

Final Exam Solution

1. 每小題 5 分，T or F 寫錯全扣，寫對 3 分，解釋寫對 2 分

(1) **False**

$$a, b, c > 1 \quad s(5, 3) = 25$$

$$c = 1 \quad s(5, 2) = 15$$

$$25 + 15 \neq 41 \quad \text{正確公式和答案 2 分}$$

(2) **False**

Each equivalent relation on a set yields a partition of that set in disjoint equivalence classes, for a finite set, the number of equivalence relations is the number of partitions, i.e. the n -th Bell number for a set of size n . : if B_n is the number of partitions on a set of size n , notice $B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k n B_k$, and $B_0 = 1$. It is then easy to check that $B_5 = 52$ 正確公式和答案 2 分

(3) **True**

令 S 為 1 至 $2n$ 的數組成的集合，則對於奇數 $a = 2m - 1$ ($m = 1, \dots, n$)，令 C_a 由 $x_i = 2^i \times a$ (for some i that makes x_i belong to S) 組成，則我們可將原集合 S 分成 $C_1, C_3, \dots, C_{2n-1}$ 個子類。因為是從 S 中取出 $N+1$ 個數且只有 N 個子類 C ，根據鴿籠原理，我們必定會重複挑到某個 C 中的數，令其中較大者為 a ，較小者為 b ，則可滿足 $a/b = 2^k$

(4) **True**

We need to find the number of ways, if we can select seven nonconsecutive integers from $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 50\}$.

Consider one subset $\{1, 7, 15, 19, 21, 25, 30\}$ of seven nonconsecutive numbers, then the inequality for this becomes,

$$1 \leq 1 < 7 < 15 < 19 < 21 < 25 < 30 < 50.$$

From this set of inequality, we get differences as

$$1 - 1 = 0, 7 - 1 = 6, 15 - 7 = 8, 19 - 15 = 4, 21 - 19 = 2, 25 - 21 = 4, 30 - 25 = 5 \text{ and } 50 - 30 = 20 \text{ and these differences sum to } 49.$$

Thus, there is one to one correspondence between seven elements subsets to be counted and the integer solution of $c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 + c_5 + c_6 + c_7 + c_8 = 49$ where $0 < c_1, c_8$ and $2 < c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7$.

The answer is the coefficient of x^{49} in the generating function

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (1 + x + x^2 + \dots)(x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + \dots)^6(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{x^{12}}{(1-x)^6} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} \\ &= x^{12}(1-x)^{-8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$2. p \rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee q \Leftrightarrow \neg(p \wedge \neg q) \Leftrightarrow p \uparrow (\neg q) \Leftrightarrow p \uparrow (\neg(q \wedge q)) \Leftrightarrow p \uparrow (q \uparrow q)$$

3.

(a) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 < 9, x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, x_3 > 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0, x_4 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C(6,3) = 20$$

(b) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 18, 1 \leq x_1 \leq 5, 3 \leq x_2 \leq 6, x_3 \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)(x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6)(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) \text{ of coefficient of } x^{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^4(1 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4)(1 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3)(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) \text{ of coefficient of } x^{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^4(1 - x^5)(1 - x^4)(1 - x)^{-3} \text{ of coefficient of } x^{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^4 - x^8 - x^9 + x^{13})(1 - x)^{-3} \text{ of coefficient of } x^{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C(-3, 14) - C(-3, 10) - C(-3, 9) + C(-3, 5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C(16, 14) - C(12, 10) - C(11, 9) + C(7, 5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 141$$

4. 不用計算出最後答案，列式正確就給分

(a) **(5 pts)** the coefficient of x^2yz^{-2} in $(2x^2 - y + 3z^{-1} + 4)^6$

$$C(6, 1) * C(5, 1) * C(4, 2) * C(2, 2) * 2^1 * (-1)^1 * 3^2 * 4^2 = -51840$$

(b) **(10 pts)** the coefficient of x^{83} in $(x^5 + x^8 + x^{11} + x^{14} + x^{17})^{10}$ 分段給分

1. **(5 pts)** 提出 x^{50} 得二分，拆解出 $(1 - x^{15})^{10}(1 - x^3)^{-10}$ 得三分

$$(x^5 + x^8 + x^{11} + x^{14} + x^{17})^{10} = x^{50}(1 + x^3 + x^6 + x^9 + x^{12})^{10} = x^{50}((1 - x^{15})/(1 - x^3))^{10}$$

