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From geometry to generating functions: rectangulations and permutations

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Abstract. We enumerate several classes of pattern-avoiding rectangulations. We establish new bijective links with pattern-avoiding permutations, prove that their generating functions are algebraic, and confirm several conjectures by Merino and Mütze. We also analyse a new class of rectangulations, called whirls, using a generating tree.

Keywords: Rectangulations, permutations, pattern avoidance, generating functions

1 Introduction

A *rectangulation* of size n is a tiling of a rectangle by n rectangles such that no four rectangles meet in a point. In the literature, rectangulations are also called *floorplans* or *rectangular dissections*. See Section 2 and [3, 10, 17] for basic definitions and results.

Such structures appear naturally for architectural building plans, integrated circuits (see Figure 1), and were investigated since the 70s with some graph theory, computational geometry, and combinatorial optimization point of views [18, 20]. Then, in the 2000s, rectangulations began to be investigated with more combinatorial approaches [1, 2, 4, 14, 19]: it was shown that some important families of rectangulations are enumerated by famous integer sequences (e.g., Baxter, Schröder, Catalan numbers) and that they have strong links with pattern-avoiding permutations (as studied in the seminal article [12]).

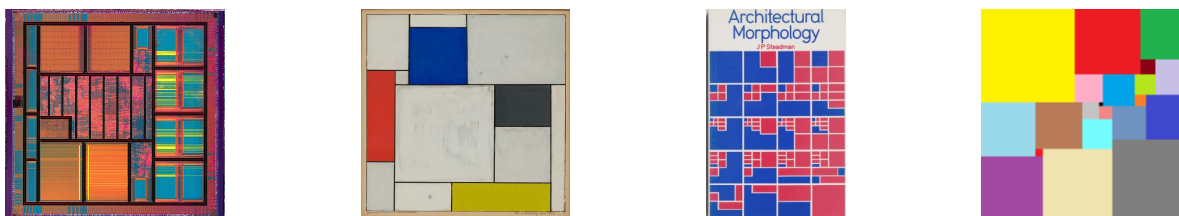
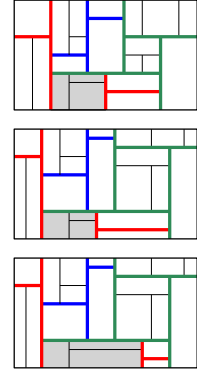


Figure 1: (a) VLSI are rectangulations playing an important role for integrated circuits. (b) The artwork *Composition décentralisée*, 1924, by Theo van Doesburg (1883–1931). (c) A book on the geometry of building plans [20]. Its cover is not a rectangulation, since it contains instances of 4 rectangles meeting in a point. (d) The minimal solution of Tutte’s “Squaring the square” is a rectangulation [13].

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2 Patterns in rectangulations and summary of our results

Two rectangulations are *equivalent* (“strongly equivalent” in [3]) if one can translate (horizontally or vertically) some of their segments (without meeting an endpoint of any other segment) so that they coincide. In the drawings on the right, only the first two rectangulations are equivalent.



In this article we deal with *patterns in rectangulations*. In each drawing, we highlight an occurrence of the pattern \ulcorner (in green), \lrcorner (in blue), \llcorner (in red). A rectangulation contains \llcorner if there is a (possibly further partitioned) rectangle (here in gray) such that the segment containing its left side has an adjacent horizontal segment on the left, and the segment containing its right side has an adjacent horizontal segment on its right.

We are interested in the enumeration of different natural classes of rectangulations, where the goal is to count the number of non-equivalent rectangulations of size n . E.g., \lrcorner \ulcorner -avoiding rectangulations are enumerated by Baxter numbers [1, 12].

Recently, Arturo Merino and Torsten Mütze tackled the question of the exhaustive generation of rectangulations avoiding any subset of $\{\ulcorner, \lrcorner, \llcorner, \ulcorner, \lrcorner, \llcorner, \llcorner, \llcorner\}$. In [17], they present an efficient algorithm to generate such rectangulations¹. This led to a surprising observation: many sequences coincide (at least up to size 12) with integer sequences which already appeared in the literature, for apparently unrelated problems.

In Theorem 1, we solve all the cases related to rectangulations avoiding $\ulcorner, \lrcorner, \llcorner, \ulcorner$. These are *guillotine diagonal rectangulations*, that correspond to *separable permutations*. When they avoid further patterns among $\lrcorner, \ulcorner, \llcorner, \llcorner$, we obtain the following table², and provide generating functions for all these cases. (See [7] for the notion of *vincular patterns*.)

