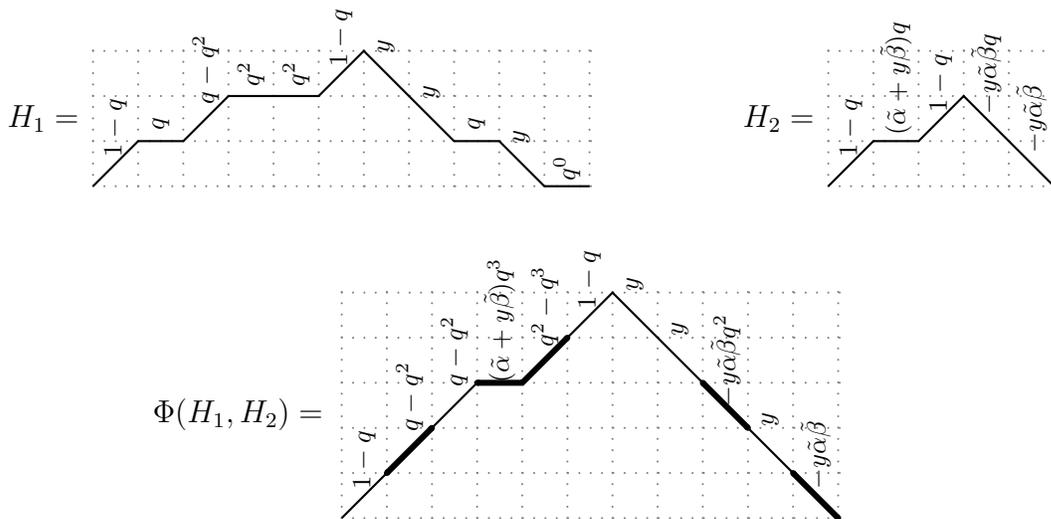


Figure 5: Example of paths H_1 , H_2 and their image $\Phi(H_1, H_2)$.

The inverse bijection is not as simple. Let $H \in \mathfrak{P}_N$. The method consists in reading H step by step from right to left, and building two paths H_1 and H_2 step by step so that at the end we obtain a pair $(H_1, H_2) \in \mathfrak{R}_{N,n}^* \times \mathfrak{B}_n^*$ for some $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$. At each intermediate stage, we have built two Motzkin *suffixes*, i.e. some paths similar to Motzkin paths except that the starting height may be non-zero.

Let us fix some notation. Let $H^{(j)}$ be the Motzkin suffix obtained by taking the j last steps of H . Suppose that we have already read the j last steps of H , and built two Motzkin suffixes $H_1^{(j)}$ and $H_2^{(j)}$. We describe how to iteratively obtain $H_1^{(j+1)}$ and $H_2^{(j+1)}$. Note that $H_1^{(0)}$ and $H_2^{(0)}$ are empty paths. Let h , h' , and h'' be the respective starting heights of $H^{(j)}$, $H_1^{(j)}$ and $H_2^{(j)}$.

This iterative construction will have the following properties, as will be immediate from the definition below:

- $H_1^{(j)}$ has length j , and the length of $H_2^{(j)}$ is the number of steps \rightarrow weighted by a power of q in $H_1^{(j)}$.
- We have $h = h' + h''$.
- The map Φ as we described it can also be defined in the same way for Motzkin suffixes, and is such that $H^{(j)} = \Phi(H_1^{(j)}, H_2^{(j)})$.

To obtain $H_1^{(j+1)}$ and $H_2^{(j+1)}$, we read the $(j+1)$ th step in H starting from the right, and add steps to the left of $H_1^{(j)}$ and $H_2^{(j)}$ according to the following rules:

step read in H	step added to $H_1^{(j)}$	step added to $H_2^{(j)}$
$\searrow -y\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^h$	$\rightarrow q^{h'}$	$\searrow -y\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^{h''}$
$\searrow y$	$\searrow y$	
$\rightarrow 1 + y$	$\rightarrow 1 + y$	
$\rightarrow (\tilde{\alpha} + y\tilde{\beta})q^h$	$\rightarrow q^{h'}$	$\rightarrow (\tilde{\alpha} + y\tilde{\beta})q^{h''}$
$\nearrow q^i - q^{i+1}$ with $i < h'$	$\nearrow q^i - q^{i+1}$	
$\nearrow q^i - q^{i+1}$ with $i \geq h'$	$\rightarrow q^{h'}$	$\nearrow q^{i-h'} - q^{i+1-h'}$

We can also iteratively check the following points.

