

Natural Sorting over Permutation Spaces

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0. Introduction. In this paper we continue the study, begun in [1], of some combinatorial problems related to monotonicities that occur in certain spaces of finite sequences. These spaces are equipped with standard probability measures, so that one may study the distribution of monotonicities in such spaces and, in particular, the expected lengths of maximal monotonic subsequences. These, in turn, are upper bounds on the expected lengths of monotonic subsequences obtained by applying some selection process over the space of sequences. The problem which we have called *natural sorting* is concerned with the maximization of these expected lengths.

The scheme of the paper is as follows. In Section 1 we give definitions and review some background material. In Section 2 we describe the distribution of maximal sequences occurring in the space of permutation sequences.* These distributions have been computed exactly for spaces of permutations of length $n = 2(1)36$, and have been approximated by Monte Carlo computations for certain values of n ranging up to 10,000. In Section 3 we consider several selection strategies and the corresponding distribution of selected monotonic subsequences.

The computations were performed on the IBM 7094 at the Computer Center of the University of California, Berkeley. We are indebted to David M. Matula for some of the calculations in Section 3. We should like to thank Geri Stephen for her assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.

1. Definitions and Conventions.

1.1. Throughout this paper the term *sequence* is to be understood to mean *finite sequence*. Standard terms, if not here defined, are used according to the definitions given in [3].

1.2. *Definition.* Let (X, \prec) be a (totally) ordered space and let n be a fixed natural number. A partial ordering is induced in each element of the cartesian product X^n in the following natural way. If (x_1, \dots, x_n) is in X^n let S denote the space consisting of the set $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ together with the partial ordering $x_i \leq x_j$ if and only if $x_i \prec x_j$ and $i < j$. In what follows, the space S varies over the set of permutation sequences obtained from $\langle 1, 2, \dots, n \rangle$.

1.3. *Definition.* A *chain* in S is a (totally) ordered subset of S . The length of a chain is the number of elements in it. A *maximal* chain in S is a chain that is not a proper subset of any other chain in S . A maximal chain in S which has length at least as great as that of any other chain in S is called a *spine* of S .

1.4. *Definition.* A maximal chain in S which has length at least as small as that of any other chain in S is called an *Erdös chain*. (For results on Erdös chains, see [1], [8], and [12].)

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* We shall treat cases of other sorting spaces—in particular sorting spaces of binary sequences—separately.

1.5. *Definition.* By an n th order selection algorithm (applied to sequences of length n) is meant an algorithm A which selects a monotonic subsequence from a sequence (x_1, \dots, x_n) according to the following scheme. The first entry x_1 is selected or rejected on the basis of its size according to a rule of A , so we might write, according to $A(x_1)$. The second entry is selected or rejected in a manner determined by the ordered pair (x_1, x_2) so we might write, according to $A(x_1, x_2)$; and here we are to understand that A acts upon knowledge of whether x_1 was selected or not. Similarly x_3 is selected or rejected by A according to $A(x_1, x_2, x_3)$, and here we understand that A has the information as to which (if any) subset of $\{x_1, x_2\}$ was selected. And so, for each x_i , the selection or rejection of x_i is determined by A on the basis of the set $\{x_j : j \leq i\}$ and upon the selected subset of this set. So an n th order selection algorithm is essentially one in which all information (concerning selections already made and the preceding part of the original sequence) up to the current point of selection is available to the algorithm. The opposite notion is embodied in the definition of 0th order selection algorithm, which, applied to a sequence (x_1, \dots, x_n) selects or rejects each x_i ($i \leq n$) according to $A(x_i, s)$ where s is the value of the last selection (if there were such) preceding the decision to select x_i ; in other words, a 0th order algorithm simply selects or rejects each x_i according to a rule which depends only upon this x_i and the last previously selected entry and is oblivious to the past history of the sequence.

1.6. *Definition.* The distinguished (nondecreasing) subsequence of the sequence (x_1, \dots, x_n) is obtained using the 0th order selection algorithm: Select x_1 . For each $i > 1$, select x_i if x_i is not less than the element selected last, prior to consideration of x_i .

2. **The Distribution of Monotonies in P_n .** In [1] the authors considered the question of monotonicities in the space P_n consisting of the space of all permutations of $\langle 1, 2, \dots, n \rangle$. Our viewpoint was to consider simultaneously the maximal increasing and decreasing subsequences of the elements of this space. Some preliminary results concerning this distribution were obtained in [1], and an encompassing result was derived by Schensted [12], who showed the relationship between the distribution and representations of the symmetric group. However, the question of the actual distributions was left open both by [1] and [13]. We now proceed to fill in this gap by exhibiting the results of the requisite computations. First, however, we review the basis of the calculations.

2.1. *Definition.* A Young tableau of order n is an array of the integers $1, 2, \dots, n$ satisfying the following. The array consists of rows and columns. For each row, the entries in that row form an increasing sequence. For each column, the entries (moving down that column) form an increasing sequence. Each row contains at least as many entries as the row beneath it. Each column contains as least as many entries as the column to its right.

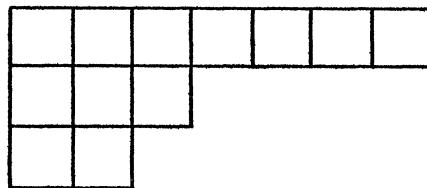
Each permutation of $\langle 1, 2, \dots, n \rangle$ uniquely determines a Young tableau. The determination proceeds as follows. Let the permutation be $\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle$. For the moment, define the first entry in the first row of the tableau to be x_1 . Now, if at the i th step, the first i entries of the sequence have been used in the developing tableau then at the next step the element x_{i+1} is inserted into the first row of the tableau by displacing the smallest entry in the first row which is larger than x_{i+1}

or by appending x_{i+1} at the end of the first row if it is larger than all entries in the first row.

If an entry y is displaced from the first row by x_{i+1} then y is inserted into the second row by letting it displace the smallest entry in the second row which is larger than y or by simply appending y to the second row if there is no such element. The process is continued from row to row until either the original x_{i+1} or a displaced element is appended to the end of a row. Then the whole process is renewed for x_{i+2}, \dots until all of the entries of the original permutation sequence have been entered into the tableau.

