

Diagonally symmetric alternating sign matrices

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DIAGONALLY SYMMETRIC ALTERNATING SIGN MATRICES

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ABSTRACT. The enumeration of diagonally symmetric alternating sign matrices (DSASMs) is studied, and a Pfaffian formula is obtained for the number of DSASMs of any fixed size, where the entries for the Pfaffian are positive integers given by simple binomial coefficient expressions. This result provides the first known case of an exact enumeration formula for an alternating sign matrix symmetry class in which a simple product formula does not seem to exist. Pfaffian formulae are also obtained for DSASM generating functions associated with several natural statistics, including the number of nonzero strictly upper triangular entries in a DSASM, the number of nonzero diagonal entries in a DSASM, and the column of the unique 1 in the first row of a DSASM. The proofs of these results involve introducing a version of the six-vertex model whose configurations are in bijection with DSASMs of fixed size, and obtaining a Pfaffian expression for its partition function. Various further results and conjectures are also obtained, including some related to the exact enumeration of off-diagonally symmetric alternating sign matrices, and some related to the asymptotic enumeration of DSASMs and other classes of alternating sign matrices.

1. INTRODUCTION

An alternating sign matrix (ASM) is a square matrix in which each entry is 0, 1 or -1 , and along each row and column the nonzero entries alternate in sign and have a sum of 1. Some simple observations are that the first and last row and column of any ASM each contain a single 1, with all of their other entries being 0's, that any permutation matrix is an ASM, and that the symmetry group of the square has a natural action on the set of ASMs.

ASMs were first defined in the early 1980s by Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [51], who also conjectured [51, 52, Conj. 1] that, for any positive integer n , the number of $n \times n$ ASMs is

$$\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(3i+1)!}{(n+i)!}. \quad (1)$$

This conjecture was first proved by Zeilberger [78], and further proofs involving other methods were subsequently obtained by Kuperberg [46], Fischer [27, 28, 29], and Fischer and Konvalinka [30, 31, 32].

A diagonally symmetric alternating sign matrix (DSASM) is simply an ASM which is invariant under reflection in its main diagonal, i.e., under matrix transposition. An example is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

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One of the main results of this paper (see Corollary 4) is that, for any positive integer n , the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs is

$$\text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left((j-i) \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{3 - \delta_{k,0}}{i+j-2k} \begin{pmatrix} i+j-2k \\ i-k \end{pmatrix} \right), \quad (3)$$

where Pf denotes the Pfaffian of a triangular array (see (63)), $\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)$ is 1 or 0 according to whether n is odd or even, and δ is the Kronecker delta. It can be checked that the entries for the Pfaffian in (3) are positive integers.

It seems to be difficult to convert this Pfaffian to a simpler expression. Furthermore, by computing values of (3) for specific values of n , and examining their prime factorizations, it can be conjectured that the prime factors are not bounded above by a polynomial in n , and hence that a simple product formula similar to that of (1) does not exist. (By contrast, it can be seen that the prime factors of (1) are bounded above by $3n - 2$.) Nevertheless, (3) provides the first known enumeration formula for DSASMs, and with the aid of a computer it can be used to calculate the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs for relatively large n . This has been done for all n up to 1000, and the values are available at a webpage accompanying this paper [15]. The values for n up to 131 are also available at The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences [71]. To provide an idea of the magnitude of these values, the number of 1000×1000 DSASMs has 56930 decimal digits.

Other primary results in this paper include Pfaffian formulae for DSASM generating functions associated with various natural statistics. See Theorems 3 and 5 for formulae for a three-statistic generating function, where for any DSASM, these statistics are the number of nonzero strictly upper triangular entries, the number of nonzero diagonal entries, and the column of the 1 in the first row. See Theorems 20 and 21 for generalizations of these formulae in which a further statistic (specifically, the number of strictly upper triangular inversions in a DSASM, as defined in Section 10.1) is included, and in which the number of 1's and number of -1 's on the main diagonal of a DSASM are taken to be two separate statistics. Note that determinant formulae with a form similar to that of the Pfaffian formulae of Theorems 3, 5, 20 and 21 are known for certain ASM generating functions. See (170) for an example.

The method of ASM enumeration introduced and used by Kuperberg [46, 47] involves the statistical mechanical six-vertex model. (For important subsequent variations of this method, see, for example, Colomo and Pronko [22, 23], Okada [58], Razumov and Stroganov [60, 63], and Stroganov [75].) A similar method is applied to DSASM enumeration in this paper, and an outline of the main steps which are used is as follows.

- The three-statistic generating function for DSASMs is defined in Section 3.4.
- A version of the six-vertex model is introduced in Sections 5.1–5.3. The configurations of this version are in bijection with DSASMs of fixed size, and consist of certain orientations of the edges of a grid graph on a triangle. The associated partition function consists of a sum, over all such configurations, of products of parameterized bulk and boundary weights, as given in Table 2, where these weights satisfy the Yang–Baxter and reflection equations.
- An expression for the partition function as a Pfaffian multiplied by a prefactor is obtained in Theorem 11, which can be regarded as a further primary result of this paper. This expression is an analogue, for the version of the six-vertex model on a triangle studied in this paper, of the Izergin–Korepin determinant formula (see Izergin [40, Eq. (5)], Izergin, Coker and Korepin [41, Eqs. (5.1) & (5.2)], Kirillov and Smirnov [42], and Korepin [43])

for the partition function of the six-vertex model on a square with domain-wall boundary conditions. Accordingly, Theorem 11 plays a role in the proof of the DSASM enumeration formula (3) which is analogous to that played by the Izergin–Korepin formula in Kuperberg’s proof [46] of the ASM enumeration formula (1), since the configurations of the six-vertex model on a square with domain-wall boundary conditions are in bijection with ASMs of fixed size.

- Theorem 11 is proved by identifying, in Section 5.4, particular properties which uniquely characterize the partition function, and then, in Section 5.6, showing that these properties are also satisfied by the Pfaffian expression. The properties include reduction to a lower order partition function at certain values of the main parameters, and symmetry with respect to these parameters, where the proof of this symmetry uses the Yang–Baxter and reflection equations.
- The exact relationship between the DSASM generating function and the six-vertex model partition function is identified in Lemma 12.
- The application of Lemma 12 requires some care, since in the expression provided by Theorem 11, both the Pfaffian and the denominator of its prefactor become zero when the values of the parameters required in Lemma 12 are used. Hence, in Theorem 13, a result is obtained for evaluating (without causing division of zero by zero) general Pfaffian expressions which have the same overall form as that of the expression given by applying Lemma 12 to Theorem 11.
- In Sections 6.3–6.6, Pfaffian expressions for the DSASM generating function are obtained by using Theorem 11, Lemma 12 and Theorem 13. The entries for these Pfaffians initially appear as coefficients of power series, and are then evaluated as explicit binomial coefficient expressions.

In addition to the results which have already been described, and are obtained using mostly algebraic methods, this paper also provides some further results which are obtained using elementary combinatorial methods. These results include Proposition 1, in which relations are given for the numbers of $n \times n$ DSASMs with the 1 in the first row in column 1, 2, 3 or n , Proposition 2, in which the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs is expressed as a weighted sum over all $(n - 1) \times (n - 1)$ DSASMs, and Propositions 18 and 19, in which properties are identified for certain natural involutions on DSASMs. Some other aspects of DSASMs have been studied using combinatorial methods by Brualdi and Kim [20], and Rubey [69].

This paper also includes applications of some of the results to two special cases of DSASMs, for which connections to previously-known results are identified. In Section 7, DSASMs with no -1 ’s, i.e., diagonally symmetric permutation matrices, are considered, and in Section 8, off-diagonally symmetric ASMs (OSASMs) are considered. An even-order OSASM, as defined by Kuperberg [47, p. 839], is an even-order DSASM in which each diagonal entry is zero. Note that it is impossible for each diagonal entry of an odd-order DSASM to be zero, since if each diagonal entry of an $n \times n$ DSASM is zero, then the sum of all entries is twice the sum of all strictly upper triangular entries, and this equals n (as the sum of entries in each row of any ASM is 1), so that n is even. Hence, an odd-order OSASM is defined to be an odd-order DSASM in which exactly one diagonal entry is nonzero. It seems that odd-order OSASMs have not previously been defined or studied in the literature. With this definition, $n \times n$ OSASMs exist for any n , an example being the $n \times n$ matrix with 1’s on the main antidiagonal and 0’s elsewhere. Accordingly, OSASMs can be regarded as DSASMs with maximally-many 0’s on the main diagonal. A product formula

for the number of even-order OSASMs was obtained by Kuperberg [47, Thm. 2, second eq. & Thm. 5, first eq.], while in this paper a Pfaffian formula for the number of odd-order OSASMs is obtained, and a specific product formula for this number is conjectured (see Conjecture 15).

Finally, this paper provides, in Section 11, several results and conjectures for the large n asymptotics of the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs and the number of $n \times n$ ASMs in certain other natural classes. For example, an asymptotic expansion of the number of DSASMs is conjectured in Conjecture 22, a general result for the leading term in the asymptotics of the number of ASMs invariant under the action of any subgroup of the symmetry group of the square is obtained in Theorem 23, and the leading terms in the asymptotics of the number of OSASMs, and the number of DSASMs whose 1 in the first row is in a fixed position, are obtained in Propositions 24 and 25. Conjecture 22 is based on data obtained using the Pfaffian formula (3), but most of the results of Section 11 are obtained independently of results obtained in previous sections of the paper.

An outline of the remaining sections of this paper is as follows.

- In Section 2, a review is provided of the programme of obtaining exact enumeration formulae for ASMs invariant under the action of subgroups of the symmetry group of the square.
- In Section 3, the main notation and conventions of the paper are outlined, the three-statistic DSASM generating function which will be studied in much of the paper is introduced, and some enumerative results for DSASMs are obtained using simple combinatorial methods in Propositions 1 and 2.
- In Section 4, the main results for the three-statistic DSASM generating function and the number of DSASMs are stated, in Theorem 3, Corollary 4 and Theorem 5, and alternative versions of some of these results are stated in (36)–(38) and (43).
- In Section 5, the case of the six-vertex model which is related to DSASMs is introduced, the bijection between its configurations and DSASMs is identified in (45), some important properties of its partition function are identified in Propositions 6–10, and a Pfaffian expression for this partition function is obtained in Theorem 11.
- In Section 6, the results of Section 4 are proved, where this involves obtaining a result for the connection between the three-statistic DSASM generating function and the six-vertex model partition function in Lemma 12, obtaining general identities for certain Pfaffian expressions in Theorem 13 and Corollary 14, applying results (in particular, the bijection (45) and Theorem 11) from Section 5, and using various standard algebraic methods.
- In Section 7, diagonally symmetric permutation matrices are studied, and a Pfaffian formula for an associated two-statistic generating function is obtained in (109).
- In Section 8, OSASMs are studied, which leads to Pfaffian formulae for a two-statistic OSASM generating function in (122) and (123), a conjectured product formula for the number of odd-order OSASMs in Conjecture 15, the identification of a conjectured symmetry property satisfied by even-order OSASMs in Conjecture 16, and the identification of a conjectured connection between the partition function for odd-order OSASMs and symplectic characters in Conjecture 17.
- In Section 9, certain natural involutions on DSASMs are studied, and results involving some of these involutions are obtained using elementary combinatorial methods in Propositions 18 and 19.
- In Section 10, a five-statistic generalization of the previous three-statistic generating function is introduced and studied, and results for certain cases of this generating function are stated in Theorems 20 and 21.

- In Section 11, the asymptotic enumeration of DSASMs and other classes of ASMs is studied, which leads to an asymptotic expansion of the number of even-order OSASMs and the conjectured number of odd-order OSASMs in (175), a conjectured expression for the asymptotic expansion of the number of DSASMs in Conjecture 22, a general result for the leading term in the asymptotics of the number of ASMs invariant under the action of any subgroup of the symmetry group of the square in Theorem 23, a result for the leading term in the asymptotics of the number of OSASMs in Proposition 24, a result for the leading term in the asymptotics of DSASMs whose 1 in the first row is in a fixed position in Proposition 25, and the identification of certain generalizations of the results for leading asymptotic terms in (190)–(193).

2. ASM SYMMETRY CLASS ENUMERATION

The results of this paper for the straight and refined enumeration of DSASMs contribute to the general programme of obtaining exact enumeration formulae for ASMs invariant under the action of subgroups of the symmetry group of the square, since DSASMs are ASMs which are invariant under the action of the subgroup consisting of the identity and reflection in a diagonal axis. Hence, in order to provide some further context, as well as some terminology and known results which will be used in certain parts of the paper, a review of this programme is given in this section.

The symmetry group of the square is the dihedral group $D_4 = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi/2}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}, \mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2}\}$, where \mathcal{I} denotes the identity, \mathcal{V} , \mathcal{H} , \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{A} denote reflections in vertical, horizontal, diagonal and antidiagonal axes, respectively, and \mathcal{R}_{θ} denotes counterclockwise rotation by θ . This group has a natural action on $\text{ASM}(n)$, in which, for any $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$, $(\mathcal{I}A)_{ij} = A_{ij}$, $(\mathcal{V}A)_{ij} = A_{i,n+1-j}$, $(\mathcal{H}A)_{ij} = A_{n+1-i,j}$, $(\mathcal{D}A)_{ij} = A_{ji}$, $(\mathcal{A}A)_{ij} = A_{n+1-j,n+1-i}$, $(\mathcal{R}_{\pi/2}A)_{ij} = A_{j,n+1-i}$, $(\mathcal{R}_{\pi}A)_{ij} = A_{n+1-i,n+1-j}$ and $(\mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2}A)_{ij} = A_{n+1-j,i}$. The group has ten subgroups, $\{\mathcal{I}\}$, $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}\} \approx \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{H}\}$, $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}\}$, $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}\}$, $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi/2}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}, \mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2}\}$, $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\} \approx \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{A}\}$, $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}\}$ and D_4 , where \approx denotes conjugacy of subgroups.

The programme of studying numbers of ASMs of fixed size which are invariant under the action of a subgroup of D_4 was suggested by Richard Stanley (see Robbins [65, p. 18], [66, p. 2]). Specifically, for a subgroup G of D_4 , let $\text{ASM}^G(n)$ denote the set of $n \times n$ ASMs which are invariant under the action of all elements of G . Then a primary objective of the programme is to obtain an expression for $|\text{ASM}^G(n)|$, for each positive integer n and each subgroup G of D_4 .

The number of invariant ASMs is the same for conjugate subgroups (i.e., $|\text{ASM}^G(n)| = |\text{ASM}^{G'}(n)|$ if $G \approx G'$), which leads to eight inequivalent ASM symmetry classes. The names and acronyms which will be used for these are as follows.

- Unrestricted ASMs (ASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}\}}(n)$.
- Vertically symmetric ASMs (VSASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}\}}(n)$.
Or, by conjugacy, horizontally symmetric ASMs (HSASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{H}\}}(n)$.
- Vertically and horizontally symmetric (VHSASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}\}}(n)$.
- Half-turn symmetric ASMs (HTSASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}\}}(n)$.
- Quarter-turn symmetric ASMs (QTSASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi/2}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}, \mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2}\}}(n)$.
- Diagonally symmetric ASMs (DSASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\}}(n)$.
Or, by conjugacy, antidiagonally symmetric ASMs (ASASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{A}\}}(n)$.
- Diagonally and antidiagonally symmetric ASMs (DASASMs): $\text{ASM}^{\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi}\}}(n)$.
- Totally symmetric ASMs (TSASMs): $\text{ASM}^{D_4}(n)$.

For a symmetry class XASM, the set $\text{ASM}^G(n)$ will also be denoted as $\text{XASM}(n)$.

The current state of knowledge of the number of $n \times n$ ASMs in each of the symmetry classes can be categorized as follows.

- (i) *The set is empty.* This occurs for VSASMs with n even, VHSASMs with n even, TSASMs with n even, and QTSASMs with $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. This can be verified using simple combinatorial arguments, as follows. If $\text{VSASM}(n)$ is nonempty, then the first row of any $A \in \text{VSASM}(n)$ is invariant under reversal of the order of the entries, and (as is the case for the first row of any $n \times n$ ASM) the entries consist of a single 1 and $n - 1$ 0's, which implies that n is odd. Therefore, $\text{VSASM}(n)$ and the subsets $\text{VHSASM}(n)$ and $\text{TSASM}(n)$ of $\text{VSASM}(n)$ are empty for n even. If n is even and $\text{QTSASM}(n)$ is nonempty, then the sum of all entries in any $A \in \text{QTSASM}(n)$ is four times the sum of entries in the top-left quarter of A , and this equals n (as the sum of entries in each row of any ASM is 1), so that $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. Therefore, $\text{QTSASM}(n)$ is empty for $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.
- (ii) *A product formula of a type similar to (1) is known.* In addition to unrestricted ASMs with n arbitrary (for which (1) applies), this occurs for VSASMs with n odd, VHSASMs with n odd, HTSASMs with n arbitrary, QTSASMs with $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, and DASASMs with n odd. All of these product formulae (or recurrence relations which lead to these formulae) appeared as conjectures in a preprint by Robbins from the mid 1980s [66], as well as in a review article by Stanley [72] from 1986, and a review paper by Robbins [65] from 1991, with the conjectures for ASMs and HTSASMs being obtained by Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [51, 52, Conj. 1], [53, p. 285]. Since then, all these formulae have been proved. The first proofs were obtained by Zeilberger [78, p. 5] (unrestricted ASMs), Kuperberg [47, Thm. 2] (VSASMs with n odd, HTSASMs with n even, and QTSASMs with $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$), Okada [58, Thm. 1.2 (A5) & (A6)] (VHSASMs with n odd), Razumov and Stroganov [62, p. 1197], [61, p. 1649] (HTSASMs with n odd, and QTSASMs with n odd), and Behrend, Fischer and Konvalinka [14, Cor. 5] (DASASMs with n odd). All these proofs, except Zeilberger's [78] for unrestricted ASMs, involve the six-vertex model, which was first used in an alternative proof of Kuperberg [46] for unrestricted ASMs. (By contrast, the approach taken by Zeilberger [78] involved using various constant term identities to show that a certain refined enumeration of $n \times n$ ASMs coincides with a certain refined enumeration of totally symmetric self-complementary plane partitions (TSSCPPs) in a $2n \times 2n \times 2n$ box, as had been conjectured by Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [53, Conj. 7]. A special case of this result is that the total numbers of such ASMs and TSSCPPs are equal, and the fact that (1) gives the number of ASMs then follows from a result of Andrews [6] that (1) gives the number of TSSCPPs.)

The specific product formulae for these cases (including that given by (1)) are

$$|\text{ASM}(n)| = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(3i+1)!}{(n+i)!}, \quad (4)$$

$$|\text{VSASM}(2n+1)| = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!}, \quad (5)$$

$$|\text{VHSASM}(2n+1)| = \frac{(\lceil 3n/2 \rceil - 1)!}{3^{\lceil n/2 \rceil - 1} n! (\lceil n/2 \rceil - 1)!} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(3i)!}{(n+i)!}, \quad (6)$$

$$|\text{HTSASM}(n)| = \prod_{i=0}^{\lceil n/2 \rceil - 1} \frac{(3i)!}{(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + i)!} \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor - 1} \frac{(3i+2)!}{(\lceil n/2 \rceil + i)!}, \quad (7)$$

$$|\text{QTSASM}(4n+k)| = |\text{ASM}(n)|^2 |\text{HTSASM}(2n+k)|, \quad k \in \{-1, 0, 1\}, \quad (8)$$

$$|\text{DASASM}(2n+1)| = \prod_{i=0}^n \frac{(3i)!}{(n+i)!}. \quad (9)$$

Note that these formulae appear in the literature in various different forms, some examples being as follows. The formulae are sometimes written such that the terms in the product are independent of n (such as $|\text{ASM}(n)| = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i!(3i+1)!}{(2i)!(2i+1)!}$). The formulae given by Kuperberg [47] are expressed as double products (such as $|\text{ASM}(n)| = (-3)^{n(n-1)/2} \prod_{i,j=1}^n \frac{3i-3j+1}{i-j+n}$). The formulae given by Okada [58] are expressed in terms of dimensions of irreducible representations of classical groups (such as $|\text{ASM}(n)| = 3^{n(n-1)/2} \times (\text{dimension of the irreducible polynomial representation of the general linear group } \text{GL}(2n, \mathbb{C}) \text{ indexed by the partition } (n-1, n-1, n-2, n-2, \dots, 1, 1, 0, 0))$), where these can also be expressed as numbers of certain tableaux (such as $|\text{ASM}(n)| = 3^{n(n-1)/2} \times (\text{number of semistandard Young tableaux of shape } (n-1, n-1, n-2, n-2, \dots, 1, 1, 0, 0) \text{ with entries from } \{1, \dots, 2n\})$). In such cases, product formulae follow using Weyl's dimension formula for classical groups or standard formulae for numbers of certain tableaux.

- (iii) *A product formula is not known.* This occurs for DSASMs with n arbitrary, DASASMs with n even, and TSASMs with n odd. In each of these cases, data for relatively small values of n is given by Robbins [66, Sec. 4.1], and data for somewhat larger values of n is given by Bousquet-Mélou and Habsieger [19, Tab. 1], and (for TSASMs with n odd) Liénardy [50, Tab. A.1]. By examining the prime factorizations of the numbers which appear in these cases, it seems that the existence of product formulae similar to (4)–(9) can be ruled out. The Pfaffian expression in (3), for the case of DSASMs with n arbitrary, provides the first known enumerative formula for any of these three cases.

As well as results involving straight enumeration of the eight standard ASM symmetry classes, results are also known for refined enumeration (associated with various statistics) of the standard symmetry classes, and for straight and refined enumeration of certain symmetry subclasses (for example, OSASMs form a subclass of DSASMs) and quasi-symmetry classes. For surveys and comprehensive references regarding the enumeration of such cases, see, for example, Behrend [12, Sec. 3], Behrend, Fischer and Konvalinka [14, Sec 1.2], and Fischer and Saikia [33, Secs. 1 & 10]. Several ASM subclasses are also considered, in the context of asymptotics, in Section 11.6.

3. PRELIMINARIES

Within this section, the notation and conventions of the paper are outlined in Section 3.1, some elementary aspects of ASMs and DSASMs of fixed size are illustrated in Section 3.2, the main statistics which will be used for ASMs and DSASMs are defined in Section 3.3, the main DSASM generating function which will be studied is defined in Section 3.4, and some enumerative results for DSASMs are obtained using simple combinatorial methods in Section 3.5.

3.1. Notation and conventions. The following general notation and conventions will be used throughout this paper.

The Kronecker delta function is denoted, as usual, by $\delta_{i,j}$. For an integer n , let

$$\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n \text{ odd,} \\ 0, & n \text{ even,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_{\text{even}}(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ odd,} \\ 1, & n \text{ even.} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

For a positive integer n , the Pfaffian $\text{Pf } A$ of a $2n \times 2n$ skew-symmetric matrix A , and the Pfaffian $\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(B_{ij})$ of a triangular array $(B_{ij})_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}$ are defined in (62) and (63). The Pfaffian of an empty matrix or empty triangular array is defined to be 1.

For integers n and k , the binomial coefficient is taken to be

$$\binom{n}{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}, & 0 \leq k \leq n, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

This differs from some other standard conventions, in which $\binom{n}{k}$ is nonzero for $n < 0$ and $k \geq 0$, or for $k \leq n < 0$.

For a power series $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, the coefficient of $x_1^{i_1} \dots x_n^{i_n}$ in the expansion of $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is denoted $[x_1^{i_1} \dots x_n^{i_n}] f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. For an indeterminate x , let

$$\bar{x} = x^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(x) = x - \bar{x}. \quad (12)$$

Also, for a fixed indeterminate q , which will be introduced in Section 5.2, let

$$\hat{\sigma}(x) = \frac{\sigma(x)}{\sigma(q^4)}. \quad (13)$$

3.2. ASMs and DSASMs. As in Section 2, for each positive integer n , let $\text{ASM}(n)$ and $\text{DSASM}(n)$ denote the sets of $n \times n$ ASMs and DSASMs, respectively. For example, the sets $\text{DSASM}(n)$ for $n = 1, 2$ and 3 are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DSASM}(1) &= \{(1)\}, & \text{DSASM}(2) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \\ \text{DSASM}(3) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

and a specific element of $\text{DSASM}(7)$ is given in (2). The sets $\text{ASM}(n)$ for $n = 1, 2$ and 3 are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ASM}(1) &= \text{DSASM}(1), & \text{ASM}(2) &= \text{DSASM}(2), \\ \text{ASM}(3) &= \text{DSASM}(3) \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

The cardinalities of $\text{ASM}(n)$ and $\text{DSASM}(n)$ for $n = 1, \dots, 10$ are given in Table 1.

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$ \text{ASM}(n) $	1	2	7	42	429	7436	218348	10850216	911835460	129534272700
$ \text{DSASM}(n) $	1	2	5	16	67	368	2630	24376	293770	4610624

TABLE 1. Numbers of ASMs and DSASMs.

3.3. ASM and DSASM statistics. The three main statistics, denoted R , S and T , which will be considered for any $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} R(A) &= \text{number of nonzero strictly upper triangular entries in } A \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_{ij}|, \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(A) &= \text{number of nonzero diagonal entries in } A \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n |A_{ii}|, \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

$$T(A) = \text{column of the 1 in the first row of } A. \tag{18}$$

These statistics will mostly be applied to a DSASM A . In this case, due to the diagonal symmetry of A , $R(A)$ is also the number of nonzero strictly lower triangular entries in A , and $T(A)$ is also the row of the 1 in the first column of A . It will be seen in (48)–(50) that $R(A)$, $S(A)$ and $T(A)$ have natural interpretations in terms of six-vertex model configurations.

As an example, for the DSASM A in (2), $R(A) = 7$, $S(A) = 3$ and $T(A) = 4$.

Statistics analogous to R and S have recently been defined for TSASMs by Hagendorf and Liénardy [37, Eq. (199)], [50, Eq. (9.58)]. The statistic T , as applied to ASMs in several classes, has been widely studied in various contexts. Early work includes a proof by Zeilberger [79] of a conjecture of Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [51, 52, Conj. 2] for the number of ASMs of fixed size with prescribed value of T . Recent work includes that of Fischer and Saikia [33], involving results for the number of ASMs of fixed size in several symmetry and quasi-symmetry classes with prescribed value of T .

In Sections 3.5 and 11.5, the notation $\text{DSASM}(n, k)$ will be used for the set of $n \times n$ DSASMs whose 1 in the first row is in column k , i.e.,

$$\text{DSASM}(n, k) = \{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \mid T(A) = k\}. \tag{19}$$

Another natural statistic for any ASM A is

$$M(A) = \text{number of } -1\text{'s in } A. \tag{20}$$

For any $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$, the number of nonzero entries in A is $2M(A) + n$ (since in each row of A , the number of 1's is one more than the number of -1 's), and for $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$, this is also equal to $2R(A) + S(A)$, so that

$$M(A) = R(A) + (S(A) - n)/2. \tag{21}$$

It follows that, for any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$, $S(A) \equiv n \pmod{2}$ (since $S(A) = n + 2(M(A) - R(A))$), and that the number of zero diagonal entries in A is even (since $n - S(A) = 2(R(A) - M(A))$).

The statistic M , as applied to ASMs in several classes, has also been widely studied. Early work includes a result of Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [52, Corollary], and results of Kuperberg [46, Thm. 3], [47, Thms. 3–5], some of which were conjectured by Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [52, Conjs. 4 & 5]. More recent work includes that of Hagendorf and Morin–Duchesne [38, Eqs. (2.23), (2.29), (2.33) & (2.36)], and Aigner [5, Thm. 1.1].

Several further ASM and DSASM statistics will be introduced in Sections 9 and 10.1.