Find the coefficient of x^{83}

$$\Rightarrow \text{Find the coefficient of } x^{83-50} = x^{33} \text{ in } ((1 - x^{15})/(1 - x^3))^{10} = (1 - x^{15})^{10}(1 - x^3)^{-10}$$

2. **(5 pts)** 正負號錯一項扣一分，缺(錯)一項扣兩分

$$C_0^{10}(-x^{15})^0 * C_{11}^{-10}(-x^3)^{11} + C_1^{10}(-x^{15})^1 * C_6^{-10}(-x^3)^6 + C_2^{10}(-x^{15})^2 * C_1^{-10}(-x^3)^1$$

$$= (-1)^{11}C_{11}^{10+11-1}(-x^{33}) + 10 * (-1)^6 C_6^{10+6-1}(-x^{33}) + 45 * (-1)^1 C_1^{10+1-1}(-x^{33})$$

$$= (C_{11}^{20} - 10 * C_6^{15} + 45 * C_1^{10}) * x^{33} = (C_9^{20} - 10 * C_9^{15} + 45 * C_9^{10}) * x^{33} = 118360 x^{33}$$

5. 評分標準：

1、不是 Hasse diagram (0分)

2、少畫 p^3q^2 (3分)

3、少畫 1 (4分)

6. (a) (3 pts)

$5^{15} * 3$ (only c,d,e could be identity)

(b) (7 pts)

- correct answer is 1 pt.
- every factor with x is 2 pts. but 0 pt. if more than 3(≥ 3) ones wrong.
- both step.1 and step.2 are needed, otherwise you'll get 0 pt score.

(step.1) $f(x) = (1+x)(1+4x+2x^2)(1+2x)$

$$= 1 + 7x + 16x^2 + 14x^3 + 4x^4$$

(step.2) By **rook polynomial** s.t. the result is -

$$\underline{5! - 7*4! + 16*3! - 14*2! + 4*1! = 24}$$

7.

(a) $a_0 = 1, a_1 = 1, a_2 = 3$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2*a_{n-2} \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{3} * 2^n + \frac{1}{3} * (-1)^n \quad (6\text{分})$$

(b) $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 3, a_4 = 5, a_5 = 8$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \quad (6\text{分})$$

(c) a_n : n bit內不含k個連續1

a_{n-1} : n-1 bit內不含k個連續1

a_{n-2} : n-2 bit內不含k個連續1

$a_n = a_{n-1}$ 配第n位為0 + a_{n-2} 配第n-1位與第n位為 01 ,

所以 , $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ (4分)

8. (7 pts)

- 畫出棋盤 (1 pt)
- 列出算式 (4 pts)
- (兩個相同物*3) : $/2!2!2!$ (1 pt)
- 代入算式or答案正確 (1 pt)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
x						
x						
y						
y						
z						
z						

$$(1 + 4x + 2x^2)(1 + 4x + 2x^2)(1 + 2x) = 1 + 10x + 36x^2 + 56x^3 + 36x^4 + 8x^5$$

$$\text{Ans} = [6! - 10(5!) + 36(4!) - 56(3!) + 36(2!) - 8(1!)] / (2*2*2) = 112 / 8 = 14$$

9. (5 pts) 計算等式兩邊相等並不符合題目要求，不予給分

- 有 n 個人 $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, \dots, P_n$ 不能排在第 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n 的位置上。
- 若把 P_2 放在第 1 個位置，則要考慮兩種情形
 - P_1 放在第二個位置，即 P_1 與 P_2 互換了位置。此情況下是剩下的 $n - 2$ 個數行錯位排列，共有 D_{n-2} 種排法。
 - P_1 不排在第二個位置，此情況相當於對剩下的 $n - 1$ 個數行錯位排列，共有 D_{n-1} 種排法。
- 同理，我們也能選擇把 P_3 放第一位、把 P_4 放第一位 \dots ，只要不要是 P_1 放第一位即可，故我們有 $(n-1)$ 種選擇，綜合以上可得 $D_n = (n-1)(D_{n-2} + D_{n-1})$
- 滿分 5 分。有解釋 $(n-1)$ 得 1 分， D_{n-2} 得 2 分， D_{n-1} 得 2 分。

10. (5 pts) 有寫即得 5 分