- With this construction $H_1^{(j+1)}$ and $H_2^{(j+1)}$ are indeed Motzkin suffixes. This is because we add a step \nearrow to $H_1^{(j)}$ only in the case where $i < h'$, hence $h' > 0$. And we add a step \nearrow to $H_2^{(j)}$ only in the case where $i \geq h'$, hence $h'' > 0$ (since $h = h' + h'' > i$).
- The paths $H_1^{(j+1)}$ and $H_2^{(j+1)}$ are respectively suffixes of an element in $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}$ and \mathfrak{B}_n for some $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, *i.e.* the weights are valid.
- The set of rules we have given is the only possible one such that for any j we have $H^{(j)} = \Phi(H_1^{(j)}, H_2^{(j)})$.

It follows that $(H_1^{(N)}, H_2^{(N)}) \in \mathfrak{R}_{N,n}^* \times \mathfrak{B}_n^*$ for some $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, these paths are such that $\Phi(H_1^{(N)}, H_2^{(N)}) = H$, and it is the only pair of paths satisfying these properties. There are details to check, but we have a full description of Φ and of the inverse map Φ^{-1} . See Figure 6 for an example of the Motzkin suffixes we consider.

Before ending this subsection we can mention another argument to show that \mathfrak{P}_N and the disjoint union of $\mathfrak{R}_{N,n}^* \times \mathfrak{B}_n^*$ have the same cardinal. Thus we could just focus on the surjectivity of the map Φ and avoid making the inverse map explicit. The argument uses

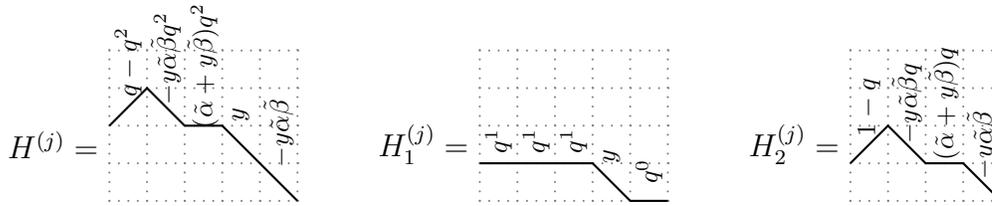


Figure 6: Example of Motzkin suffixes used to define Φ^{-1} .

the notion of *histories* [33] and their link with classical combinatorial objects, as we have seen in the previous section with Laguerre histories. As an unweighted set, \mathfrak{P}_N is a set of colored Motzkin paths, with two possible colors on the steps \rightarrow or \searrow , and $h + 1$ possible colors for a step \nearrow starting at height h . So \mathfrak{P}_N is in bijection with colored involutions I on the set $\{1, \dots, N\}$, such that there are two possible colors on each fixed point or each arch (orbit of size 2). So they are also in bijection with pairs (I_1, I_2) such that for some $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$:

- I_1 is an involution on $\{1, \dots, N\}$ with two possible colors on the fixed points (say, blue and red), and having exactly n red fixed points,
- I_2 is an involution on $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

Using histories again, we see that the number of such pairs (I_1, I_2) is the cardinal of $\mathfrak{A}_{N,n}^* \times \mathfrak{B}_n^*$.

Remark 4.3.2. Note that considering \mathfrak{P}_N as an unweighted set is not equivalent to setting the various parameters to 1. For example the two possible colors for the horizontal steps correspond to the possible weights $1 + y$ or $(\tilde{\alpha} + y\tilde{\beta})q^i$. This bijection using colored involution is not weight-preserving but it might be possible to have a weight-preserving version of it for some adequate statistics on the colored involutions.

Remark 4.3.3. The decomposition Φ is the key step in our first proof of Theorem 1.3.1. This makes the proof quite different from the one in the case $\alpha = \beta = 1$ [14], even though we have used results from [14] to prove an intermediate step (namely Proposition 4.1.1). Actually it might be possible to have a direct adaptation of the case $\alpha = \beta = 1$ [14] to prove Theorem 1.3.1, but it should give rise to many computational steps. In contrast our decomposition Φ explains the formula for Z_N as a sum of products.

5 A second derivation of Z_N using the Matrix Ansatz

In this section we build on our previous work [23] to give a second proof of (7). In this reference we define the operators

$$\hat{D} = \frac{q-1}{q}D + \frac{1}{q}I \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{E} = \frac{q-1}{q}E + \frac{1}{q}I, \quad (27)$$

where I is the identity. Some immediate consequences are

$$\hat{D}\hat{E} - q\hat{E}\hat{D} = \frac{1-q}{q^2}, \quad \langle W|\hat{E} = -\frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{q}\langle W|, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{D}|V\rangle = -\frac{\tilde{\beta}}{q}|V\rangle, \quad (28)$$

where $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\beta}$ are defined as in the previous sections. While the normal ordering problem for D and E leads to permutation tableaux, for \hat{D} and \hat{E} it leads to *rook placements* as was shown for example in [35]. The combinatorics of rook placements lead to the following proposition.

