

Discrete Maths

13

Combinatorics

Combination

(C.S. selection)

Group

Order is of no importance

~~Consuming the thing~~

~~Renewable~~

~~(repetition is allowed)~~

Ordinary generating function

$O.G.F$

Permutation

(Arrangement)

Order is of importance.

Exponential generating function

$E.G.F$ functions.

without repetition

$${}^nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} = n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-r+1)$$

$${}^nC_r \Rightarrow \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

Number of ways of arranging
 n items in r slots
 without repetition nP_r
 two steps

- 1 \rightarrow selecting r out of n items nC_r
- 2 \rightarrow Arranging the r selected items in the r slots.

Permutation

(A)

with ~~repetition~~

n items to be arranged in r places

$$n^r$$

"Same item can go to multiple places"

broz, it is ~~renewing~~ ^{repetition}

\Rightarrow slots can be filled with n items r times ^(repetition is allowed)

(B)

without repetition

$$n \times (n-1) \times \dots \times (n-r+1)$$

$$n \times (n-1) \times \dots \times (n-r+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$r \leq n$$

Ex

Find OGF for sequence

$$(c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$

where

$$c_k = \binom{n}{k}$$

(ordinary) line

$$a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

OGF

$$= \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} x^0 + \binom{n}{1} x^1 + \binom{n}{2} x^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n} x^n$$

$$(a+x)^n = \binom{n}{0} a^n x^0 + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} x^1 + \dots + \binom{n}{n} a^0 x^n$$

[Binomial expansion]

\downarrow \downarrow
 a x
 \downarrow \downarrow
 n 1

$$\text{O.G.F} = (1+x)^n$$

Numerical ~~function~~

Ex

Find OGF for

$$a_k = \frac{1}{k!}$$

Numerical
Function

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OGF} &= \frac{1}{0!} x^0 + \frac{1}{1!} x^1 + \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!} x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^x$$

\therefore Exponential series

Info

$$x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots -$$
$$\sim \log(1+x)$$

Relation between ~~ordinary~~
 binomial co-efficient
 and extended ~~binary~~
 binomial --

$$\binom{-n}{r} = (-1)^r \binom{n+r-1}{r}$$

Ex

Find 5th term in expansion
of

p.s.

Binomial

Expansion

starts from zero. n_c

$$\left(\underbrace{2x}_a + \underbrace{\frac{3}{2x}}_b \right)^n$$

5th term

$$\binom{n}{r} a^r b^{n-r}$$

12 13 4 .

n is 8 .

~~2~~

4

$$\binom{8}{4} (2x^2)^4 \left(\frac{3}{2x} \right)^{8-4}$$

4

$$\left(\frac{3}{2x} \right)^{8-4}$$

=

$$8 \binom{8}{4} 3^4 x^4$$

co-efficient

Find the middle term/s
in the expansion of

$$\left(2x - \frac{1}{4x} \right)^9$$

n is odd

there expansion will have

$(n+1) \Rightarrow (9+1) = 10$ terms

$t_1 \quad t_2 \quad \dots \quad t_4 \quad \underline{t_5 \quad t_6} \quad \dots \quad t_{9+10}$

$$5^{\text{th}} \text{ term } nC_4 (2x)^4 \left(\frac{-1}{4x} \right)^5$$

$$6^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = nC_5 (2x)^5 \left(\frac{-1}{4x} \right)^5$$

~~Extended binomial~~

$$(a+b)^n$$

$$|a| < |b|$$

— ?