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ON THE ENUMERATION OF PLANE BIPOLAR POSETS AND TRANSVERSAL STRUCTURES

ÉRIC FUSY, ERKAN NARMANLI, AND GILLES SCHAEFFER

ABSTRACT. We show that plane bipolar posets (i.e., plane bipolar orientations with no transitive edge) and transversal structures can be set in correspondence to certain (weighted) models of quadrant walks, via suitable specializations of a bijection due to Kenyon, Miller, Sheffield and Wilson. We then derive exact and asymptotic counting results. In particular we prove (computationally and then bijectively) that the number of plane bipolar posets on $n + 2$ vertices equals the number of plane permutations (i.e., avoiding the vincular pattern $2\overline{1}43$) of size n . Regarding transversal structures, for each $v \geq 0$ we consider $t_n(v)$ the number of such structures with $n + 4$ vertices and weight v per quadrangular inner face (the case $v = 0$ corresponds to having only triangular inner faces). We obtain a recurrence to compute $t_n(v)$, and an asymptotic formula that for $v = 0$ gives $t_n(0) \sim c (27/2)^n n^{-1-\pi/\arccos(7/8)}$ for some $c > 0$, which also ensures that the associated generating function is not D-finite.

1. INTRODUCTION

The combinatorics of planar maps (i.e., planar multigraphs endowed with an embedding on the sphere) has been a very active research topic ever since the early works of W.T. Tutte [41]. In the last few years, after tremendous progresses on the enumerative and probabilistic theory of maps [9, 2, 19, 34], the focus has started to shift to planar maps endowed with *constrained orientations*. Indeed constrained orientations capture a rich variety of models [20, 18] with connections to (among other) graph drawing [38, 4], pattern-avoiding permutations [3, 35] and the study of their permuton limits [7, 6, 5], Liouville quantum gravity [32], or theoretical physics [33]. From an enumerative perspective, these new families of maps are expected to depart (e.g. [21, 17]) from the usual *algebraic generating function* pattern followed by many families of planar maps with local constraints [37]. From a probabilistic point of view, they lead to new models of random graphs and surfaces, as opposed to the universal Brownian map limit capturing earlier models. Both phenomena are first witnessed by the appearance of new critical exponents $\alpha \neq 5/2$ in the generic $\gamma^n n^{-\alpha}$ asymptotic formulas for the number of maps of size n .

A fruitful approach to oriented planar maps is through bijections (e.g. [1]) with walks with a specific step-set in the quadrant, or in a cone, up to shear transformations. We rely here on a recent such bijection [31], the KMSW bijection, that encodes plane bipolar orientations by certain quadrant walks called *tandem walks*, and that was recently used in the article [11] to obtain counting formulas for plane bipolar orientations with control on the face-degrees. Precisely, we will exploit the KMSW bijection to study the enumerative properties of two families of oriented planar maps. On one hand, *plane bipolar posets*, which are plane bipolar orientations with no transitive edges. These also correspond to so-called *planar lattices* (i.e., lattices admitting a planar upward drawing) equipped with a planar embedding so that the min and max are both in the outer face. Planar lattices have been extensively studied, in particular a classical result is that they are exactly the lattices of

Dushnik-Miller dimension at most 2 (see [30] and references therein), and an analog of the Kuratowski theorem characterizing planarity of lattices has also been established [29]. On the other hand, *transversal structures* [24, 26, 22] (also known as regular edge labelings) are specific partitions of the inner edges of maps (with a quadrangular outer face) into two plane bipolar posets that cross at any inner vertex. These are the topological embedded structures dual to rectangular tilings (as illustrated in Figures 10 and 11).

We show in Section 2 that the KMSW bijection can be adapted to plane bipolar posets and transversal structures, by a suitable reduction of these models to plane bipolar orientations with some decorations on the faces. Building on these specializations, in Section 3 we obtain exact enumeration results. In particular, we show that the number b_n of plane bipolar posets on $n+2$ vertices is equal to the number of plane permutations of size n introduced in [10] and recently further studied in [12], and that a reduction to small-steps quadrant walks models (which makes coefficient computation faster) can be performed for the number e_n of plane bipolar posets with n edges, and for the number $t_n(v)$ of transversal structures on $n+4$ vertices with weight v per quadrangular inner face. In Section 4 we then obtain asymptotic formulas for the coefficients $b_n, e_n, t_n(v)$ (with $v \geq 0$), all of the form $c\gamma^n n^{-\alpha}$ with $c > 0$ and with $\gamma, \alpha \neq 5/2$ explicit. Using the approach of [8] we then deduce from these estimates that the generating functions for $e_n, t_n(0), t_n(1)$ are not D-finite. We also briefly explain that, based on our asymptotic estimates on $t_n(v)$, random transversal structures on $n+4$ vertices with weight v per quadrangular face can be proposed as a model that interpolates between a random lattice (in the regime $v = \Theta(1)$) and a regular lattice (in the regime $v \rightarrow \infty$). Finally, in Section 5 we provide a direct bijection between plane permutations of size n and plane bipolar posets with $n+2$ vertices, which is similar to the one [3] between Baxter permutations and plane bipolar orientations.

2. ORIENTED PLANAR MAPS AND TANDEM WALKS IN THE QUADRANT

We recall in Section 2.2 the KMSW bijection, which encodes plane bipolar orientations by certain quadrant walks, while controlling the number of edges, vertices, and faces of each type. Then, in Section 2.3, we show how the bijection can be applied to plane bipolar posets (in two different ways) and to transversal structures.

2.1. Plane bipolar orientations. A *planar map* (we refer to the survey [37]) is a connected multigraph embedded on the oriented sphere. A *rooted planar map* is a planar map with a marked corner. The *root face* is the one incident to the root-corner, and it is taken as the unbounded face in planar representations (obtained by a projection from the root face).

In an orientation of a planar map, a corner $c = (v, e_1, e_2)$ is called *lateral* if exactly one of e_1, e_2 is ingoing at v (the other one being outgoing), it is called *extremal* otherwise (either e_1, e_2 are both ingoing or both outgoing at v).

A *plane bipolar orientation* is a rooted planar map endowed with an acyclic orientation with a unique source S at the root-vertex, and a unique sink N incident to the outer face. It is known [13] that a plane bipolar orientation is characterized by the following local properties (for orientations with S as a source and N as a sink), illustrated in Figure 1:

- (B): Apart from $\{S, N\}$, each vertex has two lateral corners (so the incident edges form two groups: ingoing and outgoing edges).
- (B'): Each face f (including the outer one) has two extremal corners, so that the contour is partitioned into a left lateral path L_f and a right lateral path R_f that share their origins and ends, which are called the *bottom vertex* and *top vertex* of the face.

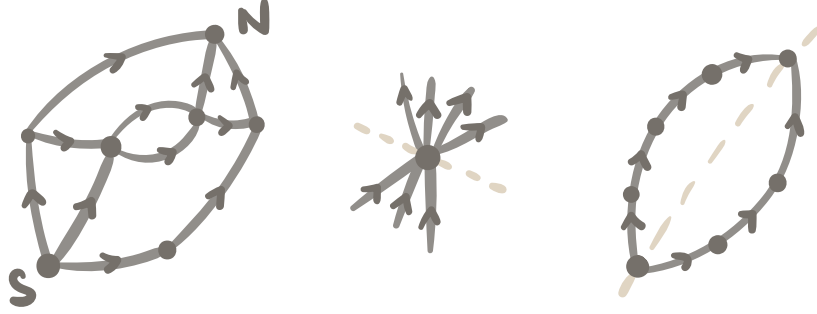


FIGURE 1. A plane bipolar orientation (on the left). The local conditions at non-pole vertices (on the center) and at faces (on the right).

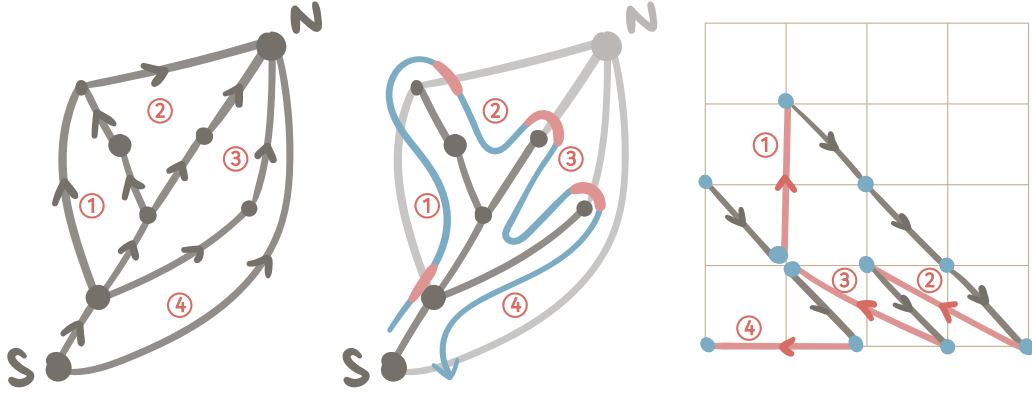


FIGURE 2. A plane bipolar orientation (left drawing). We draw its rightmost ingoing tree (middle drawing), excluding the vertex N , and revolve around it in the clockwise order. When seeing an edge for the first time we draw a SE step and when first entering a face we draw its corresponding face-step, giving us the corresponding even tandem walk through the KMSW bijection (right drawing).

The *type* of f is the pair (i, j) where $i + 1$ (resp. $j + 1$) is the length of L_f (resp. R_f). The *outer type* of B is the type of the outer face. The *pole-type* of B is the pair (p, q) such that $p + 1$ is the degree of S and $q + 1$ is the degree of N .

2.2. The KMSW bijection. A *tandem walk* is defined as a walk on \mathbb{Z}^2 with steps in $\{SE\} \cup \{(-i, j), i, j \geq 0\}$; it is a *quadrant walk* if it stays in \mathbb{N}^2 all along. Every step $(-i, j)$ in such a walk is called a *face-step*, and the pair (i, j) is called its *type*. We will crucially rely on the following bijective result, illustrated and described in Figure 2:

Theorem 1 (KMSW bijection [31]). *Plane bipolar orientations of outer type (a, b) with $n + 1$ edges are in bijection with quadrant tandem walks of length n from $(0, a)$ to $(b, 0)$. Every non-pole vertex corresponds to a SE -step, and every inner face corresponds to a face-step, of the same type.*

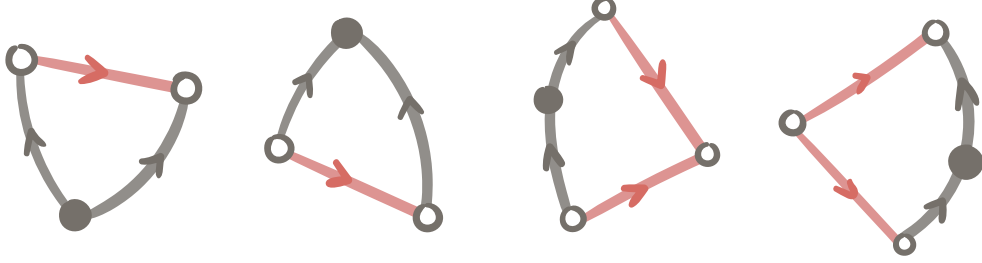


FIGURE 3. The four authorized types of inner faces in a V transverse bipolar orientation.

2.3. Application to plane bipolar posets. For B a plane bipolar orientation, an edge $e = (u, v) \in B$ is called *transitive* if there is a path from u to v avoiding e . If B has no transitive edge it is called a *plane bipolar poset*.

Claim 2. *Let B be a plane bipolar orientation. Then B is a plane bipolar poset iff it has no inner face whose type has a zero entry.*

Proof. Assume B has such an inner face f , e.g. L_f has length 1. Then L_f is an edge $e = (u, v)$, and it is transitive since R_f avoids e and goes from u to v . Conversely, assume B has a transitive edge $e = (u, v)$, and let $P \neq e$ be a path from u to v such that the region enclosed by $P + e$ is minimal. Then, by minimality, the interior of $P + e$ has to be a face, which has e as one of its lateral paths. \square

A tandem walk is called *E -admissible* if every face-step $(-i, j)$ has $i \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$. Claim 2 thus yields the following:

Proposition 3. *The KMSW bijection specializes into a bijection between plane bipolar posets of outer type (a, b) , and E -admissible tandem walks from $(0, a)$ to $(b, 0)$ in the quadrant.*

Note that in Proposition 3, the primary parameter of the poset (the one corresponding to the walk length) is the number of edges (minus 1). We now give a bijection that will allow us to encode plane bipolar posets by (weighted) quadrant tandem walks, this time with the number of vertices as the primary parameter (associated to the walk length)¹.