2.2. THEOREM (SCHENSTED). *If T is the Young tableau generated by the permutation sequence $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ then the greatest length of a maximal monotone increasing subsequence of $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ is equal to the number of columns of T , and the greatest length of a maximal monotone decreasing subsequence of $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ is equal to the number of rows of T .*

2.3. Definition. By a *partition* of the positive integer n we mean a monotonically nonincreasing sequence of positive integers which sum to n . By a *partition tableau* corresponding to a partition (m_1, \dots, m_k) we mean an upper-left rectangular array of cells (for example, the figure below)



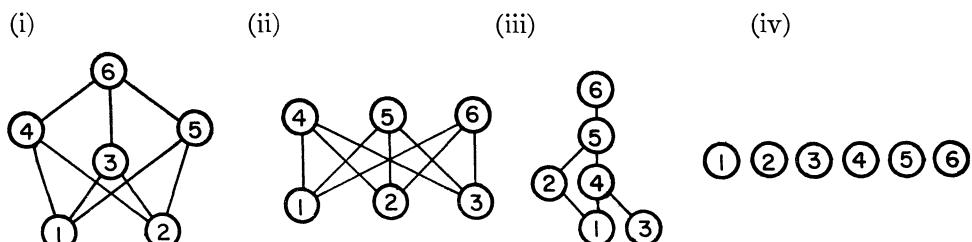
in which there are m_1 cells in the first row, m_2 cells in the second row, \dots , and m_k cells in the k th row. To each cell of a partition array is assigned a number h called its *hook number*. If b is the number of cells below a designated cell and if r is the number of cells to the right of this designated cell, then the value of h corresponding to the designated cell is $h = b + r + 1$.

We illustrate these matters in 2.4.

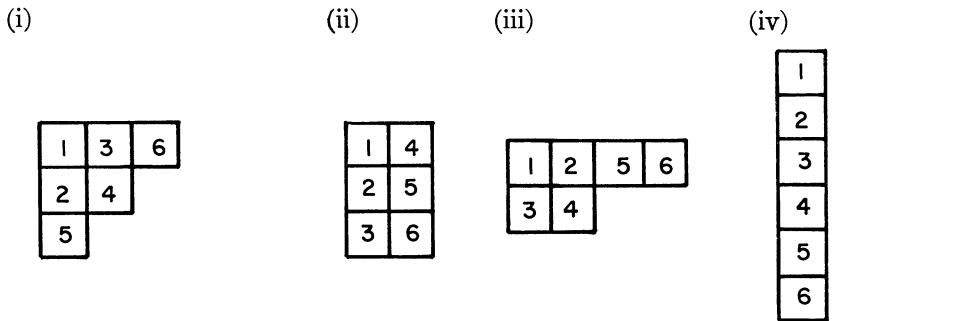
2.4. Example. Consider the four sequences:

- (i) 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 6 (ii) 3, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4 (iii) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 6 (iv) 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

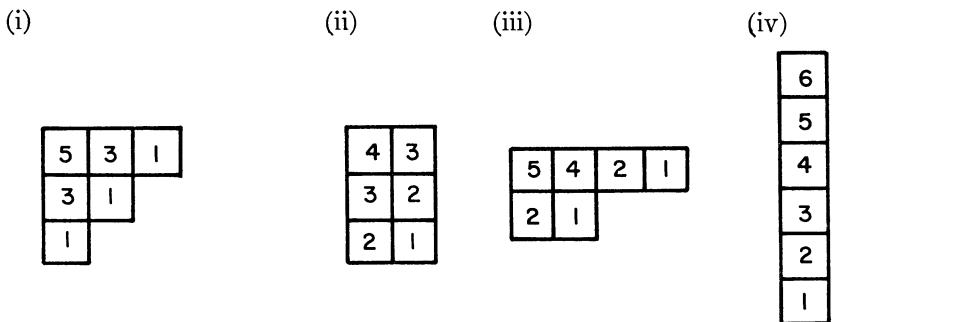
According to our convention, these sequences correspond to the four partially ordered sets with Hasse diagrams [3]:



The corresponding Young tableaux are:



The Young tableaux with their associated hook numbers are:



$$\begin{aligned} w &= [6!/5 \cdot 3^2]^2 \\ &= 16^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} w &= [6!/4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2^2]^2 \\ &= 5^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} w &= [6!/5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2^2]^2 \\ &= 9^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} w &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

If one considers the Young tableaux generated by permutations of $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ it is evident that different permutations can give rise to the same tableau shape (i.e., partition tableau). The number of tableaux with the same shape arising in this fashion is given by a powerful combinatorial theorem:

2.5. THEOREM (FRAME-ROBINSON-THRALL [10]). *The number of tableaux with given shape that contain the integers $1, 2, \dots, n$ is $n!/\prod h_i$, where the h_i are the hook numbers associated with the cells of the tableau.*

Finally we need [12, Theorem 3], which is obtained from 2.2 and 2.5.

2.6. THEOREM (SCHENSTED). *The number of sequences consisting of the distinct numbers x_1, \dots, x_n and having a longest increasing subsequence of length j and a longest decreasing subsequence of length k is the sum of the squares of the numbers of identically shaped partition tableaux with j columns and k rows.*

Based upon the preceding results, the distribution of monotonicities has been computed exactly for the spaces p_n ($n \leq 36$). The procedure is to generate the distinct partitions of n , to generate the partition tableaux, load the cells with their hook numbers, evaluate the square of the value of the Frame-Robinson-Thrall function. This result is then added to one of several running sums, corresponding to the maximal partition element m_1 (for the increasing subsequences of greatest length where this length happens to be m_1) or to one of several running sums corresponding to k (for the case of the decreasing subsequences of greatest length where this length happens to be k , and (m_1, \dots, m_k) is the current partition of n), or to one of several running sums corresponding to $j = \max[m, k]$ for the case of

monotone subsequences of greatest length when this length happens to be j .

These exact distributions were calculated on a 7094 using the multiple-precision fixed point routines described in [2].

The results are shown in Table 1, giving the distribution of permutations of $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ which contain increasing subsequences of greatest length as well as the distribution according to monotonic subsequences of greatest length. According to the statement of a celebrated theorem of Erdős [8], every sequence of length $k^2 + 1$ contains a maximal monotone subsequence of length at least $k + 1$. Hence the zeros as the first k entries in Table 1b.

