Package ‘partitions’

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Type Package
Title Additive Partitions of Integers
Version 1.10-7
Depends R (>= 3.6.0)
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Imports gmp, polynom, sets, mathjaxr, Rdpack
Description Additive partitions of integers. Enumerates the partitions, unequal partitions, and restricted partitions of an integer; the three corresponding partition functions are also given. Set partitions and now compositions and riffle shuffles are included.
Suggests testthat
License GPL

URL https://github.com/RobinHankin/partitions

BugReports https://github.com/RobinHankin/partitions/issues

RdMacros mathjaxr,Rdpack

R topics documented:

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Description

Routines to enumerate all partitions of an integer; includes restricted and unequal partitions.

Details

This package comprises eight functions: P(), Q(), R(), and S() give the number of partitions, unequal partitions, restricted partitions, and block partitions of an integer.

Functions parts(), diffparts(), restrictedparts(), and blockparts() enumerate these partitions.

Function conjugate() gives the conjugate of a partition and function durfee() gives the size of the Durfee square.

NB the emphasis in this package is terse, efficient C code. This means that there is a minimum of argument checking. For example, function conjugate() assumes that the partition is in standard form (i.e. nonincreasing); supplying a vector in nonstandard form will result in garbage being returned silently. Note that a block partition is not necessarily in standard form.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References

• M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun 1965. Handbook of Mathematical Functions, New York: Dover

Examples

parts(5)
diffparts(9)
restrictedparts(15,10)
P(10,give=TRUE)
Q(10,give=TRUE)
R(5,10)
as.matrix.partition  Coerce partitions to matrices and vice versa

Description

Coercion to and from partitions

Usage

## S3 method for class 'partition'
as.matrix(x, ...)  
as.partition(x, ...)

Arguments

x          Object to be coerced
...
          Further arguments

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

as.matrix(parts(5))

bin       Sundry binary functionality

Description

Utilities to convert things to binary

Usage

tobin(n, len, check=TRUE)  
todec(bin)  
comptobin(comp, check=TRUE)  
bintocomp(bin, use.C=TRUE, check=TRUE)

Arguments

n          Integer, to be converted to binary by function tobin()
len        Length of the binary vector returned by function tobin()
bin        Binary: a vector of 0s and 1s
comp       A composition
check      Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to perform various checks
use.C      Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to use C
Details

These functions are not really intended for the end user; they are used in `nextcomposition()`.

- Function `tobin()` converts integer \( n \) to a binary string of length \( \text{len} \)
- Function `todec()` converts a binary string to decimal, so \( \text{todec(tobin(n,i))} = n \), provided \( i \) is big enough
- Function `comptobin()` converts a composition to binary
- Function `bintocomp()` converts a binary string to a composition

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

References


Examples

tobin(10,5)
todec(tobin(10,5))
comptobin(c(1,1,4))
bintocomp(c(1,1,0,0,1,1,1,1))

Conjugate partitions and Durfee squares

Description

Given a partition, provide its conjugate or Durfee square

Usage

```
conjugate(x, sorted = TRUE)
durfee(x, sorted = TRUE)
durfee_sorted(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` Either a vector describing a partition or a matrix whose columns are partitions
- `sorted` A logical indicating whether the data is already in standard form. That is to say, are the data within each column sorted in decreasing order?
conjugate

Details

Conjugation is described in Andrews, and (e.g.) Hardy and Wright.

The conjugate of a partition may be calculated by taking its Ferrers diagram and considering the partition defined by columns instead of rows. This may be visualised by flipping the Ferrers diagram about the leading diagonal.

Essentially, conjugate() carries out R idiom

```r
rev(cumsum(table(factor(a>a[0],levels=max(a):1))))
```

but is faster.

The “Durfee square” of a partition is defined on page 281 of Hardy and Wright. It is the largest square of nodes contained in the partition’s Ferrers graph. Function durfee() returns the length of the side of the Durfee square, which Andrews denotes \(d(\lambda)\). It is equivalent to R idiom

```r
function(a){sum(a>=l:length(a))}
```

but is faster.

Value

Returns either a partition in standard form, or a matrix whose columns are partitions in standard form.

Note

If argument x is not non-increasing, you must use the sorted = FALSE flag. Otherwise, these functions will not work and will silently return garbage. Caveat emptor! (output from blockparts() is not necessarily non-increasing)

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples

```r
parts(5)
conjugate(parts(5))

restrictedparts(6,4)
conjugate(restrictedparts(6,4))

durfee(10:1)

# A partition in nonstandard form --- use `sorted = FALSE`
x <- parts(5)[sample(5),]
durfee(x, sorted = FALSE)
conjugate(x, sorted = FALSE)

# Suppose one wanted partitions of 8 with no part larger than 3:
conjugate(restrictedparts(8,3))

# (restrictedparts(8,3) splits 8 into at most 3 parts;
# so no part of the conjugate partition is larger than 3).
```
nextpart

Next partition

Description

Given a partition, return the “next” one; or determine whether it is the last one.

Usage

nextpart(part, check=TRUE)
islastpart(part)
firstpart(n)
nextdiffpart(part, check=TRUE)
islastdiffpart(part)
firstdiffpart(n)
nextrestrictedpart(part, check=TRUE)
islarestRICTedpart(part)
firstrestrictedpart(n, m, include.zero=TRUE)
nextblockpart(part, f, n=sum(part), include.fewer=FALSE, check=TRUE)
islastblockpart(part, f, n=NULL , include.fewer=FALSE)
firstblockpart( f, n=NULL , include.fewer=FALSE)
nextcomposition(comp, restricted, include.zero=TRUE, check=TRUE)
islastcomposition(comp, restricted, include.zero=TRUE)
firstcomposition(n, m=NULL , include.zero=TRUE)

Arguments

part, comp A partition or composition
check Boolean, with default TRUE meaning to carry out various safety checks; the next() functions use C calls which might crash the session with some inputs
f, n, include.fewer, m, include.zero Other arguments as per the vectorized version
restricted In function nextcomposition() and islastcomposition(). Boolean, with TRUE meaning to consider compositions of fixed length [eg, to iterate through the columns of compositions(6,3)], and FALSE meaning to consider compositions of any length [eg to iterate through the columns of compositions(6)]

Details

These functions are intended to enumerate partitions one at a time, eliminating the need to store a huge matrix. This is useful for optimization over large domains and makes it possible to investigate larger partitions than is possible with the vectorized codes.

The idea is to use a first...() function to generate the first partition, then iterate using a next...() function, stopping when the islast...() function returns TRUE.

An example is given below, in which the “scrabble” problem is solved; note the small size of the sample space. More examples are given in the tests/aab.R file.
Note

Functions nextpart() and nextdiffpart() require a vector of the right length: they require and return a partition padded with zeros. Functions nextrestrictedpart() and nextblockpart() work with partitions of the specified length. Function nextcomposition() truncates any zeros at the end of the composition. This behaviour is inherited from the C code.

In functions nextcomposition() and firstcomposition(), argument include.zero is ignored if restricted is FALSE.

I must say that the performance of these functions is terrible; they are much much slower than their vectorized equivalents. The magnitude of the difference is much larger than I expected. Heigh ho. Frankly you would better off working directly in C.

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin

See Also

parts

Examples

# Do the optimization in scrabble vignette, one partition at a time:
# (but with a smaller letter bag)
scrabble <- c(a=9, b=2, c=2, d=4, e=12, f=2, g=3)

f <- function(a){prod(choose(scrabble,a))/choose(sum(scrabble),7)}
bestsofar <- 0
a <- firstblockpart(scrabble,7)
while(!islastpart(a)){
  jj <- f(a)
  if(jj>bestsofar){
    bestsofar <- jj
    bestpart <- a
  }
  a <- nextblockpart(a,scrabble)
}

P

Number of partitions of an integer

Description

Given an integer, P() returns the number of additive partitions, Q() returns the number of unequal partitions, and R() returns the number of restricted partitions. Function S() returns the number of block partitions.
Usage

P(n, give = FALSE)
Q(n, give = FALSE)
R(m, n, include.zero = FALSE)
S(f, n = NULL, include.fewer = FALSE)

Arguments

n  Integer whose partition number is desired. In function S(), the default of NULL means to return the number of partitions of any size

m  In function R(), the order of the decomposition

give  Boolean, with default FALSE meaning to return just P(n) or Q(n) and TRUE meaning to return P(1:n) or Q(1:n) (this option takes no extra computation)

include.zero  In restrictedparts(), Boolean with default FALSE meaning to count only partitions of n into exactly m parts; and TRUE meaning to include partitions of n into at most m parts (because parts of zero are included)

include.fewer  In function blockparts(), Boolean with default FALSE meaning to return partitions into exactly n and TRUE meaning to return partitions into at most n

f  In function S(), the stack vector

Details

Functions P() and Q() use Euler’s recursion formula. Function R() enumerates the partitions using Hindenburg’s method (see Andrews) and counts them until the recursion bottoms out.

Function S() finds the coefficient of \( x^n \) in the generating function \( \prod_{i=1}^{L} \sum_{j=0}^{f_i} x^j \), where L is the length of f, using the polynom package.

All these functions return a double.

Note

Functions P() and Q() use unsigned long long integers, a type which is system-dependent. For me, P() works for n equal to or less than 416, and Q() works for n less than or equal to 792. YMMV; none of the methods test for overflow, so use with care!

Author(s)

Robin K. S. Hankin; S() is due to an anonymous JSS referee

Examples

P(10, give=TRUE)
Q(10, give=TRUE)
R(10, 20, include.zero=FALSE)
R(10, 20, include.zero=TRUE)

S(1:4, 5)
enumerate the partitions of an integer

Description

Given an integer, return a matrix whose columns enumerate various partitions.

Function parts() returns the unrestricted partitions; function diffparts() returns the unequal partitions; function restrictedparts() returns the restricted partitions; function blockparts() returns the partitions subject to specified maxima; and function compositions() returns all compositions of the argument.

Usage