Given a plane bipolar orientation B (whose vertices and edges are black), a *transversal completion* of B consists of the following steps:

- subdivide every edge into a path of length 2, with a so-called *subdivision-vertex* (white vertex) in the middle ;
- in every inner face f , add so-called *transversal edges* (red edges), each such edge from a subdivision-vertex on the left side to a subdivision-vertex on the right side of f , so that after adding these edges, all faces within f are of one of the 4 types shown in Figure 3.

A *V -transverse bipolar orientation* is defined as a plane bipolar orientation endowed with a transversal completion, see the left-part of Figure 6 for an example.

¹Though we will focus on univariate enumeration of plane bipolar posets, both approaches make it possible to compute the number $b_{n,m}$ of plane bipolar posets having n vertices and m edges.

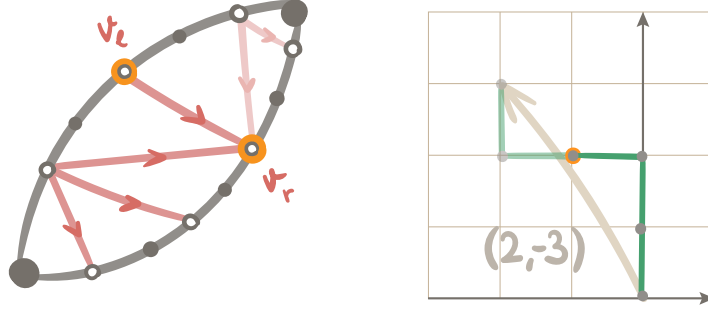


FIGURE 4. A possible configuration of transversal edges within an inner face (of the underlying plane bipolar orientation) in a V -transverse bipolar orientation, and the corresponding walk with steps in $\{W, N\}$.

Lemma 4. *Let B be a plane bipolar orientation, and let f be an inner face of type (i, j) in B . Then, the admissible configurations for transversal edges within f —in transversal completions of B — are encoded by walks from $(0, 0)$ to $(-i, j)$ with steps in $\{W, N\}$.*

Proof. The addition of edges within f is done as follows (see Figure 4). Given a walk γ from $(0, 0)$ to $(-i, j)$ with steps in $\{W, N\}$, we start with f having no transversal edge, and maintain two marked vertices : v_ℓ on the left lateral path of f and v_r on its right lateral path. We start with v_ℓ (resp. v_r) on the first white vertex on the left (resp. right) lateral path, and we start by drawing a transversal edge directed from v_ℓ toward v_r . When reading a step W (resp. N) of γ , we move up v_ℓ (resp. v_r) on the next white vertex on the left (resp. right) lateral path of f ; then we add a transversal edge directed from v_ℓ toward v_r .

Conversely, every admissible configuration within f clearly yields such a walk, by traversing the faces in f from bottom to top, excluding the first and last one, and writing a step W (resp. N) each time a face of the 3rd (resp. 4th) type is traversed. \square

We define a V -admissible tandem walk as a tandem walk where, to each face-step $(-i, j)$, a walk with steps in $\{W, N\}$ is attached, with same starting and ending point as the face-step.

Proposition 5. *Plane bipolar posets of pole-type (p, q) , with $n + 2$ vertices and f inner faces, are in bijection with V -transverse bipolar orientations such that the underlying plane bipolar orientation has outer type (p, q) , with n edges and $f + 2$ vertices. These are in bijection with V -admissible quadrant tandem walks of length $n - 1$ from $(0, p)$ to $(q, 0)$ with f SE-steps.*

Remark 6. Proposition 5 yields an extension of the bijection in [23] between plane bipolar posets with no N-pattern and bipolar orientations. That bijection corresponds to the case where the walk attached to each face-step $(-i, j)$ is $W^i N^j$, as illustrated in Figure 5.

Proof. Let B be a V -transverse bipolar orientation with poles S' and N' . Let B' be obtained as follows (see Figure 6):

- We add two vertices S and N in the outer face of B , respectively next to the left lateral path and next to the right lateral path of B .

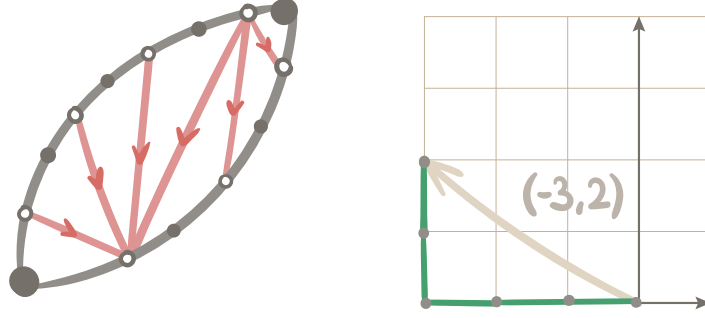


FIGURE 5. The unique completion avoiding the appearance of an N-pattern is the one where the encoding walk is of the form $W^i N^j$.

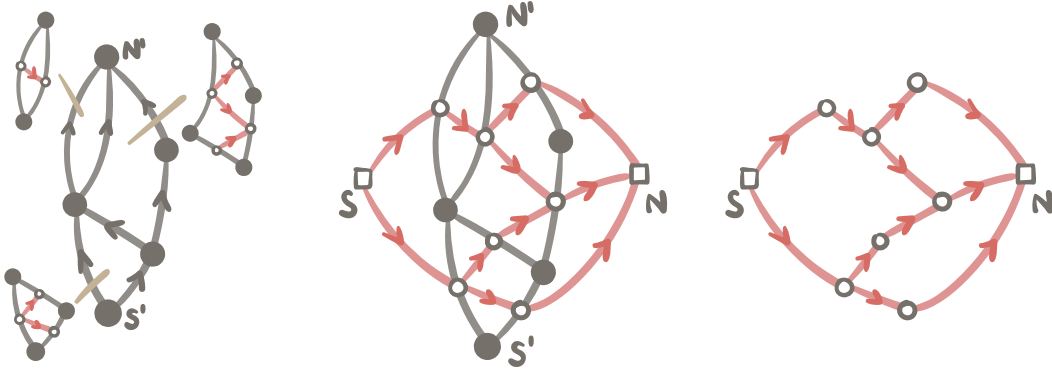
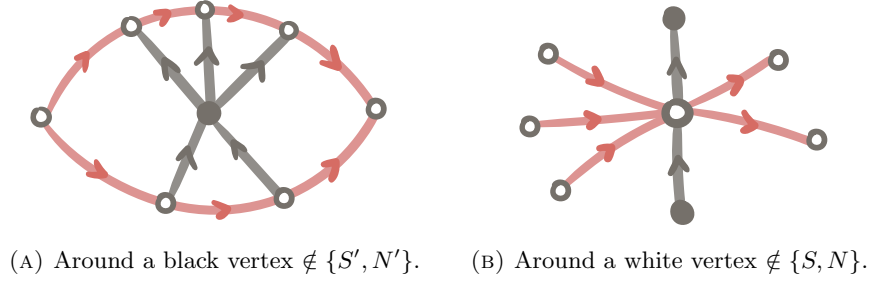


FIGURE 6. A V -transverse bipolar orientation B (left drawing), the map B' obtained after addition of S, N and their incident edges (middle drawing), and the plane bipolar poset $P = \phi(B)$ (right drawing).

- For each white vertex v on the left (resp. right) boundary of B , we add a red edge from S to v (resp. from v to N).

Let P be obtained from B' by removing all back vertices and all black edges. Let Π_E^* be the partial order [13, Proposition 5.1] on the edges of B such that $e < e'$ if there is an inner face of B such that e is on its left side and e' is on its right side. Clearly, any directed edge of P is from a white vertex in the middle of an edge $e \in B$ to a white vertex in the middle of an edge $e' \in B$ such that $e < e'$. Hence P is acyclic. Moreover, if v is a white vertex different from N or S , let e be the edge of B having v in its middle, and let f_ℓ be the face of B on the left of e (possibly the “left outer face”), and let f_r be the face of B on the right of e (possibly the “right outer face”). From Figure 3 it easily follows that if f_ℓ is an inner face, then v must have at least one ingoing edge within f_ℓ , and if f_ℓ is the left outer face, there is one edge from S to v . Hence, v has positive indegree. Similarly, it has positive outdegree. Thus S is the only source and N the only sink of P . Hence, P is a plane bipolar orientation. Moreover, from Figure 3, it follows that in B' there is an inner face f of P around each

FIGURE 7. Configurations around vertices in the intermediate map B' .

non-pole black vertex v , with the configuration shown in Figure 7a. Thus, the type of f is (i, j) where i (resp. j) is the outdegree (resp. indegree) of v . Hence, P is a plane bipolar poset. We let ϕ be the mapping that associates P to B .

The other way around, let P be a plane bipolar poset, with white vertices and red edges, and let B' be obtained from P by the following additions :

- We add a black vertex v_f in every inner face f of P . We also add two black vertices N', S' in the outer face of P , respectively on the left side and on the right side of P .
- For every inner face f of P , we add black edges connecting v_f to all non-extremal vertices around f ; the edges connected to the left (resp. right) lateral path of f are directed from (resp. toward) v_f , as in Figure 7a.
- For every vertex $v \notin \{S, N\}$ on the left (resp. right) boundary of P , we add a black edge from N' to v (resp. from v to S').

At every non pole white vertex, we have the configuration shown in Figure 7b. Hence, the part made of the black edges and the vertices $\notin \{S, N\}$ is the 2-subdivision of an oriented map B . Moreover, by Figure 7a, B has a single source at S' and a single sink at N' . We also observe (see Figure 7b) that whenever there is an edge from u to v in B , in P^* (the dual of P , in the sense of [13]) there is a directed path from u to v . Since P^* is acyclic, B is thus also acyclic, so that it is a plane bipolar orientation. We let ψ be the mapping that associates B to P .

To show that ϕ and ψ are inverse of one another, we observe that black vertices and black edges removed by the construction ϕ are those added by ψ . Moreover, red edges we add with ϕ on the left and on the right of B 's outer face are the edges incident to S and N in P , which we remove in the construction ψ .

Applying the KMSW bijection to V -transverse bipolar orientations, and using Lemma 4, we obtain the bijective correspondence with V -admissible tandem walks as stated. \square

2.4. Application to transversal structures. Another kind of oriented maps to be related below to weighted quadrant tandem walks are transversal structures [24, 26, 22] (which encode the combinatorial types of generic rectangulations). A *4-outer map* is a simple map whose outer face contour is a (simple) 4-cycle, the outer vertices being denoted W, N, E, S in clockwise order. A *transversal structure* on such a map (see Figure 8) is an orientation and bicoloration of its inner edges (in blue or red) so that the following local conditions are satisfied:

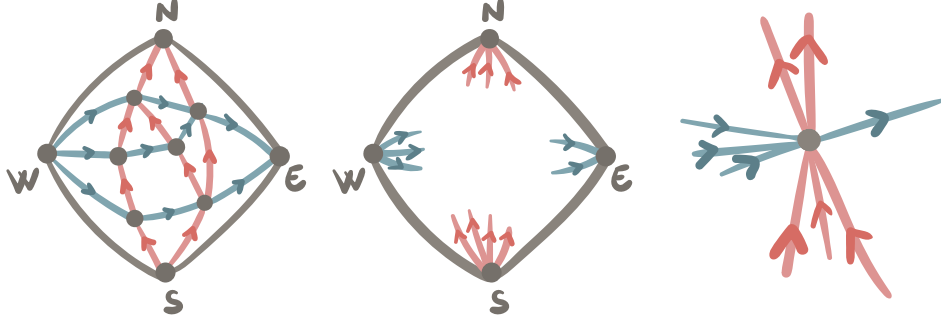


FIGURE 8. On the left, a 4-outer map endowed with a transversal structure. The middle and right drawing show the local conditions (T1) and (T2).

- (T1): the edges incident to W, N, E, S are respectively outgoing blue, ingoing red, ingoing blue, and outgoing red;
- (T2): for each inner vertex v , the incident edges in clockwise order around v form four (non-empty) groups: outgoing red, outgoing blue, ingoing red, ingoing blue.

The WE -type of a transversal structure is the integer pair $(\deg(W) - 2, \deg(E) - 2)$.

Lemma 7. *In a transversal structure X , let X_r be the spanning oriented map formed by the red edges, and the 4 outer edges, recolored red and oriented so as to form two directed paths from S to N . Then X_r is acyclic and defines a poset. All inner faces have degree in $\{3, 4\}$ and must be of one of the five types shown in Figure 9. Inner faces incident to W, N, E, S must have degree 3.*

Proof. Assume that X_r has a directed cycle, and let γ be a minimal one, i.e. whose interior γ° does not contain the interior of another directed red cycle of X_r . Condition (T2) implies that if γ is clockwise (resp. counterclockwise), then any blue edge in γ° , incident to a vertex v on γ , must be outgoing (resp. ingoing) at v . Hence, γ has no red chord inside, so that there must be at least one vertex v_0 in γ° .

