A COMBINATORIAL APPROACH TO FIBONOMIAL COEFFICIENTS

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Abstract. A combinatorial argument is used to explain the integrality of Fibonomial coefficients and their generalizations. The numerator of the Fibonomial coefficient counts tilings of staggered lengths, which can be decomposed into a sum of integers, such that each integer is a multiple of the denominator of the Fibonomial coefficient. By colorizing this argument, we can extend this result from Fibonacci numbers to arbitrary Lucas sequences.

1. Introduction

The Fibonomial Coefficient $\binom{n}{k}_F$ is defined, for $0 < k \le n$, by replacing each integer appearing in the numerator and denominator of $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{k(k-1)\cdots 1}$ with its respective Fibonacci number. That is,

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{F_n F_{n-1}\cdots F_{n-k+1}}{F_k F_{k-1}\cdots F_1}.$$

For example, $\binom{7}{3}_F = \frac{F_7F_6F_5}{F_3F_2F_1} = \frac{13\cdot 8\cdot 5}{2\cdot 1\cdot 1} = 260$.

It is, at first, surprising that this quantity will always take on integer values. This can be shown by an induction argument by replacing F_n in the numerator with $F_kF_{n-k+1} + F_{k-1}F_{n-k}$, resulting in

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = F_{n-k+1}\binom{n-1}{k-1}_F + F_{k-1}\binom{n-1}{k}_F.$$

By similar reasoning, this integrality property holds for any Lucas sequence defined by $U_0 = 0$, $U_1 = a$ and for $n \ge 2$, $U_n = aU_{n-1} + bU_{n-2}$, and we define

$$\binom{n}{k}_U = \frac{U_n U_{n-1}\cdots U_{n-k+1}}{U_k U_{k-1}\cdots U_1}.$$

In this note, we combinatorially explain the integrality of $\binom{n}{k}_F$ and $\binom{n}{k}_U$ by a tiling interpretation, answering a question proposed in Benjamin and Quinn's book, *Proofs That Really Count* [1].

2. Staggered Tilings

It is well known that for $n \geq 0$, $f_n = F_{n+1}$ counts tilings of a $1 \times n$ board with squares and dominoes [1]. For example, $f_4 = 5$ counts the five tilings of length four, where s denotes a square tile and d denotes and domino tile: $ssss, ssd, sds, dss, dd$. Hence, for $\binom{n}{k}_F = \frac{f_{n-1}f_{n-2}\cdots f_{n-k}}{f_{k-1}f_{k-2}\cdots f_0}$, the numerator counts the ways to simultaneously tile boards of length $n-1, n-2, \ldots, n-k$. The challenge is to find disjoint "subtilings" of lengths $k-1, k-2\ldots, 0$ that can be described in a precise way. Suppose $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k$ are tilings with respective lengths $n-1, n-2, \ldots, n-k$. We begin by looking for a tiling of length $k-1$.

If T_1 is "breakable" at cell $k-1$, which can happen $f_{k-1}f_{n-k}$ ways, then we have found a tiling of length $k-1$. We would then look for a tiling of length $k-2$, starting with tiling T_2.

Otherwise, T_1 is breakable at cell $k-2$, followed by a domino (which happens $f_{k-2}f_{n-k-1}$ ways. Here, we "throw away" cells 1 through k, and consider the remaining cells to be a new tiling, which we call T_{k+1}. (Note that T_{k+1} has length $n-k-1$, which is one less than the length of T_k.) We would then continue our search for a tiling of length $k-1$ in T_2, then T_3, and so on, creating T_{k+2}, T_{k+3}, and so on as we go, until we eventually find a tiling T_{x_1} that is breakable at cell $k-1$. (We are guaranteed that $x_1 \leq n-k+1$ since T_{n-k+1} has length $k-1$.) At this point, we disregard everything in T_{x_1} and look for a tiling of length $k-2$, beginning with tiling T_{x_1+1}.

Following this procedure, we have, for $1 \leq x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{k-1} \leq n$, the number of tilings $T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_k$ that lead to finding a tiling of length $k-i$ at the beginning of tiling T_{x_i} is

$$f_{k-2}^{x_1-1} f_{k-1} f_{n-x_1-(k-1)} f_{k-3}^{x_2-x_1-1} f_{k-2} f_{n-x_2-(k-2)} \cdots f_0^{x_{k-1}-x_{k-2}-1} f_1 f_{n-x_{k-1}-1}.$$

Consequently, if we define $x_0 = 0$, then $F_n F_{n-1} \cdots F_{n-k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f_{n-1}f_{n-2}\cdots f_{n-k} \\ &= f_{k-1}f_{k-2}f_{k-3}\cdots f_1 \sum_{1\leq x_1<x_2}\sum \cdots \sum_{<\cdots<x_{k-1}\leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (f_{k-1-i})^{x_i - x_{i-1}-1} f_{n-x_i-(k-i)} \\ &= F_k F_{k-1} F_{k-2} \cdots F_2 F_1 \sum\sum\cdots\sum_{1\leq x_1<x_2<\cdots<x_{k-1}\leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} (F_{k-i})^{x_i-x_{i-1}-1} F_{n-x_i-(k-i)+1}. \end{aligned}$$

That is,

$$\binom{n}{k}_F = \sum\sum\cdots\sum_{1\leq x_1<x_2<\cdots<x_{k-1}\leq n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} F_{k-i}^{x_i-x_{i-1}-1} F_{n-x_i-(k-i)+1}.$$

This theorem has a natural Lucas sequence generalization. For positive integers a, b, it is shown in [1] that $u_n = U_{n+1}$ counts colored tilings of length n, where there are a colors of squares and b colors of dominoes. (More generally, if a and b are any complex numbers, u_n counts the total weight of length n tilings, where squares and dominoes have respective weights a and b, and the weight of a tiling is the product of the weights of its tiles.) By virtually the same argument as before, we have

$$\binom{n}{k}_U = \sum\sum\cdots\sum_{1\le x_1<x_2<\cdots<x_{k-1}\le n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} b^{x_{k-1}-(k-1)} U_{k-i}^{x_i-x_{i-1}-1} U_{n-x_i-(k-i)+1}.$$

The presence of the $b^{x_{k-1}-(k-1)}$ term accounts for the $x_{k-1}-(k-1)$ dominoes that caused $x_{k-1}-(k-1)$ tilings to be unbreakable at their desired spot.

As an immediate corollary, we note that the right hand side of this identity is a multiple of b, unless $x_i = i$ for $i = 1, 2 \ldots, k-1$. It follows that

$$\binom{n}{k}_U \equiv U_{n-k+1}^{k-1} \pmod b.$$

References

[1] A. T. Benjamin and J. J. Quinn, *Proofs That Really Count: The Art of Combinatorial Proof,* Washington DC: Mathematical Association of America, 2003.

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