The exact calculation for the distribution of monotonicities could be carried out on the 7094 only for sequences of length ≤ 36 . For sequences of greater length, we examined the expected length of the monotonically increasing subsequences of greatest length by a Monte Carlo procedure. That is, using a pseudo-random number generator we generated sequences of real numbers x ($0 < x < 1$) with uniform distribution, and verified that the distribution for sequences of length ≤ 36 matched the exact distributions. We then examined the distributions in Monte Carlo fashion for sequences of length up to 10,000. The results are summarized in Fig. 1 (and Table 2). It may be observed that the expected length of the spine, over the range $n \leq 10,000$, approaches the value $L_n = 2\sqrt{n}$. This gives us a standard for estimating efficiencies of sorting algorithms which may be applied over P_n .

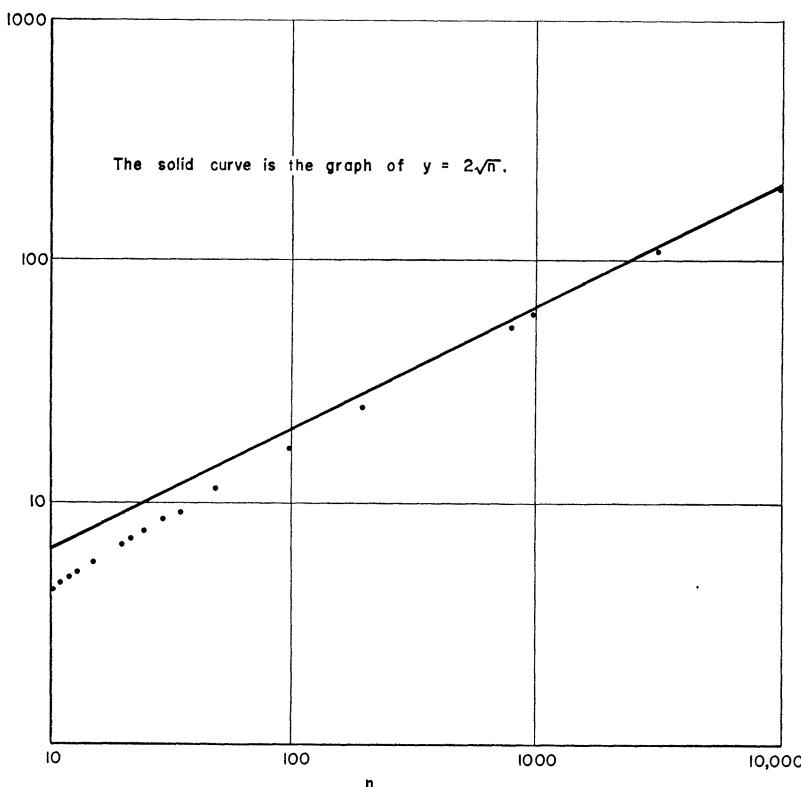


FIGURE 1. Mean values of lengths of monotone increasing subsequences of greatest length over the space of permutations of length n , using Monte Carlo trials on sequences of pseudo-random x , $0 < x < 1$.

TABLE 1a
Distributions of maximal monotone increasing subsequences over the space of permutations of $(1, 2, \dots, N)$

N	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	13	41	131	428	1429	4861	16795	58785	208011	742899	2674439
3	9	61	381	2332	14337	89497	569794	3704504	24584693	166332677	1145533650
4	1	16	181	1821	17557	167449	1604098	15555398	153315999	1538907304	15743413076
5	1	1	25	421	6105	83029	1100902	14516426	192422979	2579725656	35098717902
6	7	1	36	841	16465	296326	5122877	87116283	1477363967	25191909848	
7	8	1	1	49	1513	38281	87486	18943343	39908045	8312317976	
8	9	1	1	64	2521	79861	2250887	59367101	1508071384		
9	10	1	1	1	81	3961	153341	5213287	164060352		
10	11	1	1	1	100	5941	5941	275705	11110464		
11	12	1	1	1	1	121	121	8581	469925		
12	13	1	1	1	1	144	144	144	12013		
13	14	1	1	1	1	169	169	169	169		

N	15	16	17	18	19
1	9694844	1	1	1	1
2	8017098273	35357669	129644789	477638699	1767263189
3	164161815768	56928364553	409558170361	2981386305018	21935294881644
4	485534447114	1744049683213	18865209953045	207591285198178	2321616416280982
5	434119587475	6835409506841	97966603326993	1429401763567226	21226755241285022
6	172912977525	7583461369373	134533482045389	2426299018270338	44506885647682026
7	37558353900	3615907795025	76340522760097	1631788075873114	35378058306185002
8	4927007100	927716186325	22904111472825	568209449266202	14216730315766814
9	410474625	143938455225	4142847526101	118504614869214	3389618010035458
10	22128576	14353045401	484748595081	16029615164446	523932747921310
11	766221	947236425	38094121561	1470147102730	55233843005474
12	16381	41662441	2043822961	93574631242	4087226730670
13	196	120341	74797417	4166173834	215285274766
14	1	21841	1830561	128922442	8088065845
15	225	28561	256	2708305	214496074
16	1	1	1	36721	3910885
17	18	289	1	1	46513
18	19				324

N	20	21	22
1	1	1	1
2	6564120419	24466267019	91482563639
3	162951791097669	1221201051018189	922563750090023
4	2636208577156567	303635722412859447	3544040394934246209
5	320692032888290224	4926576077469905280	76913478420068425515
6	830512607486659272	15764082963927084216	304295666452406076997
7	778860477345867008	17423197016288134608	396169070839236609236
8	3596666061054003144	9216708503647774264	239524408949706575548
9	97376389179852540	2818543211543628620	8238863547750176388
10	17044414451764396	554568196974014588	1811398855378974988
11	2041043061768988	7472365473401996	2725298085020712539
12	172898075436668	7159734192739823	292523675918642499
13	10556881208783	498970549878348	22987539301199111
14	468217205543	25597176520323	1342940739033279
15	15050633363	969739466151	58746150699644
16	345989051	26985380213	1924101911964
17	5527861	543028571	46819431044
18	58141	7666121	831771172
19	361	71821	10451981
20	1	400	87781
21			441
22			1