3.4. The DSASM generating function. The DSASM generating function associated with the statistics in (16)–(18) is defined as

$$X_n(r, s, t) = \sum_{A \in \text{DSASM}(n)} r^{R(A)} s^{S(A)} t^{T(A)}, \quad (22)$$

for indeterminates r , s and t .

For example, the $n = 1, 2$ and 3 cases of the DSASM generating function (22) are

$$X_1(r, s, t) = st, \quad X_2(r, s, t) = s^2t + rt^2, \quad X_3(r, s, t) = s^3t + rst + rst^2 + rst^3 + r^2st^2, \quad (23)$$

where the terms on each RHS are written in an order corresponding to that used for the DSASMs in (14).

3.5. Elementary DSASM properties. Some elementary enumerative results for DSASMs will now be obtained, using simple combinatorial arguments, in the following two propositions.

Proposition 1. *The numbers of $n \times n$ DSASMs whose 1 in the first row is in column 1, 2, 3 or n satisfy*

- (i) $|\text{DSASM}(n, 1)| = |\text{DSASM}(n - 1)|$,
- (ii) $|\text{DSASM}(n, 2)| = |\text{DSASM}(n - 1)|$,
- (iii) $|\text{DSASM}(n, n)| = |\text{DSASM}(n - 2)|$,
- (iv) $|\text{DSASM}(n, 3)| = 2|\text{DSASM}(n - 1)| - 3|\text{DSASM}(n - 2)|$,

for $n \geq 2$ in (i) and (ii), and $n \geq 3$ in (iii) and (iv).

Furthermore, (i)–(iii) can be generalized to the DSASM generating function identities

- (i') $[t^1] X_n(r, s, t) = s X_{n-1}(r, s, 1)$,
- (ii') $[t^2] X_n(r, s, t) = rs X_{n-1}(r, s, 1) + r(1 - s^2) X_{n-2}(r, s, 1)$,
- (iii') $[t^n] X_n(r, s, t) = r X_{n-2}(r, s, 1)$,

for $n \geq 2$ in (i'), and $n \geq 3$ in (ii') and (iii').

Proof. The identities (i)–(iv) can be obtained using the following bijections (where the fact that each of the mappings described is bijective can be checked easily).

- (i) A bijection from $\text{DSASM}(n, 1)$ to $\text{DSASM}(n - 1)$ is given by the mapping which deletes the first row and first column of each matrix in $\text{DSASM}(n, 1)$.
- (ii) A bijection from $\text{DSASM}(n, 2)$ to $\text{DSASM}(n - 1)$ is given by the mapping which, for each $A \in \text{DSASM}(n, 2)$, replaces the entry A_{22} (which is -1 or 0) by $A_{22} + 1$, and deletes the first row and first column of the matrix.
- (iii) A bijection from $\text{DSASM}(n, n)$ to $\text{DSASM}(n - 2)$ is given by the mapping which deletes the first and last row and column of each matrix in $\text{DSASM}(n, n)$.
- (iv) In any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n, 3)$, A_{23} is either -1 or 0 , so $\text{DSASM}(n, 3)$ can be partitioned into the subsets $\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_{-1} = \{A \in \text{DSASM}(n, 3) \mid A_{23} = -1\}$ and $\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_0 = \{A \in \text{DSASM}(n, 3) \mid A_{23} = 0\}$. Bijections from $\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_{-1}$ and $\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_0$ to certain subsets of $\text{DSASM}(n - 1)$ are as follows. A bijection from $\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_{-1}$ to $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n - 1) \mid A_{11} = A_{12} = 0\}$ is given by the mapping which replaces the entries A_{22} ($= 1$), A_{23} ($= -1$) and A_{32} ($= -1$) by 0 's, and deletes the first row and first column of the matrix. A bijection from $\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_0$ to $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n - 1) \mid A_{12} = 0\}$ is given by the mapping which replaces the entry A_{33} (which is -1 or 0) by $A_{33} + 1$, and deletes the first row and column of the matrix. The first bijection, the equivalence of the condition $A_{11} = A_{12} = 0$ to the condition $A_{11} \neq 1$ and $A_{12} \neq 1$, and the identities from (i) and (ii),

give $|\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_{-1}| = |\text{DSASM}(n-1)| - |\text{DSASM}(n-1, 1)| - |\text{DSASM}(n-1, 2)| = |\text{DSASM}(n-1)| - 2|\text{DSASM}(n-2)|$. The second bijection, the equivalence of the condition $A_{12} = 0$ to the condition $A_{12} \neq 1$, and the identity from (ii), give $|\text{DSASM}(n, 3)_0| = |\text{DSASM}(n-1)| - |\text{DSASM}(n-1, 2)| = |\text{DSASM}(n-1)| - |\text{DSASM}(n-2)|$. Adding the previous two equations now gives the required identity for $|\text{DSASM}(n, 3)|$.

The identities (i')–(iii') follow straightforwardly from the bijections given for (i)–(iii) by including the statistics R and S , and noting that, for the case of (ii'), $\sum_{A \in \text{DSASM}(n, 2), A_{22}=0} r^{R(A)} s^{S(A)} = r X_{n-2}(r, s, 1)$ and $\sum_{A \in \text{DSASM}(n, 2), A_{22}=-1} r^{R(A)} s^{S(A)} = rs(X_{n-1}(r, s, 1) - s X_{n-2}(r, s, 1))$. \square

Proposition 2. *For $n \geq 2$, the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs can be expressed as a weighted sum over all $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ DSASMs as*

$$|\text{DSASM}(n)| = \sum_{A \in \text{DSASM}(n-1)} 2^{S(A)}. \quad (24)$$

Furthermore, this can be generalized to the DSASM generating function identity

$$X_n(r, 1, t) = t X_{n-1}(r, r+1, t) + t(1-t) X_{n-1}(r, 1, 1), \quad (25)$$

or equivalently

$$X_n(r, 1, t) = t X_{n-1}(r, r+1, t) + t(1-t) X_{n-2}(r, r+1, 1), \quad (26)$$

for $n \geq 3$, where the equivalence between (25) and (26) follows by setting $t = 1$ and replacing n by $n-1$ in either equation to give $X_{n-1}(r, 1, 1) = X_{n-2}(r, r+1, 1)$.

Proof. The proof of (24) (which is the $r = t = 1$ case of (25) and (26)) will be given first. Consider any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n-1)$. For each nonzero diagonal entry of A , either leave it unchanged or replace it by zero, and leave all other entries of A unchanged. Then, for each $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ matrix \bar{A} which can be obtained from this process (of which there are $2^{S(A)}$ cases), construct an $n \times n$ matrix \hat{A} , where the strictly upper and lower triangular parts of \hat{A} are given by the upper and lower triangular parts, respectively, of \bar{A} , and the main diagonal of \hat{A} is obtained by requiring that the sum of entries in each row (or column) is 1. It can easily be checked that each such \hat{A} is an element of $\text{DSASM}(n)$, and that each element of $\text{DSASM}(n)$ is obtained exactly once by taking all $A \in \text{DSASM}(n-1)$, thereby proving (24).

As an example, let $n = 3$. Taking $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ gives $\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (if A_{11} and A_{22} are both left unchanged), $\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (if A_{11} is replaced by 0 and A_{22} is left unchanged), $\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (if A_{11} is left unchanged and A_{22} is replaced by 0), and $\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (if A_{11} and A_{22} are both replaced by 0), while taking $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ gives $\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Proceeding to the proof of (25) and (26), for each $A \in \text{DSASM}(n-1)$, let $\mathcal{E}(A)$ be the set of all $\hat{A} \in \text{DSASM}(n)$ which are constructed from A using the process outlined above. Considering the behaviour of the statistics R , S and T under this process gives

$$\sum_{\hat{A} \in \mathcal{E}(A)} r^{R(\hat{A})} t^{T(\hat{A})} = \begin{cases} r^{R(A)} (r+1)^{S(A)-1} (rt+1)t, & T(A) = 1, \\ r^{R(A)} (r+1)^{S(A)} t^{T(A)+1}, & T(A) \geq 2. \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

Rewriting the RHS of (27) as $r^{R(A)}(r+1)^{S(A)}t^{T(A)+1} + \delta_{T(A),1}r^{R(A)}(r+1)^{S(A)-1}t(1-t)$, and summing over all $A \in \text{DSASM}(n-1)$, gives

$$X_n(r, 1, t) = tX_{n-1}(r, r+1, t) + t(1-t) \sum_{\substack{A \in \text{DSASM}(n-1) \\ A_{11}=1}} r^{R(A)}(r+1)^{S(A)-1}, \quad (28)$$

and applying (i') of Proposition 1 to the sum in the second term on the RHS of (28) then gives (26). \square

Note that the process outlined in the proof of Proposition 2 can also be described naturally in terms of the six-vertex model configurations which will be defined in Section 5.1. In this description, each configuration in $6V(n-1)$ is used to construct elements of $6V(n)$ by extending the local configurations on the left boundary as follows: $\uparrow\leftarrow$ gives either $\uparrow\leftarrow\leftarrow$ or $\uparrow\leftarrow\rightarrow$, $\downarrow\leftarrow$ gives either $\downarrow\leftarrow\leftarrow$ or $\downarrow\leftarrow\rightarrow$, $\uparrow\rightarrow$ gives $\uparrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$, and $\downarrow\rightarrow$ gives $\downarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$.

Note also that the $t = 1$ case of (25) or (26) for TSASMs is observed by Hagendorf and Liénardy [37, Eq. (204)], [50, Eq. (9.63)].

4. MAIN RESULTS FOR THE DSASM GENERATING FUNCTION AND NUMBER OF DSASMS

In this section, the main results for the DSASM generating function $X_n(r, s, t)$ and the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs are stated. The primary statements of the results are given in Section 4.1, and certain alternative statements of the results are given in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. The notation and conventions used in the results are defined in Section 3.1. The proofs of the results are given in Section 6, and depend on six-vertex model results which are obtained in Section 5.

4.1. Primary statement of results for $X_n(r, s, 1)$, $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$ and $X_n(r, s, t)$. The main results for $X_n(r, s, 1)$, $X_n(r, s, t)$ and $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$ are as follows.

Theorem 3. *The DSASM generating function $X_n(r, s, t)$ at $t = 1$ is given by*

$$X_n(r, s, 1) = s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right) \right), \quad (29)$$

where the coefficients which comprise the entries for the Pfaffian can be evaluated explicitly as

$$\begin{aligned} & [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right) \\ &= s^2 \delta_{i+1, j} + \sum_{0 \leq l \leq k \leq i} \left[\left(\binom{k}{l} \binom{j-i+k-1}{l} - \binom{k-1}{l} \binom{j-i+k}{l} \right) r^{j-i+2k-2l} \right. \\ & \quad + \left(\binom{k}{l} \binom{j-i+k-2}{l} - \binom{k-2}{l} \binom{j-i+k}{l} \right) r^{j-i+2k-2l-1} \\ & \quad \left. + \left(\binom{k-1}{l} \binom{j-i+k-2}{l} - \binom{k-2}{l} \binom{j-i+k-1}{l} \right) r^{j-i+2k-2l-2} \right], \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

for $0 \leq i < j$.

The proof of Theorem 3 is given in Sections 6.3 and 6.4. In Section 6.4, recurrence relations (see (96)–(98)) which can be used for the efficient computation of the numbers in (30) are also derived.

Corollary 4. *The number of $n \times n$ DSASMs is*

$$|\text{DSASM}(n)| = \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{(v-u)(2+uv)}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)} \right), \quad (31)$$

where the coefficients which comprise the entries for the Pfaffian can be evaluated explicitly as

$$\begin{aligned} [u^i v^j] \frac{(v-u)(2+uv)}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)} &= \sum_{k=0}^i (3 - \delta_{k,0}) \left(\binom{i+j-2k-1}{i-k} - \binom{i+j-2k-1}{j-k} \right) \\ &= (j-i) \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{3 - \delta_{k,0}}{i+j-2k} \binom{i+j-2k}{i-k}, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

for $0 \leq i < j$.

The proof of Corollary 4 is given in Section 6.5.

Note that it follows from the first equality in (32) that all entries for the Pfaffian in (31) are integers, and it follows from the second equality in (32) that these integers are positive. More generally, it can be shown straightforwardly using (30) that the entries for the Pfaffian in (29) are polynomials in r and s with nonnegative integer coefficients. This suggests that it may be possible to show, using Pfaffian analogues of the Lindström–Gessel–Viennot theorem due to Okada [57] and Stembridge [73], that $X_n(r, s, 1)$ is also a generating function for certain families of nonintersecting lattice paths.

Theorem 5. *For $n \geq 2$, the DSASM generating function $X_n(r, s, t)$ satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} (t-1+rt)(t-1)^{n-1} X_n(r, s, t) &= st((t-1)^n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n) r^n t^n) X_{n-1}(r, s, 1) + r^n s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} t^{n+1} \\ &\times \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right), & j \leq n-2 \\ [u^i] \frac{t-1-rtu}{rt-(t-1)u} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(t-1+rt)(1+u)}{r-(t-1+r^2)u} \right), & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

where the coefficients which comprise the entries for the Pfaffian can be evaluated explicitly using (30) for $0 \leq i < j \leq n-2$, and as

$$\begin{aligned} &[u^i] \frac{t-1-rtu}{rt-(t-1)u} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(t-1+rt)(1+u)}{r-(t-1+r^2)u} \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{(t-1)(s^2+t-1+rt)}{rt}, & i = 0, \\ \frac{t-1+rt}{(rt)^{i+1}} \left(s^2 (t-1-rt) (t-1)^{i-1} \right. \\ \quad \left. + (t-1+rt)^2 (t-1-rt) \sum_{k=0}^{i-2} (t-1)^k t^{i-k-2} (t-1+r^2)^{i-k-2} \right. \\ \quad \left. + ((t-1)^2(t+1) + rt(t-1-r)) t^{i-1} (t-1+r^2)^{i-1} \right), & i \geq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{(t-1)(s^2 + t - 1 + rt)}{rt}, & i = 0, \\ \frac{t-1+rt}{(rt)^{i+1}} \left(s^2 (t-1-rt) (t-1)^{i-1} + \left((t-1+rt)^2 (t-1-rt) (t-1)^{i-1} \right. \right. \\ \quad \left. \left. - (t-1+r+r^2) \left((t-1)^2 - r^2 \right) t^{i+1} (t-1+r^2)^{i-1} \right) / \right. \\ \quad \left. (t-1-t(t-1+r^2)) \right), & i \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

for $0 \leq i < j = n - 1$.

The proof of Theorem 5 is given in Section 6.6.

Note that in the Pfaffian of (33), the function for the entries with $j = n - 1$ is related simply to the function for the entries with $j \leq n - 2$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t-1-rtu}{rt-(t-1)u} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(t-1+rt)(1+u)}{r-(t-1+r^2)u} \right) \\ = \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right) \Big|_{v=(t-1)/(rt)}. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

Note also that if (33) is used to compute $X_n(r, s, t)$, then $X_{n-1}(r, s, 1)$, which appears on the RHS, needs to be obtained first, and this can be done either directly using (29) or recursively using (33) together with $X_1(r, s, 1) = s$ from (23).

4.2. Alternative statement of results for $X_n(r, s, 1)$ and $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$. An alternative statement of Theorem 3 is that

$$\begin{aligned} X_n(r, s, 1) \\ = s^{X_{\text{odd}}(n)} \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n - X_{\text{even}}(n)} \left(\begin{cases} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(\frac{s^2}{(1+u)(1+v)} + \frac{r}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right) \right), & j \leq n-1 \\ (-1)^i, & j = n \end{cases} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

where the coefficients which comprise the entries for the Pfaffian with $j \leq n - 1$ are explicitly

$$\begin{aligned} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(\frac{s^2}{(1+u)(1+v)} + \frac{r}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right) \\ = s^2 (-1)^{i+j+1} + \sum_{0 \leq l \leq k \leq i} \left(\binom{k}{l} \binom{j-i+k-1}{l} - \binom{k-1}{l} \binom{j-i+k}{l} \right) r^{j-i+2k-2l}, \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

for $0 \leq i < j$.

Some differences between the Pfaffian expression for $X_n(r, s, 1)$ provided by (29) and (30), and that provided by (36) and (37), are as follows. The explicit expression (37) for the entries in (36) is considerably shorter than the explicit expression (30) for the entries in (29). For n even, the range for the entries is $0 \leq i < j \leq n - 1$ in both (29) and (36). However, for n odd, the range for the entries is $1 \leq i < j \leq n - 1$ in (29), but $0 \leq i < j \leq n$ in (36), and in (36) the entries have a separate form for $j = n$.

A formula for $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$ which follows from (36) and (37), and which provides an alternative to the formulae of Corollary 4, is

$$|\text{DSASM}(n)| = \underset{0 \leq i < j \leq n - \chi_{\text{even}}(n)}{\text{Pf}} \left(\begin{cases} (-1)^{i+j+1} + \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{j-i}{i+j-2k} \binom{i+j-2k}{i-k}, & j \leq n-1 \\ (-1)^i, & j = n \end{cases} \right). \quad (38)$$

The proofs of (36)–(38) are given in Section 6.7.

It would also be possible to obtain an alternative statement of Theorem 5 with a similar form to the alternative statement of Theorem 3 provided by (36) and (37), but this will not be done here. Instead, an alternative statement of (33) from Theorem 5 with a somewhat different form will be given in Section 4.3.

Note that (36) leads to a compact determinant formula for $X_n(r, s, 1) X_{n+1}(r, s, 1)$ (and, similarly, (38) leads to a compact determinant formula for $|\text{DSASM}(n)| |\text{DSASM}(n+1)|$). Specifically, using (36) together with a general determinant–Pfaffian identity obtained by Okada and Krattenthaler [59, Lem. 8] gives

$$X_n(r, s, 1) X_{n+1}(r, s, 1) = s \det_{0 \leq i, j \leq n} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(\frac{s^2}{(1+u)(1+v)} + \frac{r}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right), & j \leq n-1 \\ (-1)^i, & j = n \end{cases} \right). \quad (39)$$

The identity in [59, Lem. 8] can itself be obtained easily (up to overall sign factors, which can be determined by considering special cases) by applying the Desnanot–Jacobi determinant identity to the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} A & b & c \\ -tb & 0 & -d \\ -tc & d & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ in [59, Lem. 8], and using standard determinant and Pfaffian properties.

4.3. Alternative statement of result for $X_n(r, s, t)$. An alternative statement of the result (33) for $X_n(r, s, t)$ will be given in terms of a function $f_n(u, v)$, defined as follows. For any nonnegative integer n , let $f_n(u, v)$ denote the n th divided difference of $\frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right)$ with respect to v , evaluated at $\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_n, v$. Accordingly, $f_n(u, v)$ can be defined recursively using

$$f_n(u, v) = \begin{cases} \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right), & n = 0, \\ \frac{f_{n-1}(u, v) - f_{n-1}(u, 0)}{v}, & n \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

or defined as a power series in v with coefficients

$$[v^i] f_n(u, v) = [v^{i+n}] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right), \quad (41)$$

for each nonnegative integer i . It follows from (41) that an explicit expression for $f_n(u, v)$ is

$$f_n(u, v) = \frac{v-u}{v^n(1-uv)} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [w^i] \frac{w-u}{1-uw} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+w)}{(1-ru)(1-rw)-uw} \right) v^{i-n}. \quad (42)$$

vertex, $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ at a left boundary vertex, $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ at a bulk vertex, and $\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$ at a right boundary vertex.

There is a well-known bijection from $\text{ASM}(n)$ to the set of six-vertex model configurations with so-called domain-wall boundary conditions on a certain grid graph \mathcal{S}_n on an $n \times n$ square. This bijection was first observed (in a different form) by Robbins and Rumsey [67, pp. 179–180] and then (in the now standard form) by Elkies, Kuperberg, Larsen and Propp [26, Sec. 7]. The restriction of this bijection to $\text{DSASM}(n)$, and the restriction of each corresponding six-vertex model configuration on \mathcal{S}_n to the part which lies on or above the main diagonal of \mathcal{S}_n , provides a bijection from $\text{DSASM}(n)$ to $6V(n)$. In this bijection, the DSASM A which corresponds to configuration $C \in 6V(n)$ has entries given by

$$A_{ij} = A_{ji} = \begin{cases} 1, & C_{ij} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \\ -1, & C_{ij} = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \\ 0, & C_{ij} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

for $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$.

Note that the (fixed) local configurations at the top and right boundary vertices are not associated with entries of A .

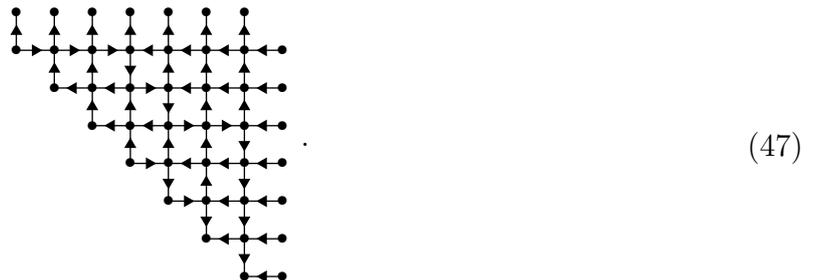
Note also that, in the six-vertex model configuration on \mathcal{S}_n which corresponds to an $n \times n$ DSASM, the diagonal symmetry implies that the local configurations $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ and $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ cannot occur at vertices on the main diagonal, and the associated local configurations at left boundary vertices of \mathcal{T}_n are simply the restrictions of $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ to the upper and right edges.

As examples, the sets $6V(n)$ for $n = 1, 2$ and 3 are

$$6V(1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array} \right\}, \quad 6V(2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array} \right\},$$

$$6V(3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \end{array} \right\}, \quad (46)$$

where the elements of each set are written in an order corresponding to that used for the DSASMs in (14), and the element of $6V(7)$ which corresponds to the 7×7 DSASM in (2) is



It follows immediately from (45) that for $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$ and $C \in 6V(n)$ which correspond under the bijection, the statistics (16)–(18) can be expressed in terms of C as

$$R(A) = \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \text{ and } \begin{array}{c} \rightleftarrows \\ \updownarrow \\ \rightleftarrows \end{array} \text{ in } C, \quad (48)$$

$$S(A) = \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \text{ and } \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C, \quad (49)$$

$$T(A) = \text{column of the unique local configuration } \begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \text{ in the first row of } C. \quad (50)$$

A simple property of any $C \in 6V(n)$ is that

$$\text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C = \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C. \quad (51)$$

This follows by applying to C the general identity that, in any directed graph, the sum of indegrees over all vertices equals the sum of outdegrees over all vertices. In particular, in C the bulk vertices and the left boundary vertices with local configurations $\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$ each have equal indegree and outdegree, and so do not contribute to the identity. Also, the contributions of the n top vertices (which each have indegree 1 and outdegree 0) are cancelled by the contributions of the n right boundary vertices (which each have indegree 0 and outdegree 1), leaving only the contributions of the left boundary vertices with local configurations $\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}$ and $\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$, as in (51).

By considering any fixed k with $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, applying the previous argument to the induced subgraph of \mathcal{T}_n whose vertices consist of those vertices (i, j) of \mathcal{T}_n with $j \geq i+k$, and defining $V_{n,k} = \{(1, k+1), (2, k+2), \dots, (n-k, n)\}$, it follows that for any $C \in 6V(n)$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C \text{ on vertices in } V_{n,k} \\ &= \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \leftleftarrows \\ \updownarrow \\ \leftleftarrows \end{array} \text{ in } C \text{ on vertices in } V_{n,k}. \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

(Note that the subgraph used to obtain (52) includes isolated vertices, $(0, k)$ and $(n-k+1, n+1)$, which could be removed.)

Using the bijection (45), it follows from (51) that the number of zero diagonal entries in a DSASM is even, as already observed in Section 3.3.

5.2. Vertex weights. For each possible local configuration c at a bulk or left boundary vertex, and for an indeterminate u , assign a weight $W(c, u)$, as given in Table 2 (where each left boundary weight $W(c, u)$ appears in the same row as the bulk weight whose local configuration restricts to c). In these weights, the notation \bar{x} is defined in (12), $\sigma(x)$ and $\hat{\sigma}(x)$ are functions defined in (12) and (13), q, α, β, γ and δ are arbitrary constants (i.e., independent of u), and $\phi(u)$ is an arbitrary function of u . As will be discussed in Section 5.3, it will be convenient to assume that $\phi(u)$ is not identically zero.

A fundamental property of the weights in Table 2 is that the bulk weights satisfy the Yang–Baxter equation, and the bulk and left boundary weights together satisfy the reflection equation. For general information regarding the Yang–Baxter equation for the six-vertex model, see, for example, Baxter [11, pp. 187–190]. The reflection equation was first introduced by Cherednik [21, Eq. (10)], with certain important consequences of the equation being first identified by Sklyanin [70]. The forms of the Yang–Baxter and reflection equations which will be used in this paper are given by Behrend, Fischer and Konvalinka [14, Eq. (47) & first eq. of Eq. (48)]. The left boundary weights of Table 2 are the most general weights which, together with the bulk weights of Table 2, satisfy the reflection equation. The case of these weights with $\gamma = \delta = 0$ was obtained by Cherednik [21, Thm. 2], and reformulated by Sklyanin [70, Eq. (29)]. The general

Bulk weights	Left boundary weights
$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = 1$	$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = (\alpha q u + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}) \phi(u)$
$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = 1$	$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = (\alpha \bar{q} \bar{u} + \beta q u) \phi(u)$
$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u)$	$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = \gamma \sigma(q^2 u^2) \phi(u)$
$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u)$	$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = \delta \sigma(q^2 u^2) \phi(u)$
$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u})$	
$W(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array}, u) = \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u})$	

TABLE 2. Bulk and left boundary weights.

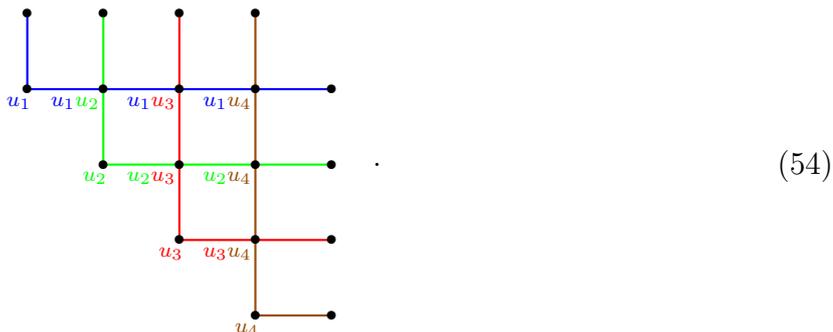
case of the left boundary weights was first obtained, in forms slightly different from the form used here, by de Vega and González-Ruiz [25, Eq. (15)], and Ghoshal and Zamolodchikov [36, Eq. (5.12)]. For a derivation of the left boundary weights in the form used here, see Ayer, Behrend and Fischer [8, Thm. 3.2] (in which the constants $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ and function $\phi(u)$ appear as $\beta_L, \gamma_L, \delta_L, \alpha_L$ and $f(u)/\sigma(q^2)$, respectively). Various special cases of these weights have previously been used in the enumeration of certain classes of ASMs, for example by Kuperberg [47], Behrend, Fischer and Konvalinka [14], and Ayer, Behrend and Fischer [8].

5.3. The DSASM partition function. For $C \in 6V(n)$ and indeterminates u_1, \dots, u_n , weights are defined for each vertex of \mathcal{T}_n , as follows. The weight of each top and right boundary vertex is 1, the weight of bulk vertex (i, j) is $W(C_{ij}, u_i u_j)$, and the weight of left boundary vertex (i, i) is $W(C_{ii}, u_i)$, where C_{ij} is the local configuration of C at (i, j) . Note that q, α, β, γ and δ are the same in all of these weights.