```r
parts(n)
diffparts(n)
restrictedparts(n, m, include.zero=TRUE, decreasing=TRUE)
blockparts(f, n=NULL, include.fewer=FALSE)
compositions(n, m=NULL, include.zero=FALSE)
multiset(v, n=length(v))
mset(v)
multinomial(v)
allbinom(n,k)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Integer to be partitioned. In function blockparts(), the default of NULL means to return all partitions of any size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>In functions restrictedparts() and compositions(), the order of the partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include.zero</td>
<td>In functions restrictedparts() and compositions(), Boolean with default FALSE meaning to include only partitions of n into exactly m parts; and TRUE meaning to include partitions of n into at most m parts (because zero parts are included)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include.fewer</td>
<td>In function blockparts(), Boolean with default FALSE meaning to return vectors whose sum is exactly n and TRUE meaning to return partitions whose sum is at most n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decreasing</td>
<td>In restrictedparts(), Boolean with default TRUE meaning to return partitions whose parts are in decreasing order and FALSE meaning to return partitions in lexicographical order, as appearing in Hindenburg’s algorithm. Note that setting to decreasing to FALSE has the effect of making conjugate() return garbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>In function blockparts(), a vector of strictly positive integers that gives the maximal number of blocks; see details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>In function multiset(), an integer vector representing a multiset. Argument n is the size of the sample to be taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>In function allbinom(), the size of the set to be chosen; arguments match those of choose()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details

- Function `parts()` uses the algorithm in Andrews. Function `diffparts()` uses a very similar algorithm that I have not seen elsewhere. These functions behave strangely if given an argument of zero.

- Function `restrictedparts()` uses the algorithm in Andrews, originally due to Hindenburg. For partitions into at most \( m \) parts, the same Hindenburg’s algorithm is used but with a start vector of \( c(rep(\emptyset,m-1),n) \).

Functions `parts()` and `restrictedparts()` overlap in functionality. Note, however, that they can return identical partitions but in a different order: `parts(6)` and `restrictedparts(6,6)` for example.

If \( m > n \), the partitions are padded with zeros.

- Function `blockparts()` enumerates the compositions of an integer subject to a maximum criterion: given vector \( y = (y_1, \ldots, y_n) \) all sets of \( a = (a_1, \ldots, a_n) \) satisfying \( \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = n \) subject to \( 0 \leq a_i \leq y_i \) for all \( i \) are given in lexicographical order. If argument \( y \) includes zero elements, these are treated consistently (ie a position with zero capacity).

If \( n \) takes its default value of `NULL`, then the restriction \( \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = n \) is relaxed (so that the numbers may sum to anything). Note that these solutions are not necessarily in standard form, so functions `durfee()` and `conjugate()` may fail.

