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LARSON—MATH 550—CLASSROOM WORKSHEET 28
The Sorting Example.

Concepts & Notation

- Sec. 5.1: Binomial coefficients, the Binomial Theorem, key formulas, the polynomial argument, Vandermonde's convolution.
- Sec. 5.2: the Sorting example.
- Sec. 5.3: Duplication formula, inversion, derangements.
- Sec. 5.4: Convolutions, generating functions.

Review

1. $\binom{n}{k}$ is the number of k -subsets of an n -set (for $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$).
2. $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$ ($0 \leq k \leq n, k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$).
3. We proved the *symmetry identity* $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$.
4. We proved the *addition formula*:

$$\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1} = \binom{n+1}{k+1}.$$

5. The *binomial coefficients* $\binom{n}{k}$ ($n, k \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$) can be generalized to $\binom{r}{k}$ ($r \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$):

$$\binom{r}{k} = \frac{r^{\underline{k}}}{k!} \text{ (if } k \geq 0)$$

$$\binom{r}{k} = 0 \text{ (if } k < 0).$$

6. We proved the *absorption identity* $\binom{r}{k} = \frac{r}{k} \binom{r-1}{k-1}$ and the *absorption identity variation* $k \binom{r}{k} = r \binom{r-1}{k-1}$ and $(r-k) \binom{r}{k} = r \binom{r-1}{k}$.
7. **(Negating the Upper index).** We proved: $\binom{r}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{k-r-1}{k}$.

New

1. **(Summing on the Upper Index)** Prove (for $n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$):

$$\sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}.$$

2. **(The Sorting Problem)** Simplify:

$$T = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{m-k-1}{m-n-1} / \binom{m}{n}.$$

Steps:

- (a) Let

$$S = \sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{m-k-1}{m-n-1}.$$

- (b) Rewrite k as $m - (m - k)$

- (c) Use absorption to get:

$$S = mA - (m - n)B, \text{ where :}$$

$$A = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{m-k-1}{m-n-1}, \text{ and } B = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{m-k}{m-n}.$$

- (d) Sum on the Upper Index to get:

$$B = \binom{m+1}{m-n+1}, \text{ and } A = \binom{m}{m-n}.$$

- (e) Show:

$$S = \frac{n}{m-n+1} \cdot \binom{m}{n-m}, \text{ and } T = \frac{n}{m-n+1}.$$