The weight of configuration C is defined to be the product of its vertex weights over all vertices of \mathcal{T}_n , and the DSASM partition function $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is defined to be the sum of configuration weights, over all configurations in $6V(n)$. Hence,

$$Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \sum_{C \in 6V(n)} \prod_{i=1}^n W(C_{ii}, u_i) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} W(C_{ij}, u_i u_j). \tag{53}$$

The assignment of parameters in the vertex weights can be illustrated, for $n = 4$, as



(54)

The colours in (54) indicate that u_i can be naturally associated with the edges in row i and column i of \mathcal{T}_n , and that the parameter for a left boundary weight is the single parameter associated with the incident edges, and the parameter for a bulk weight is the product of the two parameters associated with the incident edges.

It follows from (53) that if the function $\phi(u)$, which appears in each left boundary weight, is identically zero, then $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is also identically zero. In the rest of the paper, this trivial case will be excluded by assuming that $\phi(u)$ is not identically zero.

As examples, the $n = 1, 2$ and 3 cases of the DSASM partition function are

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1(u_1) &= (\alpha q u_1 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_1) \phi(u_1), \\ Z_2(u_1, u_2) &= ((\alpha q u_1 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_1) (\alpha q u_2 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_2) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_2) + \gamma \sigma(q^2 u_1^2) \delta \sigma(q^2 u_2^2)) \phi(u_1) \phi(u_2), \\ Z_3(u_1, u_2, u_3) &= ((\alpha q u_1 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_1) (\alpha q u_2 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_2) (\alpha q u_3 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_3) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_2) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_3) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_2 \bar{u}_3) \\ &\quad + (\alpha q u_1 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_1) \gamma \sigma(q^2 u_2^2) \delta \sigma(q^2 u_3^2) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_2) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_3) \\ &\quad + \gamma \sigma(q^2 u_1^2) \delta \sigma(q^2 u_2^2) (\alpha q u_3 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_3) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_3) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_2 \bar{u}_3) \\ &\quad + \gamma \sigma(q^2 u_1^2) (\alpha q u_2 + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_2) \delta \sigma(q^2 u_3^2) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 u_1 u_2) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 u_2 u_3) \\ &\quad + \gamma \sigma(q^2 u_1^2) (\alpha \bar{q} \bar{u}_2 + \beta q u_2) \delta \sigma(q^2 u_3^2) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_3)) \phi(u_1) \phi(u_2) \phi(u_3), \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

where the terms on each RHS are written in an order corresponding to that used for the six-vertex model configurations in (46).

Note that, due to (51), $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ as a function of γ and δ , is a polynomial in $\gamma \delta$.

In order to relate the DSASM partition function (53) to the DSASM generating function (22), which will be done in Section 6.1, the constants $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ and function $\phi(u)$ in Table 2 will be set to

$$\alpha = \beta = s, \quad \gamma = \delta = \frac{1}{\sigma(q)}, \quad \phi(u) = \frac{1}{qu + \bar{q}\bar{u}}, \quad (56)$$

for an indeterminate s . The DSASM partition function with the assignments of (56) will be referred to as the specialized DSASM partition function and denoted $\tilde{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$, i.e.,

$$\tilde{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) \Big|_{\alpha=\beta=s, \gamma=\delta=1/\sigma(q), \phi(u)=1/(qu+\bar{q}\bar{u})}. \quad (57)$$

With the assignments of (56), the left boundary weights are

$$W(\begin{smallmatrix} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{smallmatrix}, u) = W(\begin{smallmatrix} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \end{smallmatrix}, u) = s, \quad W(\begin{smallmatrix} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \end{smallmatrix}, u) = W(\begin{smallmatrix} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{smallmatrix}, u) = \frac{\sigma(qu)}{\sigma(q)}. \quad (58)$$

5.4. Properties of the DSASM partition function. Some important properties of the DSASM partition function $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ will now be identified in the following five propositions.

Proposition 6. *The function $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)/\phi(u_1)$ is a Laurent polynomial in u_1 which is even in u_1 for n even and odd in u_1 for n odd, and which (unless it is identically zero) has lower degree in u_1 at least $-n$ and upper degree in u_1 at most n .*

Note that the definitions of degrees being used here are that a Laurent polynomial $\sum_{i=m}^n a_i x^i$, with $m \leq n$, $a_m \neq 0$ and $a_n \neq 0$, has lower and upper degrees in x of m and n , respectively (and that degrees for the zero function are not defined).

Proof. Consider $C \in 6V(n)$, and let j be the column of the 1 in the first row of the DSASM A which corresponds to C under the bijection of (45), i.e., $j = T(A)$. The weight of C consists of a product of vertex weights, among which one left boundary weight and $n - 1$ bulk weights

depend on u_1 . Using the six-vertex rule and the upward orientations of all the top edges of \mathcal{T}_n , this product of the u_1 -dependent vertex weights is

$$\begin{cases} W(\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1) \prod_{i=2}^n W(\leftarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i), & j = 1, \\ W(\uparrow\rightarrow, u_1) \left(\prod_{i=2}^{j-1} W(\rightarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i) \right) W(\rightarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_j) \left(\prod_{i=j+1}^n W(\leftarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i) \right), & 2 \leq j \leq n. \end{cases}$$

Considering the explicit vertex weights, as given in Table 2, and assuming that α , β and γ are nonzero, it can be seen that $W(\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1)/\phi(u_1)$, $W(\leftarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i)$ and $W(\rightarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i)$ are each odd Laurent polynomials in u_1 of lower and upper degrees -1 and 1 , respectively, $W(\uparrow\rightarrow, u_1)/\phi(u_1)$ is an even Laurent polynomial in u_1 of lower and upper degrees -2 and 2 , respectively, and $W(\rightarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i) = 1$. Hence, the weight of C divided by $\phi(u_1)$ is a Laurent polynomial in u_1 which is even in u_1 for n even and odd in u_1 for n odd, and which has lower and upper degrees in u_1 of $-n$ and n , respectively. The cases in which α , β or γ are zero can be dealt with easily, and the required result now follows by summing over all $C \in 6V(n)$, as in (53). \square

Proposition 7. *Suppose that $u_1^2 = \pm\bar{q}^2$. Then, for $n \geq 2$, the DSASM partition function satisfies*

$$Z_n(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = Z_1(u_1) Z_{n-1}(u_2, \dots, u_n) \prod_{i=2}^n W(\leftarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i). \quad (59)$$

Proof. Let $u_1^2 = \pm\bar{q}^2$, and consider $C \in 6V(n)$. Then, since the top left vertical edge of \mathcal{T}_n is oriented upward, C_{11} is either $\uparrow\leftarrow$ or $\uparrow\rightarrow$, with $W(\uparrow\rightarrow, u_1) = 0$ since $u_1^2 = \pm\bar{q}^2$ (assuming $\phi(\pm\bar{q}^2)$ is finite). It now follows, using the upward orientations of all the top edges of \mathcal{T}_n and the six-vertex rule, that the weight of C is zero unless $C_{11} = \uparrow\leftarrow$ and $C_{12} = \dots = C_{1n} = \leftarrow\uparrow$, for which the product of corresponding vertex weights is $W(\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1) \prod_{i=2}^n W(\leftarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i)$ with $W(\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1) = Z_1(u_1)$. Furthermore, the deletion of the appropriate vertices and edges at the top of \mathcal{T}_n gives a six-vertex model configuration on \mathcal{T}_{n-1} . The required result now follows by summing over all $C \in 6V(n)$, as in (53). (Note that the process used in this proof is closely related to that used in the proof of (i) of Proposition 1.) \square

Proposition 8. *Suppose that $u_1 u_n = \pm q^2$. Then, for $n \geq 3$, the DSASM partition function satisfies*

$$Z_n(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n-1}, u_n) = Z_2(u_1, u_n) Z_{n-2}(u_2, \dots, u_{n-1}) \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} W(\rightarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i) W(\leftarrow\uparrow, u_i u_n). \quad (60)$$

Proof. Let $u_1 u_n = \pm q^2$, and consider $C \in 6V(n)$. Then, since the top right vertical and horizontal edges of \mathcal{T}_n are oriented upward and leftward, respectively, C_{1n} is either $\rightarrow\uparrow$ or $\leftarrow\uparrow$, with $W(\rightarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_n) = 0$ since $u_1 u_n = \pm q^2$. It now follows, using the upward orientations of all the top edges of \mathcal{T}_n , the leftward orientations of all the rightmost edges of \mathcal{T}_n and the six-vertex rule, that the weight of C is zero unless $C_{1n} = \rightarrow\uparrow$, $C_{11} = \uparrow\rightarrow$, $C_{12} = \dots = C_{1, n-1} = \rightarrow\uparrow$, $C_{2n} = \dots = C_{n-1, n} = \leftarrow\uparrow$ and $C_{nn} = \downarrow\leftarrow$, for which the product of corresponding vertex weights is $W(\uparrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\downarrow\leftarrow, u_n) \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} W(\rightarrow\uparrow, u_1 u_i) W(\leftarrow\uparrow, u_i u_n)$ with $W(\uparrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\downarrow\leftarrow, u_n) = Z_2(u_1, u_n)$. Furthermore, the deletion of the appropriate vertices and edges at the top and right of \mathcal{T}_n gives a six-vertex model configuration on \mathcal{T}_{n-2} . The required result now follows by summing over all $C \in 6V(n)$, as in (53). (Note that the process used in this proof is closely related to that used in the proof of (iii) of Proposition 1.) \square

Proposition 9. *Suppose that $u_1 u_2 = \pm \bar{q}^2$. Then, for $n \geq 3$, the DSASM partition function satisfies*

$$Z_n(u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n) = Z_2(u_1, u_2) Z_{n-2}(u_3, \dots, u_n) \prod_{i=3}^n W(\leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1 u_i) W(\leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, u_2 u_i). \quad (61)$$

Proof. Let $u_1 u_2 = \pm \bar{q}^2$, and consider $C \in 6V(n)$. Then, since the second (from the left) top edge of \mathcal{T}_n is oriented upward, C_{12} is $\leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow$, $\leftarrow\uparrow\rightarrow$ or $\rightarrow\uparrow\leftarrow$, with $W(\rightarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1 u_2) = 0$ since $u_1 u_2 = \pm \bar{q}^2$. The case $C_{12} = \rightarrow\uparrow\leftarrow$ can thus be excluded from consideration, and it will be assumed that $C_{12} = \leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow$ or $C_{12} = \leftarrow\uparrow\rightarrow$. Then there exists $C' \in 6V(n)$ with $C'_{12} = \leftarrow\uparrow\rightarrow$ or $C'_{12} = \rightarrow\uparrow\leftarrow$, $C'_{12} \neq C_{12}$ and $C'_{ij} = C_{ij}$ for all $(i, j) \notin \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2)\}$. Now the sum of the weights of C and C' is zero unless the edge between $(2, 2)$ and $(2, 3)$ is directed leftward in C and C' , since if this edge is directed rightward, then the sum of weights contains the factor $W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1 u_2) W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_2) + W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\rightarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1 u_2) W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_2) = W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_2) \pm W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_2)$, which can be checked to be zero for $u_1 u_2 = \pm \bar{q}^2$. It now follows, using the upward orientations of all the top edges of \mathcal{T}_n , the leftward orientations of the top two rightmost edges of \mathcal{T}_n and the six-vertex rule, that the sum of the weights of C and C' is zero unless $C_{13} = \dots = C_{1n} = C_{23} = \dots = C_{2n} = C'_{13} = \dots = C'_{1n} = C'_{23} = \dots = C'_{2n} = \leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow$, for which the sum of products of corresponding vertex weights, including the vertices $(1, 1)$, $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 2)$, is $(W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\leftarrow\leftarrow, u_2) \pm W(\leftarrow\leftarrow, u_1) W(\leftarrow\leftarrow, u_2)) \prod_{i=3}^n W(\leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, u_1 u_i) W(\leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, u_2 u_i)$ with $W(\leftarrow\rightarrow, u_1) W(\leftarrow\leftarrow, u_2) \pm W(\leftarrow\leftarrow, u_1) W(\leftarrow\leftarrow, u_2) = Z_2(u_1, u_2)$. Furthermore, the deletion of the appropriate vertices and edges at the top of \mathcal{T}_n gives six-vertex model configurations on \mathcal{T}_{n-2} . The required result now follows by summing over all suitable pairs $C, C' \in 6V(n)$. (Note that the boundary unitarity equation, which is satisfied by the left boundary weights, could have been used for some of this proof. See, for example, [8, Eq. (3.7)] and [14, Eq. (49)] for certain cases and forms of this equation.) \square

Proposition 10. *The DSASM partition function $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is symmetric in u_1, \dots, u_n .*

Proof. This can be proved using the same process as used by Kuperberg [47, Lem. 11 & Fig. 12] to show that the partition function for even-order OSASMs is symmetric in its variables. The method involves using the Yang–Baxter and reflection equations (which, as discussed in Section 5.2, are satisfied by the bulk and left boundary weights of Table 2) to show that $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is symmetric in u_i and u_{i+1} , for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. Specifically, $W(\rightarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, q^2 \bar{u}_i u_{i+1}) Z(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is shown to equal $W(\leftarrow\uparrow\leftarrow, q^2 \bar{u}_i u_{i+1}) Z(u_1, \dots, u_{i-1}, u_{i+1}, u_i, u_{i+2}, \dots, u_n)$ by applying, in succession, the vertical form of the Yang–Baxter equation [14, first eq. of Eq. (47)] $i-1$ times, the left form of the reflection equation [14, first eq. of Eq. (48)] once, and the horizontal form of the Yang–Baxter equation [14, second eq. of Eq. (47)] $n-i-1$ times. Using the same notation as in [14, proof of Prop. 12] and the same colour coding as in (54), this process for the case $n = 4$ and $i = 2$ can be illustrated as

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, q^2 \bar{u}_2 u_3) Z(u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4) &= \text{DSASMS} \stackrel{\text{YBE}}{=} \text{Diagram 1} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{RE}}{=} \text{Diagram 2} \stackrel{\text{YBE}}{=} \text{Diagram 3} = W(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, q^2 \bar{u}_2 u_3) Z(u_1, u_3, u_2, u_4),
 \end{aligned}$$

where $v = q^2 \bar{u}_2 u_3$, YBE indicates the use of the Yang–Baxter equation and RE indicates the use of the reflection equation. \square

Some remarks on generalizations of the results of this section are as follows.

First, it can be seen that if the DSASM partition function for $n = 0$ is defined as $Z_0() = 1$, then Proposition 7 is valid for $n \geq 1$, and Propositions 8 and 9 are valid for $n \geq 2$.

Second, it can be seen that Propositions 6–9 can each be generalized by applying Proposition 10. Specifically, the generalized form of Proposition 6 involves properties of $Z(u_1, \dots, u_n) / \phi(u_i)$ as a function of u_i , the generalized form of Proposition 7 involves a relation satisfied by $Z(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ with $u_i^2 = \pm q^2$, and the generalized forms of Propositions 8 and 9 involve relations satisfied by $Z(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ with $u_i u_j = \pm q^2$ and $u_i u_j = \pm \bar{q}^2$, respectively, for any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ with $i \neq j$.

5.5. Pfaffians. The definitions of Pfaffians of even-order skew symmetric matrices and of certain triangular arrays will now be given.

The Pfaffian of an empty matrix or empty triangular array is taken to be 1. Now let A be a $2n \times 2n$ skew-symmetric matrix, with n positive. Then the Pfaffian of A is defined as

$$\text{Pf } A = \sum_{\{\{i_1, j_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, j_n\}\}} \text{sgn}(i_1 j_1 \dots i_n j_n) A_{i_1, j_1} \dots A_{i_n, j_n}, \tag{62}$$

where the sum is over all $(2n - 1)!!$ perfect matchings $\{\{i_1, j_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, j_n\}\}$ of $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$ (i.e., all partitions of $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$ into n two-element subsets), and $(i_1 j_1 \dots i_n j_n)$ is the permutation $1 \mapsto i_1, 2 \mapsto j_1, \dots, 2n - 1 \mapsto i_n, 2n \mapsto j_n$, in one-line notation. Note that, for a given perfect matching of $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$, there are $2^n n!$ ways of choosing $i_1, j_1, \dots, i_n, j_n$, since the elements of each two-element subset can be ordered in 2 ways, and the n two-element subsets can be ordered in $n!$ ways. However, $\text{Pf } A$ is well-defined, since each summand on the RHS of (62) is independent of these choices. In particular, if the ordering of elements within a two-element subset is changed, then the sign of the permutation and the product of matrix entries both change sign, whereas if the ordering of the n two-elements subsets is changed, then the sign of the permutation and the product of matrix entries both remain unchanged.

Now let $(B_{ij})_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}$ be a triangular array. Then the Pfaffian $\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(B_{ij})$, with n positive, is defined to be the Pfaffian of the unique skew-symmetric matrix whose strictly upper triangular part is given by B . Hence,

$$\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(B_{ij}) = \sum_{\substack{\{\{i_1, j_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, j_n\}\} \\ i_1 < j_1, \dots, i_n < j_n}} \text{sgn}(i_1 j_1 \dots i_n j_n) B_{i_1, j_1} \dots B_{i_n, j_n}, \quad (63)$$

where the sum is over all perfect matchings $\{\{i_1, j_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, j_n\}\}$ of $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$ with a choice in which $i_1 < j_1, \dots, i_n < j_n$ are satisfied, and $(i_1 j_1 \dots i_n j_n)$ has the same meaning as in (62).

Some properties of Pfaffians which follow easily from (62) and (63), and which will be used in the rest of this paper, are as follows, for any $2n \times 2n$ skew-symmetric matrix A and triangular array $(B_{ij})_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}$.

- (i) If, for some $i \neq j$, the skew-symmetric matrix $A_{i \leftrightarrow j}$ is obtained from A by simultaneously interchanging rows i and j and interchanging columns i and j , then

$$\text{Pf } A_{i \leftrightarrow j} = -\text{Pf } A. \quad (64)$$

The special case of (64) in which rows i and j of A are equal (and hence columns i and j of A are also equal), so that (64) gives $\text{Pf } A = 0$, will often be used.

- (ii) For any c_1, \dots, c_{2n} ,

$$\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(c_i c_j B_{ij}) = \prod_{i=1}^{2n} c_i \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(B_{ij}). \quad (65)$$

The special cases of (65) in which all of the c_i 's are equal, or in which all but one of the c_i 's are 1, will often be used.

- (iii) The Pfaffian can be expanded along the first row of an array as

$$\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(B_{ij}) = \sum_{k=2}^{2n} (-1)^k B_{1k} \text{Pf}_{\substack{2 \leq i < j \leq 2n \\ i, j \neq k}}(B_{ij}) \quad (66)$$

or along the last column of an array as

$$\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(B_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} (-1)^{k+1} B_{k, 2n} \text{Pf}_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n-1 \\ i, j \neq k}}(B_{ij}). \quad (67)$$

The special cases of (66) or (67) in which all but one of the entries in the first row or last column are 0 will often be used.

Note that the identities (64)–(67) are special cases of more general identities. For example, the identity

$$\text{Pf}(Y^t A Y) = \det Y \text{Pf } A, \quad (68)$$

for any $2n \times 2n$ skew-symmetric matrix A and $2n \times 2n$ matrix Y , gives (64) if Y is the permutation matrix of a transposition, and gives (65) if Y is the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries c_1, \dots, c_{2n} , while (66) and (67) can be generalized (using (64)) to give expansions of $\text{Pf } A$ along any row or column of a $2n \times 2n$ skew-symmetric matrix A .

5.6. A Pfaffian expression for the DSASM partition function. The main Pfaffian expression for the DSASM partition function will now be obtained in Theorem 11. A noteworthy feature of this result is that it applies to the most general boundary weights which, together with the six-vertex model bulk weights, satisfy the reflection equation. By contrast, all other currently-known determinant or Pfaffian expressions for boundary weight-dependent partition functions associated with classes of ASMs (such as those in [8], [14] or [47]) apply only to special cases of these boundary weights, in which one or two of the parameters α , β , γ and δ (in Table 2) are set to zero.

Theorem 11. *The DSASM partition function satisfies*

$$Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{even}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\begin{array}{l} Z_1(u_j), \quad i = 0 \\ \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) Z_2(u_i, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}, \quad i \geq 1 \end{array} \right). \quad (69)$$

More explicitly, the DSASM partition function is given by

$$Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \phi(u_i) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \times \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{even}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\begin{array}{l} \alpha q u_j + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_j, \quad i = 0 \\ \widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) ((\alpha q u_i + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_i) (\alpha q u_j + \beta \bar{q} \bar{u}_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j) \\ \quad + \gamma \delta \sigma(q^2 u_i^2) \sigma(q^2 \bar{u}_j^2)) / (\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)), \quad i \geq 1 \end{array} \right). \quad (70)$$

Note that if $\alpha = \beta = 0$, $\gamma = \bar{b}$, $\delta = b$ and $\phi(u) = 1/\sigma(q^2 u^2)$, for an indeterminate b , then the left boundary weights are those used by Kuperberg [47, Fig. 15] for even-order OS-ASMs, i.e., $W(\begin{smallmatrix} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleleft \end{smallmatrix}, u) = W(\begin{smallmatrix} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleright \end{smallmatrix}, u) = 0$, $W(\begin{smallmatrix} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangle \end{smallmatrix}, u) = \bar{b}$ and $W(\begin{smallmatrix} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleleft \end{smallmatrix}, u) = b$, and (69) then gives the Pfaffian formula of [47, $Z_{\text{O}}(n; \vec{x})$ case of Thm. 10] for the even-order OSASM partition function, i.e., $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)} \right)$ for n even (and $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = 0$ for n odd).

Note also that a result related to (69) is obtained by Motegi [56, Thm. 3.3]. The case considered in [56] essentially involves six-vertex model configurations on a trapezoidal extension of \mathcal{T}_n , with certain boundary conditions and with the left boundary weights for local configurations $\begin{smallmatrix} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleleft \end{smallmatrix}$ being zero.

A detailed proof of Theorem 11 is as follows, and an alternative version of the proof is briefly outlined at the end of this section.

Proof. First observe that (assuming that $\phi(u)$ is given) $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ for n even and $n \geq 4$ is uniquely characterized by the expression for $Z_2(u_1, u_2)$ in (55) and the properties in Propositions 6, 8, 9 and 10, where this can be shown as follows. Consider n even and $n \geq 4$, and assume that $Z_{n-2}(u_1, \dots, u_{n-2})$ is known. Due to Proposition 6, $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)/\phi(u_1)$ is determined by its values at $n+1$ distinct nonzero values of u_1^2 , since the coefficient of u_1^k in $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)/\phi(u_1)$ can be nonzero for only the $n+1$ cases $k = -n, -n+2, \dots, n-2, n$. Propositions 8, 9 and 10 give $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ at $2(n-1)$ values of u_1^2 (with $2(n-1) \geq n+1$, since $n \geq 4$), specifically at $u_1^2 = q^4 \bar{u}_i^2$ and $u_1^2 = \bar{q}^4 \bar{u}_i^2$, for $i = 2, \dots, n$. The required conclusion now follows by induction on n .

For n even, define $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ as the RHS of (69). It follows immediately that $Y_2(u_1, u_2) = Z_2(u_1, u_2)$. Hence, the validity of (69) for n even and $n \geq 4$ can be confirmed by showing that $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ satisfies properties corresponding to those in Propositions 6, 8, 9 and 10. Specifically, these properties can be taken as follows, with n even in each case.

- (i) $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)/\phi(u_1)$ is an even Laurent polynomial in u_1 which (unless identically zero) has lower degree in u_1 at least $-n$ and upper degree in u_1 at most n .
- (ii) For $n \geq 4$ and $u_1 u_2 = q^{\pm 2}$,

$$Y_n(u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n) = Y_2(u_1, u_2) Y_{n-2}(u_3, \dots, u_n) \prod_{i=3}^n \widehat{\sigma}(q^{\pm 2} u_1 u_i) \widehat{\sigma}(q^{\pm 2} u_2 u_i). \quad (71)$$

- (iii) $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is symmetric in u_1, \dots, u_n .

Note that the $u_1 u_2 = q^2$ case of (ii), together with $W(\begin{smallmatrix} \uparrow & \downarrow \\ \leftarrow & \rightarrow \end{smallmatrix}, u) = W(\begin{smallmatrix} \leftarrow & \rightarrow \\ \uparrow & \downarrow \end{smallmatrix}, u) = \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u)$ and an application of (iii) to interchange u_2 and u_n , corresponds to the $u_1 u_n = q^2$ case of Proposition 8, and that the $u_1 u_2 = \bar{q}^2$ case of (ii), together with $W(\begin{smallmatrix} \uparrow & \downarrow \\ \leftarrow & \rightarrow \end{smallmatrix}, u) = \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}) = -\widehat{\sigma}(\bar{q}^2 u)$, corresponds to the $u_1 u_2 = \bar{q}^2$ case of Proposition 9.

In order to verify (i), let $Y'_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\phi(u_1) \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq n} \widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) Z_2(u_i, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)} \right)$, so that $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \frac{\phi(u_1)}{\prod_{j=2}^n \widehat{\sigma}(u_1 \bar{u}_j)} Y'_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$. Then $Y'_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is a Laurent polynomial in u_1 since each term in the expansion (63) of the Pfaffian contains a single u_1 -dependent factor $\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) Z_2(u_i, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}$, for some $2 \leq j \leq n$, and the product of this factor with $\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_1 u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_j)}{\phi(u_1)}$ from the prefactor to the Pfaffian is a Laurent polynomial in u_1 . If u_1 is set equal to $\pm u_j$ for any $2 \leq j \leq n$, then in the skew-symmetric matrix $\left(\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) Z_2(u_i, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)} \right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$, row 1 is $\pm \frac{\phi(u_1)}{\phi(\pm u_1)}$ times row j and column 1 is $\pm \frac{\phi(u_1)}{\phi(\pm u_1)}$ times column j , so that, using (64) and (65), $Y'_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = 0$. Hence $Y'_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ is divisible by $\prod_{j=2}^n (u_1^2 - u_j^2) = \prod_{j=2}^n (u_1 u_j \sigma(u_1 \bar{u}_j))$, and so $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)/\phi(u_1)$ is a Laurent polynomial in u_1 . It can also easily be checked that $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)/\phi(u_1)$ is even in u_1 and has the required degree properties in u_1 .

In order to verify (ii), consider $n \geq 4$, write $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} = \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_1 u_2) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_2)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_1 \bar{u}_2)} \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{j=3}^n \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \right) \left(\prod_{3 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \right)$, take out $\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_1 u_2) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_2)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_1 \bar{u}_2)}$, and use it to multiply row 1 of the array in $\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) Z_2(u_i, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)} \right)$. Now set $u_1 u_2 = q^{\pm 2}$. Then row 1 of the array is $(Z_2(u_1, u_2), 0, \dots, 0)$, and $\prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{j=3}^n \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} = \prod_{j=3}^n \widehat{\sigma}(q^{\pm 2} u_1 u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^{\pm 2} u_2 u_j)$. Applying (66) to the Pfaffian, and recalling that $Z_2(u_1, u_2) = Y_2(u_1, u_2)$, now gives (71) as required.

The validity of (iii) can be confirmed by observing that both $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)}$ and $\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \left(\frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) Z_2(u_i, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)} \right)$ are antisymmetric in u_1, \dots, u_n (where this follows for the Pfaffian by using (64)).

The n even case of (69) has now been verified. The n odd case of (69) can be obtained from the n even case using Proposition 7. In particular, (59) (with n replaced by $n+1$, u_1, \dots, u_{n+1} replaced by u_0, \dots, u_n , and u_0 taken to be \bar{q}) gives $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \frac{Z_{n+1}(\bar{q}, u_1, \dots, u_n)}{Z_1(\bar{q}) \prod_{i=1}^n \widehat{\sigma}(q^3 \bar{u}_i)}$. Taking n odd, using (69), performing simple cancellations in the prefactor and in row 1 of the array for the Pfaffian, and multiplying row 1 of the array by -1 gives

$$Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \frac{1}{Z_1(\bar{q})} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\begin{cases} \frac{Z_2(\bar{q}, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^3 \bar{u}_j)}, & i = 0 \\ \frac{\widehat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) Z_2(u_i, u_j)}{\widehat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}, & i \geq 1 \end{cases} \right).$$

Using (59) to write $Z_2(\bar{q}, u_j) = Z_1(\bar{q}) Z_1(u_j) \widehat{\sigma}(q^3 \bar{u}_j)$ now gives the n odd case of (69) as required.