N	23	24	25
1	1	1	1
2	343059613649	1289904147323	4861946401451
3	70209505971502533	537934326588404973	4147337689049888701
4	41881891423602685193	500690223797206725847	6050434838705784406551
5	1219520974164038038455	19625674731276275749737	320348783206253047567401
6	5971518739677370493811	119087070548532813807947	2412379484535302037916891
7	9157097111888617643722	215143361542096212159897	5136996696820257019680841
8	6317740398995612513164	16920749997274346326579	4602911809939402715164066
9	2436180769576352799396	72958306889459609898731	221478902139053994814716
10	595604303387826752023	19755504320385394380715	662039152774864970449891
11	99428080999387084396	3640046755032713093843	134046618461374364168411
12	11861492339537464775	479491040778079234419	19390512879546189292111
13	1040829060468117119	46606795474062898831	207304870905091148211
14	68403703794493420	3411981675691129279	167759928098294047111
15	3401595419412851	190527252376282087	10415612075920450911
16	128468428322048	8168500125865719	500718113865946741
17	3675343389664	269170287475509	1870929281579191
18	78885640857	6786436811013	542824153010541
19	1246532772	129464551053	12155099539941
20	14033405	1831706109	207490079241
21	106261	18582345	2643997501
22	484	127513	24297201
23		529	151801
24			576
25			1

N	26	27	28
1	1	1	1
2	18367353072151	69533550916003	263747951750359
3	3215989269079495426	250717468966793970202	1964346822230479484023
4	73852382382545858737126	909943177632220199263042	11310232116090782070465841
5	5300292212652610734928566	88832931884770251957700042	1507202979025523814325637146
6	49616581304399446633438226	1035620403406365159860967667	21925826354844065315916897256
7	124619442258128879718524666	307056311316053793393797817	76815934189294635140961483586
8	127185386263877438987727916	3569565523674458604017507932	101744071361900204239163084176
9	6819222345933683448498166	2130316908942051016198015702	67538777630236129823506320226
10	22441579408623486032950936	770150147621700978419561077	26774766892473521664006347716
11	4974684788366042119649866	186321569087821491256958077	705072255357961699341091246
12	786573753963611623878186	32074009903173294316954102	1316919181912414288817275336
13	92050364310704637832186	4087354609490748901647222	181995073612039972330379626
14	8172068412490464108186	39579688054689017286752	19146538134094625864605786
15	539546105197085784116	29697830210588581628302	1563800962990859091545746
16	29864196368967346036	1745384459871184579552	100513204250216012020066
17	1249784830144144516	80996819431842935752	5130101635704123358126
18	41078307871752516	2978887120344535882	209018576537102684926
19	1057716176138766	86826165506931592	6811596755141818486
20	21179941102126	199795335068642	177313615826634406
21	325456288366	35994624514642	3668913368754571
22	3755016526	500568628717	59792609043091
23	31405401	5254253902	756189714295
24	179401	40166101	7252484527
25	625	210601	50873005
26		676	245701
27		1	729
28			1

1	1	1	1
2	15462158343386281664951	3814986502092303	14544636039226908
3	141740653186926189324663372	1222338896672891001069665	970325456637821942142140
4	25871893550358473180365541399	1790036582908939530743648877	22770455209205915603060025597
5	470631631288386313363280613284	449044243619862872721423598179	7876110503741225362359167480199
6	1950390040214833258890097740134	10236819433951393776243660748875	2255272213153086314493531876530
7	2944632130025648248522014500254	50241067877038219983230124657600	131247588601307252438342452786525
8	2173205974659557190038205835604	86511371455863277882723853476200	2579359193231328192634102461101400
9	943409440670609713571889909584	7097158276562356071324810857700	2352171204427805439293130821881500
10	269805363161880496284204974114	33700117351593715495661064101700	1220678270222172955204768869925305
11	5451724899379865828931531009	10447178628714722178634866396630	409537040100177324029704062492225
12	8141308676556818373762688529	2277900847905046253535807880680	96144246401064205441641257152680
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16	319376306355915037772354	32430102215082697285357800	18286697815711493218117882080
17	14297487439649736716054	19633107355949074371195000	119617472472300729578276800
18	515761997928294967934	959064229546178387532600	63388140573056826813361425
19	15001117556281650059	37982369568044622191625	273706291816929872883300
20	350943858097699574	1222055891584247185425	96614587298003699934909
21	6565817250924743	31925927141978856309	279051127801226016125
22	97270960754675	675007128155925069	65853387607447398904
23	1123637013101	11475430101232224	1264668868266067329
24	9885634319	155228816648544	19624301369534804
25	63857305	1644397829384	243364536846276
26	285013	13319151176	2372835665009
27	784	79490741	17752922056
28	328861	328861	98188781
29	841	841	377581
30	1	1	900
31			1

1	$\frac{55534064877048197}{7731901699077394587687705}$	$\frac{1}{618326531556979779646841}$	$\frac{1}{212336130412243109}$
2	$\frac{291634367197743590729356426685}{13952939128147295788846922554177}$	$\frac{3759180275390445990022196165965}{2495357318534367456756667353207729}$	$\frac{496160667633390522403119618}{48750519654702845837670090343690}$
3	$\frac{5030108413777922887807240206908229}{34757316644086125833855818210629081}$	$\frac{113526878157525401424493275730864805}{932721236417411178945416488871094393}$	$\frac{45030549929498371344718980159549618}{2591590094916509302194350734175723642}$
4	$\frac{78021383414618228991885594624384125}{79103234852498901475016639807359305}$	$\frac{23952909451191334623680508422151237}{269866785171713218689926232232182145}$	$\frac{2535527824408968292697801668489332618}{74446327825109871020936280154425059442}$
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6	$\frac{41018891287879441193688358868051905}{176985923134010840234655522454420485}$	$\frac{176985923134010840234655522454420485}{3057851502535900625566612868833945}$	$\frac{26643987678124309733086378500759601170}{7726071690062109957701555827419159450}$
7	$\frac{759734193449732487433651283328585}{10708715263551031388724671545005}$	$\frac{527852235538457335228039598435085}{6203050922558993791288024881652625}$	$\frac{163387426313773622448191097593086130}{26216358778558077431372200829067050}$
8	$\frac{11779377563652142010462547688305}{102955858001572310417090968405}$	$\frac{57988267420258090593629883010105}{437312453183227616938310101845}$	$\frac{32828599452830145581256610566628170}{3272729269090490786274704268040650}$
9	$\frac{72449327995460834078487733305}{4139276355796064647378425}$	$\frac{2688012574537845996522300889}{1356713251727617123254553241}$	$\frac{263612845059752600845112121561774}{1733979182355878046419097593086130}$
10	$\frac{193944375806296670833026009}{7458944916310495249735449}$	$\frac{5651607889440012708616969}{19489532317209393713131545}$	$\frac{933979182355878046419097593086130}{1575292943311758744546072386}$
11	$\frac{2362080369804423404449}{6160162790565939425289}$	$\frac{55700897591821806393513}{13182832535568092797577}$	$\frac{4899988305502827905367746}{127043620389064812809387808046}$
12	$\frac{131990124545762873513}{2312819723545285865}$	$\frac{257635374171351028337}{4136163375619184361}$	$\frac{94219928231713250559913583810}{27414607341140712516858}$
13	$\frac{32891644638784625}{6160162790565939425289}$	$\frac{5411075073598449}{57007669965873}$	$\frac{49072110325697283626}{724520271415202114}$
14	$\frac{375325561053745}{3379471497105}$	$\frac{4136163375619184361}{234267798573}$	$\frac{87490246706863122}{853666255814802}$
15	$\frac{120413921}{431521}$	$\frac{146679105}{491041}$	$\frac{6614681604114}{39691351954}$
16	$\frac{961}{491041}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
17	$\frac{177551265}{556513}$	$\frac{1089}{1}$	