From v_0 starts a path of outgoing blue edges (every vertex has at least one outgoing blue edge) that can not loop by minimality of γ , hence has to reach a vertex v' on γ . Similarly, from v_0 starts a path of ingoing blue edges that can not loop and reaches a vertex $v'' \neq v'$ on γ . These two paths together with the path on γ connecting v' and v'' , form a directed cycle whose interior is in γ° , a contradiction. Conditions (T1) and (T2) ensure that S is the only source and N the only sink of X_r . Hence, X_r is a plane bipolar orientation.

Now we show that X_r is a poset. Assume it has an inner face f whose type has a zero entry. Only one entry is zero, since the underlying map is simple. Assume e.g. f has type $(i, 0)$ for some $i \geq 1$. Then there is a vertex v in the interior of the left lateral path of f . By Condition (T2), there is at least one blue edge e in f starting from v . Since there is no vertex in the interior of the right lateral path of f , no corner around f can possibly have the ingoing part of e so as to satisfy (T2). Similarly, there can be no inner face of type $(0, j)$ for some $j \geq 1$. Hence, X_r is a plane bipolar poset. It is similarly easy to check that, within each inner face f of X_r , the blue edges have to go from the interior of the left lateral path to the interior of the right lateral path of f (in order to have (T2) satisfied), and all faces within f have to be of the five types shown in Figure 9. \square

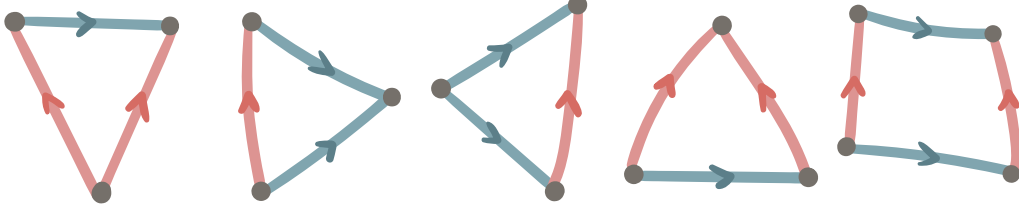


FIGURE 9. The five authorized inner faces in a transversal structure.

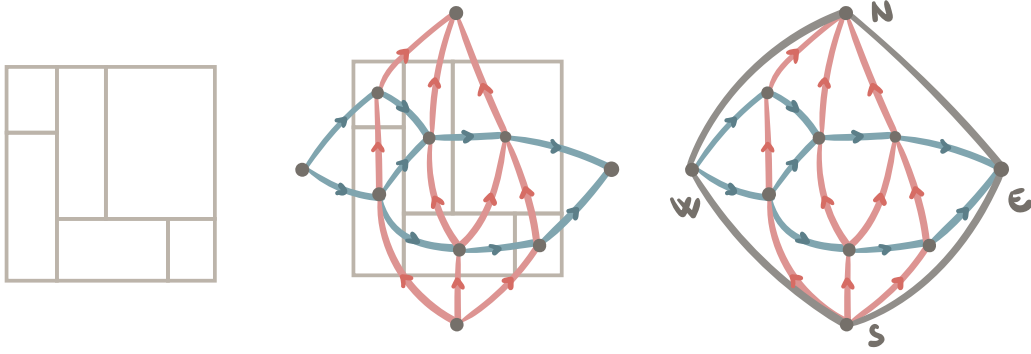


FIGURE 10. A “generic” rectangular tiling, and its corresponding triangulated transversal structure.

A transversal structure with only inner faces of degree 3 is called *triangulated*. As is known [26], transversal structures naturally arise as the dual to rectangular tilings, such that quadrangular faces in transversal structures correspond to “degenerate” vertices in the tiling, where 4 rectangles meet. This correspondence is illustrated in Figures 10 and 11.

As we are now going to show, transversal structures are bijectively related to certain decorated plane bipolar posets which we call *T-transverse bipolar orientations* (in doing this, we break the symmetry of the roles played by red edges and blue edges in transversal structures). Precisely, for a plane bipolar poset (with red edges), a *transversal addition* consists in the planar addition of so-called *transversal edges* (blue edges) in each inner face f , each such edge directed from a vertex in the interior of the left lateral path to a vertex in the interior of the right lateral path of f , such that after addition of these edges, all faces within f are of the types shown in Figure 9. A *T-transverse bipolar orientation* is defined as a plane bipolar poset endowed with a transversal addition, see the left-part of Figure 13 for an example.

Lemma 8. *Let B be a plane bipolar poset, and let f be an inner face of type (i, j) in B . Then the admissible configurations for transversal edges within f —in transversal additions on B — are encoded by walks from $(0, 0)$ to $(-i, j)$ with steps in $\{W, N, NW\}$ and starting with a step NW .*

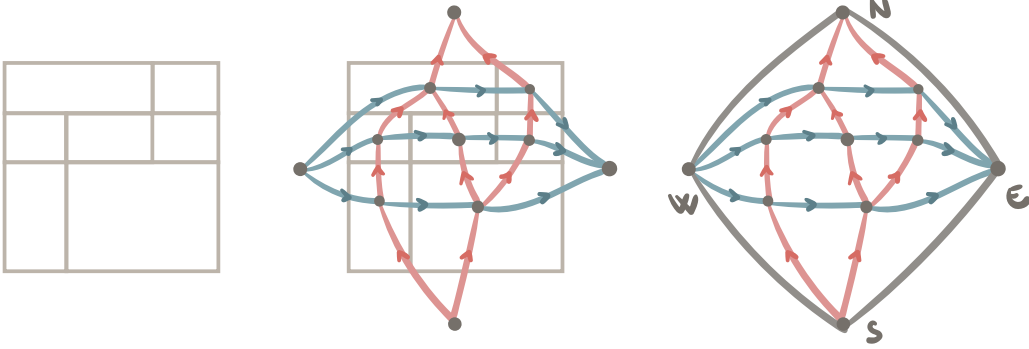


FIGURE 11. A rectangular tiling with two “degenerate” vertices where 4 rectangles meet, and its corresponding transversal structure.

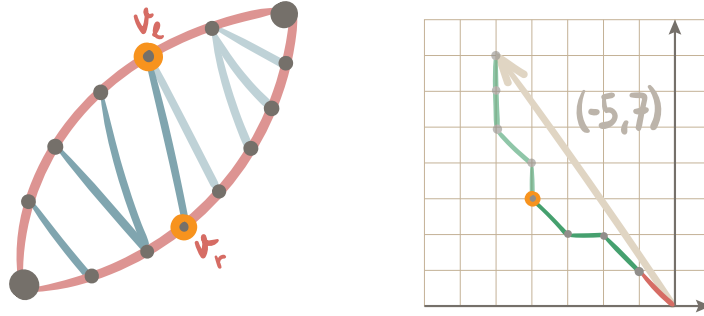


FIGURE 12. The configuration of transversal edges in an inner face of type (i, j) (here $i = 5, j = 7$) of the red bipolar poset of a T -transverse bipolar orientation, and the small step walk attached to the corresponding face-step $(-i, j)$.

Proof. Given a walk γ from $(0, 0)$ to $(-i, j)$ with steps in $\{W, N, NW\}$ and with NW as first step, we start with f having no transversal edge, and maintain two marked vertices: v_ℓ on the left lateral path of f and v_r on its right lateral path, initially v_ℓ and v_r are both at the bottom vertex of f . When reading a step $(-\varepsilon_\ell, \varepsilon_r) \in \{W, N, NW\}$ in γ , we move up v_ℓ (resp. v_r) by ε_ℓ edge (resp. by ε_r edge) on the left (resp. right) lateral path of f ; then we add an oriented transversal edge from v_ℓ toward v_r . Since γ starts with NW , the first added transversal edge forms with the bottom vertex of f a face of the 1st type shown in Figure 9. In addition, every face enclosed between two consecutive transversal edges has to be of the 2nd type (for each step W), or the 3rd type (for each step N), or the 5th type (for each step NW). Since γ ends at $(-i, j)$ and f has type (i, j) , the last added transversal edge forms with the top-vertex of f a face of the 4th type.

Conversely, every admissible configuration within f clearly yields such a walk, by writing an initial step NW , then traversing the faces in f from bottom to top and writing a step W (resp. N, NW) each time a face of the 2nd (resp. 3rd, 5th) type is traversed. \square

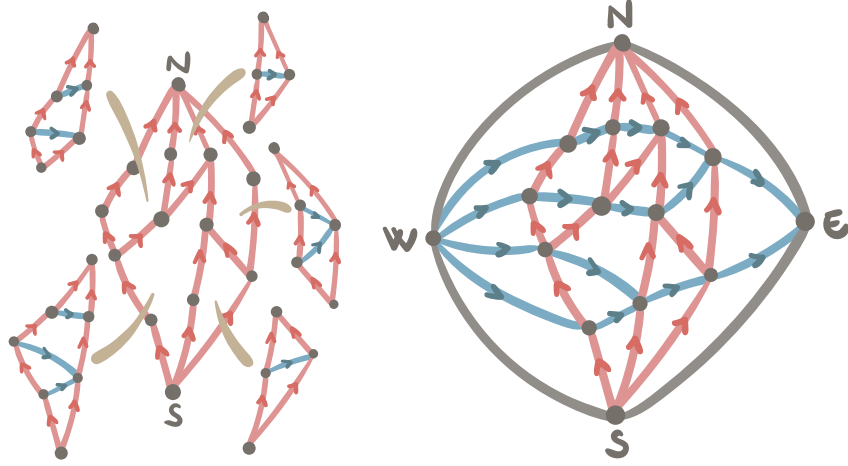


FIGURE 13. An illustration of the bijection between T-transverse bipolar orientations (on the left) and transversal structures (on the right).

A *T-admissible tandem walk* is a tandem walk where each face-step $(-i, j)$ satisfies $i \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$, and to each such step is attached a walk with steps in $\{W, N, NW\}$ starting with a step NW considered as *marked*, and with same starting and ending point as the face-step.

Proposition 9. *Transversal structures of WE-type (p, q) , having n inner vertices and m red edges, are in bijection with T-transverse bipolar orientations of outer type (p, q) , having m plain edges and $n + 2$ vertices. These are in bijection to T-admissible tandem walks of length $m - 1$ from $(0, p)$ to $(q, 0)$, with n SE steps. Each quadrangular inner face in the transversal structure corresponds to an unmarked NW step in an attached walk of a face-step.*

Proof. Starting from M a T-transverse bipolar orientation of outer type (p, q) , with B the underlying plane bipolar poset, we add vertices W, E in the outer face of B , respectively on the left side and on the right side, and for every vertex $v \notin \{S, N\}$ on the left (resp. right) boundary of B , we add a blue edge from W to v (resp. from v to E). We then add (un-oriented, uncolored) the edges $(W, N), (N, E), (E, S), (S, W)$ to form an outer quadrangle. Let X be the obtained structure. Clearly, Condition (T1) is satisfied. In addition, the local condition at non-pole vertices of plane bipolar orientations ensures that each inner vertex v of X has a non-empty group of ingoing red edges, and a non-empty group of outgoing red edges. Let f_ℓ be the face of B (possibly the “left outer face”) incident to the left lateral corner of v , and let f_r be the face of B (possibly the “right outer face”) incident to the right lateral corner of v . Since all inner faces of X (upon recoloring red the outer edges and directing them as two paths from S to N) are of the type shown in Figure 9, all ingoing (resp. outgoing) blue edges incident to v have to be in f_ℓ (resp. f_r), and there has to be at least one such edge. Hence, Condition (T2) is satisfied, so that X is a transversal structure, of WE-type (p, q) . We let ϕ be the mapping that associates X to M .

Conversely, from X a transversal structure of WE-type (p, q) , we simply remove W, E and their incident edges. By Lemma 7, we obtain a T-transverse bipolar orientation M . Let ψ be the mapping that associates M to X . Clearly the two mappings are inverse of one another, hence give a bijection. We give in Figure 13 an illustration of this bijection.

Applying the KMSW bijection to T -transverse bipolar orientations, and using Lemma 8, we obtain the bijective correspondence with T -admissible tandem walks as stated. \square

3. EXACT COUNTING RESULTS

For $w(i, j)$ a weight-function (with $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2$), a w -weighted tandem walk is a tandem walk where every face-step $(-i, j)$ has weight $w(i, j)$. The w -weight of such a walk is the product of the weights of its face-steps; and for a given finite set of walks, the associated w -weighted number is the sum of w -weights of the walks in the set. Via the results obtained in the previous section, we can reformulate the enumeration of plane bipolar posets and of transversal structures in terms of weighted enumeration of quadrant tandem walks. In the statement below, transversal structures are counted with weight v per quadrangular inner face; accordingly we use the terminology of v -weighted number of transversal structures. The case $v = 0$ (resp. $v = 1$) gives the enumeration of triangulated (resp. general) transversal structures.