Finally, (70) can be easily be obtained from (69) by using the explicit expressions in (55) for $Z_1(u_j)$ and $Z_2(u_i, u_j)$, and using (65) to remove $\prod_{i=1}^n \phi(u_i)$ from the Pfaffian. \square

Note that an alternative approach to proving (69) would involve observing that $Z_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ for all $n \geq 2$ is uniquely characterized by the expression for $Z_1(u_1)$ in (55) and the properties in Propositions 6, 7, 8 (or 9) and 10, defining $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ as the RHS of (69) for all n , noting that $Y_1(u_1) = Z_1(u_1)$, and confirming that $Y_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ satisfies properties corresponding to those in Propositions 6, 7, 8 (or 9) and 10 for $n \geq 2$.

6. PROOFS OF THE RESULTS OF SECTION 4

In this section, the results of Section 4 are proved, where some parts of these proofs use results (in particular, the bijection (45) and Theorem 11) from Section 5.

In Section 6.1, the exact relationship between the specialized DSASM partition function (57) and the DSASM generating function (22) is given in Lemma 12. In Section 6.2, a general identity for evaluating certain multivariate Pfaffian expressions when all the variables are set to zero is obtained in Theorem 13. Section 6.2 also includes the derivation of a result, Corollary 14, for the effects of certain transformations on Pfaffians whose entries involve coefficients of power series.

In Sections 6.3–6.6, the proofs of the Pfaffian formulae (29), (31) and (33) in Theorem 3, Corollary 4 and Theorem 5 are obtained by combining Theorem 11, Lemma 12 and Theorem 13, and the proofs of the explicit expressions (30), (32) and (34) for the entries for these Pfaffians are obtained using standard techniques for evaluating coefficients of power series. Section 6.4 also includes the derivation of recurrence relations satisfied by the entries for the Pfaffian in Theorem 3. In Sections 6.7 and 6.8, the proofs of the alternative statements (36)–(38) and (43) of certain results are given.

6.1. The connection between the specialized DSASM partition function (57) and DSASM generating function (22).

Lemma 12. *The specialized DSASM partition function (57) and DSASM generating function (22) are related by*

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{Z}_n(z, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-1}) &= \frac{\sigma(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2} \sigma(q^2 \bar{z})^{n-1}}{\sigma(q^4)^{n(n-1)/2} \sigma(q^2 z)} \\ &\times \left[\frac{(q + \bar{q}) \sigma(qz) \sigma(q^2 \bar{z})}{\sigma(q^2 z)} X_n \left(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, \frac{\sigma(q^2 z)}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{z})} \right) - s \sigma(z) X_{n-1} (q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

where z is arbitrary.

Note that setting $z = s = q^2 + \bar{q}^2 = 1$ (so that q is a primitive 12th root of unity) in (72) gives $\widetilde{Z}_n(1, \dots, 1)|_{s=q^2+\bar{q}^2=1} = X_n(1, 1, 1) = |\text{DSASM}(n)|$.

Proof. Consider $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$ and $C \in 6V(n)$ which correspond under the bijection of (45). Now $A_{11} = 0$ or $A_{11} = 1$. If $A_{11} = 0$, then the local configurations in row 1 of \mathcal{T}_n are $C_{11} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$, $C_{12} = \dots = C_{1,T(A)-1} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$, $C_{1,T(A)} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$ and $C_{1,T(A)+1} = \dots = C_{1n} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$, where T is defined in (18). Furthermore, using (49), the number of local configurations $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$ and $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$ in C is $\text{DDS}(A)$, and, using (48), the number of local configurations $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$ and $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \bullet \\ \rightarrow \end{array}$ in C

in rows $2, \dots, n$ of \mathcal{T}_n is $(n-1)(n-2)/2 - R(A) + 1$. Using the bulk weights from Table 2 and left boundary weights from (58), where the parameters in these weights are z for vertices in row 1 of \mathcal{T}_n and 1 for vertices in rows $2, \dots, n$ of \mathcal{T}_n , it follows that the weight of C for this case is

$$s^{S(A)} \frac{\sigma(qz)}{\sigma(q)} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 z)^{T(A)-2} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{z})^{n-T(A)} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2-R(A)+1}.$$

If $A_{11} = 1$, then $C_{11} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \end{array}$ and $C_{12} = \dots = C_{1n} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \bullet \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$, and the weight (with parameters as before) of C for this case is

$$s^{S(A)} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{z})^{n-1} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2-R(A)}.$$

Using (53) and (57), regarding $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \mid A_{11} = 0\}$ as $\text{DSASM}(n) \setminus \{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \mid A_{11} = 1\}$ and noting that $T(A) = 1$ for $A_{11} = 1$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{Z}_n(z, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-1}) &= \sum_{A \in \text{DSASM}(n)} s^{S(A)} \frac{\sigma(qz)}{\sigma(q)} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 z)^{T(A)-2} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{z})^{n-T(A)} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2-R(A)+1} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \\ A_{11}=1}} \left(-s^{S(A)} \frac{\sigma(qz)}{\sigma(q)} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 z)^{-1} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{z})^{n-1} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2-R(A)+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + s^{S(A)} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{z})^{n-1} \widehat{\sigma}(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2-R(A)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using the bijection from the proof of (i) of Proposition 1 to replace the sum over $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$ with $A_{11} = 1$ by a sum over $A' \in \text{DSASM}(n-1)$, noting that under this bijection $R(A) = R(A')$ and $S(A) = S(A') + 1$, performing some straightforward simplifications and applying the definition (22), now gives (72) as required. \square

6.2. Identities for multivariate Pfaffian expressions. A general identity for evaluating certain multivariate Pfaffian expressions with all of the variables set to zero will now be obtained in Theorem 13, and a consequence of this identity will then be identified in Corollary 14. Some special cases of Theorem 13 have appeared in a similar context in, for example, the work of Hagendorf and Morin–Duchesne [38, Sec. 4.2.2], and Rosengren [68, Lem. 3.12], and determinant versions of certain cases have appeared in a similar context in, for example, the work of Behrend, Di Francesco and Zinn-Justin [13, Eqs. (43)–(47) & Eq. (79)]. However, functions which correspond to $h(x)$ and $k(x)$ in Theorem 13 are not included in any of these cases. The inclusion of $h(x)$ and $k(x)$ enables certain useful transformations to be performed on the functions which appear in the entries for the initial multivariate Pfaffian expression. Some comments on the use of such a transformation, for a specific $h(x)$, will be given at the end of Section 6.3. Determinant versions of certain cases of Corollary 14 have appeared in, for example, the work of Gessel and Xin [35, Rules, p. 14].

Theorem 13. For integers m and n with $0 \leq m \leq 2n$, power series $f(x, y)$, $g_{m+1}(x)$, \dots , $g_{2n}(x)$, $h(x)$ and $k(x)$ with $f(x, y)$ antisymmetric in x and y , and an array $(a_{ij})_{m < i < j \leq 2n}$,

$$\frac{\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \left(\begin{cases} k(x_i) k(x_j) f(h(x_i) x_i, h(x_j) x_j), & j \leq m \\ k(x_i) g_j(h(x_i) x_i), & i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, & i > m \end{cases} \right)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)} \Bigg|_{x_1, \dots, x_m \rightarrow 0} \\ = k(0)^m h(0)^{m(m-1)/2} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \left(\begin{cases} [u^{i-1} v^{j-1}] f(u, v), & j \leq m \\ [u^{i-1}] g_j(u), & i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, & i > m \end{cases} \right). \quad (73)$$

Proof. The $m = 0$ case of (73) is trivial, with both sides being simply $\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n}(a_{ij})$, and the $m = 1$ case of (73) can also be checked easily. Hence, in the rest of this proof it will be assumed that $m \geq 2$.

Note that the LHS of (73) is well-defined due to the following argument. Let P be the Pfaffian on the LHS of (73), and $M = (M_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2n}$ be the skew-symmetric matrix whose strictly upper triangular part is the array for this Pfaffian. Due to the definition (63) of the Pfaffian and the fact that $f(x, y)$, $g_j(x)$, $h(x)$ and $k(x)$ are power series, P is a power series in x_1, \dots, x_m . Relevant entries of M are $M_{ij} = k(x_i) k(x_j) f(h(x_i) x_i, h(x_j) x_j)$ for $i, j \leq m$ (where this depends on the antisymmetry of $f(x, y)$ in x and y), $M_{ij} = k(x_i) g_j(h(x_i) x_i)$ for $i \leq m < j$, and $M_{ij} = -k(x_j) g_i(h(x_j) x_j)$ for $j \leq m < i$. It follows that if x_i and x_j are set equal for $i \neq j$, then rows i and j of M are equal and columns i and j of M are equal, which implies, using (64), that P is zero in this case. Therefore, P is divisible by $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)$, and so the quotient is a power series in x_1, \dots, x_m with a well-defined value at $x_1 = \dots = x_m = 0$.

The case of (73) with $h(x) = 1$ and $k(x) = 1$, i.e.,

$$\frac{\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \left(\begin{cases} f(x_i, x_j), & j \leq m \\ g_j(x_i), & i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, & i > m \end{cases} \right)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)} \Bigg|_{x_1, \dots, x_m \rightarrow 0} \\ = \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \left(\begin{cases} [u^{i-1} v^{j-1}] f(u, v), & j \leq m \\ [u^{i-1}] g_j(u), & i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, & i > m \end{cases} \right), \quad (74)$$

will be proved first, and this case will subsequently be used in the proof of the general case.

Let

$$N(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \left(\begin{cases} f(x_i, x_j), & j \leq m \\ g_j(x_i), & i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, & i > m \end{cases} \right) \quad (75)$$

and

$$Q(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \frac{N(x_1, \dots, x_m)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)}. \quad (76)$$

Then (as already shown for the more general case of terms on the LHS of (73)) $N(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ and $Q(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ are power series.

Now take the coefficient of $x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}$ on each side of $Q(x_1, \dots, x_m) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i) = N(x_1, \dots, x_m)$, i.e.,

$$[x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}] (Q(x_1, \dots, x_m) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)) = [x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}] N(x_1, \dots, x_m). \quad (77)$$

Using the facts that $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $m(m-1)/2$, that $x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}$ has degree $m(m-1)/2$ and that $[x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}] \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i) = 1$, the LHS of (77) is

$$\begin{aligned} [x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}] (Q(x_1, \dots, x_m) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)) &= Q(0, \dots, 0) [x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}] \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i) \\ &= Q(0, \dots, 0) \\ &= \frac{N(x_1, \dots, x_m)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)} \Big|_{x_1, \dots, x_m \rightarrow 0}. \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

The RHS of (77) is, using the same notation as in (63),

$$\begin{aligned} &[x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}] N(x_1, \dots, x_m) \\ &= [x_1^0 \dots x_m^{m-1}] \left(\sum_{\substack{\{i_1, j_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, j_n\} \\ i_1 < j_1, \dots, i_n < j_n}} \operatorname{sgn}(i_1 j_1 \dots i_n j_n) \prod_{p=1}^n \begin{pmatrix} f(x_{i_p}, x_{j_p}), & j_p \leq m \\ g_{j_p}(x_{i_p}), & i_p \leq m < j_p \\ a_{i_p, j_p}, & i_p > m \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\{i_1, j_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, j_n\} \\ i_1 < j_1, \dots, i_n < j_n}} \operatorname{sgn}(i_1 j_1 \dots i_n j_n) \prod_{p=1}^n \begin{pmatrix} [x_{i_p}^{i_p-1} x_{j_p}^{j_p-1}] f(x_{i_p}, x_{j_p}), & j_p \leq m \\ [x_{i_p}^{i_p-1}] g_{j_p}(x_{i_p}), & i_p \leq m < j_p \\ a_{i_p, j_p}, & i_p > m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\{i_1, j_1\}, \dots, \{i_n, j_n\} \\ i_1 < j_1, \dots, i_n < j_n}} \operatorname{sgn}(i_1 j_1 \dots i_n j_n) \prod_{p=1}^n \begin{pmatrix} [u^{i_p-1} v^{j_p-1}] f(u, v), & j_p \leq m \\ [u^{i_p-1}] g_{j_p}(u), & i_p \leq m < j_p \\ a_{i_p, j_p}, & i_p > m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \operatorname{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \begin{pmatrix} [u^{i-1} v^{j-1}] f(u, v), & j \leq m \\ [u^{i-1}] g_j(u), & i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, & i > m \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

Combining (77)–(79) now gives (74).

The general case of (73), i.e., with $h(x)$ and $k(x)$ arbitrary, will now be proved. Applying (65) (with $c_i = k(x_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $c_i = 1$ for $i = m+1, \dots, 2n$) on the LHS of (73), and noting that x_1, \dots, x_m can immediately be set to zero in the resulting factor $\prod_{i=1}^m k(x_i)$, the LHS of (73) becomes

$$k(0)^m \frac{\operatorname{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \begin{pmatrix} f(h(x_i) x_i, h(x_j) x_j), & j \leq m \\ g_j(h(x_i) x_i), & i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, & i > m \end{pmatrix}}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i)} \Big|_{x_1, \dots, x_m \rightarrow 0}.$$

This can be written, using the definitions (75) and (76), as

$$k(0)^m Q(h(x_1) x_1, \dots, h(x_m) x_m) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} \frac{h(x_j) x_j - h(x_i) x_i}{x_j - x_i} \Bigg|_{x_1, \dots, x_m \rightarrow 0},$$

which, observing that $Q(h(x_1) x_1, \dots, h(x_m) x_m)$ is a power series, becomes

$$k(0)^m Q(0, \dots, 0) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} \frac{h(x_j) x_j - h(x_i) x_i}{x_j - x_i} \Bigg|_{x_1, \dots, x_m \rightarrow 0}.$$

Applying (74) (whose LHS is $Q(0, \dots, 0)$), and using the easily-verified fact that

$$\frac{h(x_j) x_j - h(x_i) x_i}{x_j - x_i} \Bigg|_{x_i, x_j \rightarrow 0} = h(0),$$

now gives the RHS of (73) as required. \square

A useful corollary of Theorem 13 is as follows.

Corollary 14. *For integers m and n with $0 \leq m \leq 2n$, power series $f(u, v)$, $g_{m+1}(u)$, \dots , $g_{2n}(u)$, $h(u)$ and $k(u)$ with $f(u, v)$ antisymmetric in u and v , and an array $(a_{ij})_{m < i < j \leq 2n}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \left(\begin{array}{l} [u^{i-1} v^{j-1}] (k(u) k(v) f(h(u) u, h(v) v)), \quad j \leq m \\ [u^{i-1}] (k(u) g_j(h(u) u)), \quad i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, \quad i > m \end{array} \right) \\ = k(0)^m h(0)^{m(m-1)/2} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq 2n} \left(\begin{array}{l} [u^{i-1} v^{j-1}] f(u, v), \quad j \leq m \\ [u^{i-1}] g_j(u), \quad i \leq m < j \\ a_{ij}, \quad i > m \end{array} \right). \quad (80) \end{aligned}$$

This result states that removing all occurrences of $h(x)$ and $k(x)$ from the Pfaffian on the LHS of (80) simply causes the appearance of the prefactor $k(0)^m h(0)^{m(m-1)/2}$.

Corollary 14 can be obtained from Theorem 13 by taking $f(x, y)$ to be $k(x)k(y)f(h(x)x, h(y)y)$ and $g_j(x)$ to be $k(x)g_j(h(x)x)$ in the special case (74) of (73). The LHS of the resulting equation is equal to the LHS of (73), and the equality between the RHSs then gives (80).

Alternatively, Corollary 14 can be proved directly as follows. The expansion of $f(u, v)$ gives $f(h(u) u, h(v) v) = \sum_{l, m=1}^{\infty} ([u^{l-1} v^{m-1}] f(u, v)) h(u)^{l-1} u^{l-1} h(v)^{m-1} v^{m-1}$, and the expansion of $g_j(u)$ gives $g_j(h(u) u) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} ([u^{l-1}] g_j(u)) h(u)^{l-1} u^{l-1}$. Multiplying the first of these equations by $k(u) k(v)$ and taking the coefficient of $u^{i-1} v^{j-1}$ on both sides gives

$$\begin{aligned} [u^{i-1} v^{j-1}] (k(u) k(v) f(h(u) u, h(v) v)) \\ = \sum_{l=1}^i \sum_{m=1}^j ([u^{l-1} v^{m-1}] f(u, v)) ([u^{i-l}] (k(u) h(u)^{l-1})) ([v^{j-m}] (k(v) h(v)^{m-1})), \end{aligned}$$

and multiplying the second equation by $k(u)$ and taking the coefficient of u^{i-1} on both sides gives

$$[u^{i-1}] (k(u) g_j(h(u) u)) = \sum_{l=1}^i ([u^{l-1}] g_j(u)) ([u^{i-l}] (k(u) h(u)^{l-1})).$$

These equations can be used to check that the skew-symmetric matrices A and B whose strictly upper triangular parts are the arrays for the Pfaffians on the LHS and RHS, respectively, of (80) are related by $A = Y^t B Y$, where the matrix $Y = (Y_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2n}$ is given by

$$Y_{ij} = \begin{cases} [u^{j-i}] (k(u) h(u)^{i-1}), & i \leq j \leq m, \\ \delta_{ij}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Applying (68), and observing that Y is upper triangular with diagonal entries $Y_{ii} = k(0)h(0)^{i-1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $Y_{ii} = 1$ for $i = m+1, \dots, 2n$ (so that $\det Y = k(0)^m h(0)^{m(m-1)/2}$), then gives (80).

An example of the use of (80) will appear in Section 6.7, in the derivation of a certain identity (100).

6.3. Proof of (29). Setting $z = 1$ in (72) gives

$$X_n(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1) = (q^2 + \bar{q}^2)^{n(n-1)/2} \tilde{Z}_n(\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_n). \quad (81)$$

Using (57) and (69), and applying the identity that, for any odd n , $(a_{ij})_{1 \leq i < j \leq n}$ and $(b_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n}$,

$$\text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} \left(\begin{cases} b_j, & i = 0 \\ a_{ij}, & i \geq 1 \end{cases} \right) = \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} \left(\begin{cases} a_{ij}, & j \leq n \\ b_i, & j = n+1 \end{cases} \right), \quad (82)$$

where this identity follows from (64) and (65), gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\hat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{\hat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j)} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \left(\begin{cases} \frac{\hat{\sigma}(u_i \bar{u}_j) \tilde{Z}_2(u_i, u_j)}{\hat{\sigma}(q^2 u_i u_j) \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}, & j \leq n \\ \tilde{Z}_1(u_i), & j = n+1 \end{cases} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using (55) and (57) to give $\tilde{Z}_1(u_i) = s$ and $\tilde{Z}_2(u_i, u_j) = s^2 \hat{\sigma}(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j) + \frac{\sigma(q u_i) \sigma(q u_j)}{\sigma(q)^2}$, writing certain cases of $\sigma(x)$ and $\hat{\sigma}(x)$ explicitly, and simplifying, then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_n) &= \frac{s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)}}{\sigma(q^4)^{n(n-1)/2}} \prod_{i=1}^n u_i^{n-1} \\ &\times \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{\sigma(q^2 u_i u_j) \sigma(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{u_j^2 - u_i^2} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \left(\begin{cases} G(u_i^2, u_j^2), & j \leq n \\ 1, & j = n+1 \end{cases} \right), \quad (83) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$G(x, y) = \frac{(y-x) q^2 (s^2 \sigma(q) (\bar{q}^4 x y - 1) - (q + \bar{q}) (q^2 + \bar{q}^2) (x - \bar{q}^2) (y - \bar{q}^2))}{\sigma(q) (x y - q^4) (x y - \bar{q}^4)}. \quad (84)$$

The expression (83) for $\tilde{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ will now be used on the RHS of (81). Immediately setting $u_1 = \dots = u_n = 1$ in the terms $\prod_{i=1}^n u_i^{n-1}$ and $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \sigma(q^2 u_i u_j) \sigma(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)$, substituting

$u_i^2 = x_i + 1$ for the remaining occurrences of u_1, \dots, u_n , and taking $x_1, \dots, x_n \rightarrow 0$, gives

$$\begin{aligned} & X_n(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1) \\ &= s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \sigma(q^2)^{n(n-1)/2} \frac{\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \left(\begin{cases} G(x_i + 1, x_j + 1), & j \leq n \\ 1, & j = n + 1 \end{cases} \right)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)} \Bigg|_{x_1, \dots, x_n \rightarrow 0}. \end{aligned} \quad (85)$$

It can easily be checked that

$$G(x + 1, y + 1) = F\left(\frac{x}{q^2x + \sigma(q^2)}, \frac{y}{q^2y + \sigma(q^2)}\right), \quad (86)$$

where

$$F(x, y) = \frac{y - x}{1 - xy} \left(s^2 + \frac{(q^2 + \bar{q}^2)(1 + x)(1 + y)}{(1 - (q^2 + \bar{q}^2)x)(1 - (q^2 + \bar{q}^2)y) - xy} \right). \quad (87)$$

Hence, applying (73) (with $2n$ replaced by $n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)$, $m = n$, $f(x, y) = F(x, y)$, $g_{n+1}(x) = 1$, $h(x) = 1/(q^2x + \sigma(q^2))$ and $k(x) = 1$), noting that $[u^{i-1}]g_{n+1}(u) = [u^{i-1}]1 = \delta_{i,1}$, using (67) for n odd, and replacing i by $i + 1$ and j by $j + 1$, gives

$$X_n(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1) = s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} ([u^i v^j] F(u, v)). \quad (88)$$

Finally, setting $r = q^2 + \bar{q}^2$ (which enables arbitrary r to be parameterized in terms of q) in (88) gives the required result (29).

As a remark on this proof, note that the use of the transformation (86) enables G to be replaced by F , where F , unlike G , is explicitly a function of $q^2 + \bar{q}^2$. If the transformation (86) (which involves taking the function $h(x)$ in Theorem 13 to be $h(x) = 1/(q^2x + \sigma(q^2))$) is not performed, then this leads to

$$X_n(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1) = s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \sigma(q^2)^{n(n-1)/2} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} ([u^i v^j] G(u + 1, v + 1)) \quad (89)$$

instead of (88). The RHS of (89) can be regarded as a Pfaffian formula for $X_n(r, s, 1)$ in which q should be taken as any solution to $r = q^2 + \bar{q}^2$. For example, if $r = s = 1$, then q is a primitive 12th root of unity, and (89) gives

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{DSASM}(n)| &= (-1)^{\lfloor (n-1)^2/4 \rfloor} 3^{n(n-1)/4} \\ &\times \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{(v - u)(\sqrt{3}(u + v + 2) \pm \mathbf{i}(u + v + uv))}{1 + (u + 1)(v + 1) + (u + 1)^2(v + 1)^2} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (90)$$

where \mathbf{i} is the imaginary unit, and the two cases given by the \pm are both valid (and related to each other by complex conjugation of the entire equation).

6.4. Proof of (30) and derivation of associated recurrence relations. It can immediately be seen that for any power series $f(u, v)$ and $g(u, v)$, and any nonnegative integers i and j ,

$$[u^i v^j] (f(u, v) g(u, v)) = \sum_{k=0}^i \sum_{l=0}^j ([u^k v^l] f(u, v)) ([u^{i-k} v^{j-l}] g(u, v)) \quad (91)$$

and

$$[u^i v^j] \frac{1}{1 - uv} = \delta_{i,j}. \quad (92)$$

It can also easily be checked that

$$[u^i v^j] \frac{1}{(1 - ru)(1 - rv) - uv} = \sum_{k=0}^{\min(i,j)} \binom{i}{k} \binom{j}{k} r^{i+j-2k}. \quad (93)$$

Applying (91) to the power series in (92) and (93) gives

$$[u^i v^j] \frac{1}{(1 - uv)((1 - ru)(1 - rv) - uv)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\min(i,j)} \sum_{l=0}^{\min(i,j)-k} \binom{i-k}{l} \binom{j-k}{l} r^{i+j-2k-2l}. \quad (94)$$

Using (92) and (94), and noting that $(v - u)(1 + u)(1 + v) = v - u + v^2 - u^2 + uv^2 - u^2v$, now gives

$$\begin{aligned} & [u^i v^j] \frac{v - u}{1 - uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1 + u)(1 + v)}{(1 - ru)(1 - rv) - uv} \right) \\ &= s^2 (\delta_{i+1,j} - \delta_{i,j+1}) \\ &+ \sum_{k=0}^{\min(i,j)} \sum_{l=0}^{\min(i,j)-k} \left[\left(\binom{i-k}{l} \binom{j-k-1}{l} - \binom{i-k-1}{l} \binom{j-k}{l} \right) r^{i+j-2k-2l} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\binom{i-k}{l} \binom{j-k-2}{l} - \binom{i-k-2}{l} \binom{j-k}{l} \right) r^{i+j-2k-2l-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\binom{i-k-1}{l} \binom{j-k-2}{l} - \binom{i-k-2}{l} \binom{j-k-1}{l} \right) r^{i+j-2k-2l-2} \right] \\ &= s^2 (\delta_{i+1,j} - \delta_{i,j+1}) \\ &+ \text{sign}(j - i) \sum_{k=0}^{\min(i,j)} \sum_{l=0}^k \left[\left(\binom{k}{l} \binom{|j-i|+k-1}{l} - \binom{k-1}{l} \binom{|j-i|+k}{l} \right) r^{|j-i|+2k-2l} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\binom{k}{l} \binom{|j-i|+k-2}{l} - \binom{k-2}{l} \binom{|j-i|+k}{l} \right) r^{|j-i|+2k-2l-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\binom{k-1}{l} \binom{|j-i|+k-2}{l} - \binom{k-2}{l} \binom{|j-i|+k-1}{l} \right) r^{|j-i|+2k-2l-2} \right], \quad (95) \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is obtained by replacing k in the summand with $\min(i, j) - k$, the convention of (11) is taken for the binomial coefficients, and $\text{sign}(j - i)$ is 1, -1 or 0, according to whether $j - i$ is positive, negative or zero.

The required result (30) follows by taking $i < j$ in (95).

Since the numbers in (95) are coefficients of $u^i v^j$ in the expansion of a rational function of u and v , recurrence relations for these numbers can be obtained straightforwardly, as will be done now. Let

$$f(u, v) = \frac{v - u}{1 - uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1 + u)(1 + v)}{(1 - ru)(1 - rv) - uv} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad M_{ij} = \begin{cases} [u^i v^j] f(u, v), & i, j \geq 0, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Also, let $N(u, v) = (v - u)(s^2((1 - ru)(1 - rv) - uv) + r(1 + u)(1 + v))$, $D_1(u, v) = 1 - uv$ and $D_2(u, v) = (1 - ru)(1 - rv) - uv$, so that the numerator and denominator of $f(u, v)$ are $N(u, v)$ and $D_1(u, v) D_2(u, v)$, respectively.