1	311625494907301261	1	11949798385860453491
2	3994086211355939463493383548		32249846192151322379083327459893
3	635845537978909170295520418710782		8338432923207513905107942840897207
4	819588244871579975094712632650930358		1503891258352898420332081381933578208
5	5981206618311709575544719486032248806		139502040364298522836760442796104706656
6	697812273978076490697755421027696727478		19439642570069266048240891724790133009888
7	2346831372517025163776957078701792456870		7495642224181633121892628837298911186720
8	32776111718424868517776769808161439844462		11660863810036011671044234796876756408352
9	241684781114763808748442687920734		93839283446101269401691563039073753552064
10	1100086329884899081144637854613456703390		4602575664927526758904189662495739416960
11	341328852295307436488369789452363294190		15264266027718982366224773594719844868640
12	7691753528653434994167211570562088390		3660517378342559966873890780713566493240
13	13249140344799666927129567113776890		6034499271121515177046817701442337840
14	1747879793744666872732913487156814290		9370349347843589651312031028151961064
15	18333063689134919022484650048294414		10542497140124782901363704728467537040
16	15896803965499693938651780896898834		960400377652127813719842557392971204
17	111600341710932482624313323727894		27928361123714921066189328
18	64686278939242244792776254311634		4430941771361782282147424398422404
19	3115325942782130518017444226214		228095611162787120114225791488548
20	125263010041612539140025735398		98332554331245907187226501114864
21	4215653028099462112368819038		3566237120025927944601115628528
22	118905644693483891716568358		10866695854770117187576414928
23	2809856400891651324334238		6040431285173037746028992
24	5561876160460803409598		109700112356207611240448
25	913685147570122124342		1665622494029241660512
26	12448894244607115902		210089245638821050912
27	139195797135863382		27928361123714921066189328
28	1261485212494102		218144396451607687
29	9104618690917		1841133016223551
30	51020199826		12407725834267
31	21354981		65081293411
32	628321		255676261
33			706861
34			1225
35			1
36			1

TABLE I
Distributions of maximal monotone subsequences over the space of permutations of $(1, 2, \dots, N)$

N	15	16	17	18	19
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	577152576	577152576	0	0	0
5	217908143024	1882013490500	15137332742532	111495773096136	736543205438040
6	663703603292	9933107320916	144868857114644	2058529251860328	28477732544688960
7	339659751732	6934946649572	140700564230692	2834419897105696	56633617912329112
8	75104929176	1853582024436	45645218200032	1125758970041192	27855001516505912
9	9854014200	287876910450	8285529415302	236974544144628	6775208774870652
10	820949250	28706090802	969497190162	32059230328892	1047903131938220
11	44257152	1894472850	76188243122	2940294205460	110471686010948
12	1532442	83324882	4087645922	187149262484	8174453461340
13	32762	2406882	149594834	8332347668	430570549532
14	392	43682	3661122	257844884	16176131690
15	2	450	57122	5416610	428992148
16		2	512	73442	7821770
17			2	578	93026
18				2	648
19					2

N	20	20	21	21	22	22
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	4254132236622840	20794481008587000	82244764498782600	62711531490290646392		
6	382902517231190424	4989011841687509064	425442532345718472872	430164924248070169032		
7	1121088586380202928	21963654061311148288	17230668107410810776	16329729917647100376		
8	691709550866489296	17230668107410810776	5612953233636388664	36217781367812519128		
9	194409066733408704	1109042572932268208	149447275333224456	5450584636999631766		
10	34088191453068288	14319468385479646	997941099756696	585047351837284998		
11	4082086123537976	51194353040646	2685881478066558	45975078602398222		
12	345796150873336	1939478932302	117492301399288	20903962		
13	21113762417566	53970760426	3848203823928	175562		
14	936434411086	1086057142	93638862088	882		
15	30101266726	15332242	1663542344	2		
16	691978102	143642	20903962			
17	11055722	800				
18	116282	2				
19	722					
20						
21						
22						

<i>N</i>	23	24	25
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	245804974123480200	491609948246960400	491609948246960400
6	755971089727178127088	8676145262210193012960	94003717658533097844000
7	8140032932924164032080	153675090362576773465488	2859133318231049063998800
8	1075051156845497569192	268637736880089119920928	6704129404938223686722000
9	4790143278215489101336	141677498323618085096158	4223257115141515056146350
10	1190309508920724579654	39442211487452719258622	1319337197720643808194350
11	198854038310659029760	7279810433848890021742	268062617677311763906750
12	2372298418440622926	958981875514820763726	38780979573723991401750
13	2081658120936234238	93213590948125797662	4147809734497722624086
14	136807407588986840	6823963351382258558	335519856196588094222
15	6803190838825702	381054504752564174	20831224151840901822
16	25693856644096	1633700251731438	1001436227731833482
17	735686779328	538340574951018	37418584563158382
18	157771281714	13572873622026	1085648306021082
19	2493065544	258929102106	24310199079882
20	28066810	3663412218	414980158482
21	212522	37164690	5287995002
22	968	255026	48594402
23	2	1058	303602
24		2	1152
25			2