Proposition 5.0.4. *We have:*

$$\langle W|(qy\hat{D} + q\hat{E})^k|V\rangle = \sum_{\substack{i+j \leq k \\ i+j \equiv k \pmod{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} i+j \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q (-\tilde{\alpha})^i (-y\tilde{\beta})^j M_{\frac{k-i-j}{2}, k} \quad (29)$$

where

$$M_{\ell, k} = y^\ell \sum_{u=0}^{\ell} (-1)^u q^{\binom{u+1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} k-2\ell+u \\ u \end{bmatrix}_q \left(\binom{k}{\ell-u} - \binom{k}{\ell-u-1} \right). \quad (30)$$

Proof. This is a consequence of results in [23] (see Section 2, Corollary 1, Proposition 12). We also give here a self-contained recursive proof. We write the normal form of $(yq\hat{D} + q\hat{E})^k$ as:

$$(yq\hat{D} + q\hat{E})^k = \sum_{i, j \geq 0} d_{i, j}^{(k)} (q\hat{E})^i (qy\hat{D})^j. \quad (31)$$

From the commutation relation in (28) we obtain:

$$(qy\hat{D})^j (q\hat{E}) = q^j (q\hat{E}) (qy\hat{D})^j + y(1 - q^j) (qy\hat{D})^{j-1}. \quad (32)$$

If we multiply (31) by $yq\hat{D} + q\hat{E}$ to the right, using (32) we can get a recurrence relation for the coefficients $d_{i, j}^{(k)}$, which reads:

$$d_{i, j}^{(k+1)} = d_{i, j-1}^{(k)} + q^j d_{i-1, j}^{(k)} + y(1 - q^{j+1}) d_{i, j+1}^{(k)}. \quad (33)$$

The initial case is that $d_{i, j}^{(0)}$ is 1 if $(i, j) = (0, 0)$ and 0 otherwise. It can be directly checked that the recurrence is solved by:

$$d_{i, j}^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} i+j \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q M_{\frac{k-i-j}{2}, k} \quad (34)$$

where we understand that $M_{\frac{k-i-j}{2}, k}$ is 0 when $k - i - j$ is not even. More precisely, if we let $e_{i, j}^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} i+j \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q M_{\frac{k-i-j}{2}, k}$ then we have:

$$e_{i, j-1}^{(k)} + q^j e_{i-1, j}^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} i+j \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q M_{\frac{k-i-j+1}{2}, k}, \quad (35)$$

and also

$$y(1 - q^{j+1})e_{i,j+1}^{(k)} = y(1 - q^{i+j+1}) \begin{bmatrix} i+j \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q M_{\frac{k-i-j-1}{2},k}. \quad (36)$$

So to prove $d_{i,j}^{(k)} = e_{i,j}^{(k)}$ it remains only to check that

$$M_{\frac{k-i-j+1}{2},k} + y(1 - q^{i+j+1})M_{\frac{k-i-j-1}{2},k} = M_{\frac{k-i-j+1}{2},k+1}. \quad (37)$$

See for example [23, Proposition 12] (actually this recurrence already appeared more than fifty years ago in the work of Touchard, see *loc. cit.* for precisions). \square

Now we can give our second proof of Theorem 1.3.1.

Proof. From (2) and (27) we have that $(1 - q)^N Z_N$ is equal to

$$\langle W | ((1 + y)I - qy\hat{D} - q\hat{E})^N | V \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k} (1 + y)^{N-k} (-1)^k \langle W | (qy\hat{D} + q\hat{E})^k | V \rangle.$$

So, from Proposition 5.0.4 we have:

$$(1 - q)^N Z_N = \sum_{k=0}^N \sum_{\substack{i+j \leq k \\ i+j \equiv k \pmod{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} i+j \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q \tilde{\alpha}^i (y\tilde{\beta})^j \binom{N}{k} (1 + y)^{N-k} M_{\frac{k-i-j}{2},k}$$

(the $(-1)^k$ cancels with a $(-1)^{i+j}$). Setting $n = i + j$, we have:

$$(1 - q)^N Z_N = \sum_{n=0}^N B_n(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, y, q) \sum_{\substack{n \leq k \leq N \\ k \equiv n \pmod{2}}} \binom{N}{k} (1 + y)^{N-k} M_{\frac{k-n}{2},k}.$$