Taking the coefficient of $u^i v^j$ on both sides of the three equations $f(u, v) D_1(u, v) D_2(u, v) = N(u, v)$, $f(u, v) D_2(u, v) = N(u, v) / D_1(u, v)$ and $f(u, v) D_1(u, v) = N(u, v) / D_2(u, v)$ gives three

respective recurrence relations for M_{ij} . Explicitly, these are

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ij} - r(M_{i,j-1} + M_{i-1,j}) + (r^2 - 2)M_{i-1,j-1} + r(M_{i-1,j-2} + M_{i-2,j-1}) + (1 - r^2)M_{i-2,j-2} \\ = (r + s^2)(\delta_{i,0}\delta_{j,1} - \delta_{i,1}\delta_{j,0}) + r(1 - s^2)(\delta_{i,0}\delta_{j,2} - \delta_{i,2}\delta_{j,0}) \\ + (r - s^2 + r^2s^2)(\delta_{i,1}\delta_{j,2} - \delta_{i,2}\delta_{j,1}), \end{aligned} \quad (96)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ij} - r(M_{i,j-1} + M_{i-1,j}) + (r^2 - 1)M_{i-1,j-1} \\ = r(rs^2 + 2)(\delta_{i+1,j} - \delta_{i,j+1}) + r(1 - s^2)(\delta_{i+2,j} - \delta_{i,j+2}) + (s^2 - r^2s^2 - r)(\delta_{i,0}\delta_{j,1} - \delta_{i,1}\delta_{j,0}) \end{aligned} \quad (97)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ij} - M_{i-1,j-1} \\ = s^2(\delta_{i,0}\delta_{j,1} - \delta_{i,1}\delta_{j,0}) + \sum_{k=0}^{\min(i,j)} \left[\left(\binom{i}{k} \binom{j-1}{k} - \binom{i-1}{k} \binom{j}{k} \right) r^{i+j-2k} \right. \\ + \left(\binom{i}{k} \binom{j-2}{k} - \binom{i-2}{k} \binom{j}{k} \right) r^{i+j-2k-1} \\ \left. + \left(\binom{i-1}{k} \binom{j-2}{k} - \binom{i-2}{k} \binom{j-1}{k} \right) r^{i+j-2k-2} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (98)$$

for all $i, j \geq 0$.

Any one of (96), (97) or (98) provides a recurrence which, together with the initial condition $M_{ij} = 0$ for $i \leq 0$ or $j \leq 0$, can be used for the efficient computation of M_{ij} for $i, j \geq 0$. The property that $M_{ji} = -M_{ij}$ could also be used in such computations.

6.5. Proof of (31) and (32). Setting $r = s = 1$ in (22) and (29) immediately gives (31).

Setting $r = 1$ in (94) and using the Chu–Vandermonde summation for binomial coefficients, gives

$$[u^i v^j] \frac{1}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\min(i,j)} \binom{i+j-2k}{i-k},$$

which then gives

$$\begin{aligned} [u^i v^j] \frac{(v-u)(2+uv)}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\min(i,j)} \left(\binom{i+j-2k-1}{i-k} - \binom{i+j-2k-1}{j-k} \right) \\ + \sum_{k=1}^{\min(i,j)} \left(\binom{i+j-2k-1}{i-k} - \binom{i+j-2k-1}{j-k} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (99)$$

for any nonnegative integers i and j . For $i < j$, the first equality in (32) follows immediately from (99), and the second equality in (32) then follows by applying a simple binomial coefficient identity.

6.6. Proof of (33) and (34). Setting $u_n = z$ in (83), and using the symmetry of $\tilde{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ in all variables to write $\tilde{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}, z)$ as $\tilde{Z}_n(z, u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})$, gives

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z}_n(z, u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}) &= \frac{s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)}}{\sigma(q^4)^{n(n-1)/2}} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i^{n-1} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} \frac{\sigma(q^2 u_i u_j) \sigma(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}{u_j^2 - u_i^2} \\ &\quad \times z^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{\sigma(q^2 u_i z) \sigma(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{z})}{z^2 - u_i^2} \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \left(\begin{array}{l} G(u_i^2, u_j^2), \quad j \leq n-1 \\ G(u_i^2, z^2), \quad j = n \\ 1, \quad j = n+1 \end{array} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $G(x, y)$ is again given by (84). Setting $u_1 = \dots = u_{n-1} = 1$ in the terms $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i^{n-1}$, $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} \sigma(q^2 u_i u_j) \sigma(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)$ and $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sigma(q^2 u_i z) \sigma(q^2 \bar{u}_i \bar{z}) / (z^2 - u_i^2)$, substituting $u_i^2 = x_i + 1$ for the remaining occurrences of u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} , and taking $x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rightarrow 0$, then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z}_n(z, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-1}) &= \frac{s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \sigma(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)}}{\sigma(q^4)^{n(n-1)/2}} \left(\frac{\sigma(q^2 z) \sigma(q^2 \bar{z})}{\sigma(z)} \right)^{n-1} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \left(\begin{array}{l} G(x_i + 1, x_j + 1), \quad j \leq n-1 \\ G(x_i + 1, z^2), \quad j = n \\ 1, \quad j = n+1 \end{array} \right)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (x_j - x_i)} \Bigg|_{x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \rightarrow 0}. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that $G(x+1, y+1)$ satisfies (86) with $F(x, y)$ given by (87), applying (73) (with $2n$ replaced by $n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)$, $m = n-1$, $f(x, y) = F(x, y)$, $g_n(x) = F(x, (z^2 - 1)/(q^2(z^2 - 1) + \sigma(q^2)))$, $g_{n+1}(x) = 1$, $h(x) = 1/(q^2 x + \sigma(q^2))$, $k(x) = 1$ and $a_{n, n+1} = 1$), and noting that $[u^{i-1}] g_{n+1}(u) = \delta_{i,1}$, then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z}_n(z, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-1}) &= \frac{s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \sigma(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2}}{\sigma(q^4)^{n(n-1)/2}} \left(\frac{\sigma(q^2 z) \sigma(q^2 \bar{z})}{\sigma(z)} \right)^{n-1} \\ &\quad \times \text{Pf}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \left(\begin{array}{l} [u^{i-1} v^{j-1}] F(u, v), \quad j \leq n-1 \\ [u^{i-1}] F\left(u, \frac{z^2 - 1}{q^2(z^2 - 1) + \sigma(q^2)}\right), \quad j = n \\ \delta_{i,1} + \delta_{i,n}, \quad j = n+1 \end{array} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using (67) for odd n , replacing i by $i+1$ and j by $j+1$, and applying (88) to the term $\text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n-2}([u^i v^j] F(u, v))$ which occurs for odd n , then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Z}_n(z, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-1}) &= \frac{s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \sigma(q^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2}}{\sigma(q^4)^{n(n-1)/2}} \left(\frac{\sigma(q^2 z) \sigma(q^2 \bar{z})}{\sigma(z)} \right)^{n-1} \\ &\quad \times \left(\text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{array}{l} [u^i v^j] F(u, v), \quad j \leq n-2 \\ [u^i] F\left(u, \frac{z^2 - 1}{q^2(z^2 - 1) + \sigma(q^2)}\right), \quad j = n-1 \end{array} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n) X_{n-1}(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using this expression for $\tilde{Z}_n(z, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-1})$ in (72), then gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\sigma(z)}{\sigma(q^2 z)} \right)^n \left(\frac{(q + \bar{q}) \sigma(qz) \sigma(q^2 \bar{z})}{\sigma(z) \sigma(q^2 z)} X_n \left(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, \frac{\sigma(q^2 z)}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{z})} \right) - s X_{n-1} \left(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1 \right) \right) \\ &= s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] F(u, v), & j \leq n-2 \\ [u^i] F \left(u, \frac{z^2 - 1}{q^2(z^2 - 1) + \sigma(q^2)} \right), & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right) \\ & \quad + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n) s X_{n-1} \left(q^2 + \bar{q}^2, s, 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Setting $r = q^2 + \bar{q}^2$ and $t = \sigma(q^2 z)/\sigma(q^2 \bar{z})$ (which enables arbitrary r and t to be parameterized in terms of q and z), and noting that

$$\frac{\sigma(z)}{\sigma(q^2 z)} = \frac{z^2 - 1}{q^2(z^2 - 1) + \sigma(q^2)} = \frac{t - 1}{rt} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{(q + \bar{q}) \sigma(qz) \sigma(q^2 \bar{z})}{\sigma(z) \sigma(q^2 z)} = \frac{t - 1 + rt}{t(t - 1)},$$

gives (33).

Finally, the first equality in (34) can be obtained straightforwardly, where the computations can be simplified by using (35). The second equality in (34) then follows by simply evaluating the sum over k .

6.7. Proofs of (36)–(38). First note that for any power series $f(u, v)$ which is antisymmetric in u and v ,

$$\text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} ([u^i v^j] f(u, v)) = \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n - \chi_{\text{even}}(n)} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{f(u, v)}{(1+u)(1+v)}, & j \leq n-1 \\ (-1)^i, & j = n \end{cases} \right), \quad (100)$$

where this can be obtained by writing $(-1)^i = [u^i] (1/(1+u))$, applying (80) (with $2n$ replaced by $n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n)$, $m = n$, $g_{n+1}(u) = 1$, $h(u) = 1$, $k(u) = 1/(1+u)$, i replaced by $i + 1$ and j replaced by $j + 1$) to the RHS of (100), writing $[u^i] g_{n+1}(u) = [u^i] 1 = \delta_{i,0}$, and using (67) for n odd, which then gives the LHS of (100).

Applying (100) to (29) immediately gives (36). It can easily be checked that

$$[u^i v^j] \frac{1}{(1-uv)(1+u)(1+v)} = (-1)^{i+j} (1 + \min(i, j)). \quad (101)$$

Using (94) and (101), together with a similar approach to that used to obtain (95), now gives (37).

Finally, setting $r = s = 1$ in (36) and (37), and using a similar approach to that used in Section 6.5, gives (38).

6.8. Proof of (43). The proof of (43) will use the identity that, for any constants a_{ij} which satisfy $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} a_{ij}, & j \leq n-2 \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{ik} v^k, & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right) = -\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n-2} (a_{ij}) \\ & \quad + v^{n-1} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} a_{ij}, & j \leq n-2 \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{i, k+n-1} v^k, & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right), \quad (102) \end{aligned}$$

where this can be obtained as follows (and where, in the first term on the RHS, the fact that $\text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n-2} (a_{ij})$ is undefined for n even can be disregarded due to the factor $\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)$). Let A be

the skew-symmetric matrix whose strictly upper triangular part is the array for the Pfaffian on

the LHS of (102), and let $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -v \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & -v^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -v^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ for n even, or $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -v \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & -v^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -v^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ for n odd,

where the rows and columns of A and Y are indexed by $\chi_{\text{odd}}(n), \dots, n-1$. By applying (68) (where $Y^t A Y$ is obtained from A by subtracting v^j times column j from column $n-1$, and v^i times row i from row $n-1$, for each $i, j \in \{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n), \dots, n-2\}$), it follows that the LHS of (102)

is $\text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} a_{ij}, & j \leq n-2 \\ \chi_{\text{odd}}(n) a_{i0} + v^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{i, k+n-1} v^k, & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right)$. The RHS of (102) can

be obtained from this by using (67) (to expand along the last column of the array to give a sum of two Pfaffians, one with an overall factor of $\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)$, and the other with an overall factor of v^{n-1}), and then applying (82) for n odd (to the first Pfaffian in the sum).

For the main part of the proof of (43), substituting $t = 1/(1-rv)$ into (33), and using (35), gives

$$(1+v)(1-rv) X_n \left(r, s, \frac{1}{1-rv} \right) = s \left(v + \frac{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)}{v^{n-1}} \right) X_{n-1}(r, s, 1) \\ + \frac{s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)}}{v^{n-1}} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right), & j \leq n-2 \\ [u^i] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right), & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right).$$

Applying (102) with $a_{ij} = [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right)$, using (29) to write $\text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n-2}(a_{ij}) = X_n(r, s, 1)$ for n odd, and using (41) to write $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{i, k+n-1} v^k = f_{n-1}(u, v)$, then gives

$$(1+v)(1-rv) X_n \left(r, s, \frac{1}{1-rv} \right) = sv X_{n-1}(r, s, 1) \\ + s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-uv} \right), & j \leq n-2 \\ [u^i] f_{n-1}(u, v), & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right).$$

Finally, substituting $v = (t-1)/(rt)$ gives (43).

7. DIAGONALLY SYMMETRIC PERMUTATION MATRICES

In this section, the special case of DSASMs with no -1 's, i.e., diagonally symmetric permutation matrices (DSPMs), is considered. A Pfaffian formula for a DSPM generating function is given in (109), where this can be obtained either using Theorems 3 and 5, or directly.

The set of $n \times n$ DSPMs will be denoted as $\text{DSPM}(n)$. Note that $\text{DSPM}(n)$ consists of the permutation matrices of all involutions on $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

For any $A \in \text{DSPM}(n)$, the statistics R and S are related by

$$2R(A) + S(A) = n, \tag{103}$$

which can be obtained by setting $M(A) = 0$ in (21). Hence, it is sufficient to consider only one of these statistics in a generating function for DSPMs. Taking this to be S , the DSPM generating

function associated with S and T is defined as

$$X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, t) = \sum_{A \in \text{DSPM}(n)} s^{S(A)} t^{T(A)}. \quad (104)$$

Note that, for any DSPM A , $S(A) = \text{tr } A$ is the number of fixed points in the involution associated with A .

It follows from simple and well-known combinatorial arguments that

$$X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, 1) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{n!}{2^i i! (n-2i)!} s^{n-2i}, \quad (105)$$

$$X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, t) = s t X_{n-1}^{\text{PM}}(s, 1) + \sum_{i=2}^n t^i X_{n-2}^{\text{PM}}(s, 1), \quad (106)$$

and it follows from (103) that $X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, t)$ is related to the DSASM generating function (22) by

$$X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, t) = (x^{-n} X_n(x^2, xs, t))|_{x \rightarrow 0}. \quad (107)$$

Using (29) and (33) in (107), and performing some simplifications, gives the Pfaffian formula

$$X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, t) = s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} t \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{(1+u)(1+v)}{1-uv} \right) + u^{n-2} v^{n-2} (t-1) \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (n-k-1) t^k \right). \quad (108)$$

Evaluating the coefficients which comprise the entries for the Pfaffian in (108) then gives

$$X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, t) = s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} t \times \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left((2i+1 + s^2 + (t-1) \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (n-k-1) t^k \delta_{i,n-2}) \delta_{i+1,j} + (i+1) \delta_{i+2,j} \right). \quad (109)$$

Alternatively, (109) can be proved directly by showing that it holds for $n = 1, \dots, 4$, and that the recurrence

$$F_n(s, t) = (n-2 + s^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} t^i) t F_{n-2}(s, 1) - (n-2)(n-3) t F_{n-4}(s, 1), \quad (110)$$

for $n \geq 5$, is satisfied with $F_n(s, t)$ taken to be either side of (109). The case of (110) with $F_n(s, t)$ taken as the LHS of (109) follows by replacing n in the $t = 1$ case of (106) by $n-1$ and $n-2$, and combining these two equations with (106) itself. The case of (110) with $F_n(s, t)$ taken as the RHS of (109) follows by first applying (67) to the Pfaffian (whose underlying array has only two nonzero entries in the last column) to give a sum of multiples of two further Pfaffians. One of these Pfaffians is $F_{n-2}(s, 1)$, and applying (67) to the other Pfaffian (whose underlying array has only one nonzero entry in the last column) then gives the required case of (110).

Note that the Pfaffian in (109) can also be written as the determinant of a $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor \times \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ tridiagonal matrix using the identity

$$\text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} (a_i \delta_{i+1,j} + b_i \delta_{i+2,j}) = \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \left(\begin{cases} a_{2i-2} \delta_{i,j} + b_{2i-2} \delta_{i+1,j} + b_{2i-3} \delta_{i,j+1}, & n \text{ even} \\ a_{2i-1} \delta_{i,j} + b_{2i-1} \delta_{i+1,j} + b_{2i-2} \delta_{i,j+1}, & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \right), \quad (111)$$

for any $a_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)}, \dots, a_{n-2}$ and $b_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)}, \dots, b_{n-3}$. (A way of proving this identity is to show that it holds for $n = 1, \dots, 4$, and that the recurrence $F_n = a_{n-2} F_{n-2} - b_{n-3} b_{n-4} F_{n-4}$, for $n \geq 5$, is satisfied with F_n taken to be either side of (111).) Applying (111) to (109) gives

$$X_n^{\text{PM}}(s, t) = s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} t \times \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \left(\begin{array}{l} (4i - 3 + s^2 + (t - 1) \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (n - k - 1) t^k \delta_{i, n/2}) \delta_{i, j} \\ \quad + (2i - 1) \delta_{i+1, j} + (2i - 2) \delta_{i, j+1}, \quad n \text{ even} \\ (4i - 1 + s^2 + (t - 1) \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (n - k - 1) t^k \delta_{i, (n-1)/2}) \delta_{i, j} \\ \quad + 2i \delta_{i+1, j} + (2i - 1) \delta_{i, j+1}, \quad n \text{ odd} \end{array} \right). \quad (112)$$

8. OFF-DIAGONALLY SYMMETRIC ASMS

In this section, the special case of off-diagonally symmetric ASMs (OSASMs) is considered. As indicated in Section 1, an even-order OSASM is defined to be an even-order DSASM in which each diagonal entry is 0, and an odd-order OSASM is defined to be an odd-order DSASM in which exactly one diagonal entry is nonzero.

In Section 8.1, some general considerations for OSASMs are outlined, and an OSASM generating function is defined. In Section 8.2, Pfaffian formulae for the OSASM generating function and number of OSASMs are obtained using (29), (33) and (36). In Section 8.3, previously-known enumerative connections between even-order OSASMs, odd-order horizontally symmetric ASMs and even-order ASMs are outlined, and explicit formulae are given for the number of even-order OSASMs and the even-order OSASM generating function. In Section 8.4, it is conjectured (see Conjecture 15) that the number of odd-order OSASMs is given by a certain explicit product formula. In Section 8.5, it is conjectured (see Conjecture 16) that the even-order OSASM generating function satisfies a certain symmetry property. In Section 8.6, a previously-known connection between the partition function for even-order OSASMs and certain symplectic characters is outlined, and it is conjectured (see Conjecture 17) that an analogous connection holds for odd-order OSASMs.

8.1. General considerations for OSASMs. The set of $n \times n$ OSASMs will be denoted as $\text{OSASM}(n)$. For example, the sets $\text{OSASM}(n)$ for $n = 1, \dots, 4$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OSASM}(1) &= \{(1)\}, & \text{OSASM}(2) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \\ \text{OSASM}(3) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \\ \text{OSASM}(4) &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (113)$$

The cardinalities of $\text{OSASM}(n)$ for $n = 1, \dots, 12$ are given in Table 3.

The OSASM generating function associated with the statistics R and T is defined as

$$X_n^{\text{O}}(r, t) = \sum_{A \in \text{OSASM}(n)} r^{R(A)} t^{T(A)}. \quad (114)$$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$ \text{OSASM}(n) $	1	1	4	3	32	26	640	646	34048	45885	4945920	9304650

TABLE 3. Numbers of OSASMs.

For example, the $n = 1, \dots, 4$ cases of the OSASM generating function (114) are

$$X_1^O(r, t) = t, \quad X_2^O(r, t) = rt^2, \quad X_3^O(r, t) = rt + rt^2 + rt^3 + r^2t^2, \quad X_4^O(r, t) = r^2t^2 + r^2t^3 + r^2t^4, \quad (115)$$

where the terms on each RHS are written in an order corresponding to that used for the OSASMs in (113).

It follows from the definitions of OSASMs and the statistic S that the OSASM generating function (114) is related to the DSASM generating function (22) by

$$X_n^O(r, t) = \begin{cases} X_n(r, 0, t), & n \text{ even,} \\ (X_n(r, s, t)/s)|_{s \rightarrow 0}, & n \text{ odd.} \end{cases} \quad (116)$$

An elementary property of the even-order OSASM generating function is

$$X_{2n}^O(-r, t) = (-1)^n X_{2n}^O(r, t), \quad (117)$$

which can be obtained by noting that, for any $A \in \text{OSASM}(2n)$, $R(A) = M(A) + n$ (as given by (21)), where $M(A)$ is even (since $M(A)$ is twice the number of strictly upper triangular -1 's in A).

It follows from (116) and (i')–(iii') of Proposition 1 that

$$[t^1] X_n^O(r, t) = \chi_{\text{odd}}(n) X_{n-1}^O(r, 1), \quad (118)$$

$$[t^2] X_n^O(r, t) = r(\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) X_{n-1}^O(r, 1) + X_{n-2}^O(r, 1)), \quad (119)$$

$$[t^n] X_n^O(r, t) = r X_{n-2}^O(r, 1), \quad (120)$$

for $n \geq 2$ in (118), and $n \geq 3$ in (119) and (120).

A relation between OSASMs and the DSASM generating function (22) at $r = -1$ and $s = 1$ is given by

$$(-1)^{n(n-1)/2} X_n(-1, 1, t) = \begin{cases} |\text{OSASM}(n-2)| t(t-1), & n \text{ even,} \\ t X_{n-1}^O(1, t), & n \text{ odd,} \end{cases} \quad (121)$$

for $n \geq 3$. This can be obtained by setting $r = -1$ in (26) to give $X_n(-1, 1, t) = t X_{n-1}(-1, 0, t) + t(1-t) X_{n-2}(-1, 0, 1)$, and then using $X_n(r, 0, t) = 0$ for n odd, the n even case of (116), and (117).

8.2. Main results for the OSASM generating function and number of OSASMs.

Pfaffian formulae for the OSASM generating function $X_n^O(r, t)$ at $t = 1$ can be obtained by using (29) and (36) in (116), which gives

$$\begin{aligned} & X_n^O(r, 1) \\ &= r^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{(v-u)(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-uv)((1-ru)(1-rv)-uv)} \right) \\ &= r^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n - \chi_{\text{even}}(n)} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{(1-uv)((1-ru)(1-rv)-uv)}, & j \leq n-1 \\ (-1)^i, & j = n \end{cases} \right). \quad (122) \end{aligned}$$

A Pfaffian identity for the OSASM generating function $X_n^O(r, t)$ can be obtained by using (33) in (116), which gives, after some simplification,

$$(t-1)^{n-1} X_n^O(r, t) = \chi_{\text{odd}}(n) t \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (rt)^i (1-t)^{n-i-1} X_{n-1}^O(r, 1) + r^{\lfloor 3n/2 \rfloor} t^{n+1} \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{(v-u)(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-uv)((1-ru)(1-rv)-uv)}, & j \leq n-2 \\ [u^i] \frac{(t-1-rtu)(1+u)}{(rt-(t-1)u)(r-(t-1+r^2)u)}, & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right), \quad (123)$$

for $n \geq 2$.

Pfaffian formulae for the number of $n \times n$ OSASMs can be obtained by setting $r = 1$ in (122), which gives

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{OSASM}(n)| &= \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{(v-u)(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)} \right), \\ &= \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq n - \chi_{\text{even}}(n)} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)}, & j \leq n-1 \\ (-1)^i, & j = n \end{cases} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (124)$$

The coefficients which comprise the entries for the Pfaffians in (122)–(124) can be obtained easily using (30), (34) and (37), and some simplification. For example, the coefficients in the second Pfaffian formula in (124) are

$$\begin{aligned} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)} &= \sum_{k=0}^i \left(\binom{i+j-2k-1}{i-k} - \binom{i+j-2k-1}{j-k} \right) \\ &= (j-i) \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{1}{i+j-2k} \binom{i+j-2k}{i-k}, \end{aligned} \quad (125)$$

for $0 \leq i < j$.

8.3. Relations between even-order OSASMs, odd-order horizontally symmetric ASMs and even-order ASMs. It is known that there are certain close enumerative connections between $2n \times 2n$ OSASMs, $(2n+1) \times (2n+1)$ horizontally symmetric ASMs (HSASMs) and $2n \times 2n$ ASMs, and that these provide explicit formulae for $|\text{OSASM}(2n)|$ and $X_{2n}^O(1, t)$. These connections and formulae are sometimes stated in terms of vertically symmetric ASMs, but are stated here in terms of HSASMs, since the connections involving the statistic T then seem more natural.

Specifically, it was shown by Kuperberg [47, Thm. 2, second eq. & Thm. 5, first eq.] that

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{OSASM}(2n)| &= |\text{HSASM}(2n+1)| \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!}, \end{aligned} \quad (126)$$

where the second equality is also given in (5) (since $|\text{HSASM}(2n+1)| = |\text{VSASM}(2n+1)|$), and it was shown by Razumov and Stroganov [60, Secs. 3 & 4] that

$$\begin{aligned}
X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(1, t) &= \sum_{A \in \text{HSASM}(2n+1)} t^{T(A)} \\
&= \frac{2 |\text{OSASM}(2n)|}{(t+1) |\text{ASM}(2n)|} \sum_{A \in \text{ASM}(2n)} t^{T(A)+1} \\
&= \frac{1}{(t+1) (2n)!} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} \frac{(2n+i-1)! (4n-i-2)!}{i! (2n-i-1)!} t^{i+2} \\
&= \frac{1}{(2n)!} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} \sum_{0 \leq i \leq j \leq 2n-2} \frac{(2n+i-1)! (4n-i-2)!}{i! (2n-i-1)!} (-1)^{i+j} t^{j+2}, \quad (127)
\end{aligned}$$

where, using (114), $X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(1, t) = \sum_{A \in \text{OSASM}(2n)} t^{T(A)}$.

No bijective proofs are currently known for the enumerative relations between $\text{OSASM}(2n)$, $\text{HSASM}(2n+1)$ and $\text{ASM}(2n)$ given by the first equality of (126) and first two equalities of (127).

It can be shown using (127) that $X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(1, -1)$ is given by the product formula

$$X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(1, -1) = \frac{(3n-1)!}{2^n (2n-1)!} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i-1)!}, \quad (128)$$

where the details of the derivation are as follows. The third expression for $X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(1, t)$ in (127) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(1, t) &= \frac{(2n-1)!}{2n(t+1)} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} \sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} \binom{2n+i-1}{i} \binom{4n-i-2}{2n-i-1} t^{i+2} \\
&= -\frac{(2n-1)!}{2n(t+1)} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} [x^{2n-1}] \frac{t^2}{((1+x)(1+xt))^{2n}},
\end{aligned}$$

which then gives

$$\begin{aligned}
X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(1, -1) &= -\frac{(2n-1)!}{2n} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} [x^{2n-1}] \left(\frac{1}{(1+x)^{2n}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{t^2}{(1+xt)^{2n}} \Big|_{t=-1} \right) \\
&= \frac{(2n-1)!}{n} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} [x^{2n-1}] \left(\frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{2n}} + \frac{nx}{(1-x)(1-x^2)^{2n}} \right) \\
&= \frac{(2n-1)!}{n} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} \left(0 + n [x^{2n-2}] \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-x^2)^{2n}} \right) \\
&= (2n-1)! \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} [x^{n-1}] \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2n+1}} \\
&= (2n-1)! \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i)!} \binom{3n-1}{n-1} \\
&= \frac{(3n-1)!}{2^n (2n-1)!} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i-1)!},
\end{aligned}$$

where the third-last equality follows from the identity $[x^{2i}] f(x^2)/(1-x) = [x^i] f(x)/(1-x)$, for any power series $f(x)$ and nonnegative integer i .

8.4. Conjectured product formula for the number of odd-order OSASMs. For odd-order OSASMs, it is conjectured that the Pfaffians in (124) can be evaluated to give a product formula, as follows.

Conjecture 15. *The number of $(2n+1) \times (2n+1)$ OSASMs is conjectured to be given by*

$$|\text{OSASM}(2n+1)| = \frac{2^{n-1} (3n+2)!}{(2n+1)!} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(6i-2)!}{(2n+2i+1)!}. \quad (129)$$

It follows using (128) that (129) is equivalent to the conjecture that

$$|\text{OSASM}(2n+1)| = 2^{2n} X_{2n+2}^{\text{O}}(1, -1). \quad (130)$$

Using the second Pfaffian in (124) for $|\text{OSASM}(2n+1)|$ and (123) for $X_{2n+2}^{\text{O}}(1, -1)$, (130) is then (after applying (80) on the RHS with $m = 2n-1$, $f(u, v) = (v-u)/((1-uv)((1-ru)(1-rv)-uv))$, $g_{2n}(u) = (t-1-rtu)/((rt-(t-1)u)(r-(t-1+r^2)u))$, $h(u) = 1$ and $k(u) = 1+u$) equivalent to the conjecture that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq 2n+1} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)}, & j \leq 2n \\ (-1)^i, & j = 2n+1 \end{cases} \right) \\ &= \text{Pf}_{0 \leq i < j \leq 2n+1} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{(1-uv)(1-u-v)}, & j \leq 2n \\ ((-1)^i + 2^i)/2, & j = 2n+1 \end{cases} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (131)$$

where the coefficients which comprise the entries with $j \leq 2n$ in these Pfaffians are given in (125). Although the two sides of (131) are similar, it still seems to be difficult to prove that they are equal.