N	26	27	28
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	952382027853194853314400	8925592101113301299829000	76425573055466553008547600
7	52341940024485713702458800	941037757041119409946427400	16575282453100233870595785600
8	166907338705800981751802000	4141095209547848247104514000	10229018872507956516442454000
9	126787030401135363262237600	3829965323205241372302462600	116300812211682276193750329300
10	44581491460640052185514200	1522264573503362764833831000	52523195747848467041038765500
11	99465121813051554088969000	372404222345803710911969700	1408308750104610791825360100
12	1573140059093914882150500	64147050297343993386275100	2633730043427306533195696300
13	184100724978419751092436	81747084420353296611568972	363989959709917641189074676
14	16344136824980928216372	79195937008764754213504	38293076204333270491391572
15	1119092210394171568232	50395660421177163256604	3127601925981718183091492
16	59728392737934692072	3490768919742369159104	201026408500432024040132
17	24995696602882289032	16199363863685871504	10260203271408246716252
18	82156615743505032	5957774240689071764	418037153074205369852
19	2115432352277532	173652331013863184	136231935102833636972
20	42359882204252	3995910670137284	354627231653268812
21	650912576732	71989249029284	7337826737509142
22	7510033052	1001137257434	11958218086182
23	62810802	10508507804	1512379428590
24	3558802	80332202	14504969054
25	1250	421202	101746010
26	2	1352	491402
27	28	2	1458

1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	589207733618083635076678800	4017834614129468263414826400	23692254719303941547720386400	0
7	285202153278955813785707520000	47776720284036613792909805820600	77623700024019150137247624840600	0
8	2513137284768128335678924779600	61354192232985708594062524631400	1486899898340427286368998222579400	0
9	3546523725021576401940276722100	108498874067996587999017464032200	3326862986586311241555650840434200	0
10	183068398523392603276259240700	64426925473775882732381174069400	2287930539402346328092953064629900	0
11	538290932005594148436878681700	20804390394983947746227177299800	813200022570515550808858717299300	0
12	10902370450484569606240712600	4554817493732644750790195030400	192204847001779358208731530304400	0
13	16282588447793719958338703304	732876506258667437085324970680	33230764580423680716981408825480	0
14	1852340772834412694565585668	89825506876602139897193098560	4374056362868704012595427126060	0
15	163946010833871946234546228	8578407741549180952620369360	449048760085161503360103812100	0
16	11457551763698870331277468	648602004430165394570715600	36573395631398924991224813760	0
17	638752612711830075544708	39266214711898148742390000	193234944950601459156553600	0
18	28594974879299593432108	1918128459092356775065200	126776281146113653626722850	0
19	1031523995836589935868	75964739136089244383250	5474120583633859745766600	0
20	30002235112563300118	2444111783168494370850	193229174596007399869818	0
21	701887716195399148	36851854283957712618	55802255602452032250	0
22	13131634501849486	1350014256311850138	131701175214894797808	0
23	194541921509350	2295086020464448	2529337736532134658	0
24	224774026202	310457633297088	39248602739069608	0
25	1971268638	3288795658768	486729073692552	0
26	127714610	26633802352	4745671330018	0
27	570026	158981482	35505844112	0
28	1568	657722	1963377562	0
29	1682	1682	1800	2
30				
31				

N	32	33	34
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	117239808798376941090171700890	466537502959586314018384564800	13971952161173103083037631008900
7	1218028788549680917003439208163290	18374567256228810031700251202812800	265170176591976087533836722420423200
8	3573108396990147173292605066276800	850441482101675510240319406750601600	200196129527456873250752211493720761600
9	10214947845143503725655955992317700	31379983259038146612232791507132100	95366404047077382117938559553103329800
10	81927367586821122917342698830532590	2955913746239917536402680534032391700	1037088392120917405019541181686297000
11	3214748166100107498739536019051050	128509817183068747235480636082667300	51932576136493461969706853994704901000
12	81970611382909320149108104590900	353456937224265313066244631017011700	1541414891711286888094328686831957800
13	151922086084142582707957453336260	70110994517157770278807222474601220	32669092180261672118608011603611355080
14	2141753048829271538550622268002260	1055702766068404157422488735896020	5243250734809427639009552292791400
15	2358755020416536108098219522660	12406101622639720189226878940201700	65657194977601774642975050632740640
16	20591117117139309930536209820	1159765348323236620152688232160	654545853573639512361315936644200
17	14486249065590921668156975466610	8746249065590921668156975466610	5272152690119174755622602617748
18	828785527075941329294756850	53760254906756919930447001778	34692072407781296256218775616092
19	387888751612593341666052018	271342650345424465690506482	188004923223913831341172109444
20	1491789832620904994706898	1130321577888800254172833938	8349854634226519119827167620
21	472441607396088506808978	38979064634418787426263090	31505858866238317489092144772
22	123203258113878850578	1114017951826436127187026	9799976261100565530735492
23	2636566507113618559154	2636566507113618559154	254026694795934417396
24	515270748342702056674	515270748342702056674	548292146822814250337316
25	8272326751238368722	8272326751238368722	98144220665394507252
26	108221501471396898	108221501471396898	14490405428304042228
27	1140153399931746	1140153399931746	174980493413726244
28	9509807460546	9509807460546	1707332511629604
29	6123290914	6123290914	13229363208228
30	293358210	293358210	79382703908
31	863024	863024	355102530
32	1922	1922	1113026
33	2	2	2178

<i>N</i>	35	36
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0	0
5	0	0
6	27943904322234620616607526201600	27943904322234620616607526201600
7	3641303371464170140381289144094019200	473023858767512639407916803647739651200
8	465398762365262092373752560180569107200	10666155857406751349088662857909309035200
9	2956033630424242850168930272742455579800	905036740865599235538008607944288376984800
10	392344802140429881536899763876489462200	144110704271655827074239405831683400108000
11	2120729276021540978123490370436277585800	87470915270995458872125418341705078404000
12	679941588966377982290083835615230414200	303394262056582711515315161503380509159200
13	153796056449988057049755243386096817240	7317709103493134296844739138087484074840
14	262587422863974898853251857892785234080	1326874137681043889998211439348553055480
15	34957589757382663056219222404208369080	187406900677484518313295897758203838928
16	370661271796094690099583907209585128	21084994163019612030162518457673914480
17	31793607930839377511589778795627868	1920800755249650541615397967562798608
18	223200608342185931953066624767388	143433611545448810683577419836608208
19	129372557878484489585532508622368	881683354272356456294848796844808
20	62312518855642610360348845428	456191222325574240228451582977096
21	25029020083225078290051470796	196651086624918143744530029728
22	8431306056198924224737639076	712474240051855889202231257056
23	237811289386967783433736716	21733391709540234375152829856
24	5619712801783302648666476	55851672247429842132378656
25	111037523208921606819196	1208086257346075492057984
26	1827370295140244248684	219400224712415222480896
27	2489778848921423804	3331244988058483321024
28	278391594271726764	42017849137642101824
29	2522970424988204	436288792903215374
30	18209237381834	3688266032447102
31	10204039652	24815451668534
32	427309962	130162586822
33	1256642	511352522
34	2312	1413722
35	2	2450
36		2

