

## The $n^{n-2}$ Proof Of The Formula For The Number Of Labelled Trees

Doron Zeilberger<sup>1</sup>

There are probably already more than  $4^2$  different proofs of the Cayley-Borchardt formula,  $n^{n-2}$ , for the number of labelled trees on  $n$  vertices ([K],[M].) The one I present here is not the prettiest, this honor goes to Joyal's [J] (see also [L]), and not the ugliest, but it is *mine* (although it has some similarities with Clarke's proof [C].)

Let  $R(e, b)$  be the number of ways of organizing  $e$  employees and  $b$  bosses, such that every employee has exactly one immediate supervisor (who may be another employee or a boss), in such a way that no employee is her own (immediate or non-immediate) superior. The ways of deciding the organization can be split into four independent decisions:

- (i) How many employees,  $s$ ,  $1 \leq s \leq e$ , will report directly to bosses? Let's call them *little bosses*.
- (ii) Which  $s$  of the  $e$  employees will be named *little bosses*:  $\binom{e}{s}$  ways.
- (iii) How to organize the  $s$  little bosses and remaining  $e-s$  employees amongst themselves:  $R(e-s, s)$  ways.
- (iv) For each of the  $s$  little bosses, which big boss should she report to?:  $b^s$  ways.

Hence:

$$R(e, b) = \sum_{s=1}^e \binom{e}{s} b^s R(e-s, s) \quad , \quad (*)$$

which together with the trivial initial condition  $R(0, b) = 1$ , uniquely determines  $R$ . Since the recurrence (\*), and the initial condition, are also satisfied by  $b(b+e)^{e-1}$ , by the binomial theorem, it follows that  $R(e, b) = b(b+e)^{e-1}$ . In particular,  $R(n-1, 1)$ , the number of labelled trees on  $n$  vertices, equals  $n^{n-2}$ .

### References

- [C] L.E. Clarke, *On Cayley's formula for counting trees*, J. London Math. Soc. **33**(1958), 471-475.  
[J] A. Joyal, *Une théorie combinatoire des séries formelles*, Adv. in Math. **42**(1981), 1-82.  
[K] D.E. Knuth, "*The Art Of Computing Programming*", v.1: "*Fundamental Algorithms*", 2nd edition, Addison-Wesley, Reading, 1973. (p. 406).  
[L] G. Labelle, *Une nouvelle démonstration combinatoire des formules d'inversion de Lagrange*, Adv. in Math. **42**(1981), 217-247.  
[M] J.W. Moon, "*Counting Labelled Trees*", Canad. Math. Congress, Montreal, 1970.

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Mathematics, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122, USA.  
zeilberg@euclid.math.temple.edu . Supported in part by the NSF.