CS & IT

ENGINERING

Discussion

Discrete Mathematics Combinatorics

DPP 05





TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01 Question

02 Discussion



In how many ways can 3000 identical envelopes be divided, in packages of 25, among four student groups so that each group gets at least 150, but not more than 1000, of the envelopes?





$$\begin{pmatrix} 99 \\ 96 \end{pmatrix} -4 \begin{pmatrix} 64 \\ 61 \end{pmatrix} +6 \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

B.
$$\binom{99}{96} - 4 \binom{62}{61} + 6 \binom{29}{26}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 99 \\ 96 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 62 \\ 61 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

None

 $(n^6)^4(1...n^4)$ $n^{24}\left(\frac{1-n^{35}}{1-n^{35}}\right)^{4}$ 24 (1-235)4 (1-N)

n.24 (1-4235+6270...)(1-2)

23/50

coefficient y 2/20.



-4cg6-4x-4cg1+6-4c26.

4+96-1 - 4x - C91 + 6x - C26.

99c96-4×93c91+6×29c26.

Determine the coefficient of x15 in



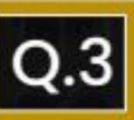
$$f(x) = (x^{2} + x^{3} + x^{4} + \cdots)^{4}$$

$$(x^{2})^{4} (1 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x)^{4}$$

$$x^{8} (\frac{1}{1-x})^{4}$$

$$x^{8} (1-x)^{4}$$

$$(n^{2})^{4}(1.1n.)^{4}(-1)^{7}-4c_{1}(-n)^{7}\times n^{8}$$



In how many ways can a police captain distribute 24 rifle shells to four police officers so that each officer gets at least three shells,



but not more than eight? $(n^3 \cdots n^8)^4$

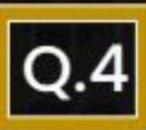
$$(n^{3} \cdot n^{8})^{4}$$
 $(n^{3} + n^{4} + \dots n^{8})^{4}$
 $(n^{3})^{4} (1 + n \cdot n^{5})^{4}$

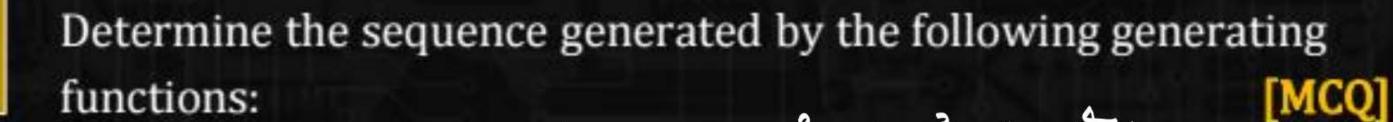
$$n^{12} \left(\frac{1-n^{6}}{1-n} \right)$$

$$n^{12} \left(1-4n^{6}+6n^{12} \right) \left(1-n \right)^{-4}$$

$$-4 \left(12-4-4 \right) \left(4-6 \right)$$

$$15 \left(12-4 \right) \left(4-6 \right)$$

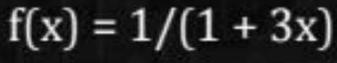




1-3x+(3x)2-(3x)3+(3x)4.



$$f(x) = 1/(1 + 3x)$$





B.
$$1, 3, 3^2, -3^3, \dots$$

Q.5

In how many ways can two dozen identical robots be assigned to four assembly lines with at least three robots assigned to each line?

e?
$$\left(\pi^3 - \cdots\right)^4$$

[NAT]



Find a recurrence relation, with initial condition, that uniquely determines the following geometric progressions: [MCQ]



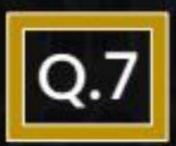
$$a_n = 5a_{n-1}$$
, $n \ge 1$, $a_0 = 2$

$$a_n = -3a_{n-1}$$
, $n \ge 1$, $a_{0=6}$

$$a_n = (2/5)a_n - 1$$
, $n \ge 1$, $a_0 = 7$

D.

None of these



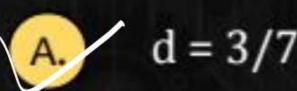
If a_n , $n \ge 0$, is the unique solution of the recurrence relation



 $a_{n+1} - da_n = 0$, and $a_3 = 153/149$,

[MSQ]

 $a_5 = 1377/2401$, What is d?



$$d = 3/7 \qquad \frac{d^{5}a_{0}}{d^{3}a_{0}} - \frac{a_{5}}{a_{3}} - \frac{377}{240} \times \frac{149}{153} - \frac{9}{49} - \frac{d^{2}}{49}$$

$$d = 4/7$$

B.
$$d = 4/7$$

$$d = -3/7$$

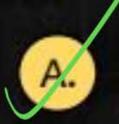
D.
$$d = -4/7$$



If $a_0 = 0$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 4$, and $a_3 = 37$ satisfy the recurrence relation $a_{n+2} + ba_{n+1} + ca_{n=0}$, where $n \ge 0$ and b, c are constants, determine values for b, c respectively



[MCQ]



$$b = -4$$
, $c = -21$

$$b = -21$$
, $c = -4$

c.
$$b = 4, c = 21$$

None of these

$$37 - 16 + C = 0$$

Q.9

Determine the constants b and c if $a_n = c_1 + c_2(7^n)$,



[MCQ]

 $n \ge 0$, is the general solution of the relation

$$a_{n+2} + ba_{n+1} + ca_{n=0}$$
, $n \ge 0$.

A.
$$b = 7, c = -8$$

$$b = -8, c = 7$$

c.
$$b = -8, c = 8$$

D. None of these