Entry in [17, Table 3]	Guillotine diagonal rectangulations avoiding...	Separable permutations avoiding...	G.f.	OEIS
1234	\emptyset	\emptyset	alg.	A006318
12345	\lrcorner	$2\underline{1}43$	alg.	A106228
12347	\llcorner	21354	alg.	A363809
123456	\lrcorner, \ulcorner	$2\underline{1}43, 3\underline{4}12$	alg.	A078482
123457	\lrcorner, \llcorner	2143	alg.	A033321
123458	\lrcorner, \llcorner	$2\underline{1}43, 45312$	alg.	A363810
123478	\llcorner, \llcorner	21354, 45312	rat.	A363811
1234567	$\lrcorner, \ulcorner, \llcorner$	$2\underline{1}43, 3\underline{4}12$	alg.	A363812
1234578	$\lrcorner, \llcorner, \llcorner$	2143, 45312	rat.	A363813
12345678	$\lrcorner, \ulcorner, \llcorner, \llcorner$	2143, 3412	rat.	A006012

In Section 4, we additionally prove algebraicity of some non-guillotine models, such as *vortex rectangulations* (A026029, case 1345678 in [17]) and *whirls* (A002057).

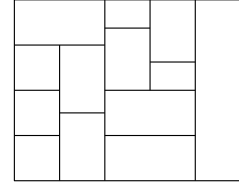
¹Let us here advertise the section dedicated to rectangulations in the nice [Combinatorial Object Server](#), created by Frank Ruskey, and now handled by Torsten Mütze, Joe Sawada, and Aaron Williams.

²All other cases are equivalent to those presented here via straightforward symmetries.

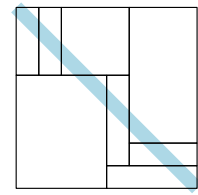
3 Guillotine diagonal rectangulations

The patterns $P_1 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array}$, $P_2 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$, $P_3 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$, $P_4 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$ were considered in some earlier work (for example [1, 10]) since they characterize some special kinds of rectangulations.

A rectangulation \mathcal{R} is *guillotine* if it is of size 1, or if it has a *cut* (a segment whose endpoints lie on opposite sides of R) that splits it into two guillotine rectangulations. It is well known [1] that a rectangulation is guillotine if and only if it avoids $P_1 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array}$ and $P_2 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$ (these two patterns are called *windmills*).



A rectangulation \mathcal{R} is called *diagonal* if it avoids $P_3 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$ and $P_4 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$. This notion is due to the fact that such a rectangulation can be drawn so that the NW–SE diagonal of R intersects all the rectangles. At the same time, diagonal rectangulations are frequently seen as canonical representatives of rectangulations up to the “weak equivalence” [3, 10].



These two classes have — in different ways — stronger structural properties than the general case. Therefore we expected that families that avoid these four patterns and any other subset of patterns of $\{ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \}$ will yield noteworthy results. There are essentially ten different such models, all listed in [17, Table 3]. Amongst these 10 cases, 3 of them can be solved by ad-hoc bijections with trees (see [2, 4]), 2 are conjectured by Merino and Mütze to lead to algebraic generating functions, and for the remaining 5 no conjectures were provided. Below we present a unified framework which allows us to solve these 10 cases (confirming en passant the conjectures of Merino and Mütze). The main result of this section is Theorem 1, which, in particular, states that all these cases are in fact algebraic!

Theorem 1. *The generating functions for the ten guillotine cases are algebraic.*

1. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$ is

$$F(t) = \frac{1 - t - \sqrt{1 - 6t + t^2}}{2}.$$

2. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$ satisfies

$$tF^3 + 2tF^2 + (2t - 1)F + t = 0.$$

3. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$ satisfies $t^4(t-2)^2F^4 + t(t-2)(4t^3 - 7t^2 + 6t - 1)F^3 + (2t^4 - t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 1)F^2 - (4t^3 - 7t^2 + 6t - 1)F + t^2 = 0$.

4. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lrcorner \\ \hline \end{array}$ is

$$F(t) = \frac{1 - 3t + t^2 - \sqrt{1 - 6t + 7t^2 - 2t^3 + t^4}}{2t}.$$

5. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \dashv \\ \dashv \\ \vdash \end{array}$ is

$$F(t) = \frac{(1-t)(1-2t) - \sqrt{(1-t)(1-5t)}}{2t(2-t)}.$$

6. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \dashv \\ \dashv \\ \vdash \\ \equiv \end{array}$ satisfies

$$t^8(t-2)^2F^4 - t^3(t^2-3t+2)(t^5-7t^4+4t^3-6t^2+5t-1)F^3 - t(t-1)(4t^7-22t^6+37t^5-42t^4+53t^3-35t^2+10t-1)F^2 - (5t^6-16t^5+15t^4-28t^3+23t^2-8t+1)(t-1)^2F - (2t^5-5t^4+4t^3-10t^2+6t-1)(t-1)^2=0.$$

7. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \dashv \\ \dashv \\ \vdash \\ \equiv \\ \equiv \end{array}$ is

$$F(t) = \frac{t(1-16t+11t^2-434t^3+1045t^4-1590t^5+1508t^6-846t^7+252t^8-30t^9)}{(1-2t)^4(1-3t+t^2)^2(1-4t+2t^2)}.$$

8. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \dashv \\ \dashv \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \equiv \end{array}$ is

$$F(t) = \frac{1-3t-t^2+2t^3 - \sqrt{1-6t+7t^2+2t^3+t^4}}{2t^2(2-t)}.$$

9. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \dashv \\ \dashv \\ \vdash \\ \equiv \\ \equiv \end{array}$ is

$$F(t) = \frac{t(1-t)(1-7t+16t^2-11t^3+2t^4)}{(1-4t+2t^2)(1-3t+t^2)^2}.$$

10. The generating function of rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \dashv \\ \dashv \\ \vdash \\ \vdash \\ \equiv \\ \equiv \end{array}$ is

$$F(t) = \frac{t(1-2t)}{1-4t+2t^2}.$$

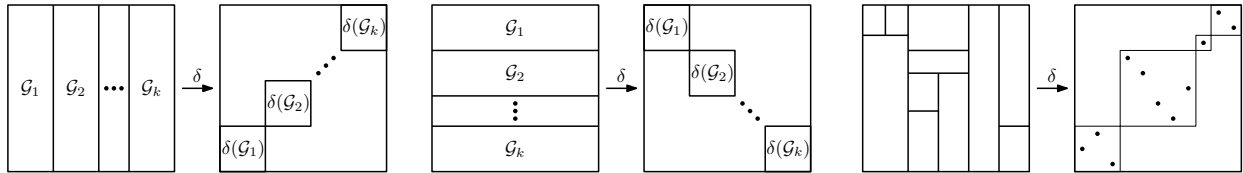
We now present *separable permutations* — a fundamental class which will be used in the proof of this theorem. This notion was coined in [8].

3.1 Separable permutations and rectangulations avoiding $\begin{array}{c} \vdash \\ \dashv \\ \dashv \\ \vdash \end{array}$

A permutation π is *separable* if it is either of size 1 (a *singleton*), or if it is (recursively) a direct sum of separable permutations (in this case π is called *ascending separable*) or a skew sum of separable permutations (in this case π is called *descending separable*). We refer to [7] for these notions. Accordingly, separable permutations are precisely the non-empty (2413, 3142)-avoiding permutations [8].

The first key step in the proof of Theorem 1 is “translating” (sets of) geometric patterns into (sets of) permutation patterns. In all 10 cases we obtain a bijection between a subclass of guillotine rectangulations and a subclass of separable permutations. We provide details for the first three cases, and just give the key decompositions for the other cases.

Case 1: Guillotine diagonal rectangulations. They are in bijection with separable permutations (see, e.g., [1, 4]). Here is a natural recursive bijection: the rectangulation of size 1 is mapped to the permutation of size 1, and the recursive steps are illustrated in the following drawing. The left and the middle illustrations describe the transformation for horizontal and vertical cuts, and the right illustration is an example of size 11.

