

Discrete Mathematics Lecture Note

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1 Introduction

Notation. Define $e^x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ e.g.f for $(1, 1, 1, \dots)$

Define $e^{-x} = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!}$

Show that $e^x e^{-x} = \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} \right) \frac{x^n}{n!}$
 $= 1.$

Define $\log 1 + x = \sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n}$

Example 1. Generating function for $H_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$ with $H_0 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \geq 0} H_n x^n &= \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} x^n \right) \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} x^n \right) \\ &= -\log(1-x) \cdot (1-x)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-x} \log \frac{1}{1-x} \end{aligned}$$

1.1 Infinite Sums and Products in $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$

Example 2. $p(n) = \#$ of partitions of n

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \geq 0} p(n) x^n &= \prod_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{1-x^i} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdots \\ &= (1+x+x^2+\cdots)(1+x^2+x^4+\cdots) \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Note that the coefficient of x^n in 첫번째줄 requires finite number of factors.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{coefficient of } x^n \\ &= \# \text{ of solutions } (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \text{ to } n_1 + 2n_2 + \dots = n \\ &= p(n) \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1. Let $A_0, A_1, \dots \in \mathbb{C}[[x]]$

$A \in \mathbb{C}[[x]]$, $\deg(A)$ = first power with nonzero coefficient.

The sum $\sum_{i \geq 0} A_i$ exists iff $\deg A_i \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= (a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, \dots) \\ A_2 &= (0, a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, \dots) \\ A_3 &= (9, 0, a_{32}, a_{33}, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

We can make each row sum is finite.

Example 3. e^{1+x} is not well-defined.

$$e^{1+x} = 1 + (1+x) + \frac{(1+x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(1+x)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{e^x - 1} &= \sum_{n \geq 0} B(n) \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ &= 1 + \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) + \frac{\left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n!} \right)^2}{2!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Assume the constant term of each $A_i = 1$. $\prod_{i \geq 1} A_i$ exists iff $\deg(A_i - 1) \rightarrow \infty$

Example 4. $(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)\dots$ is well defined. $= \sum_{n \geq 0} p_d(n)x^n$

Propositions

(1) $\prod_{i \geq 0} A_i$ and $\prod_{i \geq 0} B_i$ are well-defined $\Rightarrow \prod_{i \geq 0} A_i B_i = \left(\prod_{i \geq 0} A_i \right) \left(\prod_{i \geq 0} B_i \right)$

Proof. $\deg(AB - 1) \geq \min\{\deg(A - 1), \deg(B - 1)\}$ The factors that contribute to x^n are the same on both sides \square

$$(2) \left(\prod_{i \geq 0} A_i \right)^{-1} = \prod_{i \geq 0} A_i^{-1}$$

Proof. dhotldqkfs

$$\deg(A_i - 1) = \deg(A_i^{-1} - 1)$$

example

$$A = \prod_{i \geq 0} (i - x^i) \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \prod_{i \geq 0} \frac{1}{1 - x^i}$$

□

$$(3) \frac{\prod_{i \geq 0} A_i}{\prod_{i \geq 0} B_i} = \prod_{i \geq 0} \frac{A_i}{B_i}$$

Example 5. $\frac{\prod_{i \geq 1} (1 - x^{2^i})}{\prod_{i \geq 1} (1 - z^{2^i})} = \prod_{i \geq 1} \frac{1 - x^{2^i}}{1 - z^{2^i}} = \prod_{i \geq 1} (1 + z^{2^i}) = \sum_{n \geq 0} p_d(n) x^n = \prod_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 - z^{2^i - 1}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} p_0(n) x^n$

$p_0(n)$ is number of partitions of n where parts are odd.

1.2 Compositions in $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$

$$A(x), B(x) \in \mathbb{C}[[x]]$$

$A(B(x))$ is well-defined if either (1) $A(x)$ is a polynomial or (2) the constant term in $B(x) = 0$

Example 6.

$$A(x) = e^x$$

$$B(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$A(B(x)) = e^{e^x - 1}.$$

When $C(x) = x + 1$, $A(C(x)) = e^{x+1}$ is not well defined.