3. Two Sorting Strategies over P_n . We consider first the 0th order sorting strategy over P_n . This consists of selecting the initial element (in a permutation sequence), and, having selected an element, selecting the first following element in the sequence which is greater. The resulting selected subsequence is called the *distinguished subsequence*.

3.1. THEOREM. *In the space P_n the expected length of the distinguished subsequence is*

$$L_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k^{-1}.$$

Proof. The statement of the theorem is clearly true for $n = 1$. We proceed by induction. Suppose that the statement of the theorem holds for $k \leq n$. Given any particular sequence in P_n , there are $n + 1$ ways in which sequences of P_{n+1} may be formed through the adjunction of the number $n + 1$ to this particular sequence, and with each of these new sequences is associated the probability $(n + 1)^{-1}$. For each new sequence so constructed, the corresponding distinguished subsequence ends with the adjoined number. Hence the expected length of the corresponding distinguished subsequence is greater by unity than the expected length of a distinguished subsequence in that part of the original sequence preceding the adjoined integer, averaged over the positions that the adjoined integer may occupy. This is just

$$L_{n+1} = (n + 1)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^n L_k + 1$$

where L_0 is taken to be zero. It follows that

$$L_{n+1} = L_n + (n + 1)^{-1}.$$

This concludes the proof.

We now consider the n th order strategy for natural sorting in P_n . According to the definition, the sorting algorithm of an n th order strategy has available, at the point where it decides whether to select the i th sequence element, the identity of the previously considered sequence elements x_k , $k < i$. The selection algorithm for P_n accordingly has the following form. A choice level C_1 (where C_1 is a natural number, $0 < C_1 \leq n$) determines the selection of the first sequence element x_1 (i.e. if $x_1 \leq C_1$ then x_1 is selected). A selection level $C_2 = f_1(x_1)$ is defined, depending upon x_1 . The second sequence element x_2 is selected accordingly (if $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq C_2$ in the case that x_1 was selected, or else simply $x_2 \leq C_2$ in the alternate case). What is required is the sequence of functions $f_0(S) = C_1$, $f_1(S) = C_2$, \dots (where S is an arbitrary sequence in P_n) which maximizes the expected length of the selected subsequence.

To show how the choice levels are made, we will consider the example of P_4 . We suppose that the expected lengths from the optimal choice functions are known for P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 . (These expected lengths are: $\langle L_1 \rangle = 1$, $\langle L_2 \rangle = 3/2$, $\langle L_3 \rangle = 2$.) There are four possibilities for the value of C_1 (i.e. $C_1 = 1, 2, 3$, or 4). Consider the expected lengths of the selected subsequence which results from each possible value of C_1 . Thus, if $C_1 = 1$ the first element of a permutation sequence will be selected if and only if it has the value unity. In this case the remaining sequence consists of a permutation of the sequence $(2, 3, 4)$ and by assumption, the strategy

and expected length of P_3 are known and may be applied to the permutation of (2, 3, 4)—with certain obvious adjustments. The expected length in this case, which we shall denote $L_4(1)$, is just the value of $L_3 + 1$ weighted by the probability (which is 1/4) that unity occurs as the initial entry of the sequence from P_4 added to the value $\langle L_3 \rangle$ which in turn is weighted by the probability that unity does not occur as the first sequence entry. So, $L_4(1) = 4^{-1}[(1 + \langle L_3 \rangle) + 3\langle L_3 \rangle]$.

TABLE 2

Expected lengths of (1) monotonically increasing subsequences of greatest length, (2) of monotone subsequences of greatest length, and (3) observed (Monte Carlo) means of monotonically increasing subsequences of greatest length, (4) of monotone increasing subsequences selected according to the n th order strategy; (5) is the initial selection level used in (4).

N	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3	2.000	2.333			
4	2.416	2.916			
5	2.791	3.300		2.73	3
6	3.140	3.650	3.155	3.04	3
7	3.465	4.021	3.446	3.33	3
8	3.770	4.350	3.760	3.60	4
9	4.059	4.647	4.049	3.86	4
10	4.334	4.938	4.333	4.10	4
11	4.598	5.222	4.577	4.32	4
12	4.852	5.490	4.849	4.54	5
13	5.096	5.745	5.115	4.75	5
14	5.332	5.991	5.323	4.95	5
15	5.561	6.232	5.560	5.15	5
16	5.783	6.465	5.786	5.33	5
17	5.999	6.691	6.013	5.51	5
18	6.209	6.910	6.213	5.69	6
19	6.414	7.123	6.417	5.86	6
20	6.614	7.332	6.618	6.03	6
21	6.810	7.536	6.832	6.19	6
22	7.002	7.736	7.002	6.35	6
23	7.189	7.931	7.165	6.50	6
24	7.373	8.122	7.354	6.65	7
25	7.554	8.309	7.556	6.80	7
26	7.731	8.493	7.741	6.94	7
27	7.905	8.673	7.926	7.09	7
28	8.076	8.851	8.074	7.23	7
29	8.244	9.025	8.258	7.36	7
30	8.410	9.196	8.420	7.50	7
31	8.573	9.365	8.553	7.63	8
32	8.734	9.531	8.717	7.76	8
33	8.892	9.695	8.871	7.87	8
34	9.049	9.857	9.026	8.01	8
35	9.203	10.016	9.206	8.14	8
36	9.355	10.173	9.368	8.26	8
100			16.723	14.05	14
200			24.508	20.02	20
1000			58.154	44.99	44
10000			192.2	142.07	141

