COINCIDENCE CLASSIFICATION OF LENGTH 3 MESH PATTERNS
ABSTRACT FOR PERMUTATION PATTERNS 2017

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For classical permutation patterns p, p' a standard question is whether they are *Wilf-equivalent*, i.e., $|\mathrm{Av}_n(p)| = |\mathrm{Av}_n(p')|$ for all n. For mesh patterns one can consider a more basic question: whether the two avoidance sets are equal, i.e., $\mathrm{Av}_n(p) = \mathrm{Av}_n(p')$. This equivalence relation is called *coincidence*, and denoted with $\asymp$. We introduce an algorithm that coincidence classifies all mesh patterns of length at most 3, save one exceptional case.

This is based on joint work with Bjarki Gudmundsson and Henning Ulfarsson.

REFERENCES