

MATH 188: Homework #3

Due on May 3, 2024 at 23:59pm

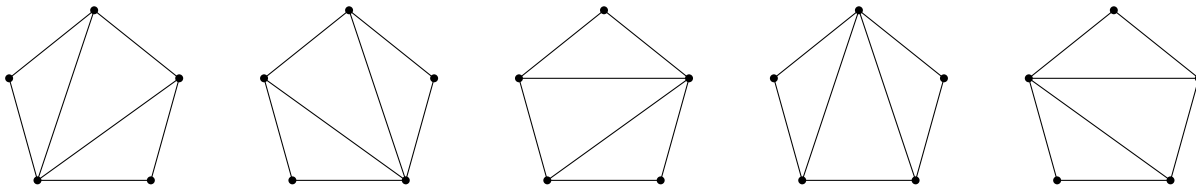
Professor Kunnawalkam Elayavalli

Ray Tsai

A16848188

Problem 1

Let n be a positive integer. Show that the number of ways of triangulating (i.e., drawing diagonals between vertices that do not intersect except at vertices so that the regions are all triangles) a convex polygon with $(n + 2)$ vertices is the n th Catalan number C_n . By convention, the “2-gon” and triangle both have exactly one triangulation and here are the 5 triangulations of a pentagon:



Proof. We proceed by induction on n . There is only $C_1 = 1$ way to triangulate a triangle, so the base case is done. Suppose $n > 1$. Index the vertices in counter-clockwise order from 0 to $n + 1$, say v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{n+1} . We focus on v_0 . The two clockwise most edges incident to v_0 are $\{v_0, v_1\}$ and $\{v_0, v_k\}$, for some $2 \leq k \leq n + 1$. Since there are no edges between $\{v_0, v_1\}$ and $\{v_0, v_k\}$, $v_0 v_1 v_k$ form a triangle. Removing triangle $v_0 v_1 v_k$, we get an k -gon $v_1 v_2 \dots v_k$ and an $(n - k + 3)$ -gon $v_k v_{k+1} \dots v_{n+1} v_0$. By induction, there are $C_{k-2} C_{n-k+1}$ ways to triangulate these two polygons, and thus there are $C_{k-2} C_{n-k+1}$ triangulations of the $(n + 2)$ -gon which contains the triangle $v_0 v_1 v_k$. Therefore, the total number of triangulations of an $(n + 2)$ -gon is

$$\sum_{k=2}^{n+1} C_{k-2} C_{n-k+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_i C_{n-i-1} = C_n.$$

□

Problem 2

Consider the following variation of counting balanced parentheses. We have a new symbol $*$. Let a_n be the number of length n strings consisting of left/right parentheses and $*$ such that the result of deleting all of the $*$'s is a balanced set of parentheses ($a_0 = 1$). Let $A(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n$. Find polynomials $a(x)$, $b(x)$, $c(x)$ in x , not all identically 0, such that

$$a(x)A(x)^2 + b(x)A(x) + c(x) = 0.$$

Proof.

□

Problem 3

Let n be a positive integer. Consider the equation

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_8 = 2n.$$

For each of the following conditions, how many solutions are there? Give as simple of a formula as possible.

- (a) The x_i are non-negative even integers.

Proof. Let

$$C_{\text{even}} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_8) \mid x_1 + \dots + x_8 = 2n, x_i = 2k_i \text{ for some } k_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\},$$

$$C_n = \{(y_1, \dots, y_8) \mid y_1 + \dots + y_8 = n, y_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}.$$

We show that $C_n \simeq C_{\text{even}}$. Define $f : C_{\text{even}} \rightarrow C_n$ which sends (x_1, \dots, x_8) to (k_1, \dots, k_8) and $g : C_n \rightarrow C_{\text{even}}$ which sends (y_1, \dots, y_8) to $(2y_1, \dots, 2y_8)$. Both f and g are obviously well-defined. Since

$$g(f(x_1, \dots, x_8)) = g(k_1, \dots, k_8) = (2k_1, \dots, 2k_8) = (x_1, \dots, x_8),$$

$$f(g(y_1, \dots, y_8)) = f(2y_1, \dots, 2y_8) = (y_1, \dots, y_8),$$

f is a bijection, and thus $C_n \simeq C_{\text{even}}$. But then we know there are $\binom{n+7}{7}$ weak compositions of n with 8 parts, and the result now follows. \square

- (b) The x_i are positive odd integers.