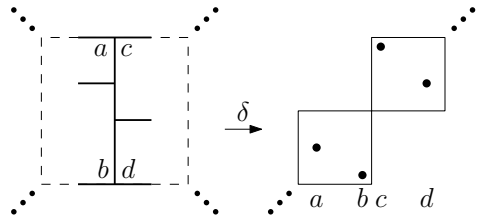


The recursive definition of separable permutations translates directly to a system of equations that binds $A(t)$, $D(t)$, and $F(t) = t + A(t) + D(t)$, the generating functions for ascending, descending, and all separable permutations. Since an ascending (resp. descending) separable permutation can be seen as a sequence of singletons and descending (resp. ascending) separable permutations (“blocks”), we obtain the system $\left\{ A = \frac{(t+D)^2}{1-(t+D)}, D = \frac{(t+A)^2}{1-(t+A)} \right\}$. Due to the symmetry $A(t) = D(t)$, we have $A = \frac{(t+A)^2}{1-(t+A)}$. This yields $F(t) = \frac{1-t-\sqrt{1-6t+t^2}}{2}$, the generating function of Schröder numbers (A006318).

Case 2: \perp -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations.

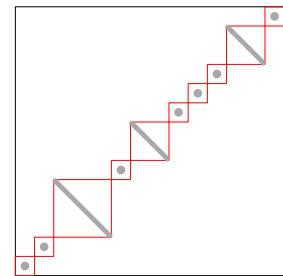
Lemma 2. A guillotine diagonal rectangulation \mathcal{R} avoids \perp if and only if $\delta(\mathcal{R})$ avoids $\underline{2143}$.

Proof (sketch). This result follows from the bijection δ described above. An occurrence of \perp in \mathcal{R} means that there are four rectangles a, b, c, d as in the drawing, where the segment that separates a and b from c and d is a cut at some step of the recursive decomposition of \mathcal{R} . It follows that in



$\delta(\mathcal{R})$ we have four indices $a < b < c < d$ such that a and b belong to a descending block, and c and d belong to the next descending block. This yields an occurrence of $\underline{2143}$ in $\delta(\mathcal{R})$. The converse direction is based on similar considerations. \square

Now we enumerate $\underline{2143}$ -avoiding separable permutations. Let π be such a permutation. If π is ascending, then it either consists of at least two singletons, or it has one or several descending blocks, which are separated by at least one singleton (see the drawing). For descending permutations, the decomposition is identical to Case 1, since the skew sum of $\underline{2143}$ -avoiding ascending blocks cannot create a new occurrence of $\underline{2143}$. This leads to the system



$\left\{ A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{tD}{1-t}} - 1 \right) D, D = \frac{(t+A)^2}{1-(t+A)} \right\}$. Solving this system (for example by computer algebra) yields Theorem 1(2).

Case 3: $\dashv\vdash$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations.

First we show that a guillotine diagonal rectangulation \mathcal{R} avoids $\dashv\vdash$ if and only if $\delta(\mathcal{R})$ avoids 21354. As in Lemma 2, the result directly follows from the definition of δ .

Thus, we need to enumerate 21354-avoiding separable permutations. Let π be an ascending separable permutation. If π has just one descending block, then π avoids 21354 if and only if this block avoids 21354. If π has at least three descending blocks, then it contains 21354. If π has precisely two descending blocks, then π is 21354-avoiding if and only if they are adjacent, the first one is 213-avoiding, and the second is 132-avoiding. An ascending 213-avoiding permutation is either the identity permutation of size ≥ 2 , or has at least one singleton and precisely one 213-avoiding descending block (the last one). For descending permutations, an occurrence of 21354 implies its occurrence in one of its ascending blocks: hence, the decomposition is again identical to Case 1. Let S_A and S_D be generating functions for ascending and, respectively, descending 213-avoiding (and, equivalently, 132-avoiding) permutations. Then, we have $\left\{ S_A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \frac{tS_D}{1-t}, S_D = \frac{(t+S_A)^2}{1-(t+S_A)} \right\}$, and for 21354-avoiding separable permutations $\left\{ A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1 \right) D + \frac{S_D^2}{(1-t)^2}, D = \frac{(t+A)^2}{1-(t+A)} \right\}$. These systems yield Theorem 1(3).

The treatment of other cases in Theorem 1 is similar. We first translate geometric patterns into permutation patterns, obtaining some subclass of separable permutations. Then its combinatorial specification yields a system of equations that binds $A(t)$, the generating functions for ascending permutations in this class, and $D(t)$ for descending permutations. In some cases we use an auxiliary family (as in Case 3 above). Here we omit the details and only list permutation patterns, systems that bind $A(t)$ and $D(t)$, and, when relevant, auxiliary families and systems for their generating functions S_A and S_D .

