A103921 Wolfdieter Lang

Number of distinct parts of the partitions of n in Abramowitz-Stegun order

a(n,m) tabf head (staircase) for A103921

n\m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	1																																									
2	1	1																																								
3	1	2	1																																							
4	1	2	1	2	1																																					
5	1	2	2	2	2	2	1																																			
6	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	1																															
7	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1																											
8	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1																				
9	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1												
10	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
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n\m	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

The sequence of row lengths is A000041: [1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 22, 30, 42,...] (partition numbers).

One could add the row for n=0 with a 1, if the part 0 is considered for n=0, and only for this n.

For the ordering of this tabf array a(n,m) see Abramowitz-Stegun ref. pp. 831-2.

E.g. a(4,4) refers to the fourth partition of n=4 in this ordering, namely (1^2,2)=[1,1,2], whence a(4,4)=2 because as a set this list reads {1,2}, which is a 2-element set.

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