

CSCE 222-501 Discrete Structures for Computing
Fall 2014 – Hyunyoung Lee

Problem Set 8

Due dates: Electronic submission of hw8.tex and hw8.pdf files of this homework is due on **11/17/2014 before 23:59** on csnet.cs.tamu.edu. Please do not archive or compress the files. A signed paper copy of the pdf file is due on **11/18/2014** at the beginning of class.

Name: **Eric E. Gonzalez**

Resources. Discrete Mathematics and its Applications 7th Ed.(Rosen)

On my honor, as an Aggie, I have neither given nor received any unauthorized aid on any portion of the academic work included in this assignment. Furthermore, I have disclosed all resources (people, books, web sites, etc.) that have been used to prepare this homework.

Signature: _____

In this problem set, you will earn total $100 + 20$ (extra credit) points.

Problem 1. (10 points) Section 8.1, Exercise 2, page 510 [Hint: Let P_n denote the number of permutations of a set with n elements. The initial condition is $P_0 = 1$.]

Solution.

a) Let p_n be the number of permutations of a set with n elements. We can make a recurrence relation choosing a location for the first element, then permuting the remaining $n - 1$ elements. Thus, $p(n) = np(n - 1)$.

b) $p(1) = 1$

$p(2) = 2$

$p(3) = 6$

Iterating, we see $p(n) = n(n - 1)(n - 2) \dots (2)p(1)$

so $p(n) = n!$

Problem 2. (10 points) Section 8.1, Exercise 12, page 511 [Hint: Let S_n denote the number of ways to climb n stairs. One of the initial conditions is $S_0 = 1$.]

Solution.

a) $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}$ for $n \geq 3$

b) $a_0 = 1; a_1 = 1; a_2 = 2$

c) The number of ways one can climb the 8 flights of stairs: a_8

Sequence: $a_3 = 4; a_4 = 7; a_5 = 13; a_6 = 24; a_7 = 44; a_8 = 81$

Problem 3. (10 points) Section 8.1, Exercise 20, page 511

Solution.

a) Recurrence Relation: $a_{5n} = a_{5(n-1)} + a_{5(n-2)}$ for $n \geq 2$

Initial Conditions: $a_0 = 1; a_5 = 1$

b) Number of different ways driver can pay toll: a_{45}

Sequence: $a_{10} = 2; a_{15} = 3; a_{20} = 5; a_{25} = 8; a_{30} = 13; a_{35} = 21; a_{40} = 34; a_{45} = 55$

Problem 4. (10 points) Section 8.1, Exercise 28, page 512. This problem has two parts as below.

Solution.

a) (4 points) Show that the Fibonacci numbers satisfy ...

For $n \geq 5$,

$$\begin{aligned} f_n &= f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} \\ &= (f_{n-2} + f_{n-3}) + (f_{n-3} + f_{n-4}) \\ &= f_{n-3} + f_{n-4} + 2f_{n-3} + f_{n-4} \\ &= 3f_{n-3} + 2f_{n-4} \\ &= 3f_{n-4} + 3f_{n-5} + 2f_{n-4} \\ &= 5f_{n-4} + 3f_{n-5} \end{aligned}$$

b) (6 points) Use this recurrence relation to show that ... (prove by induction on n)

Since $f_5 = f_3 + f_4 = 5$, $P(1)$ is true. Assume that $P(n)$ is true. $f_{5n} = 5k$ for some integer k .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } f_{5(n+1)} &= f_{5n+5} \\ &= 5f_{5(n+1)-4} + 3f_{5(n+1)-5} \\ &= 5f_{5n+1} + 3f_{5n} \\ &= 5f_{5n+1} + 15k \\ &= 5(f_{5n+1} + 3k) \text{ which is divisible by 5. Therefore, } P(N+1) \text{ is true.} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5. (15 points) Section 8.1, Exercise 32 a), b), c) and d), page 512

Solution.

a) The number of moves needed to move n disks from peg 1 to peg 3 is a_n . With just one disk, one must move it to peg 2, then peg 3. Thus, $a_1 = 2$. With $n+1$ disks, one must move n disks from peg 1 to peg 3, then move the largest disk to peg 2, and then move the n disks from peg 3 back to peg 1 so that one may move the largest disk to peg 3. Then, one may finally move the n disks back to peg 3, giving a recurrence relation of $a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2$

b) Assume $a_n = 3^n - 1$.

