# An Introduction to Stirling's Number of the Second Kind

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October 20, 2024

#### 1 Introduction

In combinatorics, Stirling's number of the second kind S(n,k) is the number of ways to partition a set of n elements into k non-empty subsets [1]. These numbers arise in various areas of mathematics and have applications in set theory, number theory, and even computer science<sup>1</sup>.

Stirling's numbers of the second kind can be defined recursively and have many interesting properties, which we will explore in this document.

## 2 Properties of Stirling Numbers

#### 2.1 Definition

The Stirling number of the second kind, denoted by S(n,k), is defined as the number of ways to divide a set of n elements into k non-empty subsets. It can be written recursively as  $S(n,k) = k \cdot S(n-1,k) + S(n-1,k-1)$ , for n > 0, with the boundary conditions S(0,0) = 1, S(n,0) = 0 for n > 0, and S(n,k) = 0 for k > n.

#### 2.2 Combinatorial Interpretation

Stirling numbers of the second kind have a natural combinatorial interpretation. They count the ways to partition a set of n elements into k non-empty subsets. For example, consider the set  $\{1,2,3\}$ . The number of ways to partition this set into two subsets is given by S(3,2)=3. These partitions are:

- {1}, {2,3}
- {2}, {1,3}
- {3}, {1,2}

 $<sup>^{1} \</sup>verb|https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stirling_numbers_of\_the\_second\_kind$ 

#### 2.3 Closed Form

Stirling numbers of the second kind can be described by the following equation:

$$S(n,k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^{k-j} \binom{k}{j} j^n$$

### 2.4 First Few Examples

Table 1 shows the values of the Stirling numbers of the second kind, S(n, k), for small values of n and k:

| $n \backslash k$ | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5 |
|------------------|---|----|----|----|---|
| 1                | 1 |    |    |    |   |
| $\frac{2}{3}$    | 1 | 1  |    |    |   |
| 3                | 1 | 3  | 1  |    |   |
| 4                | 1 | 7  | 6  | 1  |   |
| 5                | 1 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 1 |

Table 1: Stirling Numbers of the Second Kind for  $n \leq 5$ .

#### 2.5 Conclusion

"Don't forget to practice more problems involving Stirling numbers to fully understand their applications!"

### References

[1] R. L. Graham, D. E. Knuth, and O. Patashnik, *Concrete Mathematics: A Foundation for Computer Science*, 2nd. USA: Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., 1994.