So it remains only to show that the latter sum is $R_{N,n}(y, q)$. If we change the indices so that k becomes $n + 2k$, this sum is:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N-n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{N}{n+2k} (1 + y)^{N-n-2k} y^k \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i q^{\binom{i+1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} n+i \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q \left(\binom{n+2k}{k-i} - \binom{n+2k}{k-i-1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N-n}{2} \rfloor} (-y)^i q^{\binom{i+1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} n+i \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q \sum_{k=i}^{\lfloor \frac{N-n}{2} \rfloor} y^{k-i} \binom{N}{n+2k} (1 + y)^{N-n-2k} \left(\binom{n+2k}{k-i} - \binom{n+2k}{k-i-1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We can simplify the latter sum by Lemma 5.0.5 below and obtain $R_{N,n}(y, q)$. This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 5.0.5. For any $N, n, i \geq 0$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=i}^{\lfloor \frac{N-n}{2} \rfloor} y^{k-i} \binom{N}{n+2k} (1+y)^{N-n-2k} \left(\binom{n+2k}{k-i} - \binom{n+2k}{k-i-1} \right) \\ = \sum_{j=0}^{N-n-2i} y^j \left(\binom{N}{j} \binom{N}{n+2i+j} - \binom{N}{j-1} \binom{N}{n+2i+j+1} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Proof. As said in Lemma 4.1.3, the right-hand side of (38) is the number of Motzkin prefixes of length N , final height $n+2i$, and a weight $1+y$ on each step \rightarrow and y on each step \searrow . Similarly, $y^{k-i} \left(\binom{n+2k}{k-i} - \binom{n+2k}{k-i-1} \right)$ is the number of Dyck prefixes of length $n+2k$ and final height $n+2i$, with a weight y on each step \searrow . From these two combinatorial interpretations it is straightforward to obtain a bijective proof of (38). Each Motzkin prefix is built from a shorter Dyck prefix with the same final height, by choosing where are the $N-n-2k$ steps \rightarrow . \square

Remark 5.0.6. All the ideas in this proof were present in [23] where we obtained the case $\alpha = \beta = 1$. The particular case was actually more difficult to prove because several q -binomial and binomial simplifications were needed. In particular, it is natural to ask if the formula in (11) for $Z_N|_{\alpha=\beta=1}$ can be recovered from the general expression in Theorem 1.3.1, and the (affirmative) answer is essentially given in [23] (see also Subsection 6.2 below for a very similar simplification).

6 Moments of Al-Salam-Chihara polynomials

The link between the PASEP and Al-Salam-Chihara orthogonal polynomials $Q_n(x; a, b | q)$ was described in [30]. These polynomials, denoted by $Q_n(x)$ when we don't need to specify the other parameters, are defined by the recurrence [27]:

$$2xQ_n(x) = Q_{n+1}(x) + (a+b)q^n Q_n(x) + (1-q^n)(1-abq^{n-1})Q_{n-1}(x) \tag{39}$$

together with $Q_{-1}(x) = 0$ and $Q_0(x) = 1$. They are the most general orthogonal sequence that is a convolution of two orthogonal sequences [1]. They are obtained from Askey-Wilson polynomials $p_n(x; a, b, c, d | q)$ by setting $c = d = 0$ [27].

6.1 Closed formulas for the moments

Let $\tilde{Q}_n(x) = Q_n(\frac{x}{2} - 1; \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta} | q)$, where $\tilde{\alpha} = (1-q)\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1$ and $\tilde{\beta} = (1-q)\frac{1}{\beta} - 1$ as before. From now on we suppose that $a = \tilde{\alpha}$ and $b = \tilde{\beta}$ (note that a and b are generic if α and β are). The recurrence for these shifted polynomials is:

$$x\tilde{Q}_n(x) = \tilde{Q}_{n+1}(x) + (2 + \tilde{\alpha}q^n + \tilde{\beta}q^n)\tilde{Q}_n(x) + (1-q^n)(1 - \tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}q^{n-1})\tilde{Q}_{n-1}(x). \tag{40}$$

From Proposition 3.1.3, the N th moment of the orthogonal sequence $\{\tilde{Q}_n(x)\}_{n \geq 0}$ is the specialization of $(1 - q)^N Z_N$ at $y = 1$. The N th moment μ_N of the Al-Salam-Chihara polynomials can now be obtained via the relation:

$$\mu_N = \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k} (-1)^{N-k} 2^{-k} (1 - q)^k Z_k|_{y=1}.$$

Actually the methods of Section 4 also give a direct proof of the following.

