

Discrete Mathematics Scribed Notes- 26

Roll No:-

202212001

202212002

202212003

202212004

202212005

Formal Power Series / Generating Functions

A generating function is a way of encoding an infinite sequence of numbers (a_n) by treating them as the coefficients of a formal power series. This series is called the generating function of the sequence.

Q- In how many ways 3 people can eat 11 chocolates.

Sol:-

If a is the person 1

b is the person 2

C is the person 3

Counting using Binomial theorem

$a \leq 3, b \leq 5, c \leq 7$

The image shows handwritten work on lined paper. The first line shows the product of three generating functions: $(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3)(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + x^7)$. The second line shows the expansion of this product as a sum of terms: $C_0x^0 + C_1x^1 + C_2x^2 + \dots + C_{11}x^{11} + C_{12}x^{12} + \dots + C_{15}x^{15}$.

To find how many times total 11 chocolates are eaten-

=Coefficient of x^{11}

= C_{11} .

max = 3 5 7

2 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

3 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

4 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

5 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$2 + 3 + 4 + 5$$

$$= \boxed{14}$$

Geometric Distribution

Geometric distribution is a type of discrete probability distribution that represents the probability of the number of successive failures before a success is obtained in a Bernoulli trial. A Bernoulli trial is an experiment that can have only two possible outcomes, ie., success or failure. In other words, in a geometric distribution, a Bernoulli trial is repeated until a success is obtained and then stopped.

For example

Suppose a dice is repeatedly rolled until "3" is obtained. Then the probability of getting "3" is $p = 1 / 6$ and the random variable, X , can take on a value of 1, 2, 3, ..., until the first success is obtained. This is an example of a geometric distribution with $p = 1 / 6$.

Binomial Distribution

The binomial distribution is the discrete probability distribution that gives only two possible results in an experiment, either success or failure. It means how many success in N trials