1.3 General Powers

Propositions. Given any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, define $\binom{\lambda}{n} = \frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)\cdots(\lambda-n+1)}{n!}$ with $\binom{\lambda}{0} = 1$

Define $(1+x)^\lambda = \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{\lambda}{n} x^n \in \mathbb{C}[[x]]$

If λ is a positive integer, this is just the binomial theorem.

If $A(x) \in \mathbb{C}[[x]]$ with $A(0) = 0$, then $(1+A(x))^\lambda = \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{\lambda}{n} A(x)^n$.

Example 7.

$$(1-x)^{-k} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{(1-x)^k}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{-k}{n} &= \frac{-k(-k-1)(-k-2)\cdots(-k-n+1)}{n!} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n(n+k-1)_n}{n!} \\ &= (-1)^n \binom{n+k-1}{n} = (-1)^n \binom{n+k-1}{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1-x)^{-k} &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{-k}{n} (-1)^n x^n \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{n+k-1}{k-1} x^n = \frac{1}{(1-x)^k} \end{aligned}$$

Proposition. $(1+x)^\lambda(1+x)^\mu = (1+x)^{\lambda+\mu}$

Example 8.

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1+x$$

Proof. Need to show

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{\lambda}{i} \binom{\mu}{n-i} = \binom{\lambda+\mu}{n} \text{ for all } n \geq 0$$

We can prove it in algebra. Otherwise, we can show it by proving coefficient of x^n for LHS = coefficient of x^n for RHS.

Check that

$$\binom{x+y}{n} = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{x}{i} \binom{y}{n-i} \text{ for all positive integers } x, y$$

Let LHS = $f(x, y)$ and RHS = $g(x, y)$.

$f(x, y) = g(x, y)$ for infinitely many x, y

$f = g$ as polynomials. □

1.4 Catalan Numbers

$$c_0 = 0, c_1 = 1, c_2 = 1, c_3 = 2, c_4 = 5$$

$$c_5 = c_1 c_4 + c_2 c_3 + c_3 c_2 + c_4 c_1$$

$$c_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i c_{n-i}$$

Let $C(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n x^n$.

$$\begin{aligned} C(x) &= C(x)^2 + x \\ \Rightarrow C(x)^2 - C(x) &= -x \\ \Rightarrow C(x)^2 - C(x) + \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{1}{4} - x \\ \Rightarrow \left(C(x) - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 &= \frac{1}{4} - x \\ \Rightarrow C(x) - \frac{1}{2} &= \pm \frac{1}{2}(1 - 4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Since $C(x) = c_0 = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} C(x) - \frac{1}{2} &= -\frac{1}{2}(1 - 4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \therefore C(x) &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(1 - 4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - 4x)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} (-1)^n 4^n x^n \\ &= 1 - 2 \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1} x^n \end{aligned}$$

Check that

$$\binom{1\frac{1}{2}}{n} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{2n-1}} \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$$

Thus

$$c_n = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$$

1.5 Other interpretations of Catalan Number

c_n = number of ways to parenthesize a product $x_1x_2 \cdots x_n$

Example 9. For $x_1x_2x_3x_4$, there are 5 ways.

Key observation is the outermost parenthesis multiplies two terms. The first is a product involving $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r \rightarrow a_r$ ways to do this. The second is a product involving $x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \dots, x_n \rightarrow a_{n-r}$ ways.

number of binary trees with n leaves and 1 root. A tree is binary if every vertex has degree 1 or 3.