Proposition 10. *Let $w(i, j) = \mathbf{1}_{i>0, j>0}$. Then the number of plane bipolar posets with n edges and outer type (a, b) is equal to the w -weighted number of quadrant tandem walks of length $n - 1$ from $(0, a)$ to $(b, 0)$.*

Let $w(i, j) = \binom{i+j}{i}$. Then the number of plane bipolar posets with $n + 2$ vertices and pole-type (p, q) is equal to the w -weighted number of quadrant tandem walks of length $n - 1$ from $(0, p)$ to $(q, 0)$.

Let $w(i, j) = \sum_{r \geq 0} \frac{(i+j-2-r)!}{(i-1-r)!(j-1-r)!r!} v^r$ (so $w(i, j) = \binom{i+j-2}{i-1}$ for $v = 0$). Then the v -weighted number of transversal structures of WE-type (p, q) , with m red edges and $n + 4$ vertices, is equal to the w -weighted number of quadrant tandem walks of length $m - 1$ from $(0, p)$ to $(q, 0)$, having n SE steps.

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Proposition 3, Proposition 5, and Proposition 9, respectively. Indeed, for plane bipolar posets counted by edges, the weight just filters those tandem walks with no face-step having a zero entry; while for plane bipolar posets by vertices, and for transversal structures, the weight $w(i, j)$ corresponds to the number of ways to choose the walk attached to a face-step $(-i, j)$, as shown in Figure 4 and Figure 12. \square

Let $P_a^w(x, y)$ denote the generating series of w -weighted quadrant tandem walks starting in position $(0, a)$, with respect to the number of steps (variable t), end positions (variables x and y) and number of SE steps (variable u). A last step decomposition immediately yields the following *master equation* in the ring of formal power series in t and y with coefficients that are Laurent series in $\bar{x} = 1/x$ (and polynomial in u):

$$\begin{aligned} P_a^w(x, y) &= y^a + tu \frac{x}{y} (P_a^w(x, y) - P_a^w(x, 0)) + t \sum_{i, j \geq 0} w(i, j) \frac{y^j}{x^i} \left(P_a^w(x, y) - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} x^k [x^k] P_a^w(x, y) \right) \\ &= y^a + tu \frac{x}{y} (P_a^w(x, y) - P_a^w(x, 0)) + t W_0(\bar{x}, y) P_a^w(x, y) - t \sum_{k \geq 0} W_{k+1}(\bar{x}, y) x^k [x^k] P_a^w(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

where $W_k(\bar{x}, y) = \sum_{i \geq k, j \geq 0} w(i, j) \frac{y^j}{x^i}$.

3.1. Plane bipolar posets by edges. The case of bipolar posets counted by edges corresponds to having $w(i, j) = \mathbf{1}_{i \neq 0, j \neq 0}$ (cf Claim 2). The master equation then becomes

$$E_a(x, y) = y^a + t \frac{x}{y} (E_a(x, y) - E_a(x, 0)) + t \frac{\bar{x}}{1 - \bar{x}} \frac{y}{1 - y} (E_a(x, y) - E_a(1, y)),$$

and the coefficient $[t^n x^b] E_a(x, 0)$ gives the number of plane bipolar posets of outer type (a, b) with $n + 1$ edges.

By some algebraic manipulations similar to those performed in [12, Sect.5.2], we can relate the enumeration of plane bipolar posets by edges to a simpler model of quadrant walks:

Proposition 11. *For $n \geq 1$, let e_n be the number of plane bipolar posets with n edges. Then e_n is equal to the number of quadrant excursions of length $n-1$ with steps in $\{0, E, S, NW, SE\}$.*

Proof. Note that, for $n \geq 2$, e_n is also (by adding a path of length 2 from source to sink on the left side) the number of plane bipolar posets with $n+2$ edges and left boundary of length 2, thus $e_n = [t^{n+1}]E_1(1, 0)$. Let $Q(u, v) := E_1(x, y)$ under the change of variable relation $\{x = 1 + u, \bar{y} = 1 + \bar{v}\}$ (note that $E_1(1, 0) = Q(0, 0)$). Via the change of variable, the functional equation for $E_1(x, y)$ becomes

$$Q(u, v) = 1 + (1 + u + \bar{v} + u\bar{v} + \bar{u}v)Q(u, v) - t(1 + u)(1 + \bar{v})Q(u, 0) - t\bar{u}vQ(0, v).$$

This resembles the functional equation for the series $\widehat{Q}(u, v)$ of quadrant walks (starting at the origin) with steps in $\{0, E, S, NW, SE\}$, whose functional equation is

$$\widehat{Q}(u, v) = 1 + (1 + u + \bar{v} + u\bar{v} + \bar{u}v)\widehat{Q}(u, v) - t(1 + u)\bar{v}\widehat{Q}(u, 0) - t\bar{u}v\widehat{Q}(0, v).$$

By coefficient extraction in each of these two functional equations, we recognize that $Q(u, v)$ and $\widehat{Q}(u, v)$ appear to be related as $Q(u, v) = \frac{v}{1+\bar{v}} + t(1 + u) - t^2 + t^2(1 + v)\widehat{Q}(u, v)$. This relation can then be easily checked. Indeed, if we substitute $Q(u, v)$ by $\frac{v}{1+\bar{v}} + t(1 + u) - t^2 + t^2(1 + v)\widehat{Q}(u, v)$ in the first functional equation, we recover the second functional equation (multiplied by $t^2(1 + y)$). As a consequence $[t^n]Q(0, 0) = [t^{n-2}]\widehat{Q}(0, 0)$ for $n \geq 3$. Thus for $n \geq 2$, $e_n = [t^{n+1}]E_1(1, 0) = [t^{n+1}]Q(0, 0) = [t^{n-1}]\widehat{Q}(0, 0)$ (and for $n = 1$ one manually checks that $e_1 = 1 = [t^0]\widehat{Q}(0, 0)$). \square

While the series $E_a(x, y)$ are non D-finite (as discussed in the next section) the reduction to a quadrant walk model with small steps ensures that the sequence e_1, \dots, e_n can be computed with time complexity $O(n^4)$ and using $O(n^3)$ bit space. The sequence starts as 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 12, 32, 93, 279, 872, 2830, \dots

3.2. Plane bipolar posets by vertices. In the case of plane bipolar posets enumerated by vertices, by Proposition 10 we have $w(i, j) = \binom{i+j}{i}$ for $i, j \geq 0$, so that $W_k(\bar{x}, y) = \frac{1}{1-(\bar{x}+y)} \frac{\bar{x}^k}{(1-y)^k}$ in $\mathbb{Q}[[y, \bar{x}]]$. The master equation then rewrites

$$B_a(x, y) = y^a + t \frac{x}{y} (B_a(x, y) - B_a(x, 0)) + \frac{t}{1-y} \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{1-y}} \left(x B_a(x, y) - \frac{1}{1-y} B_a\left(\frac{1}{1-y}, y\right) \right),$$

and the coefficient $[t^n x^b]B_a(x, 0)$ gives the number of plane bipolar posets of pole-type (a, b) with $n+3$ vertices.

From the functional equation, we now prove that plane bipolar posets counted by vertices are equinumerous to so-called *plane permutations* introduced in [10] and that have been recently studied in [12]. These are the permutations avoiding the vincular pattern $2\bar{1}43$ (and also the permutations such that the dominance poset of the point diagram is planar).

Proposition 12. *Let b_n denote the number of plane bipolar posets with $n+2$ vertices. Then b_n is equal to the number of plane permutations on n elements.*

Proof. Note that b_n is also, by adding a new source of degree 1 (connected to the former source), the number of plane bipolar posets of pole-type $(0, j)$ with $n + 3$ vertices and arbitrary $j \geq 0$, so that $b_n = [t^n]B_0(1, 0)$. Let $S(u, v) := v(B_0(v, 1 - \bar{u}) - 1)$, so that, under the change of variable $\{y = 1 - \bar{u}, x = v\}$, we have $S(u, v) = x(B_0(x, y) - 1)$, $B_0(1, 0) = 1 + S(1, 1)$ and $\frac{1}{1-y}B_0\left(\frac{1}{1-y}, y\right) = uB_0(u, 1 - \bar{u}) = S(u, u) + u$. In these terms, the main equation for B_0 rewrites

$$\begin{aligned} S(u, v) &= x(B_0(x, y) - 1) \\ &= x(y^0 - 1) + t \frac{x}{y} (xB_0(x, y) - xB_0(x, 0)) + \frac{tx}{1-y} \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{1-y}} \left(xB_0(x, y) - \frac{1}{1-y} B_0\left(\frac{1}{1-y}, y\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{tuv}{u-1} (S(u, v) + v - S(1, v) - v) + \frac{tuv}{v-u} (S(u, v) + v - S(u, u) - u) \\ &= tuv + \frac{tuv}{1-u} (S(1, v) - S(u, v)) + \frac{tuv}{v-u} (S(u, v) - S(u, u)). \end{aligned}$$

This equation for $S(u, v)$ is exactly [12, Eq. (2)] (they use (x, y, z) for our (t, u, v)), where $[t^n]S(1, 1)$ gives the number of plane permutations of size n . This concludes the proof, since $b_n = [t^n]B_0(1, 0)$ and $B_0(1, 0) = 1 + S(1, 1)$. \square

Remark 13. It is shown in [12, Prop 13] that the generating function of plane permutations is D-finite, and in [12, Theo 14] that the number of plane permutations of size n admits single sum expressions similar to the sum expression for the Baxter numbers.

In Section 5 we will give a direct bijective proof of Proposition 12, via a similar approach as in the bijection between Baxter permutations and plane bipolar orientations introduced in [3].

3.3. Transversal structures. Finally, in the case of transversal structures, the weight-function is $w(i, j) = \sum_{r \geq 0} \frac{(i+j-2-r)!}{(i-1-r)!(j-1-r)!r!} v^r = [\bar{x}^i y^j] \frac{\bar{x}y}{1-\bar{x}-v\bar{x}y-y}$, so that $W_0(\bar{x}, y) = W_1(\bar{x}, y) = \frac{\bar{x}y}{1-\bar{x}-v\bar{x}y-y}$, and more generally $W_{k+1}(\bar{x}, y) = \frac{y}{1-y} \frac{1}{x - \frac{1+v y}{1-y}} \left(\frac{\bar{x}(1+v y)}{1-y} \right)^k$. The master equation then rewrites

$$T_a(x, y) = y^a + tu \frac{x}{y} (T_a(x, y) - T_a(x, 0)) + \frac{ty}{1-y} \frac{1}{x - \frac{1+vy}{1-y}} \left(T_a(x, y) - T_a\left(\frac{1+vy}{1-y}, y\right) \right),$$

and $[u^n t^m]T_1(1, 0)$ gives the v -weighted number of transversal structures with $n + 4$ vertices and $m + 1$ red edges, having WE-type $(1, j)$ for $j \geq 1$. Upon deleting the outer path (S, W, N) , this is also the v -weighted number of transversal structures (of arbitrary WE-type) with $n + 3$ vertices and $m - 1$ red edges. As shown in the next section this series (in the variable u , with $t = 1$) is non D-finite. However, similarly as for plane bipolar posets counted by edges, we can make the coefficient computation faster by reduction to a model of quadrant walks with small steps (however this time with some forbidden two-step sequences).

Proposition 14. Let $t_n(v)$ be the v -weighted number of transversal structures on $n + 4$ vertices. Let $t_n^{\searrow}(i, j), t_n^{\swarrow}(i, j)$ be the coefficients given by the recurrence, valid for $n \geq 1$:

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} t_n^{\searrow}(i, j) = t_{n-1}^{\searrow}(i-1, j+1) + t_{n-1}^{\swarrow}(i-1, j+1), \\ t_n^{\swarrow}(i, j) = t_n^{\searrow}(i+1, j-1) + (1+v) t_n^{\swarrow}(i+1, j-1) + t_n^{\swarrow}(i+1, j) + t_n^{\swarrow}(i, j-1), \end{cases}$$

with boundary conditions $t_n^{\searrow}(i, j) = t_n^{\nwarrow}(i, j) = 0$ for any (n, i, j) with $n \leq 0$ or $i < 0$ or $j < 0$ or $i > n$, with the exception (initial condition) of $t_0^{\searrow}(0, 1) = 1$.