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^8}{(1-x^2)^8} &= \left(x \sum_{a_1 \geq 0} x^{2a_1} \right) \cdots \left(x \sum_{a_8 \geq 0} x^{2a_8} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{a_1 \geq 0} x^{2a_1+1} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{a_8 \geq 0} x^{2a_8+1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{(k_1, \dots, k_8) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^8, \\ k_i \text{ odd}}} x^{k_1 + \dots + k_8}, \end{aligned}$$

so the number of solutions where all x_i 's are positive odd integers are

$$[x^{2n}] \frac{x^8}{(1-x^2)^8} = [x^{2n-8}] \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^8} = [x^{n-4}] \frac{1}{(1-x)^8} = \binom{n+3}{7}.$$

\square

- (c) The x_i are non-negative integers and $x_8 \leq 9$.

Proof. Suppose $x_8 = k$, for some $0 \leq k \leq 9$. Then, there are $\binom{2n-k+6}{6}$ solutions, as there are $\binom{2n-k+6}{6}$ solutions to $x_1 + \dots + x_7 = 2n - k$. Hence, in total, there are $\sum_{k=0}^9 \binom{2n-k+6}{6}$ solutions. \square

Problem 4

Let k, n be positive integers such that $k \geq n$.

(a) Show that

$$\sum_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = \binom{n+k-1}{k-n},$$

where the sum is over all compositions of k into n parts.

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^n}{(1-x)^{-2n}} &= xD \left(\sum_{a_1 \geq 0} x^{a_1} \right) \cdots xD \left(\sum_{a_n \geq 0} x^{a_n} \right) \\ &= \left(x \sum_{a_1 \geq 1} a_1 x^{a_1-1} \right) \cdots \left(x \sum_{a_n \geq 1} a_n x^{a_n-1} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{a_1 \geq 1} a_1 x^{a_1} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{a_n \geq 1} a_n x^{a_n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^n} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n x^{a_1 + \cdots + a_n}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{\substack{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^n \\ a_1 + \cdots + a_n = k}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = [x^k] \frac{x^n}{(1-x)^{-2n}} = [x^{k-n}] \frac{1}{(1-x)^{-2n}} = \binom{n+k-1}{k-n}.$$

□

(b) Show that

$$\sum_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)} 2^{a_2-1} 3^{a_3-1} \cdots n^{a_n-1} = S(k, n),$$

where the sum is over all compositions of k into n parts.

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} F_n(x) &= \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right) \left(\frac{x}{1-2x} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{x}{1-nx} \right) \\ &= \left(x \sum_{a_1 \geq 0} x^{a_1} \right) \left(x \sum_{a_2 \geq 0} (2x)^{a_2} \right) \cdots \left(x \sum_{a_n \geq 0} (nx)^{a_n} \right) \\ &= \left(x \sum_{a_1 \geq 1} x^{a_1-1} \right) \left(x \sum_{a_2 \geq 1} (2x)^{a_2-1} \right) \cdots \left(x \sum_{a_n \geq 1} (nx)^{a_n-1} \right) \\ &= \sum_{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^n} 2^{a_2-1} \cdots n^{a_n-1} x^{a_1 + \cdots + a_n}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{\substack{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^n \\ a_1 + \cdots + a_n = k}} 2^{a_2-1} 3^{a_3-1} \cdots n^{a_n-1} = [x^k] F_n(x) = S(k, n).$$

□

Problem 5

- (a) Give a closed formula for the number of pairs of subsets S, T of $[n]$ such that $S \subset T$ (i.e., $S \subseteq T$ and $S \neq T$).

Proof. There are $\binom{n}{k}$ ways to pick a subset of size k , and each subset of size k has $2^k - 1$ strict subsets. Hence, the total number of S, T pairs is

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (2^k - 1) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 2^k - \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = (1 + 2)^n - (1 + 1)^n = 3^n - 2^n,$$

by the binomial theorem. □

- (b) Give a closed formula for the number of k -tuples of subsets (S_1, \dots, S_k) of $[n]$ such that $\bigcup_{i=1}^k S_i = [n]$.

Proof. Let a_n be the number of k -tuples of subsets (S_1, \dots, S_k) of $[n]$ such that $\bigcup_{i=1}^k S_i = [n]$. Put $a_0 = 1$. We show that $a_n = (2^k - 1)^n$ by induction on n . Given (S_1, \dots, S_k) such that $\bigcup_{i=1}^k S_i = [n-1]$, we have to add n to at least one of the S_i 's to ensure $\bigcup_{i=1}^k S_i = [n]$. Since for each such k -tuple there are $2^k - 1$ ways to do so, we get

$$a_n = (2^k - 1)a_{n-1} = (2^k - 1)^n,$$

by induction. □

Problem 6

Give a closed formula for the number of k -tuples of subsets (S_1, \dots, S_k) of $[n]$ such that $S_i \subseteq S_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$.