- With a single argument, `compositions(n)` returns all \( 2^n - 1 \) ways of partitioning an integer; thus \( 4+1+1 \) is distinct from \( 1+4+1 \) or \( 1+1+4 \).

With two arguments, `compositions(n,m)` returns all nonnegative solutions to \( x_1 + \cdots + x_m = n \).

This function is different from all the others in the package in that it is written in R; it is not clear that C would be any faster.

- Function `multiset()` returns all ways of ordering a multiset (`mset()` is a low-level helper function).

- Function `multinomial(v)` returns all ways of partitioning a set into distinguishable boxes of capacities \( v[1], v[2], \ldots, v[n] \). The number of columns is given by the multinomial coefficient \( \binom{\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i}{v_1 v_2 \ldots v_n} \).

- Function `allbinom(n,k)` is provided for convenience; it enumerates the ways of choosing \( k \) objects from \( n \).

Note

These vectorized functions return a matrix whose columns are the partitions. If this matrix is too large, consider enumerating the partitions individually using the functionality documented in `nextpart.Rd`.

One commonly encountered idiom is `blockparts(rep(n,n),n)`, which is equivalent to `compositions(n,n)` [Sloane’s A001700].

If you have a minimum number of balls in each block, a construction like

\[
\begin{align*}
x &\leftarrow c(1, 1, 2, 1) \\
y &\leftarrow c(2, 3, 4, 5)
\end{align*}
\]

sweep(blockparts(y - x, 7 - sum(x)), 1, x, "+")

##: [1,] 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1
##: [2,] 2 3 1 2 1 1 2 1 1
##: [3,] 2 2 3 4 2 2 3 2
##: [4,] 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3
can be helpful (that is, subtract off the minimum number of balls and add them back again at the end).

```r
text <- c(4,3,2)
b <- 5
ml <- c(1,2,2,3)

blockparts(text,b) # Knuth's example, pre-fascicle 3a, p16
multiset(ml) # also Knuth
```

## Author(s)
Robin K. S. Hankin

## References

- D. Knuth, 2004. The art of computer programming, pre-fascicle 2B “Generating all permutations”

## See Also

`nextpart`

## Examples

```r
parts(7)
## [1] 7 6 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 1
## [2] 0 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 2 1 1
## [3] 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1
## [4] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
## [5] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1
## [6] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
## [7] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
P(7)
## [1] 15
diffparts(9)
## [1] 9 8 7 6 6 5 5 4
## [2] 0 1 2 3 2 4 3 3
## [3] 0 0 0 1 0 1 2
Q(9)
## [1] 8
restrictedparts(9, 4)
## [1] 9 8 7 6 5 7 6 5 4 4 3 6 5 4 4 3 3
## [2] 0 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 2 3 3 1 2 3 2 3 2
## [3] 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 2
## [4] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2
```
perms

Enumerate the permutations of a vector

Description

Given an integer n, return a matrix whose columns enumerate various permutations of 1:n.

Function `perms()` returns all permutations in lexicographic order; function `plainperms()` returns all permutations by repeatedly exchanging adjacent pairs.

Usage

`perms(n)`
`plainperms(n)`

Arguments

`n`  
Integer argument; permutations of 1:n returned
Note

Comments in the C code; algorithm lifted from \texttt{fasc2b.pdf}.

Author(s)

D. E. Knuth; C and R transliteration by Robin K. S. Hankin

References


See Also

\texttt{parts}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
perms(4)
summary(perms(5))

# Knuth's Figure 18:
matplot(t(apply(plainperms(4),2,order)),
       type='l', lty=1, lwd=5, asp=1,
       frame=FALSE, axes=FALSE, ylab="", col=gray((1:5)/5))
\end{verbatim}

Description

A print method for partition objects, summary partition objects, and equivalence classes. Includes various configurable options

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class \texttt{partition}
print(x, mat = getOption("matrixlike"), h = getOption("horiz"), ...)
## S3 method for class \texttt{summary.partition}
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class \texttt{equivalence}
print(x, sep = getOption("separator"), ...)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} Object to be printed: an object of class either partition or summary.partition
  \item \texttt{mat} Boolean, with \texttt{TRUE} meaning to print like a matrix, and any other value meaning to print without column names (which usually results in more compact appearance)
\end{itemize}
h  Boolean governing the orientation of the printed matrix, with TRUE meaning to print with the rows being the partitions and any other value (the default) meaning to print the transpose

sep  Character vector, with special value of NULL interpreted as a comma; see examples section