Then, for $n \geq 1$, we have $t_n(v) = t_{n+2}^{\searrow}(1, 0)$.

Proof. Upon adjoining the paths SWN and SEN to the red poset, $t_n(v)$ is the v -weighted number of transversal structures on $n+6$ vertices, with WE-type $(1, 1)$. Let $\mathcal{N}_n(i, j)$ be the set of quadrant walks starting at $(0, 1)$, ending at (i, j) , with steps in $\{SE, W, N, NW, \mathbf{NW}\}$ (with \mathbf{NW} for the marked NW steps), having n SE step, and such that no step in $\{N, W, NW\}$ comes after a SE step. Such walks are counted with weight v per step NW . By Proposition 9, $t_n(v)$ is the v -weighted number of walks in $\mathcal{N}_{n+2}(1, 0)$. For $n \geq 1$ and $i, j \geq 0$, let $t_n^{\searrow}(i, j)$ (resp. $t_n^{\nwarrow}(i, j)$) be the v -weighted number of walks in $\mathcal{N}_n(i, j)$ ending (resp. not ending) with a SE step. Then a last step decomposition ensures that $t_n^{\searrow}(i, j), t_n^{\nwarrow}(i, j)$ satisfy the recurrence above. Note also that a quadrant walk in $\mathcal{N}_n(1, 0)$ has to end with a SE step, hence the v -weighted number of these walks is $t_n^{\searrow}(1, 0)$. \square

Similarly as for plane bipolar posets counted by edges, for any fixed integer v , the recurrence makes it possible to compute the sequence $t_1(v), \dots, t_n(v)$ with $O(n^4)$ bit operations using $O(n^3)$ bit space. This includes triangulated transversal structures (case $v = 0$) and general transversal structures (case $v = 1$). For the triangulated case, we obtain the same complexity order as the recurrence in [25]; another counting method is described in [35] (it exploits a bijection to a certain family of pattern-avoiding permutations). The sequences for $v = 0$ and $v = 1$ start respectively as

$$1, 2, 6, 24, 116, 642, 3938, 26194, 186042, \dots \quad 1, 2, 6, 25, 128, 758, 5014, 36194, 280433, \dots$$

For general transversal structures with control on the number of quadrangular inner faces, the complexity to compute $t_1(v), \dots, t_n(v)$ (this time seen as polynomials in v) is now $O(n^5)$ bit operations using $O(n^4)$ bit space. The sequence starts as

$$1, 2, 6, 24 + v, 116 + 12v, 642 + 114v + 2v^2, 3938 + 1028v + 48v^2, \dots$$

Efficient encoding procedures for general transversal structures have been given in [36, 39], and it should be possible to turn them into recurrences for $t_n(v)$ with same complexity order as we obtain here.

4. ASYMPTOTIC COUNTING RESULTS

We adopt here the method by Bostan, Raschel and Salvy [8] (itself relying on results by Denisov and Wachtel [14]) to obtain asymptotic estimates for the counting coefficients of plane bipolar posets (by vertices or by edges) and transversal structures (by vertices). Let $\mathcal{S} = \{SE\} \cup \{(-i, j), i, j \geq 0\}$ be the tandem step-set. Let $w : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ satisfying the symmetry property $w(i, j) = w(j, i)$. The induced weight-assignment on \mathcal{S} is $w(s) = 1$ for $s = SE$ and $w(s) = w(i, j)$ for $s = (-i, j)$. Let $a_n^{(w)}$ be the weighted number (i.e., each walk σ is counted with weight $\prod_{s \in \sigma} w(s)$) of quadrant tandem walks of length n , for some fixed starting and ending points. Let

$$S(z; x, y) := \frac{x}{y} z^{-2} + \sum_{i, j \geq 0} w(i, j) \frac{y^j}{x^i} z^{i+j},$$

let $S(z) := S(z; 1, 1)$, and let ρ be the radius of convergence (assumed here to be strictly positive) of $S(z) - z^{-2}$. Let $\tilde{w}(s) := \frac{1}{\gamma} w(s) z_0^{y(s) - x(s)}$ be the modified weight-distribution where $\gamma, z_0 > 0$ are adjusted so that $\tilde{w}(s)$ is a probability distribution (i.e. $\sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \tilde{w}(s) = 1$) and the drift is zero, which is here equivalent to having $z = z_0 \in (0, \rho)$ solution of $S'(z) = 0$

(one solves first for z_0 and then takes $\gamma = S(z_0)$; note also that $S'(z)$ is increasing on $(0, \rho)$ so that z_0 is unique if it exists). Then as shown in [14, 8] we have, for some $c > 0$,

$$(2) \quad a_n^{(w)} \sim c \gamma^n n^{-\alpha}, \text{ where } \alpha = 1 + \pi/\arccos(\xi), \text{ with } \xi = -\frac{\partial_x \partial_y S(z_0; 1, 1)}{\partial_x \partial_x S(z_0; 1, 1)}.$$

As shown in [14], the dependence of c on the starting point (i_0, j_0) and ending point (i_1, j_1) is of the form $c = \kappa g(i_0, j_0)g(j_1, i_1)$ for some absolute constant $\kappa > 0$ and a function g from \mathbb{N}^2 to $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$, (which is a discrete harmonic function for the walk model). In the special case where the starting point is $(0, p)$ and ending point is $(q, 0)$, the dependence of c on p and q is thus of the form $c = \kappa f(p)f(q)$ for some function f from \mathbb{N} to $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$, in which case we say that c has separate dependence on p and q .

Proposition 15 (Plane bipolar posets counted by edges). *For fixed $p, q \geq 1$, let $e_n(p, q)$ be the number of plane bipolar posets of outer type (p, q) with n edges. Let $z_0 \approx 0.54$ be the unique positive root of $z^4 + z^3 - 3z^2 + 3z - 1$. Let $\gamma = 5z_0^3 + 7z_0^2 - 13z_0 + 9 \approx 4.80$, $\xi = 1 - z_0/2 \approx 0.73$, and $\alpha = 1 + \pi/\arccos(\xi) \approx 5.14$. Then there exists a positive constant c (with separate dependence on p and q) such that*

$$e_n(p, q) \sim c \gamma^n n^{-\alpha}.$$

Moreover, the associated generating function $\sum_{n \geq 1} e_n(p, q) z^n$ is not D-finite. These results also apply to the coefficients e_n (number of plane bipolar posets with n edges) via the relation $e_n = e_{n+4}(1, 1)$ (valid for $n \geq 2$).

Proof. This case corresponds to taking $w(i, j) = \mathbf{1}_{i \neq 0, j \neq 0}$. By Proposition 10, $e_n(p, q)$ is the number of w -weighted tandem walks of length $n - 1$ from $(0, p)$ to $(q, 0)$. We have

$$S(z; x, y) = \frac{x}{y} z^{-2} + \frac{z/x}{1 - z/x} \frac{zy}{1 - zy}.$$

Hence $S(z) - z^{-2} = \frac{z^2}{(1-z)^2}$, of radius of convergence $\rho = 1$. Next we have $S'(z) = \frac{2(z^4 + z^3 - 3z^2 + 3z - 1)}{z^3(1-z)^3}$; and thus $S'(z)$ has a positive root in $(0, 1)$ which is the unique positive root $z_0 \approx 0.54$ of the polynomial $P(z) = z^4 + z^3 - 3z^2 + 3z - 1$. Since $P(z)$ is the minimal polynomial of z_0 , any rational expression (with coefficients in \mathbb{Q}) in z_0 reduces to a polynomial expression in z_0 of degree smaller than $\deg(P) = 4$. Clearly $\gamma = S(z_0)$ and $\xi = -\frac{\partial_x \partial_y S(z_0; 1, 1)}{\partial_x \partial_x S(z_0; 1, 1)}$ have rational expressions in z_0 (since $S(z; x, y)$ is rational in x, y, z), and the expressions we obtain by reduction are $\gamma = 5z_0^3 + 7z_0^2 - 13z_0 + 9$ and $\xi = 1 - z_0/2$.

For a generating function $\sum_n a_n z^n$ with $a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, a known sufficient condition for being not D-finite is that $a_n \sim c \gamma^n n^{-\alpha}$ with $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Q}$. As shown in [8], if ξ is an algebraic number with minimal polynomial $X(s)$, then $\alpha := 1 + \pi/\arccos(\xi)$ is rational iff (the numerator of) $X(\frac{1}{2}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$ has a cyclotomic polynomial among its prime factors. Here the minimal polynomial of ξ is $X(s) = P(2 - 2s)$ (since $z_0 = 2 - 2\xi$), and the numerator of $X(\frac{1}{2}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}))$ is the prime polynomial $\zeta^8 - 9\zeta^7 + 31\zeta^6 - 62\zeta^5 + 77\zeta^4 - 62\zeta^3 + 31\zeta^2 - \zeta + 1$ which is not cyclotomic (as recalled in [8], all cyclotomic polynomials of degree at most 30 have their coefficients in $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$). Hence for any fixed $p, q \geq 1$, the generating function $\sum_{n \geq 1} e_n(p, q) z^n$ is not D-finite.

Finally, the claimed relation $e_n = e_{n+4}(1, 1)$ follows from the fact that, for $n \geq 2$, a plane bipolar poset with n edges identifies to a plane bipolar poset of outer type $(1, 1)$ with $n + 4$ edges, upon adding a left outer path of length 2 and a right outer path of length 2. \square

Proposition 16 (Plane bipolar posets counted by vertices). *For fixed $p, q \geq 0$, let $b_n(p, q)$ be the number of plane bipolar posets of pole-type (p, q) with $n+2$ vertices. Then there exists a positive constant c (with separate dependence on p and q) such that*

$$b_n(p, q) \sim c \left(\frac{11+5\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n n^{-6}.$$

These results also apply to the coefficient b_n (number of plane bipolar posets with $n+2$ vertices) via the relation $b_n = b_{n+2}(0, 0)$.

Proof. This case correspond to $w(i, j) = \binom{i+j}{i}$. By Proposition 10, $b_n(p, q)$ is the number of w -weighted tandem walks of length n from $(0, p)$ to $(q, 0)$. We have

$$S(z; x, y) = \frac{x}{y} z^{-2} + \frac{1}{1 - z/x - zy}.$$

Hence $S(z) - z^{-2} = 1/(1 - 2z)$ of radius of convergence $\rho = 1/2$. Next, we have $S'(z) = \frac{2(z-1)(z^2-3z+1)}{(z^3(1-2z)^2)}$ thus $S'(z)$ has a positive root in $(0, 1/2)$ which is the unique positive root $z_0 = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 0.38$ of the polynomial $z^2 - 3z + 1$. Any rational expression in z_0 thus reduces to an expression $a + a'\sqrt{5}$ with a, a' in \mathbb{Q} . We find $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}(11 + 5\sqrt{5}) \approx 11.09$, and $\xi = \frac{1}{4}(1 + \sqrt{5}) \approx 0.81$ (we actually have $\xi = 1 - z_0/2$, as for plane bipolar posets counted by edges), and $\alpha = 1 + \pi/\arccos(\xi) = 6$.

Finally, the claimed relation $b_n = b_{n+2}(0, 0)$ follows from the fact that for $n \geq 0$ a plane bipolar poset with $n+2$ vertices identifies to a plane bipolar poset of pole-type $(0, 0)$ with $n+4$ vertices, upon creating a new sink (resp. a new source) connected to the former sink (resp. source) by a single edge. \square

Remark 17. We recover, as expected in view of the previous section, the asymptotic constants γ and α for plane permutations, which were obtained in [12] (where c was also explicitly computed).

Proposition 18 (Transversal structures). *Let $v \in [0, +\infty)$. Let $\gamma(v) > 1$, $\xi(v) \in (0, 1)$ be given by (see Figure 14 for plots)*

$$\gamma(v) = \frac{1}{2(2+v)} (2v^2 + 18v + 27 + (9+4v)^{3/2}), \quad \xi(v) = \frac{1}{4(2+v)^2} (4v^2 + 14v + 11 + \sqrt{9+4v}),$$

and let $\alpha(v) = 1 + \pi/\arccos(\xi(v))$. For fixed $p, q \geq 0$, let $t_n^{(p,q)}(v)$ be the v -weighted number of transversal structures of WE-type (p, q) with $n+4$ vertices.

Then there exists a positive constant $c(v)$ (with separate dependence on p and q) such that

$$t_n^{(p,q)}(v) \sim c(v) \gamma(v)^n n^{-\alpha(v)}.$$

These results also apply to the v -weighted number $t_n(v)$ of transversal structures with $n+4$ vertices, via the relation $t_n(v) = t_{n+2}^{(1,1)}(v)$.