Case 4: $\left\{ \dashv\vdash, \dashv\vdash \right\}$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations. Such rectangulations are called *one-sided guillotine rectangulations* [15]. This family corresponds to (2143, 3412)-avoiding separable permutations. Due to the symmetry of the model, we have $A(t) = D(t)$, and, therefore, just *one* equation: $A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{tA}{1-t}} - 1 \right) A$.

Case 5: $\left\{ \dashv\vdash, \dashv\vdash \right\}$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations. They correspond to 2143-avoiding separable permutations, the system is $\left\{ A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1 \right) D, D = \frac{(t+A)^2}{1-(t+A)} \right\}$.

Case 6: $\left\{ \dashv\vdash, \dashv\vdash \right\}$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations. They correspond to (2143, 45312)-avoiding separable permutations. The auxiliary class is (2143, 231)-avoiding permutations. The system for the auxiliary class is $\left\{ S_A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{tS_D}{1-t}} \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1 \right) S_D, S_D = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \frac{tS_A}{1-t} \right\}$. The system for (2143, 45312)-avoiding separable permutations is $\left\{ A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{tD}{1-t}} - 1 \right) D, D = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1 \right) A + \frac{S_A^2}{(1-t)^2} \right\}$.

Case 7: $\{\top\perp, \perp\top, \perp\perp\}$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations. They correspond to (21354, 45312)-avoiding separable permutations. The auxiliary class is (45312, 213)-avoiding permutations. The system for the auxiliary class is $\left\{S_A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \frac{S_D}{1-t}, S_D = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1\right) S_A + \left(\frac{1}{1-t} \frac{t^2}{1-2t}\right)^2\right\}$. The equation for (21354, 45312)-avoiding separable permutations is $A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1\right) A + \frac{S_D^2}{(1-t)^2}$.

Case 8: $\{\top\perp, \perp\top, \perp\perp\}$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations. They correspond to (2143, 3412)-avoiding separable permutations. This leads to the following system $\left\{A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1\right) D, D = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{tA}{1-t}} - 1\right) A\right\}$.

Case 9: $\{\top\perp, \perp\top, \perp\perp\}$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations. They correspond to (2143, 45312)-avoiding separable permutations. The auxiliary class is (2143, 231)-avoiding permutations. The system for the auxiliary class is $\left\{S_A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1\right) S_D, S_D = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \frac{tS_A}{1-t}\right\}$. The system for (2143, 45312)-avoiding separable permutations is $\left\{A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1\right) D, D = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1\right) A + \frac{S_A^2}{(1-t)^2}\right\}$.

Case 10: $\{\top\perp, \perp\top, \perp\perp, \perp\perp\}$ -avoiding guillotine diagonal rectangulations. They correspond to (2143, 3412)-avoiding separable permutations. The equation for this symmetric model is $A = \frac{t^2}{1-t} + \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1\right) A$.

4 Vortex rectangulations and whirls

In this section we consider a class harder to enumerate, as it is not a guillotine case: rectangulations that avoid $\{\top\perp, \perp\top, \perp\perp, \perp\perp, \perp\perp\}$ (that is, we forbid all our patterns except $P_2 = \perp\top$). We denote this class of rectangulations by \mathcal{V} , and call them *vortex* rectangulations. Our ultimate goal is to prove the following conjecture by Merino and Mütze [17].

Theorem 3. *The generating function of \mathcal{V} is $V(t) = tC^2(t)(1 + t^2C^4(t))$, where $C(t) = \frac{1-\sqrt{1-4t}}{2t}$ is the generating function of Catalan numbers. The enumerating sequence of \mathcal{V} is A026029.*

A vortex either avoids or contains the pattern $P_2 = \perp\top$. Vortices that avoid $\perp\top$ constitute Case 10 from Theorem 1. It remains to enumerate vortices with at least one $\perp\top$: such rectangulations will be called *whirls*. The *interior* of a windmill is the (possibly further partitioned) rectangular area bounded by its segments. The entire rectangle being partitioned by a given rectangulation will be denoted by R .

