

Exercise Sheet 4

Due date: 15:30, Nov 11th, to be submitted on COOL.

Working with your partner, you should try to solve all of the exercises below. You should then submit solutions to four of the problems, with each of you writing two, clearly indicating the author of each solution. Note that each problem is worth 10 points, and starred exercises represent problems that may be a little tougher, should you wish to challenge yourself. In case you have difficulties submitting on COOL, please send your solutions by e-mail.

Exercise 1 You own a very successful chain of bookstores, and decide that your bookstores should remain open 24 hours a day, as you anticipate there will be high demand for your books at all hours, day and night. Due to strict labour regulations, you cannot force your employees to work non-stop, and so you must in fact employ the workers in three disjoint shifts, so everyone only works for one continuous stretch of 8 hours. To make things easier administratively, you decide every store should have the shifts from 0000 – 0800, 0800 – 1600, 1600 – 0000, and that everyone will work exactly the same shift every day, so that you only need to make a schedule for a single day. However, the labour regulations do not require that you befriend your workers, so from your perspective they are all indistinguishable interchangeable drones, and all that matters is how many people are working at each store during a given shift.

- (a) Given n workers at a single store, how many ways are there of distributing them into the three separate shifts? What is the generating function for this sequence?
- (b) What generating function counts the number of ways to employ a total of n people in some arbitrary finite number¹ of bookstores, each operating on a three-shift basis?
- (c) If c_n denotes the counting sequence in (b), use partial fractions to deduce that there is some absolute constant γ such that $|c_n - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1}| < \gamma$ for all n .

¹The number of bookstores is not fixed, but there must always be at least one worker in every store for every shift.

Solution: (張沂魁)

- (a) Suppose a_n is the number of methods of distributing n workers into the three separate shifts. Hence,

$$a_n = \# \{ (x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, x + y + z = n \},$$

and thus, we know $a_n = \binom{n+2}{2} = \binom{n+2}{n}$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} (1-x)^{-3} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-3}{n} (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)(-3-1)\dots(-3-n+1)}{n!} (-1)^n x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3)(3+1)\dots(3+n-1)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+3-1}{n} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+2}{n} x^n. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the generating function for $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is $\frac{1}{(1-x)^3}$.

- (b) Note that $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ would count the distribution that there is not any worker distributed into some shifts. Hence, we suppose b_n is the number of methods of distributing n workers into 3 shifts s.t. there is at least one worker distributed in every shift, then we know

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \# \{ (x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}, x + y + z = n \} \\ &= \# \{ (x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, x + y + z = n - 3 \} \\ &= \binom{n-3+2}{2} = \binom{n-1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, suppose $B(x)$ is the generating function of $(b_n)_{n \geq 0}$, then we know

$$\begin{aligned} B(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n-1}{2} x^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} x^n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1)(n-2) x^n \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) n x^{n+2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) n x^n. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n \\ \implies \left(\left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' \right)' &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1) x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1) x^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we know

$$\frac{2x}{(1-x)^3} = x \left(\left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)' \right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n.$$

Thus, we have

$$B(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)nx^n = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^3}.$$

Now if c_n is the number of ways of employing a total of n people in some arbitrary finite number of bookstores with each operating on a three-shift basis, and there must always be at least one worker in every store for every shift, then

$$c_n = \sum_{\substack{k \geq 0, \\ \ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_k \geq 0, \\ \sum_{i=1}^k \ell_i = n}} b_{\ell_1} b_{\ell_2} \dots b_{\ell_k},$$

so if $C(x)$ is the generating function for $(c_n)_{n \geq 0}$, then we know

$$C(x) = 1 + B(x) + B(x)^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1 - B(x)} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^3}{(1-x)^3}} = \frac{(1-x)^3}{(1-x)^3 - x^3},$$

and this is the answer.

(c) Since we know

$$C(x) = \frac{(1-x)^3}{(1-x)^3 - x^3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6(1-2x)} + \frac{1-2x}{3(1-x+x^2)},$$

so suppose $D(x)$ is the generating function for $(d_n)_{n \geq 0}$ where $d_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1}$, then we know

$$D(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} 2^{n-1} x^n = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{1-2x} \right).$$

Hence, suppose $e_n = c_n - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1}$, then we know $e_n = c_n - d_n$, and suppose $E(x)$ is the generating function for $(e_n)_{n \geq 0}$, then we know

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= C(x) - D(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1-2x}{3(1-x+x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{1-x+x^2} + 2x \left(\frac{1}{1-x+x^2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1+x}{1+x^3} + \frac{2x(1+x)}{1+x^3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^3} + \frac{3x}{1+x^3} + \frac{2x^2}{1+x^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^3)^n + 3x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^3)^n + 2x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^3)^n \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we know

$$e_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{3n} + \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } n = 0; \\ \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{3n}, & \text{if } 3 \mid n \text{ and } n > 0; \\ (-1)^{3n} \cdot 3, & \text{if } n = 3k + 1, \quad k \geq 0; \\ (-1)^{3n} \cdot 2, & \text{if } n = 3k + 2, \quad k \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Thus, we know

$$|e_n| = \left| c_n - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1} \right| < 4 \quad \text{for all } n.$$

Exercise 2 In its present incarnation, the United Nations (UN) consists of 193 member states. Within the UN is the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), a non-empty subset of the member states of the UN that, unsurprisingly, deals with economic and social matters.

