

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i}^2 = \binom{2k}{k}$$

PHOENIX CLUB PRESENTS

$$\binom{m+r}{r} = \sum_{k=0}^r \binom{m}{k} \binom{r}{r-k}$$

# DISCUSSION SERIES IN MATHEMATICS

$$\frac{\alpha(G)}{n} \leq \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{d - \lambda_{\min}}$$

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

SESSION I COMBINATORICS

$$\zeta(3) = \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3 \binom{2n}{n}}$$

## TOPICS

Week 1: Permutations & Combinations, Pigeonhole Principle

Week 2: Generating Permutations & Combinations, The Binomial Coefficients

Week 3: The Inclusion-Exclusion Principle

Week 4: Recurrence Relations and Generating Functions

Week 5: Special Counting Sequences

Week 6: Systems of Distinct Representatives, Combinatorial Designs

- Meeting: two times a week (time/location TBA)
- This is a student led discussion series.
- This is not a YSU course, but will be conducted formally like a rigorous two credit course.
- Emphasis will be given to an in-depth understanding of the topics and problem solving.

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \phi^n - \left(-\frac{1}{\phi}\right)^n \right]$$

**WANT TO LEARN MORE?**

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$$C_n = \prod_{k=2}^n \frac{n+k}{k} \quad n \gg 0$$