

Sloane #781

Riordan, John, Introduction to Combinatorial Analysis, Wiley, NY, 1958. (page 193).

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (n,k)^3$$

$$a(n) (n - 1)^2 = (7n^2 - 21n + 16) a(n - 1) + (8n^2 - 32n + 32) a(n - 2)$$

Méthode : P-réurrences

1, 2, 10, 56, 346, 2252, 15184, 104960, 739162, 5280932, 38165260, 278415920, 2046924400, 15148345760, 112738423360, 843126957056, 6332299624282

Sloane #1651

Canadian Journal of Mathematics, Vol. 8, 1956 , page 308.

$$a(n) = (2n+1) a(n-1) + a(n-2)$$

$$- \frac{-4 + 3(1 - 2x)^{1/2} + 2x}{\exp(1 - (1 - 2x)^{1/2}) (1 - 2x)^{5/2}}$$

f.g. exponentielle / P-réurrences

0, 1, 5, 36, 329, 3655, 47844, 721315, 12310199, 234615096, 4939227215, 113836841041, 2850860253240, 77087063678521, 2238375706930349

Sloane #1147

Lecture Notes in Mathematics, #560 (1976) page 201.

E. Lucas, Théorie des Nombres, Gauthier-Villars, Paris, 1891.

Symmetric permutations
Permutations symétriques

$$\frac{1}{2} \exp(z (2 + z)) + \frac{1}{2}$$

f.g. exponentielle / Méthode : dérivée logarithmique

1, 3, 10, 38, 156, 692, 3256, 16200

Sloane #1139

$$a(n) = \frac{3(2^{-(n+1)} (2^{n+1}))}{(n+1)^2(2n-1)n(n+1)}$$

Comtet, Louis, Advanced combinatorics, Reidel, Dordrecht, Holland, 1974, p. 167

Expansion of an integral
Développement d'une intégrale

$$\frac{3 (2 - 3 z)}{2 (1 - 2 z)^{3/2}}$$

f.g. exponentielle / Méthode : hypergéométrique

3, 9, 54, 450, 4725, 59535, 873180, 14594580

Sloane #734

$$a(n) \cdot (1-n) = -n^{**2} \cdot a(n-1) - (n-n^{**2}) \cdot a(n-3)$$

$$a(n) = [\cosh(1)^{*n!}] - 1$$

The Computer Journal, Vol. 13, (1970) page 155.

Transpositions needed to generate permutations of length n

Nombre de transpositions nécessaires pour générer une permutation de longueur n

$$\frac{(2z + 3 + 2z^3 - 5z^2) \exp(z)}{2(z-1)^3} + \frac{1-z^2}{(z-1)^2 \exp(z)}$$

f.g. exponentielle / Méthode : Inverse fonctionnel

0, 2, 8, 36, 184, 1110, 7776, 62216, 559952, 5599530, 61594840, 739138092, 9608795208, 134523132926, 2017846993904, 32285551902480

Sloane #2131

Comtet, Louis, Advanced combinatorics, Reidel, Dordrecht, Holland, 1974, p. 167

Expansion of an integral

Développement d'une intégrale

$$\frac{15z(-6z + 2 + 5z^2)}{2(1-2z)^{5/2}}$$

f.g. exponentielle / Méthode : Hypergéométrique

15, 60, 450, 4500, 55125, 793800, 13097700

Sloane #2131

Comtet, Louis, Advanced combinatorics, Reidel, Dordrecht, Holland, 1974, p. 167

Expansion of an integral

Développement d'une intégrale

$$a(n) = \frac{5(2n+1)n(n+1)(n+2)}{2(n+1)(2n-1)}$$

f.g. exponentielle / Méthode : Hypergéométrique

Sloane #89

Knuth, Donald E, The Art of Computer Programming, Vol 1, 2nd edition , page 43.

Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA,

Mathematical Magazine, Vol. 38, (1965), page 186

N appears n times $a(n) = [(1 + \sqrt{8n-7})]/2$

N apparaît n fois

$$\prod_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{(1 - x^n)^{a(n)}}$$

$$a(n) = 2, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots$$

1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8,
8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11,
11, 11, 11, 11, 11

American Mathematical Monthly, Vol. 87 (1980) page 671.

If n appears, 2n doesn't
 Si n apparait, 2n n'apparait pas

$$\frac{(1 - z^2)^2 (1 - z^6) (1 - z^{10}) (1 - z^{22}) (1 - z^{42}) \dots}{(1 - z^3) (1 - z^3) (1 - z^5) (1 - z^{11}) (1 - z^{21}) (1 - z^{43}) \dots}$$

f.g. ordinaire / Méthode d'Euler

1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 71

T.Y. Lam, The Algebraic Theory of Quadratic Forms,
 Benjamin, Reading, MA, 1973. (page 131).

Hurwitz-Radon function at powers of 2
 Fonction de Hurwitz-Radon aux valeurs 2^n

$$\frac{1 + z + 2z^2 + 4z^3}{(1 - z)^4}$$

f.g. ordinaire / Approximants de Padé

1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56, 57, 58, 60, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 76, 80, 81, 82, 84, 88, 89, 90, 92, 96

$$(-1/2 * 2 F_1([-1/2, 1/2], [2], 16z) + 1/2) / z$$

Journal of Combinatorial Theory A, Vol 43, 1986. (page 1).

Product of successive Catalan numbers

Produit de nombres de Catalan consécutifs

$$-2 \int_0^1 \frac{(-1+t)^{1/2} (-1+16tz)^{1/2}}{t^{1/2}} dt +$$

z
f.g. ordinaire / Méthode : Hypergéométrique

1, 2, 10, 70, 588, 5544, 56628, 613470, 6952660, 81662152, 987369656,
12228193432, 154532114800, 1986841476000, 25928281261800,
342787130211150, 4583937702039300

Produit des nombres de Motzkin successifs.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} (n+1) (2n-5) n^2 a(n) &= (7n^4 - 63/2 n^3 + 38n^2 - 15/2 n) a(n-1) \\ &+ (21n^4 - 315/2 n^3 + 795/2 n^2 - 378n + 108) a(n-2) \\ &+ (-27n^4 + 567/2 n^3 - 1026n^2 + 2835/2 n - 486) a(n-3) \end{aligned}$$

Séries Formelles et Combinatoire Algébrique, LaBRI
Université de Bordeaux I, 1991. (page 292)

Closed meanders
Méandres fermés

32

$$\frac{1}{(1 - 4z)^{1/2} (1 + (1 - 4z)^{1/2})^4}$$

f.g. ordinaire / Méthode : Hypergéométrique

2, 12, 56, 240, 990, 4004