

Insights from Discrete Mathematics

from *Integer Partitions* to *Rooted Trees*

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Agenda

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Discrete
Mathematics

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Introduction

Integer Partitions

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Definition

A partition of a positive integer n is a way of expressing n as a sum of positive integers. Different orders of the same partitions do not count as separate partitions.

Example

Let $P(n)$ output the number of partitions for any number n .

$$P(0) = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$P(1) = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$P(4) = 5 \quad (3)$$

$P(4)$ as 4 can be written as $1+1+1+1$, $1+1+2$, $1+3$, $2+2$ and 4

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Representations of the Partitions

Ferrers diagram

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A partition can be represented graphically through
a Ferrers diagram

$5 = 2+2+1$ can be illustrated as follows:

```
2 2 1
* * *
* *
```

If a partition's reverse is just itself, it's called

self-conjugate. $10 = (4, 3, 2, 1)$ can be shown as:

```
4 3 2 1
4 * * * *
3 * * *
2 * *
1 *
```

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Visualization of the Partitions

Young Diagram

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[Click here for animation demo using Python Manim](#)

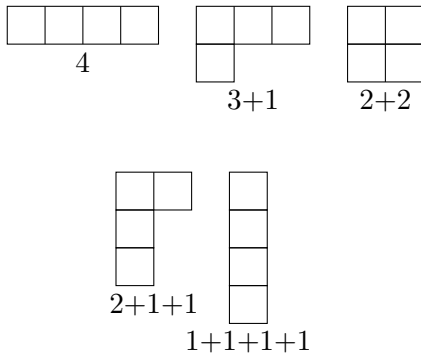


Figure: Young diagram for all partitions of 4

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Euler's Generating Functions

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$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(n)x^n = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-x^k}, \quad \text{where } |x| < 1 \quad (4)$$

Example

To find the number of partitions of 7, we examine the coefficient of x^7 :

$$(1+x^{1 \cdot (1)}+x^{1 \cdot (2)}+x^{1 \cdot (3)}+\dots)(1+x^{2 \cdot (1)}+x^{2 \cdot (2)}+x^{2 \cdot (3)}+\dots)\dots \quad (5)$$

Expanding above to get

$$1+x+2x^2+3x^3+5x^4+7x^5+11x^6+15x^7+22x^8+\dots \quad (6)$$

$$P(7) = 15 \quad (7)$$

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Definition

Godfrey Hardy and Srinivasa Ramanujan proved an asymptotic formula for partitioning a number n using the circle method and modular functions

$$p(n) \approx \frac{1}{4n\sqrt{3}} e^{\pi\sqrt{\frac{2n}{3}}} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad (8)$$

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The Coins Change Problem

How many ways to change \$1 ?

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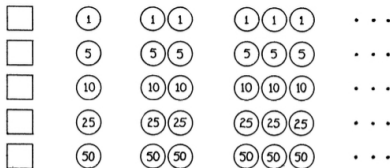


FIG. 1. A complete survey of alternatives.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\square + (1) + (1\ 1) + (1\ 1\ 1) + \dots) \cdot \\
 & (\square + (5) + (5\ 5) + (5\ 5\ 5) + \dots) \cdot \\
 & (\square + (10) + (10\ 10) + (10\ 10\ 10) + \dots) \cdot \\
 & (\square + (25) + (25\ 25) + (25\ 25\ 25) + \dots) \cdot \\
 & (\square + (50) + (50\ 50) + (50\ 50\ 50) + \dots) \cdot \\
 & = \dots + \square \cdot (5\ 5\ 5) \cdot (10) \cdot (25) \cdot (50) + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

FIG. 2. Genesis of the figurate series.

Figure: [Click here for animation demo using Python Manim](#)

The Coins Change Problem

Using the Coins Change problem to derive the Generating Function

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Definition

Interpret the coins change problem in mathematical form as follows:

Let P_n denote the number of ways of paying n cents with cents, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars. Given $P_4 = 1$, $P_6 = 2$, and $P_{10} = 4$, what is P_{100} ?

Proof.

Please visit the section 4 of my research paper available on the GitHub (link) for complete derivation for the generating function based on the coins change problem. □

Generating Function

for Coin Change Problem

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Statement of Result

If P_n is the number of ways to change n dollars with cents, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars, then

$$1 + P_1x + P_2x^2 + \cdots = \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^5} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^{10}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^{25}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^{50}}$$

Rooted trees

Introduction

Definition

A *tree* is a graph consisting of vertices and edges but contains no closed path. A *rooted tree* is a tree with one distinguished vertex called the *root*. A non-root vertex is called a *knot*.

Question

How many rooted trees with n knots?



Figure: A rooted tree

From Trees to Cayley's Generating Function


$$T_1x + T_2x^2 + T_3x^3 + \dots \quad (9)$$

$$= x(1-x)^{-T_1}(1-x^2)^{-T_2}(1-x^3)^{-T_3} \dots \quad (10)$$

Rooted Trees

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A Visual Proof

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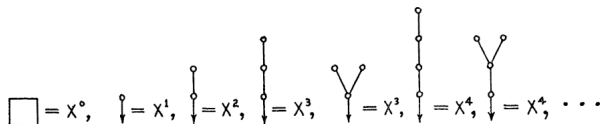


Figure: Convert trees into algebra

$$\begin{aligned} & T_1x + T_2x^2 + T_3x^3 + \dots \\ = & \underbrace{x}_{\text{this } x \text{ accounts for the root}} (1-x)^{-T_1} (1-x^2)^{-T_2} (1-x^3)^{-T_3} \dots \end{aligned}$$

Proof.

Please visit the section 5 of my research paper available on the GitHub (link) for details. \square