Theorem 6.1.1. *The N th moment of the Al-Salam-Chihara polynomials is:*

$$\mu_N = \frac{1}{2^N} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq n \leq N \\ n \equiv N \pmod{2}}} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\frac{N-n}{2}} (-1)^j q^{\binom{j+1}{2}} [n+j]_q \left(\binom{N}{\frac{N-n}{2} - j} - \binom{N}{\frac{N-n}{2} - j - 1} \right) \right) \times \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q a^k b^{n-k} \right). \quad (41)$$

Proof. The general idea is to adapt the proof of Theorem 1.3.1 in Section 4. Let $\mathfrak{P}'_N \subset \mathfrak{P}_N$ be the subset of paths which contain no step \rightarrow with weight $1 + y$. By Proposition 3.1.3, the sum of weights of elements in \mathfrak{P}'_N specialized at $y = 1$, gives the N th moment of the sequence $\{Q_n(\frac{x}{2})\}_{n \geq 0}$. This can be seen by comparing the weights in the Motzkin paths and the recurrence (39). But the N th moment of this sequence is also $2^N \mu_N$.

From the definition of the bijection Φ in Section 4, we see that $\Phi(H_1, H_2)$ has no step \rightarrow with weight $1 + y$ if and only if H_1 has the same property. So from Proposition 4.3.1 the bijection Φ^{-1} gives a weight-preserving bijection between \mathfrak{P}'_N and the disjoint union of $\mathfrak{R}'_{N,n} \times \mathfrak{B}_n^*$ over $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, where $\mathfrak{R}'_{N,n} \subset \mathfrak{R}^*_{N,n}$ is the subset of paths which contain no horizontal step with weight $1 + y$. Note that $\mathfrak{R}'_{N,n}$ is empty when n and N don't have the same parity, because now n has to be the number of steps \rightarrow in a Motzkin path of length N . In particular we can restrict the sum over n to the case $n \equiv N \pmod{2}$.

At this point it remains only to adapt the proof of Proposition 4.1.1 to compute the sum of weights of elements in $\mathfrak{R}'_{N,n}$, and obtain the sum over j in (41). As in the previous case we use Lemma 4.1.2 and Lemma 4.1.4. But in this case instead of Motzkin prefixes we get Dyck prefixes, so to conclude we need to know that $\binom{N}{(N-n)/2-j} - \binom{N}{(N-n)/2-j-1}$ is the number of Dyck prefixes of length N and final height $n + 2i$. The rest of the proof is similar. \square

We have to mention that there are analytical methods to obtain the moments μ_N of these polynomials. A nice formula for the Askey-Wilson moments was given by Stanton [31], as a consequence of joint results with Ismail [22, equation (1.16)]. As a particular case they have the Al-Salam-Chihara moments:

$$\mu_N = \frac{1}{2^N} \sum_{k=0}^N (ab; q)_k q^k \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{q^{-j^2} a^{-2j} (q^j a + q^{-j} a^{-1})^N}{(q, a^{-2} q^{-2j+1}; q)_j (q, a^2 q^{1+2j}; q)_{k-j}}, \quad (42)$$

where we use the q -Pochhammer symbol. The latter formula has no apparent symmetry in a and b and has denominators, but Stanton [31] gave evidence that (42) can be simplified down to (41) using binomial, q -binomial, and q -Vandermonde summation theorems. Moreover (42) is equivalent to a formula for rescaled polynomials given in [25] (Section 4, Theorem 1 and equation (29)).

6.2 Some particular cases of Al-Salam-Chihara moments

When $a = b = 0$ in (41) we immediately recover the known result for the continuous q -Hermite moments. This is 0 if N is odd, and the Touchard-Riordan formula if N is even. Other interesting cases are the q -secant numbers $E_{2n}(q)$ and q -tangent numbers $E_{2n+1}(q)$, defined in [21] by continued fraction expansions of the ordinary generating functions:

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} E_{2n}(q)t^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{[1]_q^2 t}{1 - \frac{[2]_q^2 t}{1 - \frac{[3]_q^2 t}{\ddots}}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} E_{2n+1}(q)t^n = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{[1]_q [2]_q t}{1 - \frac{[2]_q [3]_q t}{1 - \frac{[3]_q [4]_q t}{\ddots}}}}. \quad (43)$$