If we take $C_1 = 2$ then the argument proceeds in a similar way, except that now if either 1 or 2 occurs as the initial sequence element it is selected, and if 2 occurs and is selected then since the selection algorithm applies now only to sequence entries with values greater than 2, the strategy and expected length of the selected subsequence from P_2 comes into play, thus

$$L_4(2) = 4^{-1}[(1 + \langle L_3 \rangle) + (1 + \langle L_2 \rangle) + 2\langle L_3 \rangle].$$

And similarly $L_4(3)$ and $L_4(4)$ may be evaluated. Then C_1 is defined as that value of k which maximizes $L_4(k)$. In the general case

$$\langle L_{n+1} \rangle = \max_{0 < k \leq n} (n+1)^{-1} \left[k + (n+1-k)\langle L_n \rangle + \sum_{i=2}^n \langle L_{n-i+1} \rangle \right]$$

and it follows that the expected lengths of the selected subsequences and the choice levels are determined at the same time.

The required functions may be computed, using a course-of-values recursion. For this we are indebted to Mr. David Matula, who provided us with columns 4 and 5 of Table 2, computed in double-precision directly from the above equation. It will be observed that the expected length of the selected monotone subsequences, in sequences of length n , is approximately $(2n)^{1/2}$.

Conclusions. Over the range which has been examined ($n \leq 10,000$), let r_1 be the ratio of the expected value of a monotone subsequence, selected according to the 0th order strategy, to the expected length of the monotone subsequence of greatest length. Then

$$r_1 \sim \frac{\sum_1^n k^{-1}}{2\sqrt{n}} \sim \frac{\log n}{2\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Let r_2 be the ratio of the expected length of the monotone subsequence, selected according to the n th order strategy, to the expected length of the monotone subsequence of greatest length. Then

$$r_2 \sim (2n)^{1/2}/2\sqrt{n} = 1/\sqrt{2}.$$

TABLE 3
Tableaux with maximal weights for group of order n ; $10 \leq n \leq 36$

order 10	order 11	order 12	order 13	order 14	order 15
7 5 3 1	8 6 4 2 1	9 6 4 2 1	9 6 4 3 1	10 7 5 4 2 1	9 7 5 3 1
5 3 1	5 3 1	6 3 1	7 4 2 1	7 4 2 1	7 5 3 1
3 1	3 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	5 3 1
1	1	2	2	2	3 1
		1	1	1	1
order 16	order 17	order 18	order 19	order 20	
10 8 6 4 2 1	11 8 6 4 2 1	12 9 7 5 3 2 1	12 9 7 5 4 2 1	12 10 7 5 4 2 1	
7 5 3 1	8 5 3 1	8 5 3 1	9 6 4 2 1	9 7 4 2 1	
5 3 1	6 3 1	6 3 1	6 3 1	6 4 1	
3 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 2	
1	2	2	2	3 1	
	1	1	1	1	

TABLE 3—Continued

<i>order 21</i>	<i>order 22</i>	<i>order 23</i>	<i>order 24</i>
13 10 7 5 4 2 1	12 10 8 6 4 2 1	13 10 8 6 4 2 1	14 11 9 7 5 3 2 1
10 7 4 2 1	9 7 5 3 1	10 7 5 3 1	10 7 5 3 1
7 4 1	7 5 3 1	8 5 3 1	8 5 3 1
5 2	5 3 1	6 3 1	6 3 1
4 1	3 1	4 1	4 1
2	1	2	2
1		1	1
<i>order 25</i>	<i>order 26</i>	<i>order 27</i>	<i>order 28</i>
14 11 9 7 5 4 2 1	15 11 9 7 5 4 2 1	15 12 9 7 5 4 2 1	15 12 9 7 6 4 2 1
11 8 6 4 2 1	12 8 6 4 2 1	12 9 6 4 2 1	12 9 6 4 3 1
8 5 3 1	9 5 3 1	9 6 3 1	10 7 4 2 1
6 3 1	7 3 1	7 4 1	7 4 1
4 1	5 1	5 2	5 2
2	3	4 1	4 1
1	2	2	2
	1	1	1
<i>order 29</i>	<i>order 30</i>	<i>order 31</i>	
14 12 10 8 6 4 2 1	15 12 10 8 6 4 2 1	16 13 11 9 7 5 3 2 1	
11 9 7 5 3 1	12 9 7 5 3 1	12 9 7 5 3 1	
9 7 5 3 1	10 7 5 3 1	10 7 5 3 1	
7 5 3 1	8 5 3 1	8 5 3 1	
5 3 1	6 3 1	6 3 1	
3 1	4 1	4 1	
1	2	2	
	1	1	
<i>order 32</i>	<i>order 33</i>	<i>order 34</i>	
13 16 11 9 7 5 4 2 1	17 13 11 9 7 5 4 2 1	17 14 11 9 7 5 4 2 1	
13 10 8 6 4 2 1	14 10 8 6 4 2 1	14 11 8 6 4 2 1	
10 7 5 3 1	11 7 5 3 1	11 8 5 3 1	
8 5 3 1	9 5 3 1	9 6 3 1	
6 3 1	7 3 1	7 4 1	
4 1	5 1	5 2	
2	3	4 1	
1	2	2	
	1	1	
<i>order 35</i>	<i>order 36</i>		
17 14 11 9 7 6 4 2 1	17 14 12 9 7 6 4 2 1		
14 11 8 6 4 3 1	14 11 9 6 4 3 1		
12 9 6 4 2 1	12 9 7 4 2 1		
9 6 3 1	9 6 4 1		
7 4 1	7 4 2		
5 2	6 3 1		
4 1	4 1		
2	2		
1	1		

Open questions. This study has raised some questions of which the following, in the area of asymptotic combinatorics, are particularly interesting:

- (1) What is the asymptotic form of the distribution of spines in the case of permutation spaces?

Presumably an analytical derivation of the answer to (1) would require an answer to

- (2) For given n , which Young tableau maximizes the value of the Frame-Robinson-Thrall function? If the maximizing tableau is denoted T_n then

- (3) Is there an algorithm which permits the immediate construction of T_{n+1} from T_n ?

In computing the exact distributions of the spines (for $n \leq 36$), the corresponding T_n were obtained automatically. These are exhibited (for $10 \leq n \leq 36$) in Table 3, although it is not believed that they suggest the form of T_n for large n .

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