...  Further arguments provided for compatibility

Author(s)
Robin K. S. Hankin

Examples
print(parts(5))
summary(parts(7))
listParts(3)
options(seperator="")
listParts(5)

---

riffle  Riffle shuffles

Description
Enumeration of riffle shuffles

Usage
genrif(v)
riffle(p,q=p)

Arguments
p, q, v  In function riffle(), integers p, q specify the length of the two increasing sequences. In function genrif(), the elements of v specify the lengths of all the increasing sequences: there are sum(v) cards in the pack

Details
A riffle shuffle is a permutation of integers 1, 2, ..., n containing one or two rising sequences.
A generalized riffle shuffle, or r-riffle shuffle, contains at most r rising sequences. This is not implemented in the package (earlier versions included a buggy version; the difficulty is ensuring that sequences do not appear more than once).

• riffle(p, q) returns all riffle shuffles with rising sequences of 1:p and (p+1):q
• genrif(v) returns all riffle shuffles with rising sequences having lengths the entries of v, the deck being numbered consecutively
**setparts**

**Value**

Returns a matrix of class `partition` with columns being riffle shuffles

**Note**

When we say “contains $r$ rising sequences” we generally mean “contains at most $r$ rising sequences”

**Author(s)**

Robin K. S. Hankin

**See Also**

`parts`

**Examples**

riffle(3, 4)

```r
##: [1,] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
##: [3,] 3 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
##: [4,] 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 2 2 2 6 6 6 3 5 5 2 2 2 6 6 6 2 2 2 6 6 6 1 1 1 7
##: [5,] 5 5 5 6 6 5 3 6 6 3 6 6 2 2 7 5 3 6 6 3 6 6 2 2 7 5 3 6 6 2 2 7 2 2 7 1
##: [6,] 6 6 6 3 7 6 6 3 7 6 3 7 6 3 7 3 7 2 6 6 3 7 6 3 7 3 7 2 6 3 7 3 7 2 3 7 2
##: [7,] 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
```

genrif(1:3)

```r
##: [1,] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4
##: [3,] 3 4 4 4 2 2 2 5 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
##: [4,] 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 2 2 6 4 3 5 5 4 1 5 5 3 5 5 1 5 5 1 1 3 6 6 3 5 5 2 2 6 3
##: [5,] 5 5 3 6 5 3 6 3 6 2 5 5 3 6 5 1 6 5 3 6 5 1 6 6 1 6 1 3 5 3 6 3 6 2 5
##: [6,] 6 6 6 3 6 6 3 6 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 6 3 6
##: [2,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
##: [3,] 1 1 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
##: [4,] 5 5 1 5 5 1 1 3 3 6 6 2 2 6 1 1 3 3 6 6 1 1 2 2
##: [5,] 3 6 5 1 6 3 6 1 6 1 3 3 6 2 3 6 1 6 1 3 2 1 3
##: [6,] 6 3 6 6 1 6 3 6 1 3 1 6 3 3 6 3 6 1 3 1 3 3
```

---

**setparts**

**Description**

Enumeration of set partitions
setparts

Usage

setparts(x)
listParts(x, do.set=FALSE)
vec_to_set(vec)
vec_to_eq(vec)

Arguments

x If a vector of length 1, the size of the set to be partitioned. If a vector of length greater than 1, return all equivalence relations with equivalence classes with sizes of the elements of x. If a matrix, return all equivalence classes with sizes of the columns of x

do.set Boolean, with TRUE meaning to return the set partitions in terms of sets (as per sets package) and default FALSE meaning to present the result in terms of equivalence classes

vec An integer vector representing a set partition

Details

A partition of a set \( S = \{1, \ldots, n\} \) is a family of sets \( T_1, \ldots, T_k \) satisfying

\[
\begin{align*}
&\quad i \neq j \rightarrow T_i \cap T_j = \emptyset \\
&\quad \bigcup_{i=1}^k T_k = S \\
&\quad T_i \neq \emptyset \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, k 
\end{align*}
\]

The induced equivalence relation has \( i \sim j \) if and only if \( i \) and \( j \) belong to the same partition. Equivalence classes of \( S = \{1, \ldots, n\} \) may be listed using listParts(). Thus

There are exactly fifteen ways to partition a set of four elements:

\[
\begin{align*}
(1234) \\
(123)(4), (124)(3), (134)(2), (234)(1) \\
(12)(34), (13)(24), (14)(23) \\
(1)(2)(3)(4)
\end{align*}
\]

Note that \((12)(3)(4)\) is the same partition as, for example, \((3)(4)(21)\) as the equivalence relation is the same.