8.5. Conjectured symmetry property for even-order OSASMs. For even-order OSASMs, it is conjectured that a certain symmetry property holds, as follows.

Conjecture 16. *The even-order OSASM generating function $X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(r, t)$ is conjectured to satisfy*

$$X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(r, t) = t^{2n+2} X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(r, \bar{t}). \quad (132)$$

Equivalently, by equating coefficients of r and t on both sides of (132), it is conjectured that

$$\begin{aligned} & |\{A \in \text{OSASM}(2n) \mid R(A) = \rho, T(A) = \tau\}| \\ &= |\{A \in \text{OSASM}(2n) \mid R(A) = \rho, T(A) = 2n+2-\tau\}|, \end{aligned} \quad (133)$$

for any ρ and τ .

For the coefficients of t^3 on both sides of (132), corresponding to the case $\tau = 3$ in (133), it is conjectured further that

$$[t^3] X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(r, t) = [t^{2n-1}] X_{2n}^{\text{O}}(r, t) = r((n-2)r^2 + 1) X_{2n-2}^{\text{O}}(r, 1). \quad (134)$$

As an example, for $n = 3$, $\rho = 5$ and $\tau = 3$, the sets in (133) both have size 3, and are

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

on the LHS, and

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

on the RHS.

Note that it follows using (21) that for each OSASM in either of the sets in (133), the numbers of -1 's and 1 's are $\rho - n$ and $\rho + n$, respectively.

Ideally, (132) and (133) would be proved by finding an involution on $\text{OSASM}(2n)$ with the properties that $R(A') = R(A)$ and $T(A) + T(A') = 2n + 2$, for all $A \in \text{OSASM}(2n)$, where A' denotes the image of A under the involution. Alternatively, it may be possible to prove (132) algebraically using (123).

The following special cases of (132) or (133) have been proved.

- The $t = 1$ case of (132), and the $\tau = 1$, $\tau = n + 1$ and $\tau = 2n + 1$ cases of (133), all of which are trivial.
- The $r = 1$ case of (132). This can be obtained from the first equality of (127) using vertical reflection of HSASMs, which satisfies $T(A) + T(A^v) = 2n + 2$ for all $A \in \text{HSASM}(2n + 1)$, where A^v denotes the reflection of A in a central vertical line.
- The $\tau = 2$ and $\tau = 2n$ cases of (133). These follow from (119) and (120), which give $[t^2] X_{2n}^O(r, t) = [t^{2n}] X_{2n}^O(r, t) = r X_{2n-2}^O(r, 1)$. This can also be proved directly by observing that the sets in (133) in these cases are $\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & A \end{array} \right) \mid A \in \text{OSASM}(2n - 2), R(A) = \rho - 1 \right\}$ and $\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & A & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \mid A \in \text{OSASM}(2n - 2), R(A) = \rho - 1 \right\}$.

8.6. OSASMs and symplectic characters. It is known that for $q^2 + \bar{q}^2 = 1$, the partition function for even-order OSASMs is, up to a simple prefactor, a certain symplectic character.

Specifically, it follows from results of Okada [58, Thm. 2.5(2), second eq.], and Razumov and Stroganov [60, Thm. 5], that

$$\frac{\sigma(q)^{2n} \tilde{Z}_{2n}(u_1, \dots, u_{2n})}{\prod_{i=1}^{2n} \sigma(qu_i)} \Big|_{s=0, q^2+\bar{q}^2=1} = 3^{-n(n-1)} sp_{(n-1, n-1, n-2, n-2, \dots, 1, 1, 0, 0)}(u_1^2, \dots, u_{2n}^2), \quad (135)$$

where $sp_{(n-1, n-1, n-2, n-2, \dots, 1, 1, 0, 0)}(u_1^2, \dots, u_{2n}^2)$ denotes the symplectic character (as given, for example, in Fulton and Harris [34, Eq. (24.18)]), indexed by the partition $(n - 1, n - 1, n - 2, n - 2, \dots, 1, 1, 0, 0)$ and with variables u_1^2, \dots, u_{2n}^2 .

Setting $u_1 = \dots = u_{2n} = 1$ in (135) provides a proof that $|\text{OSASM}(2n)|$ is given by the product formula in (126), since the LHS of (135) is then $|\text{OSASM}(2n)|$, and the RHS of (135) is, using the dimension formula for the symplectic group (as given, for example in Fulton and Harris [34, Exercise 24.20]), the product formula in (126).

It is conjectured that an analogue of (135) for odd-order OSASMs is as follows.

Conjecture 17. *The partition function for odd-order OSASMs is conjectured to satisfy*

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{Z}_{2n+1}(u_1, \dots, u_n, \bar{u}_1, \dots, \bar{u}_n, 1) / s \Big|_{s=0, q^2+\bar{q}^2=1} \\ &= 3^{-n^2} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(u_i + \bar{u}_i)^2}{u_i^2 - 1 + \bar{u}_i^2} sp_{(n, n, n-1, n-1, \dots, 1, 1, 0, 0)}(u_1^2, \dots, u_n^2, \bar{u}_1^2, \dots, \bar{u}_n^2, 1, -1). \end{aligned} \quad (136)$$

Note that setting $u_1 = \dots = u_n = 1$ in (136) gives the conjecture that

$$|\text{OSASM}(2n+1)| = 2^{2n} 3^{-n^2} sp_{(n,n,n-1,n-1,\dots,1,1,0,0)}(\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{2n+1}, -1). \quad (137)$$

Hence, a possible means of proving Conjecture 15 would be to prove Conjecture 17, and then to show that the RHSs of (129) and (137) are equal.

9. INVOLUTIONS ON DSASMS

In this section, certain involutions on $\text{DSASM}(n)$ are studied. The specific involutions under consideration are antidiagonal reflection and two involutions, denoted $*$ and \dagger , each of which acts only on diagonal, superdiagonal and subdiagonal DSASM entries.

Antidiagonal reflection is considered in Section 9.1, and the involutions $*$ and \dagger are defined in Sections 9.2 and 9.3. Properties of $*$ and \dagger are studied in Section 9.4, and the numbers of $*$ -invariant, \dagger -invariant and $*$ \dagger -invariant DSASMs and OSASMs are determined in Section 9.5.

For an involution ν on $\text{DSASM}(n)$, the image of a DSASM A under ν will be denoted A^ν , and the sets of ν -invariant $n \times n$ DSASMs and OSASMs will be denoted $\text{DSASM}^\nu(n)$ and $\text{OSASM}^\nu(n)$, respectively, i.e.,

$$\text{DSASM}^\nu(n) = \{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \mid A^\nu = A\}, \quad \text{OSASM}^\nu(n) = \{A \in \text{OSASM}(n) \mid A^\nu = A\}.$$

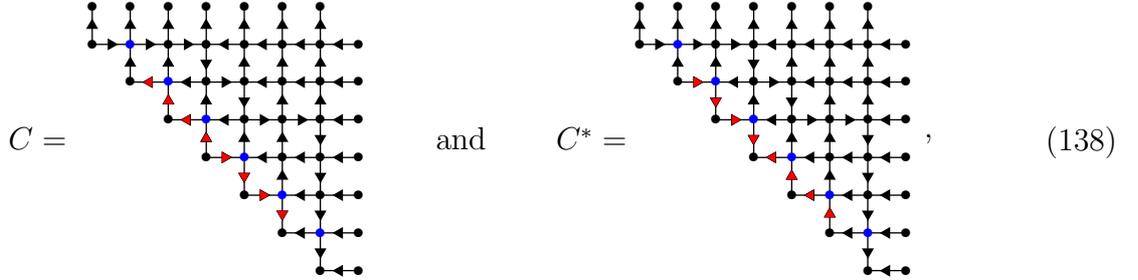
9.1. Antidiagonal reflection on $\text{DSASM}(n)$. A simple and immediately-apparent involution on $\text{DSASM}(n)$ is antidiagonal reflection a , i.e., $(A^a)_{ij} = (\mathcal{A}A)_{ij} = A_{n+1-j, n+1-i}$, for any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$, where the notation \mathcal{A} is used in Section 2. It can be seen that the statistics R and S satisfy $R(A^a) = R(A)$ and $S(A^a) = S(A)$, and also that the further statistics which will be defined in Section 10.1 satisfy $P(A^a) = P(A)$, $S_+(A^a) = S_+(A)$ and $S_-(A^a) = S_-(A)$. It follows that $X_n(r, s, t)$ and $\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, t)$ remain unchanged if $T(A)$ on the RHS of (33) and (162) is replaced by $T(A^a)$, i.e., by $n+1$ minus the row of the 1 in the last column of A . The set of a -invariant $n \times n$ DSASMs is $\text{DSASM}^a(n) = \text{DASASM}(n)$, and information regarding $|\text{DASASM}(n)|$ is given in Section 2.

9.2. The involution $*$ on $\text{DSASM}(n)$. Another natural involution $*$ on $\text{DSASM}(n)$ will now be introduced. For $n=1$, the single element of $\text{DSASM}(1)$ is necessarily invariant under $*$. For $n \geq 2$, the mapping can be defined most easily in terms of six-vertex model configurations, as follows. Consider any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$, and let C and C^* be the six-vertex model configurations which, under the bijection of (45), correspond to A and A^* , respectively. In the graph \mathcal{T}_n (as shown in (44)), the vertices $(k-1, k)$, for $k=2, \dots, n$, will be referred to as superdiagonal vertices, i.e., these are the $n-1$ bulk vertices which are adjacent to left boundary vertices. The definition of $*$ is now that C^* is obtained from C by, for all $k=2, \dots, n$, interchanging the orientations of the two edges which connect the superdiagonal vertex $(k-1, k)$ to the left boundary vertices $(k-1, k-1)$ and (k, k) (where an orientation is regarded as being into or out of $(k-1, k)$), and leaving the orientations of all other edges unchanged. Hence, the action of $*$ at each superdiagonal vertex is that local configurations  and  are interchanged, local configurations  and  are interchanged, and local configurations  and  each remain unchanged. It follows that C^* is an element of $6V(n)$, since there are still two edges directed into and two edges directed out of each bulk vertex, and the orientations of the top and right boundary edges are unchanged (and hence still directed upward and leftward, respectively). It also follows immediately that $*$ is an involution.

Note that if $A_{ij} \neq A_{ij}^*$, then $i - j$ is 0, -1 or 1 , i.e., entries which differ between A and A^* are on the diagonal, superdiagonal or subdiagonal.

Note also that $*$ is the composition of $n - 1$ mutually commuting local involutions $*_2, \dots, *_n$, where $*_k$ interchanges the orientations of the two edges which connect $(k - 1, k)$ to $(k - 1, k - 1)$ and (k, k) , while leaving the orientations of all other edges unchanged.

As an example of the action of $*$, for the DSASM A in (2), the six-vertex model configurations C (as given in (47)) and C^* are



$$\text{for which } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where the superdiagonal vertices are shown in blue, the edge orientations which differ between C and C^* are shown in red, and the matrix entries which differ between A and A^* are also shown in red.

9.3. The involution \dagger on DSASM(n). A related involution \dagger on DSASM(n) is defined as follows. For any DSASM A , again let C and C^\dagger be the six-vertex model configurations which, under the bijection of (45), correspond to A and A^\dagger , respectively. If A is $*$ -invariant, or equivalently if the local configuration at each superdiagonal vertex in C is $\begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \uparrow & \rightarrow \\ \uparrow & \bullet & \downarrow \\ \rightarrow & \downarrow & \leftarrow \end{matrix}$ or $\begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \downarrow & \rightarrow \\ \downarrow & \bullet & \uparrow \\ \rightarrow & \uparrow & \leftarrow \end{matrix}$, then A^\dagger is taken to be A . If A is not $*$ -invariant, or equivalently if there is a superdiagonal vertex at which the local configuration in C is $\begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \uparrow & \rightarrow \\ \uparrow & \bullet & \downarrow \\ \rightarrow & \downarrow & \leftarrow \end{matrix}$, $\begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \downarrow & \rightarrow \\ \downarrow & \bullet & \uparrow \\ \rightarrow & \uparrow & \leftarrow \end{matrix}$, $\begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \uparrow & \rightarrow \\ \downarrow & \bullet & \downarrow \\ \rightarrow & \downarrow & \leftarrow \end{matrix}$ or $\begin{matrix} \leftarrow & \downarrow & \rightarrow \\ \downarrow & \bullet & \uparrow \\ \rightarrow & \uparrow & \leftarrow \end{matrix}$, then let $(k - 1, k)$ be the first such superdiagonal vertex from the top-left of \mathcal{T}_n , and obtain C^\dagger from C by interchanging the orientations of the two edges which connect $(k - 1, k)$ to $(k - 1, k - 1)$ and (k, k) , while leaving the orientations of all other edges unchanged, i.e., in this case, \dagger has the same action as the local involution $*_k$.

$$\text{As an example, taking } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ as in (2) gives } A^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (with}$$

$k = 3$), where the matrix entries which differ between A and A^\dagger are shown in red.

9.4. Properties of $*$ and \dagger . It follows from the definitions of $*$ and \dagger that these involutions commute. Hence, $\{1, *, \dagger, *\dagger\}$ (where 1 denotes the identity and $*\dagger$ denotes the composition of $*$ and \dagger) can be regarded as a group which is isomorphic to the Klein four-group, and which has an action on DSASM(n).

It can also be seen that

$$\text{DSASM}^*(n) = \text{DSASM}^\dagger(n) \subseteq \text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(n), \tag{139}$$

where the equality between $\text{DSASM}^*(n)$ and $\text{DSASM}^\dagger(n)$ follows immediately from the definition of \dagger , and their containment in $\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(n)$ follows by observing that if A is in $\text{DSASM}^*(n) = \text{DSASM}^\dagger(n)$ then $A = A^* = A^\dagger$, which (applying \dagger to both sides of $A^* = A^\dagger$) gives $A^{*\dagger} = A$. It

will be seen in (146) and (148) that for n even, $\text{DSASM}^*(n) = \text{DSASM}^\dagger(n)$ is empty and not equal to $\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(n)$, and it will be seen in (147) that for n odd, $\text{DSASM}^*(n) = \text{DSASM}^\dagger(n)$ is nonempty and equal to $\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(n)$.

The behaviour of certain statistics under the action of $*$ and \dagger is given in the following result.

Proposition 18. *Consider any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$, and let $U(A)$ be the sum of all strictly upper triangular entries in A (or the sum of all strictly lower triangular entries in A), i.e., $U(A) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} A_{ij}$. Then*

$$U(A) + U(A^*) = n - 1, \quad (140)$$

$$|U(A) - U(A^\dagger)| = 1 - \delta_{A, A^\dagger}, \quad (141)$$

$$R(A) + R(A^*) \equiv n - 1 \pmod{2} \quad (142)$$

and

$$R(A) + R(A^\dagger) \equiv 1 - \delta_{A, A^\dagger} \pmod{2}. \quad (143)$$

Note that, due to the equality in (139), the term δ_{A, A^\dagger} in (141) and (143) can be replaced by δ_{A, A^*} .

Proof. The proof of (140) will be considered first. The result is trivial for $n = 1$. For $n \geq 2$, let $C \in 6V(n)$ correspond to A under the bijection of (45). It follows from the basic properties of this bijection that, for $2 \leq j \leq n$, the sum of strictly upper triangular entries in column j of A is 0 or 1 according to whether the edge between vertices $(j-1, j)$ and (j, j) is oriented up or down, respectively, in C . Hence,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & C_{j-1,j} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \\ 1, & C_{j-1,j} = \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}. \end{cases}$$

By considering the action of $*$ at superdiagonal vertices, it now follows that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} A_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} A_{ij}^* = \begin{cases} 0, & C_{j-1,j} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \\ 1, & C_{j-1,j} = \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \text{ or } \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}, \\ 2, & C_{j-1,j} = \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}. \end{cases} \quad (144)$$

Subtracting 1 from each side of (144), and summing over $j = 2, \dots, n$, gives

$$\begin{aligned} & U(A) + U(A^*) - n + 1 \\ &= (\text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C \text{ on superdiagonal vertices}) \\ &\quad - (\text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C \text{ on superdiagonal vertices}). \end{aligned} \quad (145)$$

Using (52) with $k = 1$, the RHS of (145) is 0, which then gives (140).

Proceeding to the proof of (141), if $A = A^\dagger$, then the result is trivial. If $A \neq A^\dagger$, then it follows from the definition of \dagger that $|A_{k-1,k} - A_{k-1,k}^\dagger| = 1$ for a unique $2 \leq k \leq n$, and $A_{ij} = A_{ij}^\dagger$ for all other $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, so that $|U(A) - U(A^\dagger)| = |\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (A_{ij} - A_{ij}^\dagger)| = 1$, as required.

Finally, for the proofs of (142) and (143), note that $R(A)$ equals $U(A)$ plus twice the number of strictly upper triangular -1 's in A , so that $U(A) \equiv R(A) \pmod{2}$. Applying this to (140) and (141) gives (142) and (143), respectively. \square

9.5. Numbers of $*$ -invariant, \dagger -invariant and $*\dagger$ -invariant DSASMs and OSASMs.

The numbers of $*$ -invariant, \dagger -invariant and $*\dagger$ -invariant DSASMs and OSASMs are given in the following result.

Proposition 19. For $n \geq 1$,

$$|\text{DSASM}^*(2n)| = |\text{DSASM}^\dagger(2n)| = |\text{OSASM}^*(2n)| = |\text{OSASM}^\dagger(2n)| = 0, \quad (146)$$

$$|\text{DSASM}^*(2n + 1)| = |\text{DSASM}^\dagger(2n + 1)| = |\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n + 1)| = |\text{OSASM}(2n)|, \quad (147)$$

$$|\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n)| = 2 |\text{OSASM}(2n - 1)| \quad (148)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{OSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n)| &= |\text{OSASM}^*(2n + 1)| = |\text{OSASM}^\dagger(2n + 1)| = |\text{OSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n + 1)| \\ &= |\text{ASM}(n)|. \end{aligned} \quad (149)$$

Proof. For $A \in \text{DSASM}(2n)$, it follows from (140) that $U(A) + U(A^*)$ is odd, which implies that equality of A and A^* is impossible, and hence that $\text{DSASM}^*(2n)$ is empty. It now follows, using (139) and the fact that $\text{OSASM}^*(n)$ and $\text{OSASM}^\dagger(n)$ are subsets of $\text{DSASM}^*(n)$ and $\text{DSASM}^\dagger(n)$, respectively, that $\text{DSASM}^\dagger(2n)$, $\text{OSASM}^*(2n)$ and $\text{OSASM}^\dagger(2n)$ are also empty, thereby confirming (146).

Proceeding to the proof of (147), using (139) gives $\text{DSASM}^*(2n + 1) = \text{DSASM}^\dagger(2n + 1) \subseteq \text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n + 1)$. It will now be shown that the containment here is an equality. Suppose there exists $A \in \text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n + 1)$ with $A \notin \text{DSASM}^*(2n + 1) = \text{DSASM}^\dagger(2n + 1)$. Then $A^* = A^\dagger \neq A$. But this is impossible, since (140) would give $U(A) + U(A^*) = 2n$, so that $U(A) + U(A^*)$ is even, whereas (141) would give $|U(A) - U(A^*)| = 1$, so that $U(A) + U(A^*)$ is odd.

Having confirmed the validity of the first two equalities in (147), the validity of the third equality will now be confirmed using a bijection from $\text{OSASM}(2n)$ to $\text{DSASM}^*(2n + 1)$. Let $A \in \text{OSASM}(2n)$ and $C \in 6V(2n)$ correspond under the bijection of (45). Then each local configuration on the left boundary in C is either $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleright \\ \blacktriangleleft \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleright \end{array}$ (since each diagonal entry in A is zero), and there exists $\widehat{C} \in 6V(2n + 1)$ which is obtained from C by extending each $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleright \\ \blacktriangleleft \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleright \\ \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleleft \end{array}$ and each $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleright \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleright \\ \blacktriangleright \end{array}$, and adding a further up-oriented vertical edge at the top left and left-oriented horizontal edge at the bottom right. It follows that the $\widehat{A} \in \text{DSASM}(2n + 1)$ which corresponds to \widehat{C} under the bijection of (45) is $*$ -invariant (since the local configuration at each superdiagonal vertex in \widehat{C} is $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleright \\ \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleleft \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \blacktriangleleft \\ \blacktriangleright \\ \blacktriangleright \end{array}$), and it can easily be seen that the mapping in which A is transformed to \widehat{A} is bijective from $\text{OSASM}(2n)$ to $\text{DSASM}^*(2n + 1)$. Note that \widehat{A} can be constructed directly from A by taking the strictly upper and lower triangular parts of \widehat{A} to be the upper and lower triangular parts, respectively, of A , and then obtaining the main diagonal of \widehat{A} by requiring that the sum of entries in each row (or column) is 1. Note also that \widehat{A} is the single DSASM which is obtained from A using the construction given in the proof of Proposition 2. As an example, for

$$n = 1, C = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \blacktriangleright \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \blacktriangleleft \\ \bullet \end{array} \text{ and } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ give } \widehat{C} = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \blacktriangleright \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \blacktriangleleft \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \blacktriangleright \\ \bullet \end{array} \text{ and } \widehat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proceeding to (148), this will be proved using a process in which two elements of $\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n)$ are constructed from each element of $\text{OSASM}(2n - 1)$. Let $A \in \text{OSASM}(2n - 1)$ and $C \in 6V(2n - 1)$ correspond under the bijection of (45). Then there exists a unique left boundary

vertex at which the local configuration in C is $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ (since exactly one diagonal entry in A is nonzero), while the local configurations at all other left boundary vertices are $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ (since all other diagonal entries in A are zero). Now construct two distinct elements $\widehat{C}_1, \widehat{C}_2 \in 6V(2n)$ from C by extending $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ (which occurs if A has a 1 on the diagonal) to either $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$, extending $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ (which occurs if, alternatively, A has a -1 on the diagonal) to either $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, extending each $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ and each $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$, and adding a further up-oriented vertical edge at the top left and left-oriented horizontal edge at the bottom right. It follows that \widehat{C}_1 and \widehat{C}_2 each contain a unique superdiagonal vertex at which the local configuration is $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$. It can then be seen, using the definitions of $*$ and \dagger , that the $\widehat{A}_1, \widehat{A}_2 \in \text{DSASM}(2n)$ which correspond to $\widehat{C}_1, \widehat{C}_2$ under the bijection of (45) satisfy $\widehat{A}_1^{*\dagger} = \widehat{A}_1 \neq \widehat{A}_1^* = \widehat{A}_1^\dagger$ and $\widehat{A}_2^{*\dagger} = \widehat{A}_2 \neq \widehat{A}_2^* = \widehat{A}_2^\dagger$. Also observe that any $\widehat{A} \in \text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n)$ satisfies $\widehat{A}^{*\dagger} = \widehat{A} \neq \widehat{A}^* = \widehat{A}^\dagger$ since, due to (146), $\text{DSASM}^*(2n) = \text{DSASM}^\dagger(2n) = \emptyset$. It can now be checked that the previous process, when applied to all elements of $\text{OSASM}(2n-1)$, generates each element of $\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n)$ exactly once, thereby confirming (148). Note that for the \widehat{A}_1 and \widehat{A}_2 which are constructed from $A \in \text{OSASM}(2n-1)$, one of these two $*\dagger$ -invariant $2n \times 2n$ DSASMs (specifically, the one associated with an extension of $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$) has all zeros on the superdiagonal, while the other (specifically, the one associated with an extension of $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$ to $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$) has a single nonzero entry on the superdiagonal. Hence, this process partitions $\text{DSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n)$ into two natural subsets, each of size $|\text{OSASM}(2n-1)|$.

Finally, for the proof of (149), it can be checked straightforwardly that

$$\text{OSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n) = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & A \\ \hline A^t & 0 \end{array} \right) \mid A \in \text{ASM}(n) \right\}$$

and

$$\text{OSASM}^*(2n+1) = \text{OSASM}^\dagger(2n+1) = \text{OSASM}^{*\dagger}(2n+1) = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c} 0 & 0 & A \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline A^t & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \mid A \in \text{ASM}(n) \right\},$$

which immediatly give (149). \square

Some consequences of Proposition 19 are as follows.

First, it follows from (146) and (148) that the orbits of the group $\{1, *, \dagger, *\dagger\}$ on $\text{DSASM}(2n)$ consist of $|\text{OSASM}(2n-1)|$ size-2 orbits of the form $\{A = A^{*\dagger} \neq A^* = A^\dagger\}$ and $(|\text{DSASM}(2n)| - 2|\text{OSASM}(2n-1)|)/4$ size-4 orbits, while it follows from (147) that the orbits of $\{1, *, \dagger, *\dagger\}$ on $\text{DSASM}(2n+1)$ consist of $|\text{OSASM}(2n)|$ size-1 orbits and $(|\text{DSASM}(2n+1)| - |\text{OSASM}(2n)|)/4$ size-4 orbits.

Second, combining the $t = 1$ case of (121) with $|\text{DSASM}^*(2n)| = 0$ and $|\text{DSASM}^*(2n+1)| = |\text{OSASM}(2n)|$ from (146) and (147) gives

$$|\text{DSASM}^*(n)| = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} X_n(-1, 1, 1), \quad (150)$$

which provides an example of the -1 phenomenon, as first described for plane partitions by Stembridge [74]. This phenomenon is said to occur if a finite set \mathcal{S} , an involution ν on \mathcal{S} and an integer-valued statistic K on \mathcal{S} satisfy $|\{A \in \mathcal{S} \mid A^\nu = A\}| = |\{A \in \mathcal{S} \mid K(A) \text{ even}\}| - |\{A \in \mathcal{S} \mid K(A) \text{ odd}\}|$, i.e., the number of ν -invariant elements of \mathcal{S} is $\sum_{A \in \mathcal{S}} (-1)^{K(A)}$. For the case here,

the set, involution and statistic are $\mathcal{S} = \text{DSASM}(n)$, $\nu = *$ and $K(A) = n(n - 1)/2 + R(A)$, for each $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$.

Another, more direct, proof of (150) is as follows. For n even, both sides of (150) are zero since, due to (142), $*$ provides a bijection between $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \mid R(A) \text{ even}\}$ and $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \mid R(A) \text{ odd}\}$. Alternatively, due to (143), \dagger provides a further bijection between these sets.

For n odd, (150) follows by observing that, due to (142), $R(A) \equiv (n - 1)/2 \pmod{2}$ for $A \in \text{DSASM}^*(n)$, and that, due to (143) and the equality in (139), \dagger provides a bijection between $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \setminus \text{DSASM}^*(n) \mid R(A) \text{ even}\}$ and $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n) \setminus \text{DSASM}^*(n) \mid R(A) \text{ odd}\}$. Note that $*$ does not provide another bijection between these sets since, due to (142), $R(A) + R(A^*)$ is even for all $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$.

10. RESULTS FOR A GENERALIZED DSASM GENERATING FUNCTION

In this section, a generalization of the results of Section 4 to include further natural statistics is outlined. Specifically, the number of strictly upper triangular inversions in a DSASM is included, and the number of 1's and number of -1 's on the main diagonal of a DSASM are taken to be two separate statistics. These statistics are introduced and studied in Section 10.1, a generalized DSASM generating function involving these statistics is defined in Section 10.2, and certain results for this generating function are stated (with the details of the proofs omitted) as Theorems 20 and 21 in Section 10.3.