An unnamed citizen,² concerned by the sharp rise in the price of McDonalds' ice cream, brings the matter to the attention of the ECOSOC. The ECOSOC agrees that this is a matter of global significance, and decides to form a further subset, the Working Committee to Investigate McDonalds' Pricing of Ice Cream (WCIMPIC) to, well, investigate McDonalds' pricing of ice cream.³

- (a) Determine the bivariate generating function $A(x, y)$, where the coefficient of $x^n y^k$ counts the number of ways there could be n countries in the ECOSOC, with k of them also in the WCIMPIC.
- (b) For historic reasons, the ECOSOC must always have an even number of members. However, in order to ensure they can always have a decisive vote, they decide the the WCIMPIC should consist of an odd number of members. How many ways are there of forming an even ECOSOC containing an odd WCIMPIC?

Exercise 3 For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let p_n denote the number of permutations σ of $[n]$ such that $\sigma(\sigma(i)) = i$ for all $i \in [n]$, and define $p_0 = 1$. Prove that the recurrence $p_n = p_{n-1} + (n-1)p_{n-2}$ holds for all $n \geq 2$, and find the exponential generating function for the sequence $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

Solution: (張沂魁) For every permutation σ counted by p_n , we know $\sigma(i) = \sigma^{-1}(i)$ for all $i \in [n]$. Hence, if $\sigma(i) = j$ for some $i \neq j$, then $\sigma^{-1}(i) = j$, which means $\sigma(j) = i$, while the other case is that $\sigma(i) = i$. Hence, for $n \geq 2$, we know either $\sigma(n) = j$ for some $n \neq j$ or $\sigma(n) = n$. For the first case, there are $(n-1)p_{n-2}$ such permutations since j has $n-1$ choices and by removing n and j in the permutation and rename all left number to

²This citizen does, in fact, have a name, but it is withheld from this report to protect her or him from any retaliation by McDonalds.

³One must thank the UN for naming their subgroups so well.

$1, 2, \dots, n-2$ by their value in ascending order, then it corresponds to a permutation counted by p_{n-2} since for all left number i , it still has $\sigma(\sigma(i)) = i$. Note that this correspondence is a bijection. Hence, the number of permutations in this case is $(n-1)p_{n-2}$. For the second case, since removing n forms a permutation counted by p_{n-1} and this correspondence is a bijection, so the number of permutations in this case is p_{n-1} . Hence, by sum rule, we have $p_n = p_{n-1} + (n-1)p_{n-2}$.

Now suppose $P(x)$ is the exponential generating function for $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, then we know

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} p_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (p_{n-1} + (n-1)p_{n-2}) \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ &= 1 + x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} p_{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1)p_{n-2} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1)p_{n-2} \frac{x^n}{n!}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, note that

$$\int_0^x P(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x p_n \cdot \frac{t^n}{n!} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{n-1} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!},$$

and

$$xP(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} np_{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x tP(t) dt &= \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} np_{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n!} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x np_{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n!} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} np_{n-1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1)p_{n-2} \frac{x^n}{n!}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have

$$P(x) = 1 + \int_0^x P(t) dt + \int_0^x tP(t) dt, \quad P(0) = 1.$$

By differentiating on the both side we have

$$P'(x) = P(x) + xP(x) \iff \frac{P'(x)}{P(x)} = 1 + x \iff \frac{d}{dx} \ln P(x) = 1 + x.$$

Thus, we have

$$\ln P(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \iff P(x) = e^{x+\frac{1}{2}x^2+C},$$

and $P(0) = 1$ gives $C = 0$, so $P(x) = e^{x+\frac{1}{2}x^2}$.

Exercise 4 There are n people at a pool party,⁴ but unfortunately there is only one pool table and only two cues. You want everyone to play exactly one game, so you have to decide which pairs should play against each other (the order of the players in the pairs doesn't matter), and then prescribe the order in which the $\frac{n}{2}$ games should be played.

- (a) If $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$ counts the number of ways this can be done, find an explicit formula for p_n .⁶
- (b) Find a closed form for the exponential generating function $\hat{P}(x)$ corresponding to $(p_n)_{n \geq 0}$.