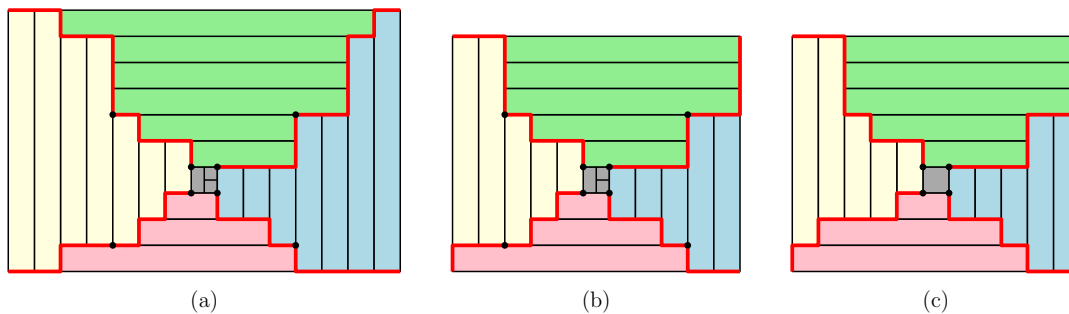


Figure 2: Three whirls: (a) is peelable, (b) is non-peelable, (c) is simple.

Lemma 4. *If a whirl contains several windmills, then they are all nested. In other words: for any two windmills, one of them entirely lies in the interior of the other.*

Proof (sketch). Let W be a whirl, and consider some specific occurrence of \lrcorner . Starting from the right vertical segment of this windmill, we alternately go along the segments downwards to their lower endpoint and rightwards to their right endpoint, until we reach the SE corner of R . Similarly we define four *alternating paths*: see Figure 2 where they are shown by red.

These alternating paths partition R into five regions: R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , and the interior of the windmill. In our drawings we colour these regions by blue, red, yellow, green, and grey. Then every rectangle in R_1 and in R_3 has its top and bottom sides on the alternating paths, and every rectangle in R_2 and in R_4 has its left and right sides on the alternating paths (see Figure 2). To prove this, for example for R_1 , one scans this region from the left to the right: then the assumption that some rectangle in R_1 violates this condition leads to an occurrence of \lrcorner , \lrcorner or \lrcorner . Moreover, for every rectangle in R_1 its NW corner has the shape \lrcorner and its SW corner has the shape \lrcorner . It follows that if another windmill — not in the interior of the given one — exists, then its segments belong to four different regions R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 . Hence, the given windmill is entirely included in this another one. \square

A whirl with an empty interior can be drawn so that all the rectangles in R_1 and R_3 have width 1, and all the rectangles in R_2 and R_4 have height 1, and such a representation is unique. To see that, we modify the whirl so that its segments belong to consecutive vertical and horizontal grid lines. See Figure 2(a) for an example of a whirl which has two nested windmills (the corners of their interiors are shown by small dots).

A whirl is *peelable* if it has a rectangle that extends from the top to the bottom or from the left to the right side of R . From every peelable whirl it is possible to obtain a unique non-peelable whirl by *peeling* (i.e., successively deleting such rectangles). Figure 2(b) shows a non-peelable whirl which is obtained from 2(a) by peeling.

Finally, a *simple* whirl is a non-peelable whirl with precisely one windmill \lrcorner whose interior is not further partitioned. See Figure 2(c) for an example of a simple whirl.

4.1 Enumeration of simple whirls

In this section we prove the following remarkable result: simple whirls are enumerated by $t^5C^4(t)$. Our proof combines geometric-structural considerations, the generating tree method [5], and solving a functional equation with catalytic variables. It would be interesting to find an independent bijective proof.

4.1.1 Generating tree for simple whirls

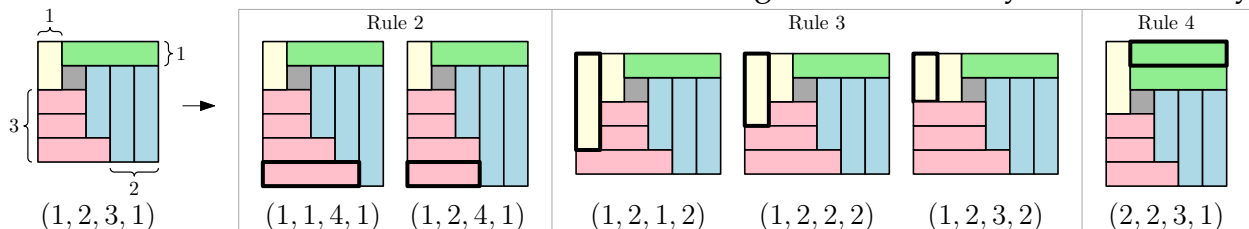
Denote by S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 the eastern, southern, western, northern sides of R . A *signature* of a simple whirl is the quadruple (s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4) , where s_i is the number of rectangles from R_{i-1} that touch S_i . (The addition of indices of R_i 's and S_i 's is mod 4.) For example, the signature of the simple whirl from Figure 2(c) is $(3, 2, 1, 2)$.