For $v = 0$ (triangulated case) and $v = 1$ (general case), we have

$$\gamma(0) = \frac{27}{2}, \quad \xi(0) = \frac{7}{8}, \quad \alpha(0) \approx 7.22, \quad \gamma(1) = \frac{47 + 13\sqrt{13}}{6}, \quad \xi(1) = \frac{29 + \sqrt{13}}{36}, \quad \alpha(1) \approx 8.18.$$

In both cases, the associated generating function $\sum_{n \geq 1} t_n(v) z^n$ is not D -finite.

Proof. For $v = 0$, we have $w(i, j) = \binom{i+j-2}{i-1}$, and the associated series is

$$\tilde{S}(z; x, y) = x\bar{y}z^{-2} + \frac{z^2\bar{x}y}{1 - z(\bar{x} + v\bar{x}y + y)}.$$

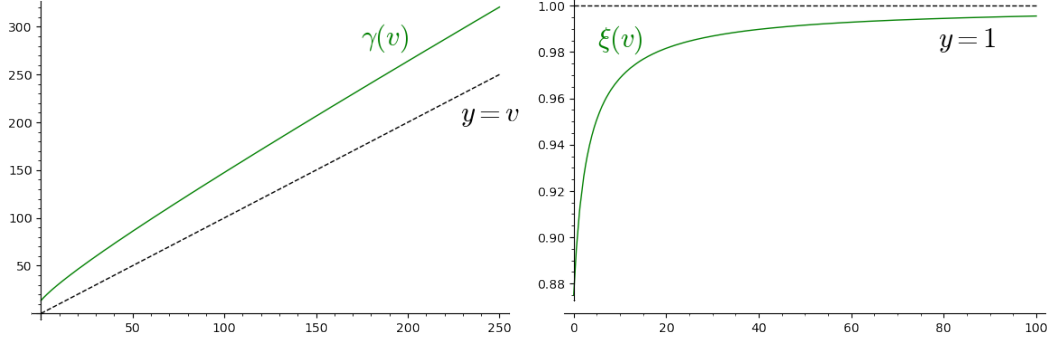


FIGURE 14. The plot of $\gamma(v)$ (on the left) and $\xi(v)$ (on the right) and their respective equivalents v and 1 .

By Proposition 10, $t_n^{(p,q)}(v)$ is the w -weighted number of tandem walks from $(0, p)$ to $(q, 0)$ with n SE steps. Consider such a walk π . Since there is no step of the form $(0, j)$ (such a step has weight 0 here) it starts with a SE step, and since there is no step of the form $(-i, 0)$, it also ends with a SE step. Let $\tilde{\pi}$ be the walk obtained from π by deleting the last SE step, and aggregating the other steps into groups formed by a SE step followed by a (possibly empty) sequence of non-SE steps; precisely each such group s_1, \dots, s_k yields the aggregated step $\sigma = s_1 + \dots + s_k$ with weight $w(\sigma) = \prod_{i=1}^k w(s_i)$. The obtained weighted walk $\tilde{\pi} = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$ starts at $(0, p)$, ends at $(q-1, 1)$ (since the last SE step of π has been deleted), and the condition that π stays in the quadrant $\{x \geq 0; y \geq 0\}$ translates to the condition that $\tilde{\pi}$ stays in the shifted quadrant $\{x \geq 0; y \geq 1\}$ (indeed, π stays in the quadrant iff the starting point of every SE step is in the shifted quadrant). Note also that the series corresponding to one aggregated step is

$$S(z; x, y) = \frac{x\bar{y}z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{z^2\bar{x}y}{1-z(\bar{x}+v\bar{x}y+y)}}.$$

Hence $S(z) - z^{-2} = \frac{1}{1-2z-z^2}$, of radius of convergence $\rho(v) = \frac{\sqrt{v+2}}{v+1} - 1$. The function $S(z)$, defined on $(0, \rho(v))$, is convex, and diverges as $z \rightarrow 0^+$ and $z \rightarrow \rho(v)^-$, hence reaches its minimum at the unique value $z = z_0(v) \in (0, \rho(v))$, where $S'(z) = 0$. We have

$$S'(z) = -2 \frac{(vz^2 + z^2 + z - 1)(vz^2 + 3z - 1)}{(vz^2 + z^2 + 2z - 1)^2 z^3}$$

The single root of the numerator in the interval $(0, \rho(v))$ is $z_0(v) = \frac{-3+\sqrt{9+4v}}{2v}$, which is one of the two roots of $vz^2 + 3z - 1$. Note that it is a regular function at $v = 0$: $z_0(v) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{27}v + \frac{2}{243}v^2 + O(v^3)$. We then find $\gamma(v) = S(z_0(v)) = \frac{1}{2(2+v)}(2v^2 + 18v + 27 + (9+4v)^{3/2})$, and $\xi(v) = \frac{1}{4(2+v)^2}(4v^2 + 14v + 11 + \sqrt{9+4v})$.

Let $v \in \{0, 1\}$. To show that the associated series $\sum_n t_n(v)z^n$ is not D-finite, we consider the minimal polynomial $X(s)$ of the algebraic number $\xi(v)$. For $v = 0$, we find $X(s) = 8s - 7$. We have $X(\frac{1}{2}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) = (4\zeta^2 - 7\zeta + 4)/\zeta$, whose numerator is not cyclotomic, as it has degree 2 with coefficients of absolute value larger than 2. Hence, $\sum_n t_n(0)z^n$ is not D-finite according to [8]. For $v = 1$, we find $X(s) = 36s^2 - 58s + 23$, and $X(\frac{1}{2}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})) =$

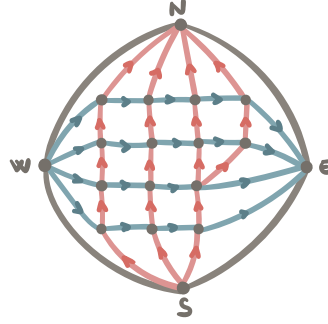


FIGURE 15. Construction of a transversal structure with n inner vertices and $n - \Theta(\sqrt{n})$ quadrangular faces. Letting $h = \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$, we take the $h \times h$ grid G_h (regular grid with h^2 points), and complete it by adding the $n - h^2$ first points of the hook $G_{h+1} \setminus G_h$ (traversed starting with the top row left-to-right and then the right column top-to-bottom). We then build a transversal structure with n inner vertices at the n points as indicated; its number of quadrangular inner faces is $n - 2h + \delta$, with $\delta = 1$ for $n = h^2$, $\delta = 0$ for $n - h^2 \in [1..h]$, and $\delta = -1$ for $n - h^2 \in [h + 1..2h]$.

$\frac{1}{36x^2}(36x^4 - 58x^3 + 95x^2 - 58x + 36)$, whose numerator is not cyclotomic, as it has degree 4 with coefficients of absolute value larger than 2. Hence, $\sum_n t_n(1)z^n$ is not D-finite \square

Remark 19. Our estimate implies that $t_n(0)/t_{n-1}(0)$ converges to $27/2$, which had been conjectured in [25] based on numerical computations. Another consequence of our estimate is that the coding procedure in [40] for triangulated transversal structures can be made asymptotically optimal, as it implies that the asymptotic growth rate of $t_n(0)$ is bounded by $27/2$. Let us also mention that the recurrence for $t_n(0)$ obtained in [25] can be formulated as the enumeration of certain walks in the $1/8$ th plane. However, the allowed step-set depends on whether the current point is on the diagonal, so that the results by Denisov and Wachtel can not be directly applied.

Remark 20. The case of plane bipolar posets by vertices, this time with (p, q) corresponding to the outer type rather than the pole-type, can be treated from the weight-assignment $w(i, j) = \mathbf{1}_{i \neq 0, j \neq 0}$ (used for plane bipolar posets counted by edges) and aggregating the steps into groups formed by a SE step followed by a (possibly empty) sequence of non-SE steps. In that case the series for one aggregated step is

$$S(z; x, y) = \frac{x/y z^{-2}}{1 - \frac{z^2 y/x}{(1-z/x)(1-zy)}},$$

which coincides with the expression $S(z; x, y) = \frac{x}{y} z^{-2} + \frac{1}{1-z/x-zy}$ (obtained from Proposition 10) used in the proof of Proposition 16. The asymptotic constants $\gamma = \frac{11+5\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\alpha = 6$ are thus the same as those in Proposition 16.

We conclude this section with some observations and consequences of properties of the functions $\gamma(v)$ and $\xi(v)$. Let $t_{n,k}$ be the number of transversal structures with $n+4$ vertices and k inner quadrangular faces. Let $k(n) = \max(k, t_{n,k} \neq 0)$. Based on the Euler relation,

for any transversal structure with $n + 4$ vertices and k inner quadrangular faces, we have $k = n + 1 - \Delta/2$, with Δ the number of triangular inner faces. Hence $k(n) \leq n - 1$ (there are at least 4 triangular faces, one incident to each outer edge). On the other hand, it is easy to obtain $n - k(n) = O(\sqrt{n})$, as shown in Figure 15, hence $k(n) \sim n$.

Corollary 21. *For u_n any integer sequence such that $u_n \leq k(n)$ and $u_n = n - o(n)$, let $s_n = \sum_{k=u_n}^{k(n)} t_{n,k}$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n^{1/n} = 1$.*

Proof. Since $s_n \geq 1$, it suffices to show that $c := \limsup s_n^{1/n}$ satisfies $c \leq 1$. We have $t_n(v) \geq s_n v^{u_n}$. On the other hand, $u_n = n - o(n)$, hence $c \cdot v \leq \gamma(v)$. The expression of $\gamma(v)$ in Proposition 15 ensures that $\gamma(v) \sim v$ as $v \rightarrow \infty$. Hence $c \leq 1$. \square

Corollary 21 agrees with the fact that in the regime where $k = n - o(n)$, there is a strong rigidity in transversal structures: they take the form of a regular grid (as in Figure 15) with $O(n - k) = o(n)$ “defaults” (triangular faces, or vertices of degree larger than 4). Since the regime $k = n - o(n)$ has dominating asymptotic contribution to $t_n(v)$ as v gets large, v -weighted transversal structures can be proposed as a model that interpolates between a random lattice (case $v = \Theta(1)$) and a regular lattice (case $v \rightarrow \infty$). This is also supported by the behaviour of the subexponential term $n^{-\alpha(v)}$. Indeed, since $\xi(v)$ is increasing to 1 as v increases from 0 to ∞ , $\alpha(v) = 1 + \pi/\arccos(\xi(v))$ is increasing to $+\infty$, and the corresponding central charge $c = c(v)$ (determined by $12(2 - \alpha(v)) = c - 1 - \sqrt{(1 - c)(25 - c)}$) is decreasing to $-\infty$. This is coherent with the fact that a random v -weighted transversal structure is a random lattice that approaches the behaviour of a regular lattice as v gets large; e.g. the Hausdorff dimension is known [16] to increase to 2 when c decreases to $-\infty$.

Remark 22. A different model of random planar lattices approaching a regular lattice (based on an auxiliary parameter) has been proposed in [27, 28], where the authors consider Eulerian quadrangulations weighted by β^{n_2-4} , with n_2 the number of vertices of degree 2. When $\beta = 0$, one gets a regular lattice behaviour (all vertices have degree 4, except for four vertices of degree 2). In [28] it is demonstrated that, for any $\beta > 0$, the asymptotic regime of the model is $n^{-5/2}$ (regime of “pure gravity”). This contrasts with our model, where the polynomial exponent α in the asymptotic estimate varies continuously with the auxiliary parameter v (in our model, when $\beta := 1/v \rightarrow 0$, the exponent α diverges to $+\infty$, which as explained above is consistent with a regular lattice behaviour).