Solution: (黃子恆) See last few pages.

⁴The kind that involves cue sticks and chalk, not water and swimsuits.⁵

⁵Although this pool party does not have a dress code, so you could wear your swimsuit should you so desire.

⁶Note that if n is odd, you cannot split the people into pairs, so $p_n = 0$.

Exercise 5 Suppose one wishes to do the following: given⁷ n children, partition them into two disjoint subsets. The children in the first subset will receive individual mathematics tuition, with every child having the choice of learning either combinatorics or functional analysis (but not both). The second (less fortunate) subset will be food. Of the children in the second subset, two of them will be chosen to have their blood sucked immediately, while the rest will be kept in the freezer for later.⁹

- (a) Find the closed form for the exponential generating function $\hat{A}(x)$ that counts the number of ways this can be done.
- (b) What is the number of ways of carrying out this procedure when $n = 5$?

Solution: (黃子恆) See last few pages.

⁷See Footnote 12 after⁸ reading the rest of the problem.

⁸While nothing bad will happen to you if you read it immediately, it will make more sense if you wait.

⁹You might wonder who would wish to do such a thing, for it appears a bit more morbid than the normal hobbies one usually has — football, pottery, or dumpling making. The poor protagonist of this story is Count Calcula. A brilliant combinator from a small town in Hungary,¹⁰ he unfortunately developed some vampiric tendencies after being bitten by a bat¹¹ that lived in a convex cave. During the day he continues to produce some fantastic mathematics and counts items with aplomb, but when night falls he succumbs to his thirst, and must find some blood to drink.

¹⁰Which I have been asked not to name, for fear of disrupting their tourism industry. I have also been asked to highlight the fact that they are home to the second-best ice cream store in the entire country.

¹¹Of the nocturnal flying variety, not the cricketing kind.

¹²You might also wonder who would give their children to Count Calcula, knowing what fate might befall them. However, the good people of this town are reasonable people, and Count Calcula is famous for his excellent mathematics. Knowing that it is easy to make children, but difficult to produce mathematicians, it is nothing less than a civic duty to offer one's offspring to the Count, in hope that they might get tutored.

4.(a) Consider even number n . There will have $\frac{n}{2}$ games. For the first game, there has $\binom{n}{2}$ ways to choose two people to play. For the second game, since everyone shall play exactly one game, two players played in the first game cannot play the second game, so there has $\binom{n-2}{2}$ ways to choose two new players for the second game. Doing the derivation inductively, for the i -th game, there has $\binom{n-2i+2}{2}$ ways to choose players. Hence, by product rule, $p_n = \prod_{i=1}^{n/2} \binom{n-2i+2}{2} = \frac{n!}{2^{n/2}}$.

In conclusion, $p_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{n!}{2^{n/2}} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \hat{p}(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_{2k} \cdot \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{2^k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x^2/2)^k = \frac{1}{1-x^2/2} = \frac{2}{2-x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

5. (a) Consider the size of the second subset. Say it equals k .

So, there has $\binom{n}{k}$ ways to partition n children into two disjoint subsets with the size of the second subset equaling k .

For each of the $n-k$ children in the first subset, there has 2 choices, to learn combinatorics or functional analysis.

Hence, there has 2^{n-k} ways to finish the task of the first subset.

For the second subset, there obviously has $\binom{k}{2}$ ways to finish the task here.

Let A_n be the number of ways to finish the requirement of the problem when there has n children. Then by the product rule, we have $A_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{k}{2} \cdot 2^{n-k}$.

Let $b_i = \binom{i}{2}$, $c_j = 2^j$. Note that $A_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot b_k \cdot c_{n-k}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A}(x) &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i \cdot \frac{x^i}{i!} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j \cdot \frac{x^j}{j!} \right) = \left(\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \binom{i}{2} \cdot \frac{x^i}{i!} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x)^j}{j!} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{2! \cdot (i-2)!} \right) \cdot e^{2x} = \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{i-2}}{(i-2)!} \\ &= \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i!} = \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} \cdot e^x = \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(b) \quad A_5 &= \sum_{k=0}^5 \binom{5}{k} \cdot \binom{k}{2} \cdot 2^{5-k} = \sum_{k=2}^5 \binom{5}{k} \cdot \binom{k}{2} \cdot 2^{5-k} \\ &= \binom{5}{2} \cdot \binom{2}{2} \cdot 2^3 + \binom{5}{3} \cdot \binom{3}{2} \cdot 2^2 + \binom{5}{4} \cdot \binom{4}{2} \cdot 2^1 + \binom{5}{5} \cdot \binom{5}{2} \cdot 2^0 \\ &= 80 + 120 + 60 + 10 = 270.\end{aligned}$$