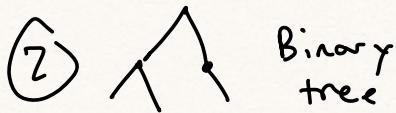
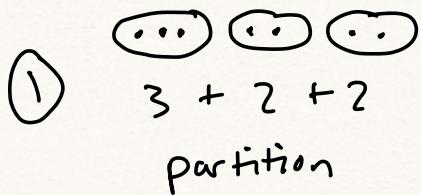
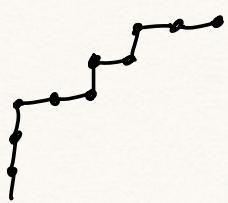


## Unlabeled vs labeled objects

### Unlabeled

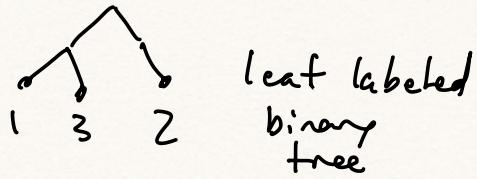
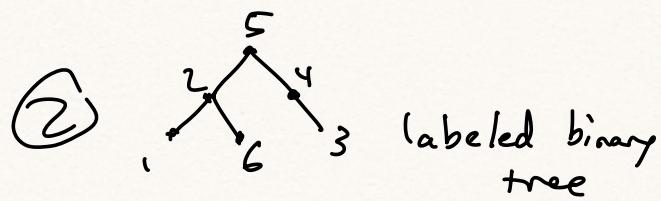
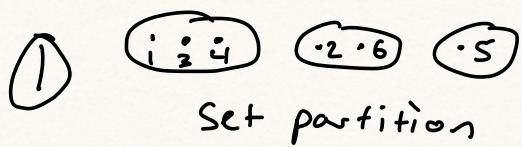


③ Dyck path

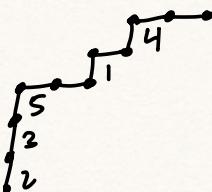


Ordinary generating function

### Labeled



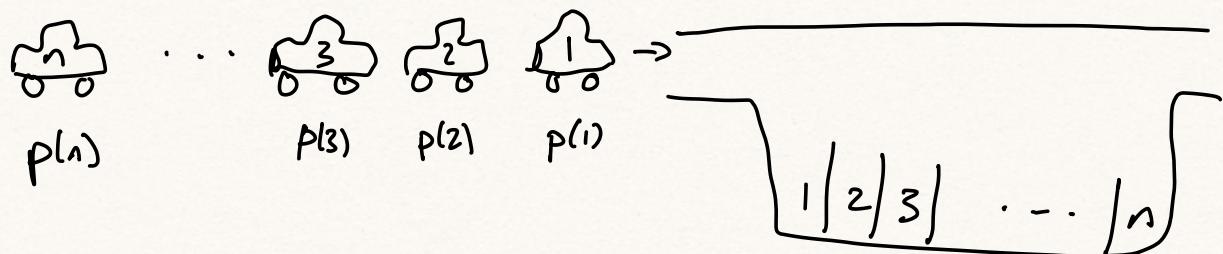
③ Parking function - label  
 the up-steps  $1, \dots, n$   
 s.t. cols are increasing



Exponential generating function

## Parking functions

Q:  $n$  cars line up to park in a lot w/  $n$  spots, each car  $c$  has a preferred spot  $p(c)$ :



The cars drive to their preferred spot; if it is taken, they park in the next available spot (or exit if no such spot).

We say  $p$  is a parking function if all cars end up parked. Which/how many functions are parking functions?

Ex:  $n=2$ :

$$\begin{cases} p(1)=1 \\ p(2)=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(1)=2 \\ p(2)=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(1)=1 \\ p(2)=1 \end{cases}$$

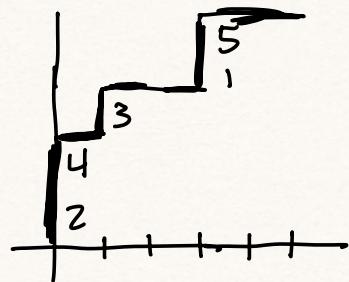
Ex:

$$\begin{cases} p(1)=4 \\ p(2)=1 \\ p(3)=2 \\ p(4)=1 \\ p(5)=4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & | & 3 & | & 4 & | & 1 & | & 5 \\ 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & & 5 \end{matrix}$$

write as  
4 1 2 1 4

Graph: draw car  $i$  in col  $j$  if  $p(i) = j$ ,  
 stack the cars within col  $j$  increasing,  
 have each col start above previous:



Then draw up steps to  
 their left and connect  
 w/ right steps

Claim:  $p$  is a parking function iff the path in its graph is a Dyck path.

Pf: For parking space  $1$  to get filled,  
 there must be a car with  $p(1) = 1$ .

Then for parking space  $2$  to be filled,  
(and 1)

there must be at least  $2$  cars w/  $p(c) \leq 2$

In general we need

$$\left( \# \text{cars } c \text{ w/ } p(c) \leq i \right) \geq i \quad \text{for all } i.$$

In the path, this means at col  $i$  we are  
 at height at least  $i$ , meaning it stays  
 weakly above the diagonal.

Thm: # parking functions size  $n$

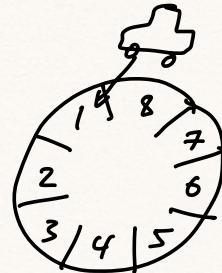
$$= (n+1)^{n-1}$$

Pf.: Add space  $n+1$ , arrange parking spots in a circle; no all cars park. It's a parking function if  $n+1$  is the empty space.

There are  $(n+1)^n$  preference functions, and out of  $n+1$  ways to rotate, one rotation has  $n+1$  as empty space.

$$\text{so } \frac{1}{n+1} (n+1)^n = (n+1)^{n-1}$$

parking functions



QED