10.1. Further DSASM statistics. For any $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$, define the statistics

$$P(A) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < i' < j \leq n \\ 1 \leq j' \leq j}} A_{ij} A_{i'j'}, \tag{151}$$

$$S_+(A) = \text{number of } 1\text{'s on the main diagonal of } A, \tag{152}$$

$$S_-(A) = \text{number of } -1\text{'s on the main diagonal of } A. \tag{153}$$

It follows trivially that the statistic S , as defined in (17), is related to S_+ and S_- by

$$S(A) = S_+(A) + S_-(A), \tag{154}$$

for any ASM A .

For $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$ and $C \in 6V(n)$ which correspond under the bijection of (45), the statistics (151)–(153) can be expressed in terms of C as

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \rightleftarrows \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C \\ &= \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \leftleftarrows \\ \updownarrow \\ \leftleftarrows \end{array} \text{ in } C, \end{aligned} \tag{155}$$

$$S_+(A) = \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C, \tag{156}$$

$$S_-(A) = \text{number of local configurations } \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \updownarrow \end{array} \text{ in } C. \tag{157}$$

The bijection (45) immediately gives (156) and (157), while (155) can be obtained straightforwardly using basic properties of DSASMs and their corresponding six-vertex model configurations. Note that the first equality of (155) implies that $P(A)$ is a nonnegative integer (with the nonnegativity not being immediately obvious from (151)), and that the second equality of (155) follows by summing over $k = 1, \dots, n - 1$ in (52).

The statistics (151)–(153) can be used to access several other natural statistics. For example, for any ASM A , the trace of A is

$$\operatorname{tr} A = S_+(A) - S_-(A), \quad (158)$$

and, for any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$, the sum of all strictly upper triangular entries in A , as used in Proposition 18, is

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} A_{ij} = (n - S_+(A) + S_-(A))/2, \quad (159)$$

since the sum of all entries in A is $n = \operatorname{tr} A + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} A_{ij}$.

For any $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$, the number of inversions in A is defined as

$$I(A) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < i' \leq n \\ 1 \leq j' \leq j \leq n}} A_{ij} A_{i'j'}, \quad (160)$$

and it can be shown straightforwardly that for any $A \in \text{DSASM}(n)$,

$$\begin{aligned} I(A) &= 2P(A) + (n - S_+(A) - S_-(A))/2 \\ &= 2P(A) + (n - S(A))/2. \end{aligned} \quad (161)$$

The statistic I was first defined by Robbins and Rumsey [67, Eq. (18)]. A closely-related statistic, $I'(A) = \sum_{1 \leq i < i' \leq n; 1 \leq j' < j \leq n} A_{ij} A_{i'j'} = I(A) + M(A)$ for any $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$, where $M(A)$ is given in (20), was previously defined by Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [52, p. 344], and is sometimes instead referred to as the number of inversions. The use of the name inversions is motivated by the fact that if A is a permutation matrix, then $I(A)$ (which in this case equals $I'(A)$, since $M(A) = 0$) is the number of inversions in the permutation associated with A .

It can be shown that if C is the six-vertex model configuration with domain-wall boundary conditions on \mathcal{S}_n (as described in Section 5.1) which corresponds to $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$, then $I(A)$ is the number of local configurations $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \blacklozenge \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ in C (which is also equal to the number of local configurations $\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \blacklozenge \rightarrow \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ in C). Accordingly, each occurrence of $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \blacklozenge \rightarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$ can be regarded as a single inversion, and due to (155), it is natural to refer to the statistic $P(A)$, for a DSASM A , as the number of strictly upper triangular inversions in A .

10.2. The generalized DSASM generating function. The generalized DSASM generating function associated with the statistics P , R , S_+ , S_- and T is defined as

$$\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, t) = \sum_{A \in \text{DSASM}(n)} p^{P(A)} r^{R(A)} s_+^{S_+(A)} s_-^{S_-(A)} t^{T(A)}, \quad (162)$$

for indeterminates p , r , s_+ , s_- and t . This generalizes the DSASM generating function $X_n(r, s, t)$, as defined in (22), with (154) implying that

$$X_n(r, s, t) = \bar{X}_n(1, r, s, s, t). \quad (163)$$

As examples, the $n = 1, 2$ and 3 cases of the generalized DSASM generating function (162) are

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_1(p, r, s_+, s_-, t) &= s_+ t, & \bar{X}_2(p, r, s_+, s_-, t) &= s_+^2 t + r t^2, \\ \bar{X}_3(p, r, s_+, s_-, t) &= s_+^3 t + r s_+ t + r s_+ t^2 + p r s_+ t^3 + r^2 s_- t^2, \end{aligned} \quad (164)$$

where the terms on each RHS are written in an order corresponding to that used for the DSASMs in (14).

In order to relate the generalized DSASM generating function (162) to the DSASM partition function (53), the constants α , β , γ , δ and function $\phi(u)$ in the left boundary weights in Table 2 are set to

$$\alpha = \frac{s_+ q w - s_- \bar{q} \bar{w}}{\sigma(q^2 w^2)}, \quad \beta = \frac{s_- q w - s_+ \bar{q} \bar{w}}{\sigma(q^2 w^2)}, \quad \gamma = \delta = \frac{1}{\sigma(q^2 w^2)}, \quad \phi(u) = 1, \quad (165)$$

for an arbitrary constant w , which gives

$$W(\uparrow\leftarrow, u) = \frac{s_+ \sigma(q^2 w u) + s_- \sigma(w \bar{u})}{\sigma(q^2 w^2)}, \quad W(\downarrow\rightarrow, u) = \frac{s_+ \sigma(w \bar{u}) + s_- \sigma(q^2 w u)}{\sigma(q^2 w^2)},$$

$$W(\uparrow\rightarrow, u) = W(\downarrow\leftarrow, u) = \frac{\sigma(q^2 u^2)}{\sigma(q^2 w^2)}. \quad (166)$$

Note that while the left boundary weights (58) at $u = 1$ are $W(\uparrow\leftarrow, 1) = W(\downarrow\rightarrow, 1) = s$ and $W(\uparrow\rightarrow, 1) = W(\downarrow\leftarrow, 1) = 1$, the left boundary weights (166) at $u = w$ are $W(\uparrow\leftarrow, w) = s_+$, $W(\downarrow\rightarrow, w) = s_-$ and $W(\uparrow\rightarrow, w) = W(\downarrow\leftarrow, w) = 1$. Using this property, and a process analogous to that used in the proof of Lemma 12, it can be shown that the DSASM partition function and generalized DSASM generating function (162) are related by

$$\bar{Z}_n(z, \underbrace{w, \dots, w}_{n-1}) = \frac{\sigma(q^2 \bar{w}^2)^{(n-1)(n-2)/2} \sigma(q^2 \bar{w} \bar{z})^{n-1}}{\sigma(q^4)^{n(n-1)/2} \sigma(q^2 w z)}$$

$$\times \left[\frac{\sigma(q^2 w^2) \sigma(q^2 z^2) \sigma(q^2 \bar{w} \bar{z})}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{w}^2) \sigma(q^2 w z)} \bar{X}_n \left(\left(\frac{\sigma(q^2 w^2)}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{w}^2)} \right)^2, \frac{\sigma(q^4)}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{w}^2)}, s_+, s_-, \frac{\sigma(q^2 w z) \sigma(q^2 \bar{w}^2)}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{w} \bar{z}) \sigma(q^2 w^2)} \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{(s_+ \sigma(w \bar{z}) + s_- \sigma(q^2 w z)) \sigma(w \bar{z})}{\sigma(q^2 w^2)} \bar{X}_{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{\sigma(q^2 w^2)}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{w}^2)} \right)^2, \frac{\sigma(q^4)}{\sigma(q^2 \bar{w}^2)}, s_+, s_-, 1 \right) \right], \quad (167)$$

where $\bar{Z}_n(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ denotes the DSASM partition function (53) with the assignments of (165).

10.3. Pfaffian equations for the generalized DSASM generating function. A process analogous to that used in Sections 6.3 and 6.6 to obtain the Pfaffian equations (29) and (33) for $X_n(r, s, 1)$ and $X_n(r, s, t)$ can be used, together with (167), to derive Pfaffian equations for the generalized DSASM generating function $\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, t)$. In principle, it should be possible to obtain an equation which enables $\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, t)$ to be determined for arbitrary p , r , s_+ , s_- and t . However, this seems to be reasonably complicated, and the results presented here enable $\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, t)$ to be determined only for the special cases of $t = 1$ (in Theorem 20) or $s_+ = s_-$ (in Theorem 21). The details of the proofs will be omitted, but the eventual results are as follows.

Theorem 20. *For $n \geq 2$, the generalized DSASM generating function $\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, t)$ at $t = 1$ is given by*

$$\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, 1) = \text{Pf}_{\chi_{\text{odd}(n)} \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] (s_+ + s_- u)^{\chi_{\text{odd}(n)} \delta_{i,1}} \frac{v - u}{1 - uv} \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left((s_+ - s_- u)(s_+ - s_- v) + \frac{r(1 - u^2)(1 - v^2)}{(1 - ru)(1 - rv) - pu v} \right) \right). \quad (168)$$

Theorem 21. For $n \geq 2$, the generalized DSASM generating function $\bar{X}_n(p, r, s_+, s_-, t)$ at $s_+ = s_-$ satisfies

$$(t-1+rt)(t-1)^{n-1} \bar{X}_n(p, r, s, s, t) = st((t-1)^n + \chi_{\text{odd}}(n) r^n t^n) \bar{X}_{n-1}(p, r, s, s, 1) + r^n s^{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n)} t^{n+1} \\ \times \underset{\chi_{\text{odd}}(n) \leq i < j \leq n-1}{\text{Pf}} \left(\begin{cases} [u^i v^j] \frac{v-u}{1-uv} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(1+u)(1+v)}{(1-ru)(1-rv)-puv} \right), & j \leq n-2 \\ [u^i] \frac{t-1-rtu}{rt-(t-1)u} \left(s^2 + \frac{r(t-1+rt)(1+u)}{r-(pt-p+r^2)u} \right), & j = n-1 \end{cases} \right). \quad (169)$$

Note that determinant expressions with a form similar to that of the Pfaffian expressions (29), (33), (168) or (169) for DSASM generating functions are also known for ASM generating functions. For example, a determinant expression for the ASM generating function associated with the statistics M and I , as defined in (20) and (160), is

$$\sum_{A \in \text{ASM}(n)} r^{2M(A)} p^{I(A)} = \det_{0 \leq i < j \leq n-1} \left([u^i v^j] \frac{1}{(1-uv)((1-ru)(1-rv)-puv)} \right). \quad (170)$$

This follows from a result of Behrend, Di Francesco and Zinn-Justin [13, Prop. 1, Prop. 3, Eq. (68) & Eq. (70)] that $\sum_{A \in \text{ASM}(n)} r^{2M(A)} p^{I(A)} = \det_{0 \leq i < j \leq n-1} ([u^i v^j] g(u, v))$, where $g(u, v) = (1-u)/((1-v)(1-uv)) + pu/((1-v)(1-r^2u-v-(p-r^2)uv))$. In this identity, $g(u, v)$ can be replaced by $f(u, v) = 1/((1-uv)((1-ru)(1-rv)-puv))$ to give (170), since these functions are related by $g(u, v) = (1+(p-r^2-1)u+r^2u^2)f(ru, \bar{r}v)$, which implies that the matrices $A = ([u^i v^j] g(u, v))_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$ and $B = ([u^i v^j] f(u, v))_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$ are related by $A = Y_1 B Y_2$, where $Y_1 = (r^j (\delta_{i,j} + (p-r^2-1)\delta_{i,j+1} + r^2\delta_{i,j+2}))_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$ and $Y_2 = (r^{-i} \delta_{i,j})_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1}$, so that $\det Y_1 = r^{n(n-1)/2}$, $\det Y_2 = r^{-n(n-1)/2}$ and $\det A = \det B$. (This replacement of $g(u, v)$ by $f(u, v)$ corresponds to an application of the general identity $\det_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1} ([u^i v^j] (k_1(u)k_2(v)f(h_1(u)u, h_2(v)v))) = (k_1(0)k_2(0))^n (h_1(0)h_2(0))^{n(n-1)/2} \det_{0 \leq i, j \leq n-1} ([u^i v^j] f(u, v))$, for any power series $f(u, v)$, $h_1(u)$, $h_2(u)$, $k_1(u)$ and $k_2(u)$, which can be regarded as a determinant version of the $m = 2n$ case of (80).) The case of (170) with $r = p = 1$ is also given by Barry [10, pp. 3–4].

11. ASYMPTOTICS

In this section, the large n asymptotics of the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs is considered, and related information on the large n asymptotics of the number of $n \times n$ ASMs in other classes is also presented.

In Section 11.1, the asymptotics of the number of unrestricted ASMs is reviewed, and an asymptotic expansion for this case is obtained using an approach involving the Barnes G -function. In Section 11.2, the same approach is used to obtain an asymptotic expansion of the number of even-order OSASMs and the conjectured number of odd-order OSASMs. In Section 11.3, a conjecture for the asymptotic expansion of the number of DSASMs is given, as Conjecture 22. In Section 11.4, a general result, Theorem 23, is obtained for the leading term in the asymptotics of the number of ASMs in any symmetry class. In Section 11.5, the leading terms in the asymptotics of the number of OSASMs, and the number of DSASMs whose 1 in the first row is in a fixed position, are obtained in Propositions 24 and 25. In Section 11.6, further aspects of the results of Sections 11.4 and 11.5 are discussed, and generalizations of these results are given in (190)–(193).

The only parts of Section 11 that depend crucially on results or conjectures obtained elsewhere in this paper are the n odd case of (175) for the conjectured asymptotics of $|\text{OSASM}(n)|$ (which

depends on the conjectured product formula (129)), and Conjecture 22 for the conjectured asymptotics of $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$ (which depends on data obtained used the Pfaffian formula (31)).

11.1. Asymptotics of the number of ASMs. The large n asymptotics of the number of $n \times n$ ASMs, and the number of $n \times n$ ASMs in symmetry classes for which a product formula exists, has been studied by Ayer, Cori and Gouyou-Beauchamps [9, App. B], Bleher and Fokin [16, App. A], Bleher and Liechty [17], Bogoliubov, Kitaev and Zvonarev [18, Sec. V], de Gier [24, Sec. 5.2], Hone [39, Eq. (2.6)], Korepin and Zinn-Justin [44, Sec. 5.1], Mitra [54], Mitra and Nienhuis [55, App.], and Ribeiro and Korepin [64, Sec. 5]. Some of this work will now be reviewed.

The asymptotics of numbers given by a product formula of the type in (4)–(9) can be studied effectively using an approach which involves the Barnes G -function $G(z)$. For information regarding this function, see, for example, Adamchik [1, 2, 3, 4].

This approach will be illustrated for $|\text{ASM}(n)|$. In this case,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\text{ASM}(n)| &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(3i+1)!}{(n+i)!} \\
&= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i!(3i+1)!}{(2i)!(2i+1)!} \\
&= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(\prod_{j=1}^i j) (\prod_{j=1}^i (3j)) (\prod_{j=0}^i (3j+1)) (\prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (3j+2))}{(\prod_{j=1}^i (2j)) (\prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (2j+1)) (\prod_{j=1}^i (2j)) (\prod_{j=0}^i (2j+1))} \\
&= \frac{3^{n(3n-1)/2}}{2^{n(2n-1)}} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(\prod_{j=0}^i (j + \frac{1}{3})) (\prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (j + \frac{2}{3}))}{(\prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (j + \frac{1}{2})) (\prod_{j=0}^i (j + \frac{1}{2}))} \\
&= \frac{3^{n(3n-1)/2}}{2^{n(2n-1)}} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})^2 \Gamma(i + \frac{4}{3}) \Gamma(i + \frac{2}{3})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{3}) \Gamma(\frac{2}{3}) \Gamma(i + \frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(i + \frac{3}{2})} \\
&= \frac{3^{n(3n-1)/2} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})^{2n} G(\frac{1}{2}) G(\frac{3}{2}) G(n + \frac{4}{3}) G(n + \frac{2}{3})}{2^{n(2n-1)} \Gamma(\frac{1}{3})^n \Gamma(\frac{2}{3})^n G(\frac{4}{3}) G(\frac{2}{3}) G(n + \frac{1}{2}) G(n + \frac{3}{2})} \\
&= \frac{G(\frac{1}{2}) G(\frac{3}{2})}{G(\frac{2}{3}) G(\frac{4}{3})} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^{n^2} \frac{G(n + \frac{2}{3}) G(n + \frac{4}{3})}{G(n + \frac{1}{2}) G(n + \frac{3}{2})}, \tag{171}
\end{aligned}$$

where the first equality uses (4), the second, third and fourth equalities involve simple rearrangements, the fifth equality uses the identity $\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (i+z) = \Gamma(n+z)/\Gamma(z)$ (where $\Gamma(z)$ is the gamma function), the sixth equality uses the identity $\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \Gamma(i+z) = G(n+z)/G(z)$ (where $G(z)$ is the Barnes G -function), and the last equality uses the properties $\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$ and $\Gamma(1/3)\Gamma(2/3) = 2\pi/\sqrt{3}$.

For $\text{Re}(z) > 0$ and $|z| \rightarrow \infty$, the Barnes G -function has the asymptotic expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
&\log(G(1+z)) \\
&= \frac{z^2 \log z}{2} - \frac{3z^2}{4} + \frac{\log(2\pi)z}{2} - \frac{\log z}{12} + \zeta'(-1) + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{B_{2i+2}}{4i(i+1)z^{2i}} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{2N+2}}\right), \tag{172}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\zeta'(-1)$ is the derivative of the Riemann zeta function at -1 (which can be written as $\zeta'(-1) = 1/12 - \log A$, where A is the Glaisher–Kinkelin constant), and B_i are the Bernoulli

numbers. For information on this expansion, see, for example, Adamchik [1, p. 11], [2, p. 6], [4, Eq. (5.19)] (noting that a sign correction is needed for the sum over i in these references).

Applying (172), together with expansions of standard functions, to (171) gives the asymptotic expansion of $|\text{ASM}(n)|$ as

$$|\text{ASM}(n)| = \frac{G(\frac{1}{2}) G(\frac{3}{2})}{G(\frac{2}{3}) G(\frac{4}{3})} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^{n^2} n^{-5/36} \times \left(1 - \frac{115}{15552n^2} + \frac{796873}{483729408n^4} - \frac{23733315595}{22568879259648n^6} + O(n^{-8}) \right), \quad (173)$$

where the algebraic manipulations and simplifications which lead to this expression can be done efficiently by a computer. Using standard properties of $G(z)$ and $\Gamma(z)$, the overall constant in (173) can be rewritten as

$$\frac{G(\frac{1}{2}) G(\frac{3}{2})}{G(\frac{2}{3}) G(\frac{4}{3})} = \frac{2^{5/12} \pi^{1/3} e^{\zeta'(-1)/3}}{3^{7/36} \Gamma(\frac{1}{3})^{2/3}}, \quad (174)$$

whose value, to 10 decimal places, is 0.7746696632.

11.2. Asymptotics of the number of OSASMs. The same approach as that which was used to obtain the asymptotic expansion (173) of $|\text{ASM}(n)|$ from the product formula (4) can also be used to obtain an expansion of $|\text{OSASM}(n)|$ with n even from the product formula (126), and a conjectured expansion of $|\text{OSASM}(n)|$ with n odd from the conjectured product formula (129). Specifically, this gives

$$|\text{OSASM}(n)| = \begin{cases} \frac{G(\frac{3}{4}) G(\frac{5}{4})^2 G(\frac{7}{4})}{G(\frac{4}{3}) G(\frac{5}{3}) G(\frac{5}{6}) G(\frac{7}{6})} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^{n^2/2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{3n/4} \\ \quad \times \frac{G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{4}{3}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{5}{3}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{5}{6}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{7}{6})}{G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{3}{4}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{5}{4})^2 G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{7}{4})}, & n \text{ even} \\ \frac{2^{5/2} G(\frac{5}{4}) G(\frac{7}{4})^2 G(\frac{9}{4})}{3^{3/2} G(\frac{7}{3}) G(\frac{8}{3}) G(\frac{5}{6}) G(\frac{7}{6})} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^{n^2/2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{3n/4} \\ \quad \times \frac{G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{2}{3}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{11}{6}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{13}{6})}{G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{3}{4}) G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{5}{4})^2 G(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{7}{4})}, & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{3^{11/72} \pi^{1/6} e^{\zeta'(-1)/6}}{2^{1/24} \Gamma(\frac{1}{3})^{1/3}} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^{n^2/2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{3n/4} n^{-5/72} \\ \quad \times \left(1 - \frac{5}{144n} - \frac{385}{124416n^2} + \frac{57365}{5971968n^3} + \frac{15026011}{30958682112n^4} + O(n^{-5}) \right), & n \text{ even} \\ \frac{3^{83/72} \pi^{1/6} e^{\zeta'(-1)/6}}{2^{49/24} \Gamma(\frac{1}{3})^{1/3}} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^{n^2/2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{3n/4} n^{67/72} \\ \quad \times \left(1 + \frac{67}{144n} + \frac{6095}{124416n^2} - \frac{173635}{5971968n^3} - \frac{417738629}{30958682112n^4} + O(n^{-5}) \right), & n \text{ odd.} \end{cases} \quad (175)$$

Although the n odd case of (175) depends on the conjectured product formula (129), the validity of its leading term $(3\sqrt{3}/4)^{n^2/2}$ can be proved, as will be seen in Section 11.5. Specifically, this follows from (185).

11.3. Asymptotics of the number of DSASMs. As indicated in Section 1, the formula for $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$ given by Corollary 4 was used, together with a computer, to calculate $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$ for all n up to 1000, and the values are provided at a webpage accompanying this paper [15]. Using this data, and motivated by the forms of asymptotic expansions such as (173) and (175) of numbers of ASMs in other classes, the following conjecture regarding the asymptotic expansion of $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$ was then obtained.

Conjecture 22. *It is conjectured that*

$$|\text{DSASM}(n)| = C \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^{n^2/2} 3^{n/4} n^{-5/72} \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{385}{31104n^2} + \frac{(-1)^{n/2} a}{n^{5/2}} + O(n^{-3}), & n \text{ even,} \\ 1 - \frac{385}{31104n^2} + \frac{(-1)^{(n+1)/2} b}{n^{5/2}} + O(n^{-3}), & n \text{ odd,} \end{cases} \quad (176)$$

where C , a and b are constants, estimated as $C \approx 0.72352852136732419487494728616080$, $a \approx 0.07834956265$ and $b \approx 0.18915257676$. It is also conjectured that $b = (1 + \sqrt{2})a$.

The validity of the leading term $(3\sqrt{3}/4)^{n^2/2}$ in (176) can be proved, as will be seen in Section 11.4. Specifically, this follows from the $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\}$ case of (177).

Note that, in contrast to the asymptotic expansions (173) and (175), which arise from product formulae, it seems that in the expansion of $|\text{DSASM}(n)|$, the final sum contains fractional exponents and irrational coefficients.

Note also that it has not so far been possible to conjecture a closed expression for the overall constant C in (176), whereas such expressions exist for the overall constants in expansions such as (173) and (175). For example, the overall constant in (173) is given by (174).

11.4. Leading asymptotics of numbers of ASMs in any symmetry class. A result which gives the leading term in the large n asymptotics of the number of $n \times n$ ASMs in any symmetry class will now be obtained. The necessary notation and background for ASM symmetry classes are given in Section 2. Also, for each subgroup G of D_4 , let $\mathcal{N}(G)$ denote the set of positive integers n for which $\text{ASM}^G(n)$ is nonempty. The sets $\mathcal{N}(G)$ and other relevant information are summarized in Table 4, in which \mathbb{N} denotes the set of positive integers and \mathbb{N}_{odd} denotes the set of odd positive integers.

Theorem 23. *For any subgroup G of D_4 ,*

$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \in \mathcal{N}(G)}} |\text{ASM}^G(n)|^{|G|/n^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}. \quad (177)$$

Proof. The two main results for sequences which will be used are as follows.

- For a real positive sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^\infty$,

$$\text{if } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+2} x_n}{x_{n+1}^2} = L, \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^{1/n^2} = L^{1/2}, \quad (178)$$

where this can be verified straightforwardly, for example by using the Stolz–Cesàro theorem for sequences.

Subgroup G of D_4	$ G $	$\text{ASM}^G(n)$	$\mathcal{N}(G) = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{ASM}^G(n) \neq \emptyset\}$
$\{\mathcal{I}\}$	1	$\text{ASM}(n)$	\mathbb{N}
$\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}\}$ (or $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{H}\}$)	2	$\text{VSASM}(n)$ (or $\text{HSASM}(n)$)	\mathbb{N}_{odd}
$\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$	4	$\text{VHSASM}(n)$	\mathbb{N}_{odd}
$\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$	2	$\text{HTSASM}(n)$	\mathbb{N}
$\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi/2}, \mathcal{R}_\pi, \mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2}\}$	4	$\text{QTSASM}(n)$	$\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}\}$
$\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\}$ (or $\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{A}\}$)	2	$\text{DSASM}(n)$ (or $\text{ASASM}(n)$)	\mathbb{N}
$\{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$	4	$\text{DASASM}(n)$	\mathbb{N}
D_4	8	$\text{TSASM}(n)$	\mathbb{N}_{odd}

TABLE 4. ASM symmetry classes

- For real sequences $(x_n)_{n=1}^\infty$, $(y_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ and $(z_n)_{n=1}^\infty$,

$$\text{if } x_n \leq y_n \leq z_n \text{ for all } n \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = L, \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = L, \quad (179)$$

which is the standard squeeze theorem for sequences.

The result (178) will be used for cases in category (ii) in Section 2, i.e., those in which $|\text{ASM}^G(n)|$ is given by a product formula. The typical approach in these cases is that x_n is taken to be a certain subsequence of $|\text{ASM}^G(n)|$, the associated product formula from (4)–(9) is used to obtain a rational expression for $x_{n+2}x_n/x_{n+1}^2$ from which a value for $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+2}x_n/x_{n+1}^2$ can immediately be extracted, and (178) is then applied. An alternative, but less efficient, approach for these cases would be to use the product formula to obtain a full asymptotic expansion of $|\text{ASM}^G(n)|$, and then to identify its leading term. This expansion is given for $G = \{\mathcal{I}\}$ in (173), from which (177) for this case can be obtained. However, for completeness, the approach involving (178) is still provided below for $G = \{\mathcal{I}\}$.

The squeeze theorem (178) will be used for cases in category (iii) in Section 2, i.e., those in which a product formula for $|\text{ASM}^G(n)|$ is not known. The typical approach in these cases is that, for particular subgroups H and K of D_4 , x_n and z_n are taken to be certain subsequences of $|\text{ASM}^H(n)|^{|H|/n^2}$ and $|\text{ASM}^K(n)|^{|K|/n^2}$, respectively, such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 3\sqrt{3}/4$ has already been established. Then y_n is taken to be a certain subsequence of $|\text{ASM}^G(n)|^{|G|/n^2}$, and it is shown using simple combinatorial arguments that $x_n \leq y_n \leq z_n$ for all n , so that (179) can be applied.

A further simple result which will be used several times, often without being identified explicitly, is that, for a real positive sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ and real constants a , b and c with a nonzero,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^{1/n^2} = L \text{ if and only if } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^{a/(an^2+bn+c)} = L, \quad (180)$$

which follows from $a/(an^2+bn+c) = (1/n^2)(an^2/(an^2+bn+c))$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} an^2/(an^2+bn+c) = 1$.

It is only necessary to consider the eight inequivalent (up to conjugacy) cases of G in (177), and this will now be done for each case separately, as follows.