The exponential generating function of the numbers $E_n(1)$ is the function $\tan(x) + \sec(x)$. We have the combinatorial interpretation [21, 24]:

$$E_n(q) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{A}_n} q^{31-2(\sigma)}, \quad (44)$$

where $\mathfrak{A}_n \subset \mathfrak{S}_n$ is the set of alternating permutations, *i.e.* permutations σ such that $\sigma(1) > \sigma(2) < \sigma(3) > \dots$. The continued fractions show that these numbers are particular cases of Al-Salam-Chihara moments:

$$E_{2n}(q) = \left(\frac{2}{1-q}\right)^{2n} \mu_{2n}|_{a=-b=i\sqrt{q}}, \quad \text{and} \quad E_{2n+1}(q) = \left(\frac{2}{1-q}\right)^{2n} \mu_{2n}|_{a=-b=iq} \quad (45)$$

(where $i^2 = -1$). From (41) and a q -binomial identity it is possible to obtain the closed formulas for $E_{2n}(q)$ and $E_{2n+1}(q)$ that were given in [24], in a similar manner that (7) can be simplified into (11) when $\alpha = \beta = 1$. Indeed, from (41) we can rewrite:

$$2^{2n} \mu_{2n} = \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\binom{2n}{n-m} - \binom{2n}{n-m-1} \right) \sum_{j,k \geq 0} (-1)^j q^{\binom{j+1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2m-j \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q \begin{bmatrix} 2m-2j \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^k a^{2m-2j}. \quad (46)$$

This latter sum over j and k is also

$$\sum_{j,k \geq 0} (-1)^j q^{\binom{j+1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2m-j \\ j+k \end{bmatrix}_q \begin{bmatrix} j+k \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^k a^{2m-2j} = \sum_{\ell \geq j \geq 0} (-1)^j q^{\binom{j+1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2m-j \\ \ell \end{bmatrix}_q \begin{bmatrix} \ell \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\ell-j} a^{2m-2j}. \quad (47)$$

The sum over j can be simplified in the case $a = -b = i\sqrt{q}$, or $a = -b = iq$, using the q -binomial identities already used in [23] (see Lemma 2):

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} (-1)^j q^{\binom{j}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2m-j \\ \ell \end{bmatrix}_q \begin{bmatrix} \ell \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q = q^{\ell(2m-\ell)}, \quad (48)$$

and

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} (-1)^j q^{\binom{j-1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2m-j \\ \ell \end{bmatrix}_q \begin{bmatrix} \ell \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q = \frac{q^{(\ell+1)(2m-\ell)} - q^{\ell(2m-\ell)} + q^{\ell(2m-\ell+1)} - q^{(\ell+1)(2m-\ell+1)}}{q^{2m-1}(1-q)}. \quad (49)$$

Omitting details, this gives a new proof of the Touchard-Riordan-like formulas [24]:

$$E_{2n}(q) = \frac{1}{(1-q)^{2n}} \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\binom{2n}{n-m} - \binom{2n}{n-m-1} \right) \sum_{\ell=0}^{2m} (-1)^{\ell+m} q^{\ell(2m-\ell)+m} \quad (50)$$

and

$$E_{2n+1}(q) = \frac{1}{(1-q)^{2n+1}} \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\binom{2n+1}{n-m} - \binom{2n+1}{n-m-1} \right) \sum_{\ell=0}^{2m+1} (-1)^{\ell+m} q^{\ell(2m+2-\ell)}. \quad (51)$$

7 Some classical integer sequences related to \bar{Z}_N

It should be clear from the interpretation given in (6) that the polynomial \bar{Z}_N contains quite a lot of combinatorial information. When $\alpha = \beta = 1$, the coefficients of y^k in \bar{Z}_n are the q -Eulerian numbers introduced by Williams [36]:

$$\bar{Z}_N|_{\alpha=\beta=1} = \sum_{k=0}^N y^k \hat{E}_{k+1, N+1}(q), \quad (52)$$

where $\hat{E}_{k,n}(q)$ is defined in [36, Section 6]. It was proved by Williams, that $\hat{E}_{k,n}(q)$ is equal to the Eulerian number $A_{n,k}$ when $q = 1$, to the binomial coefficient $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$ when $q = -1$, and to the Narayana number $N_{n,k} = \frac{1}{n} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k-1}$ when $q = 0$. With the other parameters α and β , there are other interesting results.