Base step: $a_1 = 2 = 3^1 - 1$

Inductive step: $a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 2 = 3(3^n - 1) + 2 = 3^{n+1} - 1$

Thus, the claim is proven by induction.

c) By the product rule, there are 3^n different methods of disc placement.

d) According to part (b), there are 3^n different arrangements.

Problem 6. (10 points) Section 8.2, Exercise 4 c), d), e) and f), page 524

Solution.

c) Characteristic equation: $r^2 - 6r + 8 = 0$

Solution: $\alpha_n = 3(2^n) + 1(4^n)$

d) Characteristic equation: $r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$

Solution: $\alpha_n = 4 - 3n$

e) Characteristic equation: $r^2 - 0r - 1 = 0$

Solution: $\alpha_n = 2(1^n) + 3(-1)^n$

f) Characteristic equation: $r^2 + 4r - 5 = 0$

Solution: $\alpha_n = 3(-3^n) - 2n(-3)^n$

Problem 7. (10 points) Section 8.2, Exercise 8, page 524–525

Solution.

- a) L_n is the number of lobsters caught in year n for the model of $L_n = (1/2)L_{n-1} + (1/2)L_{n-2}$
 b) Characteristic equation: $r^2 - (1/2)r - (1/2) = 0 = (1/2)(2r + 1)(r - 1)$
 Roots: $r_1 = -(1/2)$ and $r_2 = 1$
 Solution: $r_1 = -(1/2)$ and $r_2 = 1$, so $a_n = k_1(-1/2)^n + k_2$.
 Thus, $(-1/2)k_1 + k_2 = 100000$, and $(1/4)k_1 + k_2 = 300000$.
 Solving for system of equations gives $k_1 = 800000/3$, $k_2 = 700000/3$.
 Therefore, $a_n = (800000/3)(-1/2)^n + (700000/3)$.

Problem 8. (10 points) Section 8.4, Exercise 6 a), b), c) and d), page 549

Solution.

- a) Generating function of $(-1)_n$ is $1/(x - 1)$.
 b) Generating function of $(2^n)_{n \geq 1}$, $a_0 = 1$ is $2x/(1 - 2x)$.
 c) Generating function of $(n - 1)_n$ is $-1 + x^2/(1 - x)^2$.
 d) Generating function of $(1/(n + 1)!)_n$ is $(e^x - 1)/x$.

Problem 9. (15 points) Section 8.4, Exercise 8 a), b) and c), page 549

Solution.

- a) $x^6 + 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1$
 $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, \dots) = (1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$
 $a_n = 0$ for all $n \geq 7$
 b) $(3x - 1)^3 = 27x^3 - 27x^2 + 9x - 1$
 $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots) = (-1, 9, -27, 27, 0, \dots)$
 $a_n = 0$ for all $n \geq 4$
 c) Sequence for generating function of $1/(1 - 2x^2)$:
 $a_{2n} = 2^n$
 $a_{2n+1} = 0$ for all $n \geq 0$

Problem 10. (Extra credits: 5 points) Section 8.4, Exercise 6 e) and f), page 549

Solution.

- e) $a_n = \binom{n}{2}$
 Generating function: $x^2/(1 - x)^3$
 f) $a_n = \binom{10}{n+1}$
 Generating function: $(-1 + (1 + x)^{10})/x$

Problem 11. (Extra credits: 15 points) Section 8.4, Exercise 8 d), e) and f), page 549

Solution.

- d) Sequence for generating function of $x^2/(1 - x)^3$: $a_n = \binom{n}{2}$
 e) Sequence for generating function of $4x + 9x^2 + 27x^3 + 81x^4 + \dots$: $a_0 = 0$, $a_1 = 4$, and $a_n = 3^n$ for all $n \geq 2$
 f) Sequence for generating function of $(1 + x^3)/(1 + x)^3$: $a_0 = 1$ and $a_n = (-1)^n * 3n$ for all $n \geq 1$

Checklist:

- ☐ Did you add your name?
- ☐ Did you disclose all resources that you have used?
(This includes all people, books, websites, etc. that you have consulted)
- ☐ Did you sign that you followed the Aggie honor code?
- ☐ Did you solve all problems?
- ☐ Did you submit (a) your latex source file and (b) the resulting pdf file of your homework on csnet?
- ☐ Did you submit (c) a signed hardcopy of the pdf file in class?