Proof. Notice that the first appearance of any $j \in [n]$ in the tuple determines j 's existence in all S_i 's, as all subsequent sets in the tuple would also contain j . Since each $j \in [n]$ can either first appear in one of the k sets or never appear, there are $k+1$ choices for each element in $[n]$, and thus there are $(k+1)^n$ k -tuples of subsets (S_1, \dots, S_k) of $[n]$ such that $S_i \subseteq S_{i+1}$. \square

Problem 7

What is the total number of parts of all compositions of k ?

Proof. The possible number of parts of a composition of k is anywhere between $n = 1$ to $n = k$, so the total number of parts of all compositions is

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

Note that

$$(k-1)(x+1)^{k-2} = D(x+1)^{k-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{n} n x^{n-1}.$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=1}^k \binom{k-1}{n-1} n = (k-1)(1+1)^{k-2} + (1+1)^{k-1} = (k+1)2^{k-2}.$$

□

Problem 8

Fix an integer $k \geq 2$. Call a composition (a_1, \dots, a_n) of k doubly even if the number of a_i which are even is also even (i.e., there could be no even a_i , or 2 of them, or 4, etc.). Show that the number of doubly even compositions of k is 2^{k-2} .

Proof. Let E be the set of doubly even compositions of k , and C be the set of compositions of $k - 1$. We show that $E \simeq C$. Define $f : E \rightarrow C$ as

$$f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \begin{cases} (a_1, \dots, a_n - 1), & \text{if } a_n > 1 \\ (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), & \text{if } a_n = 1 \end{cases}.$$

On the other hand, define $g : C \rightarrow E$ as

$$g(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \begin{cases} (a_1, \dots, a_n, 1), & \text{if } (a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ is doubly even} \\ (a_1, \dots, a_n + 1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Note that f is obviously well defined. Let $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in C$. If (a_1, \dots, a_n) is doubly even, then $(a_1, \dots, a_n, 1)$ is also doubly even. If (a_1, \dots, a_n) is not doubly even, then $(a_1, \dots, a_n + 1)$ is doubly even, as incrementing a_n by 1 either increase or decrease the amount of even numbers in the tuple by 1. Hence, g is also well-defined.

Since

$$g(f(a_1, \dots, a_n)) = \begin{cases} (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, 1), & \text{if } a_n = 1 \\ (a_1, \dots, (a_n - 1) + 1), & \text{if } a_n > 1 \end{cases} = (a_1, \dots, a_n),$$

$$f(g(a_1, \dots, a_n)) = \begin{cases} (a_1, \dots, a_n), & \text{if } (a_1, \dots, a_n) \text{ is doubly even} \\ (a_1, \dots, (a_n + 1) - 1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} = (a_1, \dots, a_n),$$

f and g are inverses of each other, and thus $E \simeq C$. Hence, the number of doubly even compositions of k is equal to the number of compositions of $k - 1$, which is 2^{k-2} . \square

Problem 9

Let $F(n)$ be the number of set partitions of $[n]$ such that every block has size ≥ 2 . Prove that

$$B(n) = F(n) + F(n+1),$$

where $B(n)$ is the n th Bell number.

Proof. Let P be the set of all partitions of $[n]$, A_k be the set partitions of $[k]$ such that every block has size ≥ 2 , and let S be the set of partition of $[n]$ which contains at least a singleton. It is obvious that $P = A_n \sqcup S$ and $|A_n| = F(n)$. It remains to show that $|S| = F(n+1)$.

Define $f : S \rightarrow A_{n+1}$ which puts all singletons of a partition into the same block as $n+1$. On the other hand, define $g : A_{n+1} \rightarrow S$ which breaks the block containing $n+1$ into singletons and removes $n+1$.

Let $p, p' \in S$, say $p = p' = \{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1\}, \dots, \{s_k\}\}$, where $|b_i| \geq 2$. Then,

$$f(p) = f(p') = \{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1, \dots, s_k, n+1\}\} \in A_{n+1},$$

so f is well-defined.

Now suppose $q, q' \in A_{n+1}$, say $q = q' = \{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1, \dots, s_k, n+1\}\}$. Note that each block in q, q' has size at least 2. Then,

$$g(q) = g(q') = \{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1\}, \dots, \{s_k\}\},$$

which contains at least one singleton, and thus g is well-defined.

Since

$$g(f(p)) = g(\{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1, \dots, s_k, n+1\}\}) = \{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1\}, \dots, \{s_k\}\} = p,$$

$$f(g(q)) = f(\{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1\}, \dots, \{s_k\}\}) = \{b_1, \dots, b_l, \{s_1, \dots, s_k, n+1\}\} = q,$$

f and g are inverses of each other, and so $S \simeq A_{n+1}$.

But then $|S| = |A_{n+1}| = F(n+1)$, and the result follows. \square