

DISCRETE MATHEMATICS – CH1 Homework1

Textbook assignment (60 pts)

1-2

22. How many positive integers n can we form using the digits 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7 if we want n to exceed 5,000,000? (if $n > \text{int}(\text{"5"} + \text{last 6 digits of your student ID})$)

$n > 5,430,035$ (If your student id is P56430035)

$$(1) n > 5,000,000 = \frac{6!}{2!} + \frac{6!}{2!2!} + \frac{6!}{2!2!} = 720$$

$$(2) 5,000,000 < n < 5,400,000 = \frac{5!}{2!} = 60$$

$$(3) 5,400,000 < n < 5,430,000 = 0$$

$$(4) 5,430,000 < n < 5,430,030 = 0$$

$$(5) 5,430,030 < n < 5,430,035 = 0$$

Finally, the result $= 720 - 60 = 660$

34. How many distinct four-digit integers can one make from the digits 1, 3, 3, 7, 7, and 8?

Case1: 1,3,7,8 in $\square\square\square\square$

$$4! = 24$$

Case2: 2 the same numbers (3 and 7) in $\square\square\square\square$

$$C(2,1) * C(3,2) * \frac{4!}{2!} = 72$$

Case3: 3,3,7,7 in $\square\square\square\square$

$$C(4,2) = \frac{4!}{2!2!} = 6$$

Answer $= 24 + 72 + 6 = 102$

1-3

18. For the strings of length 10 in Example 1.24, how many have (a) four 0's, three 1's, and three 2's; (b) at least eight 1's; (c) weight 4?

$$(a) 10!/(4!*3!*3!)$$

$$(b) \binom{10}{8} * 2^2 + \binom{10}{9} * 2 + 1$$

$$(c) \binom{10}{4} + \binom{10}{2} * \binom{8}{1} + \binom{10}{2}$$

1-4

18. a) How many nonnegative integer solutions are there to the pair of equations

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_7 = 30, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6?$$

- b) How many solutions in part (a) have $x_1, x_2, x_3 > 0$?

$$(a) \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 = 30$$

$$6 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 = 30$$

$$\text{The first condition : } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$\text{The second condition : } x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 = 24$$

$$C_{24}^{24+4-1} * C_6^{6+3-1} = \binom{27}{24} * \binom{8}{6}$$

- (b) from (a)

$$\text{The first condition : } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6, \text{ and } x_1, x_2, x_3 > 0 \text{ (} x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ at least 1)}$$

$$\text{The second condition : } x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 = 24$$

$$C_3^{3+3-1} * C_{24}^{24+4-1} = \binom{5}{3} * \binom{27}{24}$$

25. Consider the 2^{19} compositions of 20. (a) How many have each summand even?

- (b) How many have each summand a multiple of 4?

$$(a) 20 = 2 + 4 + 12 + 2 = 2(1 + 2 + 6 + 1) = 2*10$$

$$\text{The number of composition of 10 – namely , } 2^{10-1} = 2^9$$

$$(b) \text{ multiple of 4} = \{4, 8, 12, 16, 20\}$$

$$\text{The number of composition of 5 – namely , } 2^{5-1} = 2^4$$

Supplementary

26. a) In how many ways can 17 be written as a sum of 2's and 3's if the order of the summands is (i) not relevant? (ii) relevant?

- b) Answer part (a) for 18 in place of 17.

(學號偶數(a), 奇數(b))

$$(a) (i) 1(\text{one } 3) + 1(\text{three } 3\text{'s}) + 1(\text{five } 3\text{'s}) = 3$$

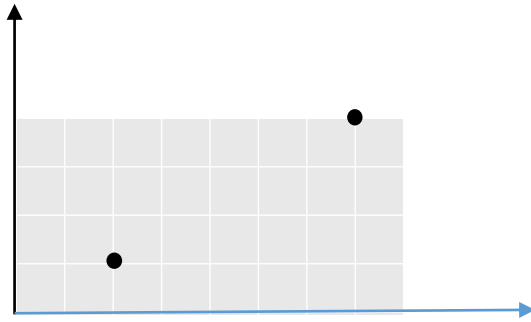
$$(ii) C_1^8(\text{one } 3) + C_3^7(\text{three } 3\text{'s}) + C_5^6(\text{five } 3\text{'s})$$

$$(b) (i) 1(\text{no } 3) + 1(\text{two } 3\text{'s}) + 1(\text{four } 3\text{'s}) + 1(\text{six } 3\text{'s}) = 4$$

$$(ii) C_0^9(\text{no } 3) + C_2^8(\text{two } 3\text{'s}) + C_4^7(\text{four } 3\text{'s}) + C_6^6(\text{six } 3\text{'s})$$

Bonus assignment (40 pts)

- In the example 14, if we have one new step R-, that means a backward walking $x = x-1$, think about how to calculate the number of paths from (2, 1) to (7, 4). Note that R- can't follow by a step R.



As long as walker can take one step toward left, he can return from any (8,y) position to (7, y+1) position after one U step. The possible number of step is now 10. As long as it says R-(left) can't be followed by R, there must be U after R-.

a. So R-U combination is fixed. The number of possible position of R-U is 9. For the remaining 8 positions, 2 U and 6 R should be arranged. Therefore,

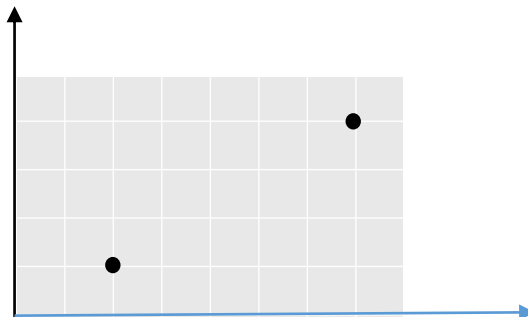
$$9 * \frac{8!}{2! * 6!} = 9 * \frac{8 * 7 * 6!}{2 * 1 * 6!} = 9 * 4 * 7 = 252$$

b. In the case that R- is the last element, the element in the second position from tail is fixed U. So the number of combination is

$$\frac{8!}{2! * 6!} = \frac{8 * 7 * 6!}{2 * 1 * 6!} = 4 * 7 = 28$$

Total possible route is $252+28=280$

- Also, if we have U-



In the case there are one U- and one R-, the number of possible step would be 12. U- should be followed by either R or R-. R- should be followed by either U or U-.

So 4 of 12 position are fixed.

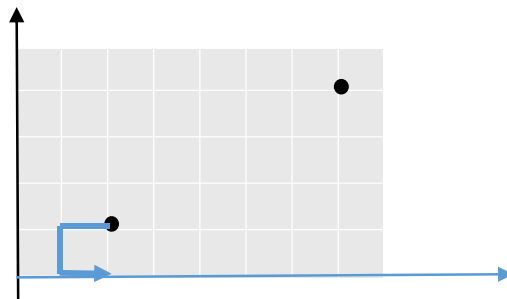
a. U-R and

i. R-U

$$\frac{8!}{3!5!} = \frac{8 * 7 * 6 * 5!}{5! * 3 * 2 * 1} = 56$$

ii. R-U-

$$\frac{9!}{5! * 4!} = \frac{9 * 8 * 7 * 6 * 5!}{5! * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1} = \frac{126}{1} = 126$$



b. U-R-

i. R-U

$$\frac{9!}{6! * 3!} = \frac{9 * 8 * 7 * 6!}{6! * 3 * 2 * 1} = 84$$

Totally, 56+126+84=266

- Give an example problem (programming) this assignment related to