# Discrete Quiz 7

Question 1 (Placing 8 rooks). Somebody has an 8×8 chessboard and 8 rooks (4 of them black, 4 of them white). In how many ways one can place these 8 rooks on the chessboard so that no rook shares the same horizontal or vertical with any other rook. Assume that the rooks of the same color are not distinguishable (but the chessboard itself cannot be rotated or flipped - i.e. we count symmetric positions multiple times).
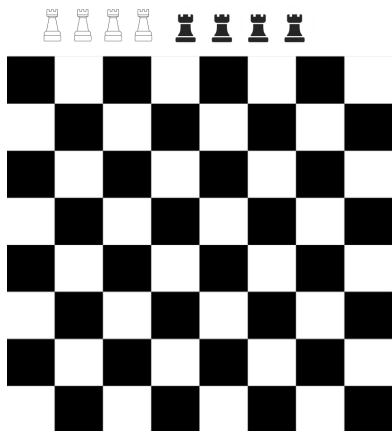
Write your answer as an integer number.

Question 2 (Finding a higher order derivative).
There is a formula to compute the 1st derivative of a product:
$$(uv)' = u'v + v'u.$$

Assume that you need to compute the 4th derivative of a product of two functions $u \cdot v$. Enter the formula to compute $(uv)''''$.
Your answer can use letters u, v, apostrophes (denoting the derivatives of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th degree), asterisk * denoting multiplication and integer numbers.

Question 3 (Multinomial formula).
As a generalization to the Newton's binomial theorem (the expression for $(a+b)^n$), there is also a more general *multinomial theorem*:

$$(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_m)^n = \sum_{k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_m=n} \binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_m} \prod_{t=1}^{m} x_t^{k_t},$$

where the *multinomial coefficients* are computed like this:
$$\binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_m} = \frac{n!}{k_1! \, k_2! \cdots k_m!}$$

Assume that you use the multinomial formula to open parentheses in the following expression $(a + b + c)^9$.
(A) How many *terms* are added in this expression? (A term is a product of some number with the powers: $k \cdot a^x b^y c^z$, where k is a positive number, but x, y, z are nonnegative integers.)
(B) What is the coefficient for the term $a^3 b^3 c^3$ in this expansion?
Write two numbers separated by a comma.

Question 4 (Permutations of ANNA). Create a list of all permutations of the letters in the word ANNA. Assume that both copies of "A" and "N" are indistinguishable.
Write an alphabetically sorted list separated by commas.

Question 5 (Pennies in jars). Somebody has 5 pennies and 4 jars. All pennies are distinguishable and each penny should go into some jar. All the jars are placed in the vertices of a square $ABCD$; jar locations that differ only by rotations of that square are considered indistinguishable. (For example, if all the pennies from the vertex A would go to B; all pennies from B would go to C, from C to D, and from D to A, then it would be the same way to distribute pennies.)
Find the number of ways how the pennies can be distributed among these jars. Write your answer as an integer.

Question 6 (Odd binomial coefficients). Assume the following Kummer's theorem (https://bit.ly/38Bak99): The binomial coefficient $\binom{n}{k} = C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$ is odd iff adding the binary notations of k and $n - k$ there are no carries.
For example, the binomial coefficients $\binom{10}{k}$ where $k = 0, \ldots, 10$ are the following:

$$1, 10, 45, 120, 210, 252, 210, 120, 45, 10, 1.$$

The only odd numbers are $\binom{10}{0}$, $\binom{10}{2}$, $\binom{10}{8}$, $\binom{10}{10}$, since $0_2 + 1010_2$ and also $10_2 + 1000_2$ can be added without any carries (i.e. adding these we won't run into situation where we need to add $1 + 1$ or $1 + 1 + 1$ anywhere: Every situation where some digit is "carried over" from a smaller position of the binary number to a larger one is called a "carry".)
Find the number of odd numbers $\binom{2020}{k}$, where $k = 0, 1, \ldots, 2020$. Express your answer as an integer number in decimal notation.

Question 7 (Sorted permutations). As we know there are $5! = 120$ ways how to write the 5-letter word ABCDE (using every letter exactly once). Find the word that is written in the 100th position (assuming that all the 120 permutations are sorted alphabetically).
Write your answer as 5-letter word.

Answers

Question 1. Answer: `2822400`
Statement 1: If rooks would be the same color (so that the "individuality" of a rook does not matter), then we could have 8! = 40320 different placements.
On the first horizontal you can place a rook in 8 different ways (choose any vertical), on the second horizontal you can place a rook in 7 different ways (one vertical is already taken) and so on. Finally, you multiply all these numbers together.
Statement 2: You can pick the four horizontals containing white rooks in $\binom{8}{4} = 70$ different ways.
This follows immediately from the definition of a combination of $k = 4$ elements out of an $n = 8$ element set. The total can be obtained, if we multiply 8! (placements of indistinguishable rooks) by $\binom{8}{4}$. The product is $40320 \cdot 70 = 2822400$.

