

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2000–2001

**MA2214 Combinatorial Analysis**

October/November 2000 — Time allowed : 2 hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This examination paper consists of **TWO (2)** sections: Section A and Section B. It contains a total of **EIGHT (8)** questions and comprises **FIVE (5)** printed pages.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in **Section A**. Each question in Section A carries 12 marks.
3. Answer not more than **TWO (2)** questions from **Section B**. Each question in Section B carries 20 marks.
4. Candidates may use calculators. However, they should lay out systematically the various steps in the calculations.

**SECTION A**

Answer **all** the questions in this section. Section A carries a total of 60 marks.

**Question 1** [12 marks]

Let  $r \geq 2$  be a positive integer. Find the number of ways to distribute  $2r$  identical objects into 4 distinct boxes numbered 1 to 4 in each of the following cases:

- (i) There is no restriction.
- (ii) There are no empty boxes.
- (iii) Box 1 and Box 2 are both empty.
- (iv) Box 1 and Box 2 contain the same number of objects.
- (v) Box 1 and Box 2 contain different number of objects.
- (vi) The number of objects in Box 1 is strictly less than the number of objects in Box 2.

**Question 2** [12 marks]

Using the Pigeon-hole Principle, or otherwise, prove that

- (a) for any set  $S$  of 5 points on the circumference of a unit circle, there exist two points in  $S$  whose distance is at most  $\sqrt{2}$  apart;
- (b) in a class of 105 students, there exist at least 5 students whose surnames start with the same letter;
- (c) in a set  $T$  of 17 positive integers, there exist 5 integers in  $T$  whose sum is divisible by 5.

**Question 3** [12 marks]

- (a) In how many ways can you arrange all the seven letters of the word “SINGING” in a row such that no two adjacent letters are the same?
- (b) Let  $S$  be the set of all sequences  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$  with 4 terms, where  $a_i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$  for each  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Define three properties  $P_1, P_2, P_3$  of the elements of  $S$  as follows: For each  $x = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \in S$  and each  $i = 1, 2, 3$ , we say that

“ $x$  satisfies  $P_i$  if  $a_i = a_{i+1}$ ”.

- (i) Find  $|S|$ ;
- (ii) Find the number of elements of  $S$  satisfying  $P_i$ , for each  $i = 1, 2, 3$ ;
- (iii) Find the number of elements of  $S$  satisfying  $P_i$  and  $P_j$  with  $i \neq j$ , for each  $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ ;
- (iv) Find the number of elements of  $S$  satisfying  $P_1, P_2$  and  $P_3$ ;
- (v) Find the number of elements of  $S$  that do not contain two equal consecutive terms.

**Question 4** [12 marks]

Find the generating function for each of the following sequences  $(a_r)$ . Express your answers as quotients of polynomials.

- (a)  $a_r = r$ , for each non-negative integer  $r$ .  
 (b)  $a_r$  is the number non-negative integer solutions of the equation:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = r,$$

for each non-negative integer  $r$ .

- (c)  $a_r$  is the number of ways to distribute  $r$  identical objects into 3 distinct boxes, where the first box contains an even number of objects, the second box contains an odd number of objects and the third box contains at least 2 objects, for each non-negative integer  $r$ .  
 (d)  $a_r$  is the number of ways to partition  $r$  into exactly 4 parts, all of which are even, for each non-negative integer  $r$ .

**Question 5** [12 marks]

- (a) Solve the recurrence relation

$$a_n - a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} + a_{n-3} = 0,$$

given that  $a_0 = 1$ ,  $a_1 = 2$ , and  $a_2 = -1$ .

- (b) For each positive integer  $n$ , let  $a_n$  be the number of binary sequences of length  $n$  with an even number of 1's and  $b_n$  be the number of binary sequences of length  $n$  with an odd number of 1's. Express  $a_n$  in terms of  $a_{n-1}$  and  $b_{n-1}$ . Hence, or otherwise, find  $a_n$ .

**SECTION B**

Answer not more than **two** questions from this section. Each question in this section carries 20 marks.

**Question 6** [20 marks]

- (a) Let  $S$  be the set of all permutations of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Define five properties  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  and  $P_5$  of the elements  $x = a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5$  of  $S$  by saying that

“ $x$  satisfies  $P_i$  if  $a_i = i$ , for each  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ ”.

Find the number of elements of  $S$  satisfying exactly one of these five properties.

- (b) A sequence of 8 numbers is chosen at random (with repetitions allowed) from the set

$$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}.$$

What is the probability that the sequence contains five consecutive 0's?

**Question 7** [20 marks]

- (a) Find the generating function for the sequence  $(a_r)$ , where  $a_r$  is the number of integer solutions of the equation:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = r$$

with  $1 \leq x_1 \leq 3$ ,  $2 \leq x_2 \leq 4$ , and  $x_3 \geq 0$ . Hence, or otherwise, find  $a_{50}$ .

- (b) Find the generating function for the sequence  $(a_r)$ , where  $a_r$  is the number of partitions of  $r$  into parts of sizes 1, 2 or 4. Hence, or otherwise, find  $a_{40}$ .

- (c) Find the exponential generating function for the sequence  $(a_r)$ , where  $a_r$  is the number of ways to distribute  $r$  distinct objects into 3 distinct boxes such that the total number of objects in the first two boxes is even and the third box is not empty. Hence, or otherwise, determine  $a_r$ .

**Question 8** [20 marks]

- (a) Solve the system of recurrence relations:

$$\begin{cases} 3a_n - 2a_{n-1} - b_{n-1} = 0 \\ 3b_n - a_{n-1} - 2b_{n-1} = 0, \end{cases}$$

given that  $a_0 = 2$  and  $b_0 = -1$ .

- (b) A sequence  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$  of positive integers is said to be an *ordered-partition* of a positive integer  $n$  if  $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k = n$ . Let  $a_n$  be the number of ordered-partitions of  $n$ . Find a recurrence relation for  $(a_n)$ . Hence, or otherwise, determine  $a_n$ .
- (c) For each non-negative integer  $n$ , let  $a_n$  denote the number of ordered-partitions of  $n$  into parts, the sizes of which are 1 or 2. Find a recurrence relation for  $(a_n)$ . Hence, or otherwise, determine  $a_n$ .

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