

## Solutions

### Assignment four

**Problem 1.** Compute the coefficient of  $x^7$  in  $(1 + x^4 + x^{12})^{15}$ .

Answer: 0 (in  $(1 + x^4 + x^{12})^{15}$  every power of  $x$  is divisible by 4.)

**Problem 2.** Compute the coefficient of  $x^{10}$  in  $(1 + x)/(1 - x)^2$ .

$(1 + x)/(1 - x)^2 = (1 + x)(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots)$  and so the answer is  $11 + 10 = 21$ .

**Problem 3.** Compute the coefficient of  $x^3$  in  $(1 + x^2)(1 + x)^{100}$ .

Use the binomial theorem.  $(1 + x)^{100} = 1 + \binom{100}{1}x + \binom{100}{2}x^2 + \binom{100}{3}x^3 + \dots$  thus the answer is  $\binom{100}{3} + \binom{100}{1}$ .

**Problem 4.** Compute the coefficient of  $x^{10}$  in  $(1 + x)^{10}(1 - x)^{10}$ .

We have that  $(1 - x)^{10}(1 + x)^{10} = (1 - x^2)^{10}$ . So the answer is  $-\binom{10}{5}$ .

**Problem 5.** Compute the coefficient of  $x^n$  in  $(2 + x)/(2 - x)$ .

Observe that  $1/(2 - x) = \frac{1}{2(1 - x/2)} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{-(i+1)}x^i$ . It follows that the answer is  $2/2^{n+1} + 1/2^n = 1/2^{n-1}$  if  $n > 0$  and is equal to 1 if  $n = 1$ .

### Assignment five

**Problem 1.** In how many ways can we put 31 people in 3 rooms such that each room has an odd number of people?

The solution is the coefficient of  $x^{31}$  in  $(x + x^3/3! + x^5/5! + \dots)^3$  multiplied by  $31!$ . Using  $x + x^3/3! + x^5/5! + \dots = (e^x - e^{-x})/2$  we get  $(x + x^3/3! + x^5/5! + \dots)^3 = (e^x - e^{-x})^3/8$ . This is equal to  $(e^{3x} - 3e^x + 3e^{-x} - e^{-3x})/8$ . So the answer is:  $(3^{31} - 3 - 3 + 3^{31})/8 = (3^{31} - 3)/4$ .

**Problem 2.** Compute the coefficient of  $x^{10}$  in  $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x^i/i!\right)^3$ . (Warning: the summation goes from 1 and not from 0.)

We need to compute the coefficient of  $x^{10}$  in  $(e^x - 1)^3 = e^{3x} - 3e^{2x} + 3e^x - 1$ . This is  $(3^{10} - 3 \times 2^{10} + 3)/10!$ .

**Problem 3.** Check that the exponential generating function of the sequence  $\{i^2\}_{i=0}^\infty$  is equal to  $x(x+1)e^x$ . (*Hint:* use that  $i^2 = i(i-1) + i$ )

We have that  $\sum_{i=0}^\infty i^2/i!x^i = \sum_{i=0}^\infty (i(i-1) + i)/i!x^i = \sum_{i=0}^\infty i(i+1)/i!x^i + \sum_{i=0}^\infty i/i!x^i = x^2e^x + xe^x$ .

**Problem 4.** Six people draw their names from a hat. What is the probability that nobody draws his/her own name? (*Hint:* use the inclusion-exclusion formula in the set of all possible draws.)

$$(6! - 6 \times 5! + \binom{6}{2}4! - \binom{6}{3}3! + \binom{6}{4}2! - \binom{6}{5}1! + 1)/6! = (1 - 1 + 1/2! - 1/3! + 1/4! - 1/5! + 1/6!)$$

**Problem 5.** Let  $V = \{1, 2, \dots, 100\}$  and let  $G_1$  be the graph on the vertex set  $V$  in which  $a, b$  are connected if  $a - b$  is odd. Let  $G_2$  be the graph on  $V$  in which  $a, b$  are connected if  $a \neq b$  and  $a - b$  is even. Are the graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  isomorphic?

Solution: The degree of every point in  $G_1$  is 50 and the degree of every point in  $G_2$  is 49.