- For $G = \{\mathcal{I}\}$, (4) gives

$$\frac{|\text{ASM}(n+2)| |\text{ASM}(n)|}{|\text{ASM}(n+1)|^2} = \frac{3(3n+2)(3n+4)}{4(2n+1)(2n+3)},$$

so that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\text{ASM}(n+2)| |\text{ASM}(n)|}{|\text{ASM}(n+1)|^2} = \frac{3^3}{2^4},$$

Applying (178) with $x_n = |\text{ASM}(n)|$ then gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{ASM}(n)|^{1/n^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as required.

- For $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}\}$, (5) gives

$$\frac{|\text{VSASM}(2n+3)| |\text{VSASM}(2n-1)|}{|\text{VSASM}(2n+1)|^2} = \frac{9(3n+1)(3n+2)(6n-1)(6n+1)}{4(4n-1)(4n+1)^2(4n+3)},$$

so that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\text{VSASM}(2n+3)| |\text{VSASM}(2n-1)|}{|\text{VSASM}(2n+1)|^2} = \frac{3^6}{2^8}.$$

Applying (178) with $x_n = |\text{VSASM}(2n-1)|$ gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{VSASM}(2n-1)|^{1/n^2} = 3^3/2^4$.

Applying (180) with $x_n = |\text{VSASM}(2n-1)|$, $a = 4$, $b = -4$ and $c = 1$ then gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{VSASM}(2n-1)|^{4/(2n-1)^2} = 3^3/2^4$, so that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{VSASM}(2n-1)|^{2/(2n-1)^2} = (3^3/2^4)^{1/2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as required.

- For $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$, (6) gives

$$\frac{|\text{VHSASM}(2n+3)| |\text{VHSASM}(2n-1)|}{|\text{VHSASM}(2n+1)|^2} = \frac{3(3n+2(-1)^n)(3n-(-1)^n)}{4(2n-1)(2n+1)},$$

so that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\text{VHSASM}(2n+3)| |\text{VHSASM}(2n-1)|}{|\text{VHSASM}(2n+1)|^2} = \frac{3^3}{2^4}.$$

Applying (178) with $x_n = |\text{VHSASM}(2n-1)|$ gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{VHSASM}(2n-1)|^{1/n^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, from which it follows (using (180)) that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{VHSASM}(2n-1)|^{4/(2n-1)^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as required.

- For $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$, (7) gives

$$\frac{|\text{HTSASM}(2n+4)| |\text{HTSASM}(2n)|}{|\text{HTSASM}(2n+2)|^2} = \frac{9(3n+1)(3n+2)(3n+4)(3n+5)}{16(2n+1)^2(2n+3)^2},$$

and

$$\frac{|\text{HTSASM}(2n+3)| |\text{HTSASM}(2n-1)|}{|\text{HTSASM}(2n+1)|^2} = \frac{9(3n+1)^2(3n+2)^2}{16(2n+1)^4},$$

so that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\text{HTSASM}(n+4)| |\text{HTSASM}(n)|}{|\text{HTSASM}(n+2)|^2} = \frac{3^6}{2^8}.$$

Applying (178) separately with $x_n = |\text{HTSASM}(2n)|$ and with $x_n = |\text{HTSASM}(2n-1)|$ gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{HTSASM}(2n)|^{1/n^2} = 3^3/2^4$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{HTSASM}(2n-1)|^{1/n^2} = 3^3/2^4$, from which it follows that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{HTSASM}(n)|^{2/n^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as required.

- For $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_{\pi/2}, \mathcal{R}_\pi, \mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2}\}$, it follows straightforwardly from (8), using the $G = \{\mathcal{I}\}$ and $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$ cases of (177), that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{QTSASM}(4n+k)|^{4/(4n+k)^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, for $k \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$, as required.

- For $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$, (9) gives $|\text{DASASM}(2n-1)|^2 = 3^{n-1} |\text{HTSASM}(2n-1)|$, so that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DASASM}(2n-1)|^{4/(2n-1)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^{2(n-1)/(2n-1)^2} |\text{HTSASM}(2n-1)|^{2/(2n-1)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{HTSASM}(2n-1)|^{2/(2n-1)^2}$. The $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$ case of (177) then gives

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DASASM}(2n-1)|^{4/(2n-1)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}. \quad (181)$$

Now consider the inequality

$$|\text{DASASM}(n)| \leq |\text{DASASM}(n+1)|, \quad (182)$$

which can be verified by considering a simple bijection from the subset $\text{DASASM}(n+1)' = \{A \in \text{DASASM}(n+1) \mid A_{i, \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} = 0, \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, \lfloor n/2 \rfloor\}$ of $\text{DASASM}(n+1)$ to $\text{DASASM}(n)$, as follows. For n even, the bijection is the mapping which deletes row and column $n/2 + 1$ (in which each entry is 0, except for a 1 in the centre) from each matrix in $\text{DASASM}(n+1)'$. For n odd and $A \in \text{DASASM}(n+1)'$, the image \tilde{A} of A under the bijection has the following rows. For $1 \leq i \leq (n-1)/2$, row i of \tilde{A} is row i of A with its $(n+1)/2$ -th entry (which is 0) deleted. Row $(n+1)/2$ of \tilde{A} is $(A_{(n+3)/2, 1}, \dots, A_{(n+3)/2, (n-1)/2}, 2A_{(n+1)/2, (n+3)/2} - 1, A_{(n+1)/2, (n+5)/2}, \dots, A_{(n+1)/2, n+1})$. For $(n+3)/2 \leq i \leq n$, row i of \tilde{A} is row $i+1$ of A with its $(n+3)/2$ -th entry (which is 0) deleted.

It follows from (181) that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DASASM}(2n-1)|^{1/n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DASASM}(2n+1)|^{1/n^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, and from (182) that $|\text{DASASM}(2n-1)|^{1/n^2} \leq |\text{DASASM}(2n)|^{1/n^2} \leq |\text{DASASM}(2n+1)|^{1/n^2}$. Therefore, applying the squeeze theorem (179) with $x_n = |\text{DASASM}(2n-1)|^{1/n^2}$, $y_n = |\text{DASASM}(2n)|^{1/n^2}$ and $z_n = |\text{DASASM}(2n+1)|^{1/n^2}$ gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DASASM}(2n)|^{1/n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DASASM}(2n)|^{4/(2n)^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$.

Finally, combining this and (181) gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DASASM}(n)|^{4/n^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as required.

- For $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\}$, consider functions $\nabla: \text{ASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{DSASM}(n)$, $\triangleleft: \text{ASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{DSASM}(n)$, $\nabla: \text{ASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{ASASM}(n)$ and $\triangleleft: \text{ASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{ASASM}(n)$, where, for each $A \in \text{ASM}(n)$, $\nabla(A)$ (respectively, $\triangleleft(A)$) is the unique $n \times n$ DSASM whose strictly upper (respectively, lower) triangular part is the same as that part of A , and $\nabla(A)$ (respectively, $\triangleleft(A)$) is the unique $n \times n$ ASASM whose part strictly above (respectively, below) the main antidiagonal is the same as that part of A . Explicitly, $\nabla(A)$ is given by

$$\nabla(A)_{ij} = \begin{cases} A_{ij}, & i < j, \\ 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} A_{ki} - \sum_{k=i+1}^n A_{ik}, & i = j, \\ A_{ji}, & i > j, \end{cases}$$

for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, and the other three functions can be expressed in terms of ∇ as $\triangleleft = \nabla \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{R}_\pi \nabla \mathcal{R}_\pi$, $\nabla = \mathcal{R}_{\pi/2} \nabla \mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2}$ and $\triangleleft = \mathcal{R}_{-\pi/2} \nabla \mathcal{R}_{\pi/2}$. It can easily be checked that these functions are well-defined.

Now consider functions $E: \text{ASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{DSASM}(n)^2$ and $F: \text{DSASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{DASASM}(n)^2$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} E(A) &= (\nabla(A), \triangleleft(A)), \text{ for each } A \in \text{ASM}(n), \\ F(A) &= (\nabla(A), \triangleleft(A)), \text{ for each } A \in \text{DSASM}(n). \end{aligned} \quad (183)$$

These are illustrated schematically in Figure 1. It can be verified straightforwardly that E and F are each injective, which implies that

$$|\text{ASM}(n)| \leq |\text{DSASM}(n)|^2 \leq |\text{DASASM}(n)|^4.$$

It now follows using the $G = \{\mathcal{I}\}$ and $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$ cases of (177), and by applying the squeeze theorem (179) with $x_n = |\text{ASM}(n)|^{1/n^2}$, $y_n = |\text{DSASM}(n)|^{2/n^2}$ and $z_n = |\text{DASASM}(n)|^{4/n^2}$, that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DSASM}(n)|^{2/n^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as required.

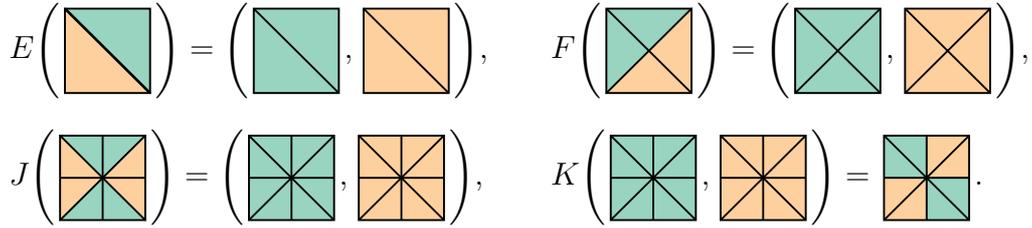


FIGURE 1. Schematic illustrations of the functions $E: \text{ASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{DSASM}(n)^2$, $F: \text{DSASM}(n) \rightarrow \text{DASASM}(n)^2$, $J: \text{VHSASM}(2n-1) \rightarrow \text{TSASM}(2n-1)^2$ and $K: \text{TSASM}(2n-1)^2 \rightarrow \text{DASASM}(2n-1)$ in (183) and (184). For each function, all of the smallest triangular regions of the same colour contain the same ASM entries, up to reflection in symmetry axes.

- For $G = D_4$, consider a function $\square: \text{VSASM}(2n-1)^2 \rightarrow \text{ASM}(2n-1)$, where for each $(A_1, A_2) \in \text{VSASM}(2n-1)^2$, $\square(A_1, A_2)$ is the unique $(2n-1) \times (2n-1)$ ASM whose part on or left (respectively, right) of the central column is the same as that part of A_1 (respectively, A_2), i.e.,

$$(\square(A_1, A_2))_{ij} = \begin{cases} (A_1)_{ij}, & j \leq n, \\ (A_2)_{ij}, & j \geq n, \end{cases}$$

for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2n-1$. It can easily be checked, by observing that the central column of any VSASM is $(1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, -1, 1)$, that \square is well defined.

Now consider functions $J: \text{VHSASM}(2n-1) \rightarrow \text{TSASM}(2n-1)^2$ and $K: \text{TSASM}(2n-1)^2 \rightarrow \text{DASASM}(2n-1)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} J(A) &= ((\nabla \nabla)(A), (\triangle \nabla)(A)), \text{ for each } A \in \text{VHSASM}(2n-1), \\ K(A_1, A_2) &= (\nabla \nabla \square)(A_1, A_2), \text{ for each } (A_1, A_2) \in \text{TSASM}(2n-1)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (184)$$

(Note that for J , $(\nabla \nabla)(A) = (\nabla \nabla)(A) = (\triangle \triangle)(A) = (\triangle \triangle)(A)$ and $(\triangle \nabla)(A) = (\nabla \triangle)(A) = (\triangle \nabla)(A) = (\nabla \triangle)(A)$, and for K , $(\nabla \nabla \square)(A_1, A_2) = (\nabla \nabla \square)(A_1, A_2)$.) These functions are illustrated schematically in Figure 1. It can be verified straightforwardly that J and K are each injective, which implies that

$$|\text{VHSASM}(2n-1)| \leq |\text{TSASM}(2n-1)|^2 \leq |\text{DASASM}(2n-1)|.$$

It now follows using the $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$ and $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R}_\pi\}$ cases of (177), and the squeeze theorem (179), that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{TSASM}(2n-1)|^{8/(2n-1)^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as required. \square

11.5. Leading asymptotics of $|\text{OSASM}(n)|$ and $|\text{DSASM}(n, k)|$. Theorem 23 for the leading asymptotics of the numbers of ASMs in the eight standard symmetry classes was proved in some cases by using known product formulae, and in other cases by using combinatorial arguments to obtain certain inequalities and then applying the squeeze theorem. The same methods can be used to obtain the leading asymptotics for the numbers of ASMs in many other well-studied ASM subclasses. This will be illustrated in the following two propositions for the DSASM subclasses $\text{OSASM}(n)$ and $\text{DSASM}(n, k)$, and some further ASM subclasses will then be considered in Section 11.6.

Proposition 24. *The number of $n \times n$ OSASMs satisfies*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{OSASM}(n)|^{2/n^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}. \quad (185)$$

Proof. It follows from the first equality of (126) and the $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{H}\}$ case of (177) that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{OSASM}(2n)|^{2/(2n)^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}. \quad (186)$$

(Alternatively, (186) follows from the n even case of (175).) Now note that

$$|\text{OSASM}(2n)| \leq |\text{OSASM}(2n+1)| \leq |\text{DSASM}(2n+1)|, \quad (187)$$

where the second inequality holds since $\text{OSASM}(2n+1)$ is a subset of $\text{DSASM}(2n+1)$, and the first inequality follows from the n odd and $r = 1$ case of (118) (or by considering a simple bijection from $\{A \in \text{OSASM}(2n+1) \mid A_{11} = 1\}$ to $\text{OSASM}(2n)$, in which the first row and column are deleted from each matrix in the first set). It follows from (186) and the $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\}$ case of (177) that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{OSASM}(2n)|^{2/(2n+1)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DSASM}(2n+1)|^{2/(2n+1)^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, and from (187) that $|\text{OSASM}(2n)|^{2/(2n+1)^2} \leq |\text{OSASM}(2n+1)|^{2/(2n+1)^2} \leq |\text{DSASM}(2n+1)|^{2/(2n+1)^2}$. Therefore, applying the squeeze theorem (179) gives $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{OSASM}(2n+1)|^{2/(2n+1)^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$.

Combining this and (186) gives (185), as required. \square

Proposition 25. *For each $k \in \{1 \dots n\}$, the number of $n \times n$ DSASMs whose 1 in the first row is in column k satisfies*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DSASM}(n, k)|^{2/n^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}. \quad (188)$$

Proof. The $k = 1$, $k = 2$ and $k = n$ cases of (188) follow immediately from (i), (ii) and (iii), respectively, of Proposition 1, and the $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\}$ case of (177). For $3 \leq k \leq n - 1$, note that

$$|\text{DSASM}(n-2)| \leq |\text{DSASM}(n, k)| \leq |\text{DSASM}(n)|, \quad (189)$$

where the second inequality holds since $\text{DSASM}(n, k)$ is a subset of $\text{DSASM}(n)$, and the first inequality can be verified by considering a simple bijection from $\{A \in \text{DSASM}(n, k) \mid A_{i,k} = 0, \text{ for } i = 2, \dots, n\}$ to $\text{DSASM}(n-2)$, in which rows and columns 1 and k are deleted from each matrix in the first set. (In fact, this is also a well-defined bijection for $k = 2$ and $k = n$.) It follows from the $G = \{\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{D}\}$ case of (177) that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |\text{DSASM}(n-2)|^{2/n^2} = |\text{DSASM}(n)|^{2/n^2} = 3\sqrt{3}/4$. Therefore, (189) and the squeeze theorem (179) give (188) for $3 \leq k \leq n - 1$, as required. \square

11.6. Discussion of the leading asymptotics of numbers of ASMs and other objects.

Some further aspects of the leading asymptotics of numbers of ASMs and related objects (including six-vertex model configurations and rhombus tilings) will now be discussed, and more general frameworks for the results of Sections 11.4 and 11.5 will be outlined. The sets of positive integers and odd positive integers will again be denoted as \mathbb{N} and \mathbb{N}_{odd} , respectively.

Let C denote an ASM subclass considered in Theorem 23, Proposition 24 or Proposition 25, and $C(n)$ denote the associated subset of $n \times n$ ASMs, i.e., $C(n)$ is $\text{ASM}^G(n)$, $\text{OSASM}(n)$ or $\text{DSASM}(n, k)$, for G a subgroup of D_4 or $k \in \{1 \dots n\}$. Also, let N_C be $\mathcal{N}(G)$ if $C(n)$ is $\text{ASM}^G(n)$, or be \mathbb{N} if $C(n)$ is $\text{OSASM}(n)$ or $\text{DSASM}(n, k)$.

It can easily be checked, using the defining properties of each class C , and (177), (185) and (188), that there exist a (not necessarily unique) quadratic polynomial $P_C(n)$ in n , and a subset $S_C(n)$ of $\{1, \dots, n\}^2$ for $n \in N_C$, with the following properties.

- For $n \in N_C$, any $A \in C(n)$ is uniquely determined by its entries A_{ij} with $(i, j) \in S_C(n)$.

- For $n \in N_C$, $|S_C(n)| = P_C(n)$.
- The leading asymptotics of $|C(n)|$ is given by

$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \in N_C}} |C(n)|^{1/P_C(n)} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}. \quad (190)$$

The set $S_C(n)$ can be regarded as a fundamental domain for the ASMs in $C(n)$, and a natural interpretation of (190) is that, for large $n \in N_C$ and any $(i, j) \in S_C(n)$, there are on average $3\sqrt{3}/4$ choices for the entry A_{ij} of an ASM A in $C(n)$.

Some examples are as follows. If $C(n) = \text{ASM}(n)$, then natural choices for $S_C(n)$ are $\{1, \dots, n\}^2$ or (using the property that the sum of entries in each row and column of any ASM is 1) $\{1, \dots, n-1\}^2$, which give $P_C(n) = n^2$ or $P_C(n) = (n-1)^2$, respectively. If $C(n) = \text{DSASM}(n)$, then natural choices for $S_C(n)$ are $\{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n\}^2$ (since any DSASM is determined by its upper triangular part) or $\{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}^2$ (using also the property that the sum of entries in each row and column of any DSASM is 1), which give $P_C(n) = n(n+1)/2$ or $P_C(n) = n(n-1)/2$, respectively.

Note that for fixed C , the leading coefficient $\ell_C = [n^2]P_C(n)$ of $P_C(n)$ is unique, and (177), (185) and (188) state that

$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \in N_C}} |C(n)|^{1/(\ell_C n^2)} = 3\sqrt{3}/4, \quad (191)$$

due to (180).

There are also several further, well-studied ASM subclasses C for which (190) holds, together with an associated set N_C and quadratic polynomial $P_C(n)$. Some examples are as follows.

- (i) The set of $n \times n$ ASMs whose 1 in the first row is in column k , for fixed $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. A product formula for the numbers of these ASMs was conjectured by Mills, Robbins and Rumsey [51, 52, Conj. 2], and first proved by Zeilberger [79, Main Thm.]. In this case, $N_C = \mathbb{N}$, and some natural choices for $S_C(n)$ are $\{2, \dots, n\} \times \{1, \dots, n\}$ or $\{2, \dots, n-1\} \times \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, which give $P_C(n) = n(n-1)$ or $P_C(n) = (n-1)(n-2)$, respectively.
- (ii) The set of $n \times n$ quasi-QTSASMs for $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ (so that $N_C = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}\}$). Such ASMs are defined by Aval and Duchon [7], who also obtained a product formula for their number [7, Thm. 3].
- (iii) The set of $n \times n$ DASASMs with n odd (so that $N_C = \mathbb{N}_{\text{odd}}$) and maximally-many k 's on the main diagonal and main antidiagonal for fixed $k \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$, or minimally-many 0's on the main diagonal and main antidiagonal. Product formulae for the numbers of ASMs in these four cases were obtained by Ayer, Behrend and Fischer [8, Thms. 1.2, 1.3 & 1.5, Cor. 1.4].

The validity of (190) for these cases can be verified by using the associated product formulae, and applying the same methods as those used in Sections 11.4 and 11.5 for cases with known product formulae. Alternatively, some of the verifications can be done by using combinatorial arguments to obtain certain inequalities, and applying the same methods as those used in Sections 11.4 and 11.5 for cases without known product formulae.

The result (190) (or (191)), which generalizes the results of Sections 11.4 and 11.5, can also be interpreted in terms of the six-vertex model. In particular, each set $C(n)$ is in simple bijection with the set of six-vertex model configurations on a certain graph, with certain boundary conditions, for $n \in N_C$. For example, if $C(n) = \text{DSASM}(n)$, then the graph is \mathcal{T}_n , as given in (44), and the six-vertex model configurations on \mathcal{T}_n are as defined in Section 5.1. Another

example is that if $C(n) = \text{ASM}(n)$, then the six-vertex model configurations are those with domain-wall boundary conditions on the graph \mathcal{S}_n , as also discussed in Section 5.1. When (190) is interpreted in terms of the six-vertex model, $C(n)$ is taken to be the relevant set of six-vertex model configurations, and $P_C(n)$ is the number of vertices in the associated graph.

Although (190) holds for the six-vertex model configurations associated with all cases already considered in this section, there are further well-studied cases for which it does not hold. For example, let $C(n)$ be the set of six-vertex model configurations on an $n \times n$ grid graph with toroidal boundary conditions (which are simply Eulerian orientations of an $n \times n$ grid graph on a torus). Then $N_C = \mathbb{N}$, and $p_C(n) = n^2$ (since the associated graph has n^2 vertices), and it was shown by Lieb [48, 49] that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |C(n)|^{1/n^2} = 8\sqrt{3}/9$. Accordingly, this case is associated with a class of boundary conditions which differs from the single class associated with all cases previously considered in this section. For further information on such classes of boundary conditions for the six-vertex model (in the more general context of partition functions, i.e., certain weighted enumerations of numbers of configurations), see, for example, Korepin and Zinn-Justin [44, Sec. 6], Ribeiro and Korepin [64, Secs. 5 & 6], Tavares, Ribeiro and Korepin [76, Sec. 7], Tavares, Ribeiro and Korepin [77], and Zinn-Justin [80].

Also observe that (177) and (190) can be regarded as ASM-related cases of more general properties which may be satisfied by further types of combinatorial sets. More specifically, let $(Q(n))_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of finite sets, and suppose that, for a positive integer d , $|Q(n)|^{1/n^d}$ converges to a finite positive limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Furthermore, suppose that there exists a finite group \mathcal{G} which has an action on each $Q(n)$. Then, for any subgroup G of \mathcal{G} , let $Q^G(n)$ denote the set of elements of $Q(n)$ which are invariant under the action of all elements of G , and let $\mathcal{N}(G)$ denote the set of positive integers n for which $Q^G(n)$ is nonempty (where this is assumed to be an infinite set).

A possible property of the asymptotics of $|Q^G(n)|$ is that, for any subgroup G of \mathcal{G} ,

$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \in \mathcal{N}(G)}} |Q^G(n)|^{|G|/n^d} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |Q(n)|^{1/n^d}. \quad (192)$$

This provides a generalized context for (177), since it follows from (177) that (192) holds for the case $Q(n) = \text{ASM}(n)$, $\mathcal{G} = D_4$ and $d = 2$.

Similarly, a generalized context for (190) is to consider a combinatorial class Q , which is associated with an infinite subset N_Q of \mathbb{N} , a sequence $(Q(n))_{n \in N_Q}$ of finite sets, a polynomial $P_Q(n)$ in n , and a positive constant L_Q , such that

$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \in N_Q}} |Q(n)|^{1/P_Q(n)} = L_Q. \quad (193)$$

Typically, $P_Q(n)$ gives the size of a fundamental domain on which each element of $Q(n)$ can be defined. An important aspect of (193) is that there may be several related classes Q for which L_Q is independent of Q . For example, if $Q(n)$ is taken to be $\text{ASM}^G(n)$, $\text{OSASM}(n)$, $\text{DSASM}(n, k)$, or any of the cases in (i)–(iii) of the list earlier in this section, then $L_Q = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, as in (190).

Note that each $Q(n)$ in (193) may arise as the set of states of a discrete statistical mechanical model, defined on $P_Q(n)$ sites. In this context, if each state has zero energy, then the partition function is the number $|Q(n)|$ of states, and $k_B \log L_Q$ is the entropy per site in the thermodynamic (i.e., large n) limit, where k_B is the Boltzmann constant. See, for example, Baxter [11, Eqs. (8.1.1)–(8.1.2)] for this perspective in relation to the six-vertex model.

Finally, a brief review will be given of rhombus tilings, since these provide a further example of combinatorial objects for which (192) or (193) hold in many well-studied cases. Specifically, the rhombus tilings under consideration are tilings of finite connected regions of the regular triangular lattice, in which each rhombic tile is the union of two equilateral unit triangles which share an edge. Such tilings are in simple bijection with perfect matchings of an associated region of the dual hexagonal lattice, and certain cases are also in bijection with plane partitions. It is known that rhombus tilings share many enumerative properties with alternating sign matrices, with some natural finite sets of one object being equinumerous with those of the other, but the underlying combinatorial reasons for this remain poorly understood. For further details regarding such tilings, perfect matchings and plane partitions, see, for example Krattenthaler [45], and references therein.

Let $\text{RT}(n)$ denote the set of rhombus tilings of a regular hexagon of side length n on the regular triangular lattice. Then the symmetry group D_6 of the hexagon has a natural action on $\text{RT}(n)$. There are ten conjugacy classes of subgroups of D_6 , which correspond to ten inequivalent symmetry classes $\text{RT}^G(n)$, for subgroups G of D_6 (where $\text{RT}^G(n)$ denotes the set of rhombus tilings in $\text{RT}(n)$ which are invariant under the action of all elements of G). For subgroups G which contain rotation by π or reflection through an axis which bisects two opposite edges of the hexagon, $\text{RT}^G(n)$ is nonempty if and only if n is even, and so $\mathcal{N}(G)$ is taken to be the set of positive even integers. For the remaining subgroups G (which can contain only rotation by $\pm 2\pi/3$ or reflection in an axis which passes through two opposite vertices of the hexagon), $\text{RT}^G(n)$ is nonempty for all n , and so $\mathcal{N}(G)$ is taken to be \mathbb{N} . Product formulae for $|\text{RT}^G(n)|$ are known for each of the ten symmetry classes, as discussed, for example, by Krattenthaler [45, Sec. 6]. Using these formulae, and applying the same methods as those used in Sections 11.4 and 11.5 for cases with known product formulae, it can be shown that, for any subgroup of D_6 ,

$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n \in \mathcal{N}(G)}} |\text{RT}^G(n)|^{G/n^2} = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^3. \quad (194)$$

(Alternatively, some cases of (194) can be obtained from others by applying the same methods as those used in Sections 11.4 and 11.5 for cases without known product formulae.) It follows from (194) that (192) holds for the case $Q(n) = \text{RT}(n)$, $\mathcal{G} = D_6$ and $d = 2$.

It can be seen that a tiling of a regular hexagon of side length n contains $3n^2$ unit rhombi, and that, for a subgroup G of D_6 , any tiling in $\text{RT}^G(n)$ is uniquely determined by that part of the tiling which lies on a fundamental region containing $p_G(n)$ rhombi, where $p_G(n)$ is a quadratic polynomial in n with leading coefficient $3/|G|$. Hence, (194) provides an example of (193), with $Q(n) = \text{RT}^G(n)$, $P_Q(n) = p_G(n)$ and $N_Q = \mathcal{N}(G)$, and where $L_Q = 3\sqrt{3}/4$ is independent of G . It can also be shown that there are many other well-studied classes Q of rhombus tilings for which (193) holds with $L_Q = 3\sqrt{3}/4$, and with suitable $N_Q(n)$ and $P_Q(n)$, where $P_Q(n)$ is a quadratic polynomial in n which gives the number of rhombi in a fundamental domain.

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