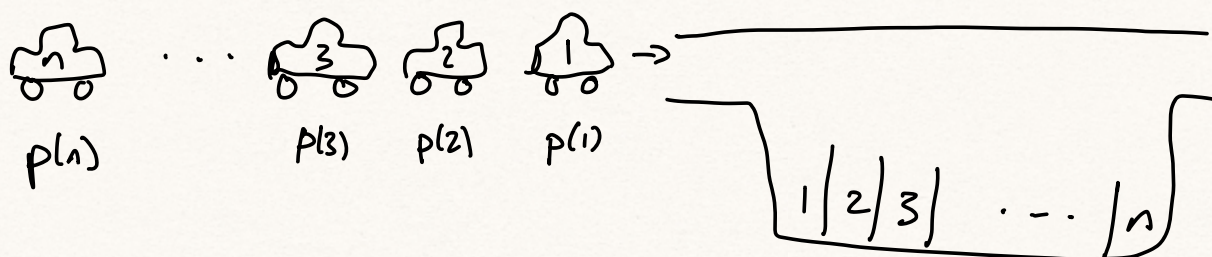


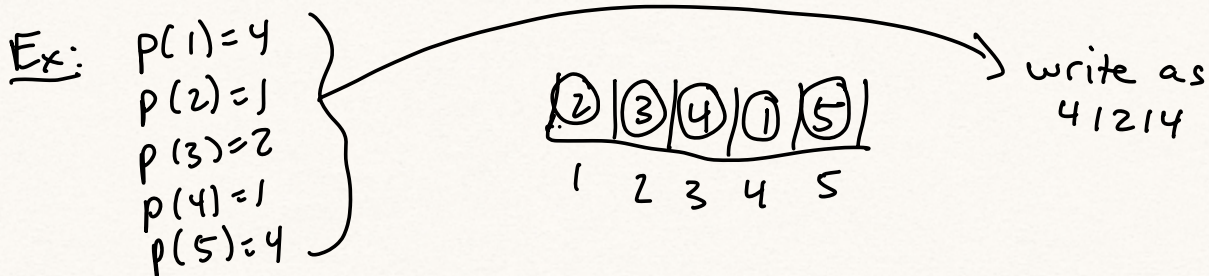
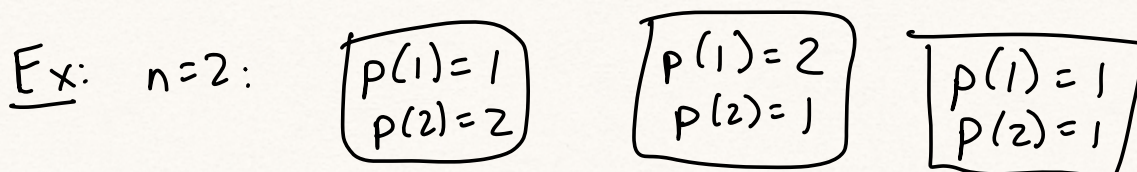
Parking functions

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

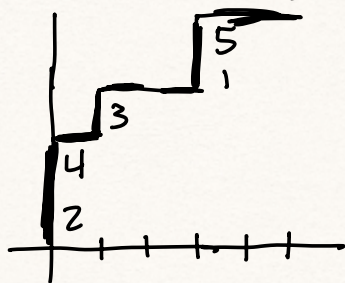


The cars drive to their preferred spot; if it is taken, they park in the next available spot (or exit if no such spot).

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



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 $p(i)=1$.

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