Question 2. Answer:
$u'''' * v + 4 * u''' * v' + 6 * u'' * v'' + 4 * u' * v''' + v''''$
(In your responses the multiplication could be omitted, and also the order of summation can be different.)
Let us verify, why expanding the expression $(uv)''''$ leads to the same binomial coefficients as Newton's binom $(a + b)^4$. We express successive derivatives:

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'. \tag{1}$$
$$\begin{aligned}(uv)'' &= (u'v + uv')' = (u'v)' + (uv')' = \\ &= (u''v + u'v') + (u'v' + uv'') = \\ &= u''v + 2u'v' + uv''. \end{aligned}\tag{2}$$
$$\begin{aligned}(uv)''' &= (u''v + 2u'v' + uv'')' = \\ &= (u''v)' + 2(u'v')' + (uv'')' = \\ &= (u'''v + u''v') + 2(u''v' + u'v'') + (u'v'' + uv''') = \\ &= u'''v + 3u''v' + 3u'v'' + uv'''. \end{aligned}\tag{3}$$
$$\begin{aligned}(uv)'''' &= (u'''v + 3u''v' + 3u'v'' + uv''')' = \\ &= u''''v + 4u'''v' + 6u''v'' + 4u'v''' + v''''. \end{aligned}\tag{4}$$

Question 3. Answer: `55,1680`
To see, how many terms there are in the expansion of $(a + b + c)^9$, notice that each term is in form $a^x b^y c^z$, where x, y, z are nonnegative integers satisfying $x + y + z = 9$. To count the ways how $n = 9$ can be expressed as a sum of $k = 3$ nonnegative numbers, we compute the *combination with repetitions*. The formula for combination with repetitions is this:

$$\binom{n + k - 1}{k - 1} = \binom{9 + 3 - 1}{3 - 1} = \binom{11}{2} = \frac{11 \cdot 10}{2 \cdot 1} = 55.$$

By multinomial formula, the coefficient for $a^3 b^3 c^3$ is $\frac{9!}{3!3!3!} = 1680$.

Question 4.
Answer: `AANN,ANAN,ANNA,NAAN,NANA,NNAA`
The number of permutations with repetitions equals $\frac{4!}{2!\,2!} = \frac{24}{2 \cdot 2} = 6$. We have four letters (and two of them repeat twice each). Once we sort all the permutations alphabetically, we get the answer: the first three permutations start by "A", the next three start by "N".

Question 5. Answer: `256`
Each penny can be placed in any of the four jars. We make this choice five times, so the total number of ways is $4^5 = 1024$. Moreover, you can rotate the four jars in four different ways (getting essentially identical ways to distribute pennies, which have been counted four times each). So the final answer can be obtained by dividing $1024/4 = 256$.
Another solution: Place the first penny in one of the jars. Since the pennies are all distinguishable, this jar is very special. Place that jar in the North position, then the remaining jars are facing East, South and West. And then you can make four choices with four outcomes each. So the result is still $4^4 = 256$.

Question 6. Answer: `128`
We have this equality:

$$2020 = 1024 + 512 + 256 + 128 + 64 + 32 + 4,$$

So $2020_{10} = 11111100100_2$. The binary notation for 2020 contains digit 1 in 7 positions.
There are altogether $2^7 = 128$ how you can split these seven digits 1 between k and $2020 - k$ so that when you add k and $2020 - k$ (in binary notation) you do not get any carries. Here are some of these ways:
$11111100100_2 = 11111100100_2 + 0_2 = 2020_{10} + 0_{10}$,
$11111100100_2 = 11111100000_2 + 100_2 = 2016_{10} + 4_{10}$,
$11111100100_2 = 11111000100_2 + 100000_2 = 1988_{10} + 32_{10}$,
$11111100100_2 = 11111000000_2 + 100100_2 = 1984_{10} + 36_{10}, \ldots$
$11111100100_2 = +0_2 + 11111100100_2 = 0_{10} + 2020_{10}$.
So, all $\binom{2020}{0}$, $\binom{2020}{4}$, $\binom{2020}{32}$, $\binom{2020}{36}$, etc. are odd.

Question 7. Answer: `EACDB`.
There are 24 permutations of `ABCDE` starting with each letter (A,B,C,D and E). The first $24 + 24 + 24 + 24 = 96$ of them start by A,B,C,D respectively. So the 100th permutation would start by "E", and it will be the 4th out of them. We can create a sequence of the (alphabetically) first four permutations starting by "E":

$$\text{EABCD, EABDC, EACBD, EACDB, \ldots}$$

We see that the 100th permutation (or the 4th among those starting by "E") is `EACDB`.