7.1 Stirling numbers

Carlitz q -analog of the Stirling numbers of the second kind, denoted by $S_2[n, k]$, are defined when $1 \leq k \leq n$ by the recurrence [8]:

$$S_2[n, k] = S_2[n-1, k-1] + [k]_q S_2[n-1, k], \quad S_2[n, k] = 1 \text{ if } k = 1 \text{ or } k = n. \quad (53)$$

Proposition 7.1.1. *If $\alpha = 1$, the coefficient of $\beta^k y^k$ in \bar{Z}_N is $S_2[N+1, k+1]$.*

Proof. This follows from the interpretation (4) in terms of permutation tableaux (see Definition 3.1.1). Indeed, the coefficient of $\beta^k y^k$ in \bar{Z}_N counts permutation tableaux of size $N + 1$, with $k + 1$ rows, and $k + 1$ unrestricted rows. In a permutation tableau with no restricted row, each column contains a sequence of 0's followed by a sequence of 1's. Such permutation tableaux follow the recurrence (53) where n is the size and k is the number of rows. Indeed, if the bottom row is of size 0 we can remove it and this gives the term $S_2[n - 1, k - 1]$. Otherwise the first column is of size k , this gives the term $[k]_q S_2[n - 1, k]$ because the factor $[k]_q$ accounts for the possibilities of the first column, the factor $S_2[n - 1, k]$ accounts for what remains after removing the first column. \square

The proof only relies on simple facts about permutation tableaux, and with no doubts it was previously noticed that $S_2[n, k]$ appears when we count permutation tableaux without restricted rows. Actually permutation tableaux with no restricted rows are equivalent to the 0-1 tableaux introduced by Leroux [28] as a combinatorial interpretation of $S_2[n, k]$.

From (7), it is possible to obtain a formula for $S_2[n, k]$. First, observe that the coefficient of y^k in \bar{Z}_N has degree k in β . Hence, from the previous proposition:

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a^k S_2[N + 1, k + 1] = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \bar{Z}_N(1, \frac{a}{y}, y, q). \quad (54)$$

We have $R_{N,n}(0, q) = \binom{N}{n}$. When $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = \frac{y}{a}$, we have $\tilde{\alpha} = -q$ and $y\tilde{\beta} = (1 - q)a + y$. So from (7) and (54) it is straightforward to obtain:

$$S_2[N + 1, k + 1] = \frac{1}{(1 - q)^{N - k}} \sum_{j=0}^{N - k} (-q)^j \binom{N}{k + j} \left[\begin{matrix} k + j \\ j \end{matrix} \right]_q. \quad (55)$$

Note that this differs from the expression originally given by Carlitz [8]:

$$S_2[N, k] = \frac{1}{(1 - q)^{N - k}} \sum_{j=0}^{N - k} (-1)^j \binom{N}{k + j} \left[\begin{matrix} k + j \\ j \end{matrix} \right]_q, \quad (56)$$

but it is elementary to check that (55) and (56) are equivalent, using the two-term recurrence relations for binomial and q -binomial coefficients.

When $y = \alpha = 1$, the coefficient of β^k in \bar{Z}_N is a q -analog of the Stirling number of the first kind $S_1(N + 1, k + 1)$. It is such that q counts the number of patterns 31-2 in permutations of size $N + 1$ and with $k + 1$ right-to-left minima. Knowing the symmetry (3), we could also say that it is such that q counts the number of patterns 31-2 in permutations of size $N + 1$ and with $k + 1$ right-to-left maxima. The combinatorial way to see the symmetry (3) is the transposition of permutation tableaux [13], so at the moment it is quite indirect to see that the two interpretations agree since we need all the bijections from Section 3. We have no knowledge of previous work concerning these q -Stirling numbers of the first kind.

7.2 Fine numbers

The sequence of Fine numbers shares many properties with the Catalan numbers, we refer to [17] for history and facts about them. We will show that a natural symmetric refinement of them appears as a specialization of \bar{Z}_N .

A *peak* of a Dyck path is a factor $\nearrow\searrow$, we denote by $\text{pk}(P)$ the number of peaks of a path P . A Fine path is a Dyck path D such that there is no factorization $D = D_1 \nearrow\searrow D_2$ where D_1 and D_2 are Dyck paths. The Fine number F_n is the number of Fine path of length $2n$, and more generally the polynomial $F_n(y)$ is $\sum y^{\text{pk}(P)}$ where the sum is over Fine paths P of length $2n$. These polynomials were considered in [17] via their generating function.