Given a simple whirl W , it has exactly four *corner rectangles* touching one corner of W . Since W avoids $\perp\lrcorner$ and is not peelable, the corner rectangle touching the sides S_i and S_{i+1} has the same colour as the region R_i . Then, as illustrated in the figure at the bottom of this page, from a simple whirl W of size n , we can construct a simple whirl W' of size $n + 1$, by adding a new corner rectangle to R_i of length larger or equal to the length of the former corner rectangle (and not touching the side S_{i-1} , to avoid creating a peelable whirl). Some rectangles of R_{i-1} are then extended to reach the modified S_i . In W' , s_{i+1} thus increases by 1, and s_i can assume all the values from 1 to the (original) s_i . This generation algorithm has the drawback that some simple whirls are generated several times.

To generate every simple whirl precisely once, we consider only those possibilities in which the added corner rectangle of W' belongs to R_i with the largest possible i (that is, the largest i such that in W' we have $s_{i+1} > 1$). The new generation algorithm thus starts from the initial configuration $(1, 1, 1, 1)$ (only the unique simple whirl of size 5 has this signature), and applies the following rewriting rules

1. $(a, b, 1, 1) \rightarrow (1, b + 1, 1, 1)$,
2. $(1, b, c, 1) \rightarrow (1, [1..b], c + 1, 1)$,
3. $(1, b, c, d) \rightarrow (1, b, [1..c], d + 1)$,
4. $(a, b, c, d) \rightarrow (a + 1, b, c, [1..d])$.

The notation $[1..b]$ means that we generate b signatures where this component takes the values $1, 2, \dots, b$. The rules are not mutually exclusive: for example, all four rules can be applied on quadruples of the form $(1, b, 1, 1)$. The figure below shows all the descendants of a simple whirl W with signature $(1, 2, 3, 1)$ on which the second, the third, and the fourth rules can be applied. The first rule does not apply since the resulting whirl W' is obtained from a whirl different from W . New corner rectangles are shown by bold boundary.



4.1.2 An intriguing functional equation

Theorem 5 (Algebraicity of simple whirls). *Let $F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ be the multivariate generating function of simple whirls, where z counts their size, and each x_i counts the number of rectangles of colour i touching their border. This generating function is algebraic and given by the closed form*

$$F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = t^5 \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(\beta - \sqrt{\beta^2 - 4\alpha e_4^2} \right) \quad (4.1)$$

with $\alpha := \prod_{i=1}^4 (1 - x_i + tx_i^2)$ and $\beta := (2e_4t^2 - t(4e_4 - 3e_3 + 2e_2) + e_4 - e_3 + e_2 - e_1 + 2)e_4$, where $e_m := [t^m] \prod_{i=1}^4 (1 + tx_i)$ is the elementary symmetric polynomial of total degree m .

In particular, the generating function of simple whirls is $F(t) = F(t, 1, 1, 1, 1) = t^5 C(t)^4$, where $C(t)$ is the generating function of Catalan numbers.

Proof. The generating tree from Section 4.1.1 translates to the functional equation

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= t^5 x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 + tx_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 [x_3 x_4] F(t, 1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \\ &+ tx_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 \frac{[x_1 x_4] F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - [x_1 x_4] F(t, x_1, 1, x_3, x_4)}{x_2 - 1} \\ &+ tx_1 x_3 x_4 \frac{[x_1] F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - [x_1] F(t, x_1, x_2, 1, x_4)}{x_3 - 1} \\ &+ tx_1 x_4 \frac{F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, 1)}{x_4 - 1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Unfortunately, there are currently no generic methods to solve this type of catalytic functional equation. Luckily, in our case, we were able to solve this equation; we invite the readers to give it a try before going on with their reading!

