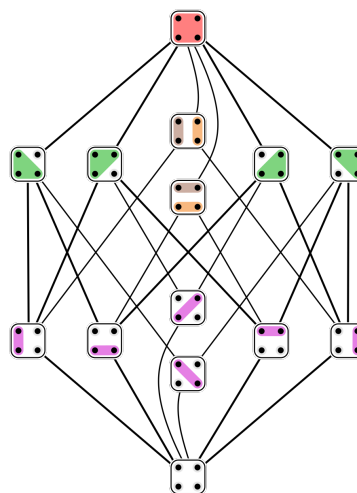
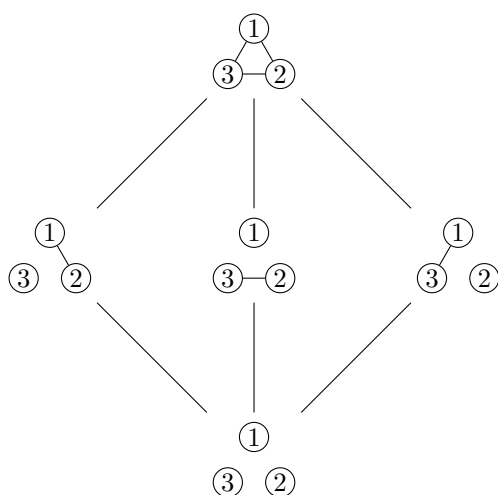


# 1 The lattice of non-crossing partitions

The collection of noncrossing partitions of  $[n + 1]$  ordered by refinement forms a poset called the lattice of noncrossing partitions  $NC_{n+1}$  (go up in the poset by gluing blocks together). The following are examples of  $NC_3$  and  $NC_4$ .



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This project regards generalizations of the following known enumerative properties of these lattices:

1. The number of maximal chains of  $NC_{n+1}$  is  $(n + 1)^{n-1}$ , the number of parking functions [11, Corollary 3.3], see also [13, Theorem 3.1].
2. The Möbius function of the top element is up to sign the  $n$ th Catalan number

$$(-1)^n \mu(\hat{1}) = \frac{1}{n + 1} \binom{2n}{n}.$$

This result is due to Kreweras [12], see also [5].

This has been generalized for  $m$ -divisible non-crossing partitions and for other Coxeter groups; see [1] and the references therein, in particular [3, 2, 14]. I propose to generalize this further in the context of signature Catalan combinatorics [8], using the geometry/combinatorics of  $\nu$ -associahedra [9, 10].

- The noncrossing partition lattice was generalized to any finite real reflection group by Brady and Watt [6] and Bessis [4]. In [3, Corollary 4.3], the Möbius function of any interval  $[u, v]$  is calculated in terms of falling chains in  $[u, v]$ . If  $u$  is the minimal element and  $v$  is the maximum, one gets the Möbius number of the noncrossing partition lattice. Using results of [7], they relate it to the number of positive clusters of the generalized associahedron of the corresponding type.
- The lattice of  $m$ -divisible non-crossing partitions was first studied by Edelman in [11]. A generalization denoted  $NC^k(W)$  for finite Coxeter groups is due to Armstrong [2]. The number of maximal chains is  $n!(kh)^n/|W|$  where  $h$  is the Coxeter number and  $n$  is the rank of  $W$ , see [2, Corollary 3.6.10 and Theorem 3.6.9]. For an analog result related to the Möbius function see [2, Theorem 3.7.7]

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