

**Important:** The question marked with a ♠ is to be submitted via gradescope by 11:59PM on the day that you have your tutorial.

### Problem 1

In the 2-dimensional plane we have  $n$  lines such that no two lines are parallel and no three lines intersect at one point. If  $R_n$  is the number of regions created by these  $n$  lines, find a recurrence for  $R_n$  and solve it.

### Problem 2

Find a recurrence relation for the number of bit strings of length  $n$  that contain the string 01. Try and solve it if possible.

### Problem 3

Find a recurrence relation for the number of bit strings of length  $n$  that contain three consecutive 0s. Try and solve it if possible.

### Problem 4

Let  $A_n$  be the  $n \times n$  matrix with 2's on its main diagonal, 1's in all positions next to a diagonal element, and 0's everywhere else. Find a recurrence relation for  $d_n$ , the determinant of  $A_n$ . Solve this recurrence relation to find a formula for  $d_n$ .

### Problem 5

In how many ways can  $3r$  balls be chosen from  $2r$  red balls,  $2r$  blue ballls and  $2r$  green balls?

### Problem 6

Evaluate the following sums:

#### Problem 6.1

$$\binom{n}{1} + 2 \cdot \binom{n}{2} + \cdots + i \cdot \binom{n}{i} + \cdots + n \cdot \binom{n}{n}$$

#### Problem 6.2

Given that  $k \leq m$  and  $k \leq n$

$$\binom{n}{0} \cdot \binom{m}{k} + \binom{n}{1} \cdot \binom{m}{k-1} + \binom{n}{2} \cdot \binom{m}{k-2} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{m}{0},$$

#### Problem 6.3

$$\binom{2n}{n} + \binom{2n-1}{n-1} + \cdots + \binom{2n-i}{n-i} + \cdots + \binom{n}{0}$$

#### Problem 7

Prove that

$$\binom{r}{0}^2 + \binom{r}{1}^2 + \binom{r}{2}^2 + \cdots + \binom{r}{i}^2 + \cdots + \binom{r}{r}^2 = \binom{2r}{r}$$

And also that the generating funtion for  $a_r = \binom{2r}{r}$  is

$$A(z) = (1 - 4z)^{-1/2}.$$

**Problem 8**

Let  $f(n, k, h)$  be the number of ordered representations of  $n$  as a sum of exactly  $k$  integers each of which is  $\geq h$ . Find the generating function  $\sum_n f(n, k, h)x^n$ . By ordered representation we mean that if  $n = 10$ ,  $k = 3$  and  $h = 2$  then we will consider  $5 + 3 + 2$  and  $2 + 3 + 5$  as two *different* representations.

**Problem 9**

In each part below the sequence  $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  satisfies the given recurrence. Find the ordinary power series generating function in each case and solve to find  $a_n$  where possible.

**Problem 9.1**

$$a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 2, (n \geq 0, a_0 = 0).$$

**Problem 9.2**

$$a_{n+1} = \alpha a_n + \beta, (n \geq 0, a_0 = 0).$$

**Problem 9.3**

$$a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} - a_n, (n \geq 0, a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1).$$

**Problem 9.4**

$$a_{n+1} = a_n/3 + 1, (n \geq 0, a_0 = 0).$$

**Problem 10**

Let  $f(n)$  be the number of subsets of  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  that contain no two consecutive integers. Find a recurrence for  $f(n)$  and try to solve it to the extent possible using generating functions.

**Problem 11**

In the Double Tower of Hanoi problem there are  $2n$  disks of  $n$  different sizes, 2 of each size. As before we are to move all the disks from tower 1 to tower 3 using tower 2 for help, without placing a disk of (strictly) larger radius on top of a disk of (strictly) smaller radius. How many moves will it take to transfer the disks if disks of the same radius are indistinguishable from each other.

**Problem 12**

Solve the recurrence

$$g_n = g_{n-1} + 2g_{n-2} + \dots + ng_0, \text{ for } n > 0,$$

with  $g_0 = 1$ . Try and solve it in multiple ways.

**Problem 13**

In the following assume that  $A(x)$ ,  $B(x)$  and  $C(x)$  are the ordinary power series generating functions of the sequences  $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ ,  $\{b_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  and  $\{c_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  respectively. With this notation attempt the following problems:

**Problem 13.1**

If  $c_n = \sum_{j+2k \leq n} a_j b_k$ , express  $C(x)$  in terms of  $A(x)$  and  $B(x)$ .

**Problem 13.2**

If

$$nb_n = \sum_{k=0}^n 2^k \frac{a_k}{(n-k)!},$$

express  $A(x)$  in terms of  $B(x)$ .

**Problem 14 ♠**

Solve the recurrence  $g_0 = 0, g_1 = 1$  and

$$g_n = -2ng_{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} g_k g_{n-k}, \text{ for } n > 1,$$

using an exponential generating function.