An interesting property is that $F_n(y)$ is self-reciprocal, *i.e.* $F_n(y) = y^n F_n(\frac{1}{y})$ (a simple proof of this will appear below). This is reminiscent of the Dyck paths: the number of Dyck paths of length $2n$ with k peaks is the Narayana number $N_{k,n}$ and we have $N_{k,n} = N_{n+1-k,n}$. The first values are:

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(y) &= 0, & F_2(y) &= y, & F_3(y) &= y^2 + y, & F_4(y) &= y^3 + 4y^2 + y, \\ F_5(y) &= y^4 + 8y^3 + 8y^2 + y, & F_6(y) &= y^5 + 13y^4 + 29y^3 + 13y^2 + y. \end{aligned} \tag{57}$$

Proposition 7.2.1. *When $\frac{1}{\alpha} = -y$, $q = 0$, and $\beta = 1$, we have $\bar{Z}_N = F_N(y)$.*

Proof. In this case we have $\tilde{\beta} = 0$, $\tilde{\alpha} = -1 - y$. From the weights in the general case (19), we see that now Z_N is the sum of weights of Motzkin paths such that:

- the weight of a step \nearrow is 1, the weight of a step \searrow is y ,
- the weight of a step \rightarrow is $1 + y$, but there is no such step at height 0.

Let $H(t, y) = \sum_{N \geq 0} Z_N t^N$. It is such that $H(t, y) = 1 + yt^2 G(t, y) H(t, y)$, where $G(t, y)$ counts the paths with the same weights but possibly with steps \rightarrow at height 0. Let $L(t, y) = \sum t^{\ell(P)} y^{\text{pk}(P)}$ where $\ell(P)$ is half the number of steps of P , and the sum is over all Dyck paths P . Some standard arguments show that $G(t, y)$ is linked with Narayana numbers in such a way that $L(t, y) = 1 + ytG(t, y)$. So we have $H(t, y) = 1 + t(L(t, y) - 1)H(t, y)$, which is precisely the functional equation given in [17, Section 7] for the generating function $\sum F_n(y)t^n$. This completes the proof. \square

When we substitute y with $\frac{1}{y}$ in the Motzkin paths considered in the proof, we see that the weight of a step \rightarrow is divided by y and the weight of a step \searrow is divided by y^2 , so the total weight is divided by y^n where n is the length of the path. This proves the symmetry of the coefficients of $F_n(y)$.

Note that the symmetry of Z_N obtained in this section is not a particular case of previously known symmetry (3). It may be a special case of another more general symmetry.

8 Concluding remarks

We have used two kinds of weighted Motzkin paths to study Z_N . The first kind are the elements of \mathfrak{P}_N , *i.e.* the paths coming from the matrices D and E defined in (16) and (17). They have the property that the weight of a step only depends on its direction and its height, so that there is a J-fraction expansion for the generating function $\sum_{N \geq 0} Z_N t^N$ with the four parameters α , β , y and q . The second kind of weighted Motzkin paths are the Laguerre histories, and their nice property is that they are linked bijectively with permutations. One might ask if there is a set of weighted Motzkin paths having both properties, but its existence is doubtful. Still it could be nice to have a direct simple proof that these two kinds of paths give the same quantity Z_N .

Our two new combinatorial interpretations in Theorems 3.2.4 and 3.3.3 complete the known combinatorial interpretations (4) and (5), and this makes at least four of them. Although all is proved bijectively, there is not a direct bijection for any pair of combinatorial interpretations. In particular it would be nice to have a more direct bijection between permutation tableaux and permutations to link the right-hand sides of (4) and (6), instead of composing four bijections (Steingrímsson-Williams, reverse complement of inverse, Foata-Zeilberger and Françon-Viennot). Permutation tableaux are mainly interesting because of their link with permutations, so in this regard it is desirable to have a direct bijection preserving the four parameters considered here.

We have given evidence that the lattice paths are good combinatorial objects to study the PASEP with three parameters. However, our combinatorial interpretation of Z_N with the Laguerre histories relies on the previous one with permutation tableaux. To complete the lattice paths approach, it might be interesting to have a direct derivation of stationary probabilities in terms of Laguerre histories. For example in [11], Corteel and Williams define a Markov chain on permutation tableaux which projects to the PASEP, similarly we could hope that there is an explicit simple description of such a Markov chain on Laguerre histories.

The three-parameter PASEP is now quite well understood since we have exact expressions for many interesting quantities. In a more general model, we allow particles to enter the rightmost site, and exit the leftmost site, so that there are five parameters. In this case the partition function is linked with the Askey-Wilson moments, in a similar manner that the three-parameter partition function is linked with Al-Salam-Chihara moments [34]. Recently, Corteel and Williams [13] showed that there exist some staircase tableaux generalizing permutation tableaux, arising from this general model with five parameters. It is not clear whether a closed formula for the five-parameter partition function exists, and in the case it exists it might be unreasonably long. But knowing the results about the three-parameter partition function, we expect the five-parameter partition function to be quite full of combinatorial meaning.

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