5. BIJECTION BETWEEN PLANE PERMUTATIONS AND PLANE BIPOLAR POSETS

5.1. Presentation of the construction and a first proof of bijectivity. We give here a bijective proof of the fact, established in Proposition 12, that plane permutations of size n are equinumerous to plane bipolar posets with $n + 2$ vertices. The construction can be seen as the analog for plane bipolar posets of the bijection introduced in [3] between Baxter permutations and plane bipolar orientations. A permutation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ is called a *plane permutation* if it avoids the vincular pattern $2\underline{14}3$. We adopt the standard diagrammatic representation of π , i.e., we identify π to the set $\{(i, \pi(i)), i \in [1..n]\}$, whose elements are called the points of π . The dominance order on the points of π is the poset where $p = (x, y) \leq p' = (x', y')$ iff $x \leq x'$ and $y \leq y'$. The dominance diagram of π is obtained by drawing a segment (p, p') for each pair $p < p'$ of the poset. It is known [10] that a permutation is plane iff its dominance diagram is crossing-free. The completion $\bar{\pi}$ of π is the permutation on $[0..n + 1]$ where $\bar{\pi}(0) = 0$, $\bar{\pi}(n + 1) = n + 1$ and $\bar{\pi}(i) = \pi(i)$ for $i \in [1..n]$. Clearly, if π is plane, then so is $\bar{\pi}$. We denote by \mathcal{P}_n the set of plane permutations of size n ,

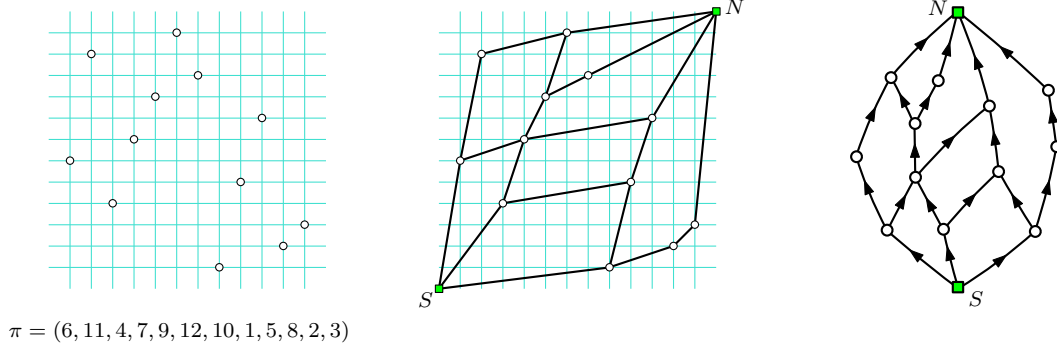


FIGURE 16. Left: a plane permutation π . Middle: the embedded plane bipolar poset $\phi(\pi)$. Right: the underlying plane bipolar poset $\Phi(\pi)$.

and by \mathcal{B}_n the set of plane bipolar posets on $n + 2$ vertices. For $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$, we let $\phi(\pi)$ be the dominance diagram of π , and let $\Phi(\pi) \in \mathcal{B}_n$ be the underlying plane bipolar poset on $n + 2$ vertices, see Figure 16 for an example.

Remark 23. Note that the neighbors of the source S of $\Phi(\pi)$ correspond to the left-to-right minima of π , the neighbors of the sink N of $\Phi(\pi)$ correspond to the right-to-left maxima of π , the non-pole vertices on the right boundary of $\Phi(\pi)$ correspond to the right-to-left minima of π , and the non-pole vertices on the left boundary of $\Phi(\pi)$ correspond to the left-to-right maxima of π

We now describe the inverse construction Ψ , which is actually just the mapping formulation of a dominance drawing algorithm due to Di Battista, Tamassia and Tollis [15]. Let B be a plane bipolar poset, with I its set of non-pole vertices, S its source and N its sink. The *left tree* T_ℓ (resp. *right tree* T_r) of B is the spanning tree of $I \cup \{S\}$ where for every $v \in I$ its parent-edge is its leftmost (resp. rightmost) ingoing edge. For $v \in I$, we let $x(v)$ be the rank (in $[1..n]$) of v for the order of first visit in clockwise order around T_r . Similarly, we let $y(v)$ be the rank (in $[1..n]$) of first visit of v during a counterclockwise tour around T_ℓ . Let $\Psi(B)$ be the permutation whose point-diagram is $\{(x(v), y(v)), v \in I\}$. Then the following property holds (see Figure 17):

Claim 24 ([15]). *For B a plane bipolar poset, $\Psi(B)$ is a plane permutation and $\phi(\Psi(B))$ gives a planar embedding of B . Hence, $\Phi(\Psi(B)) = B$.*

Remark 25. As noted in [15], this result also follows from the study of planar lattices [29, 30]. Letting \leq be the underlying partial order on the vertices of B , the planar embedding of B yields a so-called *left-to-right order* denoted λ : for $u, v \in V$ two distinct non-pole vertices, we let $u \lambda v$ if u is on the left of any path from the source to the sink and passing by v (in which case v is on the right of any path from the source to the sink and passing by u). The order λ is a conjugate order for \leq , i.e., each pair of distinct elements of V is comparable for exactly one of the two orders \leq, λ . Letting λ^d be the reverse order of λ , both $\text{Order}_x = \leq \cup \lambda$ and $\text{Order}_y = \leq \cup \lambda^d$ are total orders on V , and their intersection is \leq , so that the poset represented by B has Dushnik-Miller dimension at most 2.

A simple argument then ensures that placing every vertex v with abscissa (resp. ordinate) given by its rank in Order_x (resp. Order_y), placing S and N at the lower-left and upper-right corner, and drawing edges as segments, yields a planar drawing of B . Moreover (see [15,

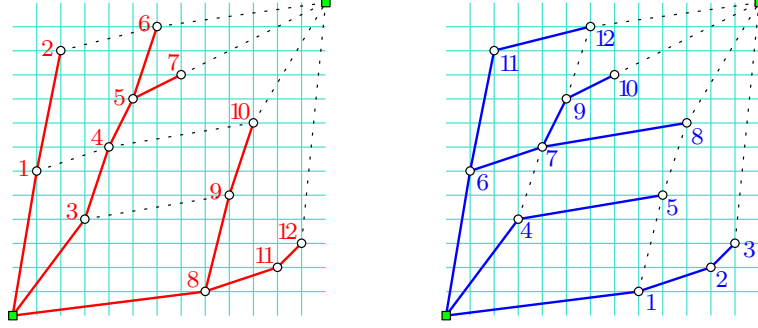


FIGURE 17. The property $\Psi(\Phi(\pi)) = \pi$ visualized on the embedded plane bipolar poset $\phi(\pi)$. The left drawing shows that the non-pole vertices ordered by first visit in clockwise order around the right-tree T_r are in order of increasing abscissa. The right drawing shows that the non-pole vertices ordered by first visit in counterclockwise order around the left-tree T_ℓ are in order of increasing ordinate.

Lemma 2]), this procedure coincides with the vertex placement given by Ψ , i.e., Order_x (resp. Order_y) coincides with the order of first visit in clockwise order around T_r (resp. in counterclockwise order around T_ℓ).

Claim 26. *For every $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$, we have $\Psi(\Phi(\pi)) = \pi$.*

Proof. Let $B = \Phi(\pi)$, and consider the drawing $\phi(\pi)$ of B . Given Remark 25, it is enough to show that for two permutation points p, q ordered so that p has smaller abscissa (resp. ordinate), the corresponding vertices v_p, v_q of B satisfy $v_p \leq v_q$ or $v_p \lambda v_q$ (resp. satisfy $v_p \leq v_q$ or $v_p \lambda^d v_q$). Let us check the property regarding the order on abscissas (the argument for ordinates is similar). If p has smaller ordinate than q , then $v_p \leq v_q$. If p has larger ordinate than q , then p and q are not comparable for \leq (since it is the dominance order). In that case, q lies in the south-east quadrant of p , so that it is necessarily on the right of any path from source to sink passing by p (such a path being a broken line of segments of positive slope), hence $v_p \lambda v_q$. \square

From Claim 24 and Claim 26 we obtain:

Theorem 27. *The mapping Φ is a bijection from \mathcal{P}_n to \mathcal{B}_n . Its inverse is Ψ .*

5.2. Generating trees for plane permutations and plane bipolar posets. In this section, we give an alternative proof of Theorem 27 via isomorphic generating trees, similarly as the proof method in [3]. This also yields an alternative proof of the fact that the vertex placement by Ψ yields a planar dominance drawing of any plane bipolar poset (and thus also an alternative proof of the fact that planar lattices have Dushnik-Miller dimension at most 2).

We recall first the generating tree for plane permutations as introduced in [12]. Let $n \geq 1$ and $\pi' \in \mathcal{P}_{n+1}$. The *parent* of π' is the permutation π of size n obtained by deleting the rightmost element and renormalizing, i.e., it is the permutation π such that $\pi(i) = \pi'(i) - \mathbf{1}_{\pi'(i) > \pi'(n+1)}$ for $i \in [1..n]$. Clearly $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$. Conversely, for $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$ and $a \in [1..n+1]$, let $\pi \cdot a$ be the permutation π' of size $n+1$ such that $\pi'(n+1) = a$, and $\pi'(i) = \pi(i) + \mathbf{1}_{\pi(i) \geq a}$ for $i \in [1..n]$. Then a is called *active* for π if $\pi \cdot a$ is in \mathcal{P}_{n+1} , in which

case the point p of $\bar{\pi}$ of ordinate $a - 1$ is also called active and we use the notation π_p for $\pi \cdot a$. A point p in $\bar{\pi}$ clearly corresponds to a point in $\overline{\pi_p}$, and by a slight abuse of notation this point is also referred to as p . The following characterizes the non-active points and will be used later on.

Claim 28. *For $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$, the point $S = (0, 0)$ is always active, and moreover a point $p \in \pi$ is active iff it does not occur as the left element of a pattern 213 in π .*

Proof. The first statement follows from the fact that the value $a = 1$ is always active. Regarding the second statement, if p occurs as the left element of a pattern 213 in π , then this pattern becomes a pattern $2\bar{1}43$ in π_p^{-1} , so π_p (as π_p^{-1}) is not a plane permutation. Conversely, if p is not active, then π_p is not plane, and neither is π_p^{-1} . Hence the addition of the new point p' at the right end creates a pattern $2\bar{1}43$ in π_p^{-1} , and p is the 1 in that pattern (i.e., the point with smallest abscissa among the 4 points). In π the pattern formed by the 3 points of abscissa $\leq n$ is thus 231 with p as the left element. \square

Let $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$. Note that the rightmost point $(n, \pi(n))$ of π is always active. The active points of $\bar{\pi}$ with ordinate weakly larger (resp. strictly smaller) than $\pi(n)$ are called *upper-active* (resp. *lower-active*). We let p_1, \dots, p_{h+k} be the active points of $\bar{\pi}$ ordered by decreasing ordinate, with p_1, \dots, p_h the upper-active ones (with p_h the rightmost point of π), and p_{h+1}, \dots, p_{h+k} the lower-active ones (ending with $p_{h+k} = (0, 0)$). Let $j \in [1..h+k]$ and let $\pi' = \pi_{p_j}$, which is to be the j th child of π in the generating tree of plane permutations. In π' let p' be the new added point at the right end. Then as shown in [12] (and a consequence of Claim 28), the upper-active points of $\bar{\pi}'$ are p_1, \dots, p_{j-1}, p' (for any $j \in [1..h+k]$), while the lower-active points are p_h, \dots, p_{h+k} if $j \leq h$, and p_j, \dots, p_{h+k} if $j > h$. In other words [12, Prop.5], upon assigning the label pair (h, k) to a plane permutation, the generating tree of $\mathcal{P} = \cup_n \mathcal{P}_n$ is isomorphic to the tree generated by the succession rule

$$(3) \quad \Omega = \begin{cases} (1, 1) \\ (h, k) \rightsquigarrow (1, k+1), \dots, (h-1, k+1), (h, k+1) \\ (h+1, k), \dots, (h+k, 1). \end{cases}$$

We now describe a generating tree for plane bipolar posets counted by vertices. Let $n \geq 1$, and let $B' \in \mathcal{B}_{n+1}$. We first define how the *parent* B of B' (which has one vertex less) is obtained. Let $e' = (u', N)$ be the last edge on the right boundary of B' (i.e., the rightmost ingoing edge of N); e' is called the *top-right edge* of B' , and its origin is called the *top-right vertex* of B' . Let B'/e' be the plane bipolar orientation obtained by contracting e' . Note that all the inner faces have the same type in B'/e' as in B' , except if the face f on the left of e' is an inner face, in which case its type (i, j) in B' becomes $(i, j-1)$ in B'/e' . In other words B'/e' is a plane bipolar poset if f is the left outer face or is an inner face of type (i, j) with $j \geq 2$; we let $B := B'/e'$ in this case (Figure 18(i)). Note that B has one edge less than B' . Otherwise f is an inner face whose right boundary is reduced to a single edge ϵ in B'/e' , and we let B be the plane bipolar poset $(B'/e') \setminus \epsilon$. These cases are shown in Figure 18 (ii) (when ϵ has an inner face on its right) and Figure 18(iii) (when ϵ has the right outer face on its right). In these last two cases, B has two edges less than B' .