A bijections among these sets (triangulations of $n+1$ -gon, parenthesized prod-

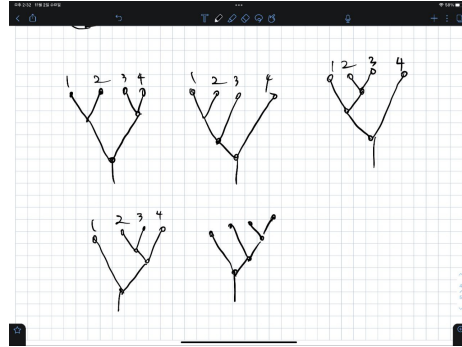


Figure 1: binary tree

ucts of n variables, binary trees with n leaves)

Example 10. Figure 2 is the bijection between the sets.

1.6 Product of exponential generating functions

$$A(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$B(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

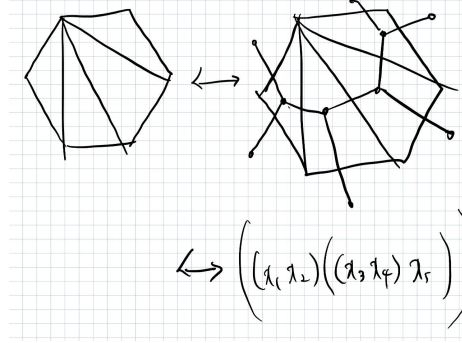


Figure 2: bijections

$$A(x)B(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n \frac{x^n}{n!} \text{ where } c_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a_i b_{n-i}$$

It means number of ways to partition on n -set into two ordered blocks and create structure “A” in the first block and structure “B” in the second block.

Remark If “A” = “B”, then $\frac{A(x)^2}{2!}$ = e.g.f for the number of ways to create two unordered blocks in an n -set and create structure “A” in each block.

Remark If both blocks of an n -set has to be non-empty then let $a_0 = b_0 = 0$

Example 11. c_n = number of ways to color n labeled balls with red and blue so that an even number of balls are colored red and an odd number of balls are colored blue.

$c_n = 0$ if n is even. $c_n = 2^{n-1}$ if n is odd.

$$R(x) = \text{e.g.f for } (1, 0, 1, 0, \dots) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$B(x) = \text{e.g.f for } (0, 1, 0, 1, \dots) = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n \frac{x^n}{n!} &= C(x) = R(x) \cdot B(x) \\ &= \frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \dots \right) - \left(1 - 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} - \dots \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0, n \text{ odd}} 2^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

Example 12. Dearangement (revisited)

$$P(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} n! \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n \geq 0} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} = \text{e.g.f for } \{|S_n| = n!\}$$

$$I(X) = \sum_{n \geq 0} 1 \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x$$

= e.g.f for the number of identity permutations on an n -set

= e.g.f for the sequence $(1, 1, 1, \dots)$

$$D(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} d_n \frac{x^n}{n!} \text{ where } d_n = \text{number of dearangements on an } n\text{-set}$$

$P(x) = I(x)D(x)$ because a permutations on an n -set is obtained by

1. partitioning the n -set into two ordered blocks.
2. create the identity permutations on the first block and create a dearangement on the second block.

$$\therefore D(x) = P(x)I(x)^{-1} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1-x}$$

PS3 #7

number of involutions in S_n = number of partial matchings with n verticies = a_n

partial matching = degree 1 graphs = collection of disjoint edges and vertices.

$\sigma \in S_n$ is an involution if $\sigma = id$, i.e., σ is a product of disjoint transpositions cycles of length 2.

partial matchings is

1. Split $[n]$ into two blocks.
2. Create a perfect matching in the first block and leave the second block untouched.

For PS3 #7 (a), check that $a_n = a_{n-1} + (n-1)a_{n-2}$ with $a_0 = a_1 = 1$.
(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^{x + \frac{x^2}{2}} \\
 &= 1 + \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) + \frac{\left(x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2}{2!} + \dots \\
 &= 1 + x + \sum_{n \geq 2} (a_{n-1} + (n-1)a_{n-2}) \frac{x^n}{n!}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= 1 + \sum_{n \geq 2} a_{n-1} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \sum_{n \geq 2} a_{n-2} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-2)!} \\
 &= 1 + (f(x) - 1) + xf(x) \\
 &\Rightarrow f'(x) = (1+x)f(x) \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 1+x \\
 &\Rightarrow f(x) = e^{x + \frac{x^2}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $g(x) = e^{x + \frac{x^2}{2}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$.