Here is how we solved it. First, recall that the valuation of a series $f(t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} f_n t^n$ is the smallest integer n such that $f_n \neq 0$ (and $\text{val}(f(t)) = +\infty$ if $f(t) = 0$). Thus, Equation (4.2) is a contraction in the metric space of formal power series (equipped with the distance $d(f(t), g(t)) = 2^{-\text{val}(f(t) - g(t))}$). Therefore, the Brouwer fixed-point theorem ensures that there is a unique series F satisfying Equation (4.2). Now, it can be checked (by substitution) that the closed form (4.1) satisfies the functional equation (4.2); this proves the theorem.

Let us also explain how we guessed this closed form, as it offers a useful heuristic for dealing with similar equations. The classical guessing technique using Padé approximants is too costly, so, instead, we used linear algebra to identify an algebraic equation of degree 2 (in F) and degree 2 (in x_1) for $F(t, x_1, 11, 31, 71)$. It is not obvious from the functional equation that $F(t, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ is a symmetric function in the x_i 's — yet, this follows from the fact that any rotation of a whirl is still a whirl. Therefore, its minimal polynomial should also have symmetric coefficients in the x_i 's. Then, when one obtains a monomial like $532642x_1 = 2x_1 \times 11^2 \times 31 \times 71$, it makes sense to rewrite it as $2x_1 x_2^2 x_3 x_4$, and all the symmetric versions of this monomial will also appear as coefficients. This leads to the minimal polynomial $\alpha G^2 - \beta G + e_2^4$ (for $G = F/t^5$), and thus to the closed form (4.1). \square

4.2 Enumeration of whirls and vortices

We go back from simple whirls to possibly peelable whirls with empty interior by alternately adding sequences of rectangles on the two horizontal and the two vertical sides. This yields the generating function $P(t) = t^5 C^4(t) \left(\frac{2}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{(1-t)^2} - 1 \right)} - 1 \right)$.

Such whirls can be transformed into a whirl with > 1 windmills by substituting the interior by another whirl (see Figure 2). Therefore, whirls \mathcal{W} with empty interior of the innermost windmill are enumerated as a sequence of $P(t)/t$. Thus we obtain the generating function $W(t) = \frac{1}{1 - P(t)/t}$.

Finally, to get the family \mathcal{V} of vortices (i.e., the rectangulations that avoid $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \top \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \top \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \top \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \perp \\ \hline \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \top \\ \hline \end{array}$), we replace the innermost windmill by a rectangulation that avoids all eight patterns (i.e., Case 10 from Theorem 1, counted by $Z(t) = \frac{t(1-2t)}{1-4t+2t^2}$). This leads to

$$V(t) = W(t)Z(t) = (1-2t)(1-4t+2t^2 + (1-2t)\sqrt{1-4t})/(2t^3) = tC^2(t)(1+t^2C^4(t)),$$

which is exactly the generating function of the sequence [A026029](#), as conjectured in [17, Table 3, entry 1345678]. This concludes the proof of Theorem 3.

As for any algebraic generating function, the corresponding sequence satisfies a linear recurrence, $(n+4)v_n - 6(n+2)v_{n-1} + 4(2n-1)v_{n-2} = 0$, from which one can compute v_n in time $O(\sqrt{n} \ln n)$ (counting each arithmetical operation with cost 1), and singularity analysis gives $v_n \sim 4^{n+2}/\sqrt{\pi n}^{-3/2}$. (See [6, 16] for more references on all these facts.)

5 Conclusion

In this article, we solved several conjectures related to families of pattern-avoiding rectangulations and permutations. We proved that all our generating functions are \mathbb{N} -algebraic³, and we provide an interesting example of \mathbb{N} -algebraic structure (the simple whirls, counted by $t^5 C^4(t)$) for which no context-free grammar is known.

Merino and Mütze [17, Table 3] are mentioning a few more families of rectangulations for which the enumeration is still open. Some of them are in fact tractable with variants of methods presented in our article. These results will be included in the long version of our article. It would also be of interest to consider further forbidden patterns, e.g., to determine which patterns lead to algebraic, D-finite, D-algebraic generating functions. Also, is it the case that they all lead to a Stanley–Wilf-like conjecture: is the number of such rectangulations bounded by A^n , for some constant A ?

In conclusion, the rectangulations, while having a very simple definition, are an inexhaustible source of challenging problems for generating function lovers!

³This is the class of generating functions counting words of length n generated by unambiguous context-free grammars. It has many noteworthy structural and asymptotic properties [6, 9, 11].

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