Conversely, to describe the set of children of a given $B \in \mathcal{B}_n$ we need a bit of terminology. The neighbors q_1, \dots, q_s, q_{s+1} of N —ordered from left to right, with q_{s+1} the top-right vertex—are called the *quasi-max* vertices of B , the *upper faces* of B are the inner faces f_1, \dots, f_s (ordered from left to right, possibly $s = 0$ and this set is empty) incident to N , so that f_i is the face on the right of the edge (q_i, N) for $i \in [1..s]$. The *upper-active vertices*

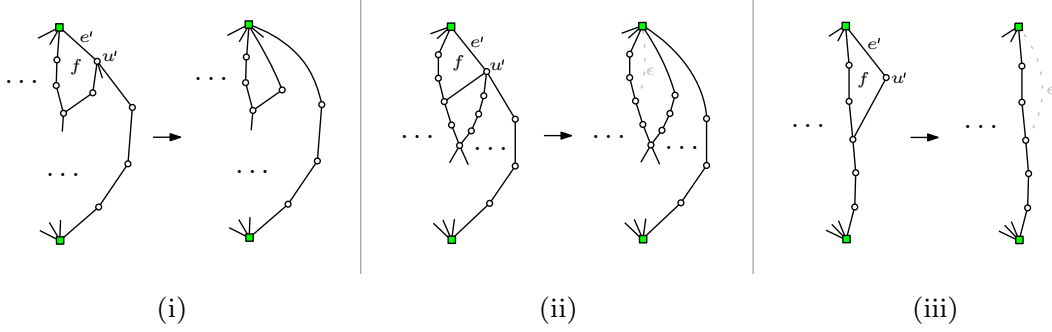
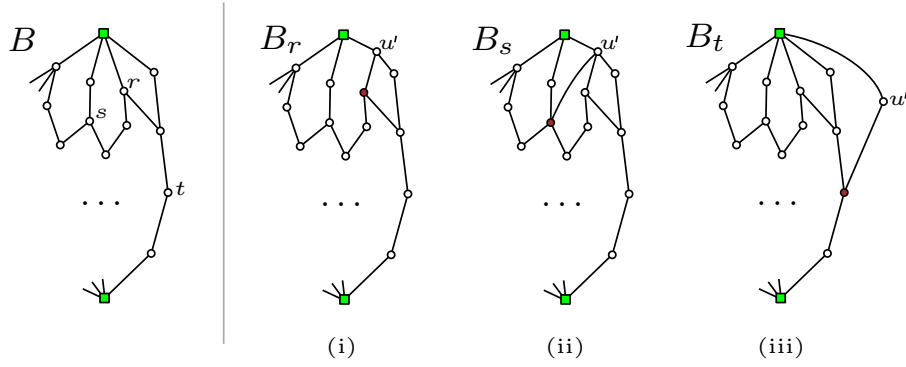


FIGURE 18. The 3 possible cases for the parent of a plane bipolar poset.

FIGURE 19. The 3 types of children B_v of a plane bipolar poset B : (i) when v (here r) is a quasi-max, (ii) when v (here s) is upper-active and not quasi-max, (iii) when v (here t) is lower-active.

of B are those on the left boundary of the upper faces (excluding N and the bottom vertex in each such face), plus the top-right vertex $u = q_{s+1}$. The *lower-active* vertices of B are those on the right boundary except $\{u, N\}$ (but including S).

As we describe now, in the generating tree there is one child B_v for each active vertex v of B (i.e., for each vertex v of B that is either lower-active or upper-active). For v a quasi-max vertex q_i of B (with $i \in [1..s+1]$), B_v is obtained as follows (see Figure 19(i)): create a new vertex u' (the new top-right vertex) whose unique out-edge points to N , and redirect the out-edge of each quasi-max (q_i, \dots, q_{s+1}) to point to u' so that, from left to right, the in-neighbors of N are q_1, \dots, q_{i-1}, u' , and the in-neighbors of u' are q_i, \dots, q_{s+1} . For v an upper-active vertex of B that is not a quasi-max, let f_i ($i \in [1..s]$) be the inner face having v on its left boundary. Then B_v is obtained as follows: create a new vertex u' (the new top-right vertex) whose unique out-edge points to N , connect v to u' and redirect the out-edge of each quasi-max (q_{i+1}, \dots, q_s) to point to u' so that, from left to right, the in-neighbors of N are q_1, \dots, q_i, u' , and the in-neighbors of u' are $v, q_{i+1}, \dots, q_{s+1}$. Finally, for v a lower-active vertex of B , B_v is obtained from B by adding a path of length 2 from v to N on the right side. Note that B_v has one more edge than B when v is a quasi-max, and

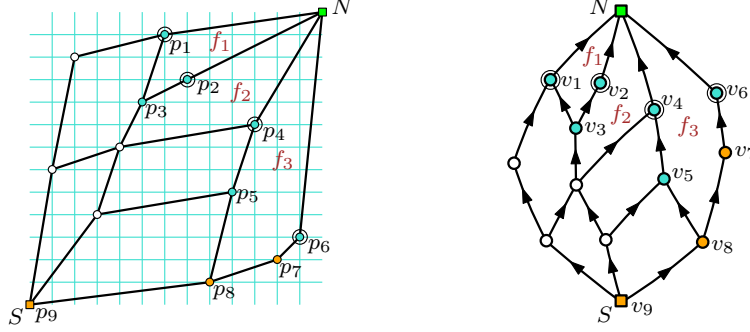


FIGURE 20. For $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$, the active points p_1, \dots, p_{h+k} of $\bar{\pi}$ listed downward (i.e., by decreasing ordinate) match the active vertices v_1, \dots, v_{h+k} of $\Phi(\pi)$ listed downward. (Upper-active points/vertices are shown blue, while lower-active points/vertices are shown orange.)

two more edges otherwise. The following statement is readily checked case-by-case (looking at Figure 18 and Figure 19).

Claim 29. *For $B \in \mathcal{B}_n$ and v an active vertex of B , the parent of B_v is B . Conversely, for $B' \in \mathcal{B}_{n+1}$, let B be the parent of B' and let v be the vertex of B corresponding to the leftmost in-neighbor of the top-right vertex of B' . Then v is active in B , and $B' = B_v$.*

Claim 29 ensures that, for $B \in \mathcal{B}_n$, the children of B in the generating trees (i.e., the plane bipolar posets whose parent is B) are exactly the posets $B_v \in \mathcal{B}_{n+1}$ with v running over all active vertices of B . We let h (resp. k) be the number of upper-active (resp. lower-active) vertices of B , and we list the active vertices as the concatenation of $L(f_1), \dots, L(f_s), L_{\text{lower}}$, where $L(f_i)$ is the downward list of vertices on the left boundary of f_i (excluding the top and bottom vertex of f_i), and L_{lower} is the list of lower-active vertices ordered downward along the right outer boundary of B . Let v_1, \dots, v_{h+k} be the obtained list, called the *downward ordering* of active vertices (see the right-part of Figure 20 for an example). Note that v_1, \dots, v_h are the upper-active vertices and v_{h+1}, \dots, v_{h+k} are the lower-active ones.

Then one easily checks (looking at Figure 19) that the upper-active vertices of B_{v_j} —with u' the new created top-right vertex—are v_1, \dots, v_{j-1}, u' (for any $j \in [1..h+k]$), while the lower-active vertices are v_h, \dots, v_{h+k} if $j \leq h$, or are v_j, \dots, v_{h+k} if $j > h$. Hence, upon assigning the label pair (h, k) to every plane bipolar poset, the generating tree of $\mathcal{B} = \cup_n \mathcal{B}_n$ is isomorphic to the tree generated by the succession rule (3). To summarize we obtain:

Proposition 30. *The class $\mathcal{B} = \cup_n \mathcal{B}_n$ of plane bipolar posets is in bijection with the class $\mathcal{P} = \cup_n \mathcal{P}_n$ of plane permutations, via the common succession rule (3). The induced (recursively specified) bijection between \mathcal{P}_n and \mathcal{B}_n is called the canonical bijection.*

Our goal is now to show that the mapping Φ coincides with the canonical bijection. In order to do so, we first show that for $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$ the active points of $\bar{\pi}$ match the active vertices of $\Phi(\pi)$ (see Figure 20 for an example):

Claim 31. *Let $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_n$. Then the active vertices of $\phi(\pi)$ coincide with the active points of $\bar{\pi}$. Moreover the downward ordering of the active vertices coincides with the downward ordering (ordering by decreasing ordinate) of the active points.*

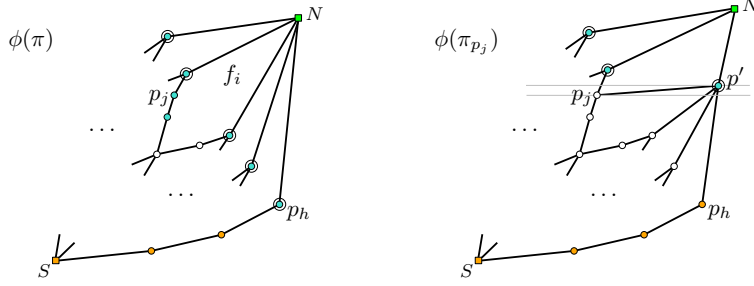


FIGURE 21. The situation in the proof of Proposition 32.

Proof. Consider a non-active point $p \in \pi$. By Claim 28 it occurs as the left element of a pattern 213 in π , and it is easy to see that it must also occur as the left element of a pattern 213 in π . Let p', p'' be the points corresponding to 1, 3 in the pattern, which form a rise in π , and thus form an edge e in $\phi(p)$. Moreover, since p is dominated by p'' but not by p' , the rightmost path γ from p (i.e., the path taking the rightmost outgoing edge at every step) has to hit p'' , and it has to reach p'' with e on the right side. Note that if the vertex v corresponding to p was active, then the rightmost path from v would not have any incoming edge on its right side before reaching N . Hence v can not be active.

Conversely, let p be an active point of π , and in $\phi(\pi)$ let γ be the rightmost path from p . Assume that after leaving p but before reaching N it passes by a point $p'' \neq N$ (hence $p'' \in \pi$) with an incoming edge $e = (p', p'')$ on the right side. Since we consider the rightmost path from p , the point p' can not dominate p . Since $\phi(\pi)$ is an embedded poset (no transitive edge), the point p' can not be dominated by p either. Hence the points p, p', p'' form a pattern 213, with p or p' as the left element and with p'' as the right element. Geometrically one checks that if the left element was p' then e would have to reach γ from the left, a contradiction. Hence the left element is p , contradicting the fact that p is active. Hence γ has no incoming edge on its right side before reaching N , and this ensures that the corresponding vertex is active in the bipolar poset (the rightmost path follows the left side of a face incident to N).

It remains to check that the downward ordering of active vertices corresponds to the ordering by decreasing ordinates. The quasi-max q_1, \dots, q_{s+1} of the poset, ordered from left to right, correspond to the right-to-left max of π , ordered by increasing abscissa and decreasing ordinate (see Figure 20, where these are surrounded). Letting f_1, \dots, f_s be the upper faces of the bipolar poset, ordered from left to right, for $i \in [1..s]$ a vertex on the left boundary of f_i is dominated by q_i but not by q_{i+1} , hence all these vertices have ordinate between those of q_{i+1} and q_i . And the lower-active vertices are dominated by q_{s+1} , hence have ordinate smaller than the ordinate of q_{s+1} . These observations ensure that the two orderings coincide. \square

Proposition 32. *The mapping Φ realizes the canonical bijection between $\mathcal{P} = \cup_n \mathcal{P}_n$ and $\mathcal{B} = \cup_n \mathcal{B}_n$.*

Proof. We assume that the statement holds at size n and want to prove it at size $n+1$. Let $\pi \in \mathcal{B}_n$ having h upper-active points and k lower-active points, and let p_1, \dots, p_{h+k} be the active vertices of π listed downward. By the inductive assumption, $B := \Phi(\pi)$ is the image of π by the canonical bijection (i.e., π and B are at the same place in the respective generating trees). By Claim 31, p_1, \dots, p_{h+k} correspond to the active vertices v_1, \dots, v_{h+k} of B , listed

downward. It remains to check that, for $j \in [1..h+k]$ we have $\Phi(\pi_{p_j}) = B_{v_j}$. We treat here the case where v_j is upper active but not quasi-max (the other cases can be treated similarly). Let q_1, \dots, q_{s+1} be the quasi-max vertices of B ordered from left to right (corresponding to the right-to-left maxima of π ordered downward), and let f_1, \dots, f_s be the upper faces of B (ordered from left to right). Let f_i be the one having v_j on its left boundary. Let p' be the added point in π_{p_j} (just above p_j , at the right end, see Figure 21). To have $B_{v_j} = \Phi(\pi_{p_j})$ we just have to check that the in-neighbours of p' in $\phi(\pi_{p_j})$ are $p_j, q_{i+1}, \dots, q_{s+1}$. Denoting by y' the ordinate of p_j , this amounts to check that $p_j, q_{i+1}, \dots, q_{s+1}$ are the right-to-left maxima of $\pi|_{y \leq y'}$, which easily follows from Claim 31 and the fact that q_{i+1}, \dots, q_{s+1} are already right-to-left maxima of π , see Figure 21. \square

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