# CONGRUENCES FOR EULERIAN NUMBERS 

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1. Introduction. The numbers of the title, in the first instance, are associated with the following exponential generating function given by Euler [3; 487-491]

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1-x}{e^{t}-x}=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} H_{k}(x) \frac{t^{k}}{k!} \quad(x \neq 1) \tag{1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

so that $H_{k}=H_{k}(x)$ is a rational function of $x$ with integral coefficients. This is equivalent to

$$
\begin{equation*}
(H+1)^{k}=x H_{k}+(1-x) \delta_{k 0}, \tag{1.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\delta_{k 0}$ is a Kronecker delta and the left-hand side is symbolic: after expansion $H^{k}$ is replaced by $H_{k}$.

Then, if

$$
\begin{equation*}
(x-1)^{k} H_{k}(x)=A_{k}(x)=\sum_{s=1}^{k} A_{k_{s} x^{s-1}} \quad(k>0) \tag{1.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

the numbers $A_{k s}$ are Eulerian numbers. They have a long and varied history, some of which is given in [4]; recent appearances are in [1] and [7].

Alternatively, using a relation due to Worpitsky [9], they may be defined by

$$
\begin{equation*}
x^{k}=\sum_{s=1}^{k} A_{k s}\binom{x+s-1}{k} \tag{1.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

and this may be generalized to (Shanks, [8], see also [2])

$$
\begin{equation*}
\binom{x}{i}^{k}=\sum_{s=1}^{i k-i+1} A_{k s}^{(i)}\binom{x+s-1}{i k} \quad(k>0) \tag{1.5}
\end{equation*}
$$

which reduces to (1.4) for $i=1$ with $A_{k s}=A_{k s}^{(1)}$.
This is particularly interesting in view of the combinatorial interpretation by means of Simon Newcomb's problem (MacMahon [6], and [5]). This is associated with a game of patience played with a deck of cards of arbitrary specification, with cards dealt into a single pack so long as they are not falling and a new pack started for every fall; the problem is to determine the number of ways of dealing $s$ packs. When the deck is of cards numbered 1 to $k$, the answer is given by numbers $A_{k s}$. As will appear, when the deck has $k$ kinds of cards and $i$ of each kind, i.e. has specification $i^{k}$, the answer is given by numbers, $A_{k s}^{(i)}$ of (1.5). Moreover (1.5) has a natural generalization to the numbers associated with an arbitrary deck, which satisfy congruences similar to those appearing below but we limit consideration, for brevity, to the numbers of (1.5).

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