Consider partitions of a set \( S \) of five elements (named 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) with sizes 2,2,1. These may be enumerated as follows:

```r
> u <- c(2,2,1)
> setparts(u)
```

\[
\begin{align*}
[1,] & 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 3 \\
[2,] & 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 1 \ 1 \\
[3,] & 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \\
[4,] & 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\
[5,] & 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2 \ 2
\end{align*}
\]

See how each column has two 1s, two 2s and one 3. This is because the first and second classes have size two, and the third has size one.
The first partition, $x = c(1, 2, 3, 2, 1)$, is read “class 1 contains elements 1 and 5 (because the first and fifth element of $x$ is 1); class 2 contains elements 2 and 4 (because the second and fourth element of $x$ is 2); and class 3 contains element 3 (because the third element of $x$ is 3)”. Formally, class $i$ has elements which($x == u[i]$).

You can change the print method by setting, e.g., option(separator=" ").

Functions vec_to_set() and vec_to_eq() are low-level helper functions. These take an integer vector, typically a column of a matrix produced by setparts() and return their set representation.

**Value**

Returns a matrix each of whose columns show a set partition; an object of class "partition". Type ?print.partition to see how to change the options for printing.

**Note**

The clue package by Kurt Hornik contains functionality for partitions (specifically cl_meet() and cl_join()) which might be useful. Option do.set invokes functionality from the sets package by Meyer et al.

Note carefully that setparts(c(2,1,1)) does not enumerate the ways of placing four numbered balls in three boxes of capacities 2,1,1. This is because there are two boxes of capacity 1, and swapping the balls between these boxes gives the same set partition (because sets are unordered). To do this, use multinomial(c(a=2,b=1,c=1)). See the setparts vignette for more details.

**Author(s)**

Luke G. West (C++) and Robin K. S. Hankin (R); listParts() provided by Diana Tichy

**References**


See Also

parts, print.partition

**Examples**

setparts(4) # all partitions of a set of 4 elements
setparts(c(3,3,2)) # all partitions of a set of 8 elements
# into sets of sizes 3,3,2.
listParts(c(2,2,1)) # all 15 ways of defining subsets of
# \{1,2,3,4,5\} with sizes 2,2,1
jj <- restrictedparts(5,3)
setparts(jj)  # partitions of a set of 5 elements into
# at most 3 sets
listParts(jj)  # The induced equivalence classes

jj <- restrictedparts(6,3,TRUE)
setparts(jj)  # partitions of a set of 6 elements into
ncol(setparts(jj))  # _exactly_ 3 sets; cf StirlingS2[6,3]==90

setparts(conjugate(jj))  # partitions of a set of 5 elements into
# sets not exceeding 3 elements

setparts(diffparts(5))  # partitions of a set of 5 elements into
# sets of different sizes

summary.partition

Provides a summary of a partition

Description

Provides a summary of an object of class partition: usually the first and last few partitions
(columns)

Usage

## S3 method for class 'partition'
summary(object, ...)

Arguments

object  Partition
...
Further arguments; see details section below

Details

The ellipsis arguments are used to pass how many columns at the start and the end of the matrix are
selected; this defaults to 10.

The function is designed to behave as expected: if there is an argument named “n”, then this is used.
If there is no such argument, the first one is used.
Value

A summary object is a list, comprising three elements:

- **shortened**: Boolean, with `TRUE` meaning that the middle section of the matrix is omitted, and `FALSE` meaning that the entire matrix is returned because \( n \) is too big.
- **\( n \)**: Number of columns to return at the start and the end of the matrix.
- **out**: Matrix returned: just the first and last \( n \) columns (if `shortened` is `TRUE`), or the whole matrix if not.

Author(s)

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Examples

```r
summary(parts(7))
summary(parts(11),3)
```
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