Since $g'(x) = (1+x)g(x)$.

We can check that $b_n = b_{n-1} + (n-1)b_{n-2}$ with $b_0 = b_1 = 1$.

Then $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ satisfies the same recurrence relations

$$\therefore \forall n \quad a_n = b_n$$

Review: $S(n, k)$ = Stirling numbers of the second kind.

$k!S(n, k)$ = number of all surjective functions $f : [n] \rightarrow k$ (k fixed)

$= \sum_{(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)} \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k}$ where the sum is over all compositions (n_1, \dots, n_k)

of n .

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow S(n, k) &= \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{(n_1, \dots, n_k)} \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k} \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} \times \left(\text{coefficient of } \frac{x^n}{n!} \text{ in } (e^x - 1)^k \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{(n_1, \dots, n_k)} \binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k} \overbrace{1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1}^{k \text{ times}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} S(n, k) \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{(e^x - 1)^k}{k!}$$

Corollary 1.

$f_n =$ number of surjections $[n] \rightarrow [k]$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} f_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = (e^x - 1)^k$$

Exercise. Let $g_n =$ number of surjections with $|f^{-1}(i)| \geq 3 \ \forall i \in [k]$. Find $\sum_{n \geq 0} g_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$.

Proposition 1. Let $A(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$ where $a_n =$ number of ways to create structure “ A ” on an n -set.

Then

$$\frac{A(x)^k}{k!} = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

where $b_n =$ number of ways to

1. partition an n -set into unordered k blocks
2. create structure “ A ” in each block.

Proof. clear. □

Example 13. $c(n, k) =$ number of ways to create k cycles on $[n]$.

Let $A(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} (n-1)! \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\log(1-x) = \log\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)$.

$(n-1)!$ is the number of ways to create one cycle of length n

$$\therefore \sum_{n \geq 0} c(n, k) \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{\log \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)^k}{k!}$$

Theorem 1. Let $A(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$ ($n \geq 1$)

$$e^{A(x)} = \exp \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad (b_0 = 1)$$

where b_n = number of ways to partition an n -set into unordered non-empty blocks and create structure “ A ” in each block.

Proof.

$$e^{A(x)} = 1 + A(x) + \frac{A(x)^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{A(x)^k}{k!} + \cdots$$

coefficient of $\frac{x^n}{n!}$ in $e^{A(x)} = \sum_{k \geq 1}$ coefficient of $\frac{x^n}{n!}$ in $\frac{A(x)^k}{k!}$

which means the number of ways to partition an n -set into unordered non-empty blocks and create structure “ A ” in each block. \square

Example 14.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \geq 0} B(n) \frac{x^n}{n!} &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(\sum_{k \geq 0} S(n, k) \right) \frac{x^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} S(n, k) \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)^k}{k!} = e^{e^x - 1} \end{aligned}$$

where $B(n)$ is Bell number.

Example 15.

$$A(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \log \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{1-x} &= \sum n! \frac{x^n}{n!} \\
&= \sum_{n \geq 0} |S_n| \frac{x^n}{n!} \\
&= e^{A(x)} = e^{\log(\frac{1}{1-x})} = \frac{1}{1-x}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 16. number of simple graphs on the vertex set $[n] = 2^{\binom{n}{2}}$. Simple graph is a compound structure given by connected graphs.

graph figure

Let $f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} d_n \frac{x^n}{n!}$ where d_n = number of connected graphs on an n -vertex set.

$$e^{f(x)} = \sum_{n \geq 0} 2^{\binom{n}{2}} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \left(\binom{0}{2} = \binom{1}{2} = 0 \right)$$

$$f(x) = \log \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} 2^{\binom{n}{2}} \frac{x^n}{n!} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{diff}{\Rightarrow} f'(x) = \frac{aaa'}{aaa}$$