GATE

Computer Science & Information Technology Discrete Mathematics

DPP: 2

Combinatorics

- Q1 The generating function for the following sequence is
 - 2,4,6,8,10,....

$$(\mathsf{A})\,s = \tfrac{2}{(1-\mathsf{x})^2}$$

(B)
$$s=rac{2}{\left(1+\mathrm{x}
ight)^{2}}$$

(C)
$$s = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(A) } s = \frac{2}{(1-\mathrm{x})^2} & \text{(B) } s = \frac{2}{(1+\mathrm{x})^2} \\ \text{(C) } s = \frac{1}{(1-\mathrm{x})^2} & \text{(D) } s = \frac{1}{(1+\mathrm{x})^2} \end{array}$$

- **Q2** Find coefficient of x^2y^3 in the expansion of $(2x-3v)^5$.
- Q3 Find coefficient of x^6 in the expansion of $\left(2x^3-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{12}$
- **Q4** Find coefficient of x^{15} in the expansion of $(x^2 + x^3)$ $+ x^4 + x^5)^3$
- The sequence 1,3,7,15,31,63,..... satisfies the recurrence relation

$$a_n = 3a_{n-1} - 2a_{n-2}$$

Find the generating function for the sequence.

(A)
$$S = \frac{1}{(1+3x+2x^2)^2}$$

(B)
$$S = \frac{1}{(1-3x+2x^2)}$$

(C)
$$S = \frac{1}{(1-3x-2x^2)}$$

(A)
$$S=\frac{1}{(1+3x+2x^2)}$$

(B) $S=\frac{1}{(1-3x+2x^2)}$
(C) $S=\frac{1}{(1-3x-2x^2)}$
(D) $S=\frac{1}{(1+3x-2x^2)}$

Q6 Find a generating function for sequence 1, 4, 16, 64,

- $\text{(A) } S = \frac{2}{1+4x} \\ \text{(C) } S = \frac{1}{1-4x} \\ \text{(D) } S = \frac{1}{1+4x} \\$

- Q7 Find a generating function for sequence: 1,–5, 25, -125, 625,...
- (B) $\frac{1}{(1-25\mathrm{x})}$ (D) $\frac{1}{(1+5\mathrm{x})}$
- (A) $\frac{1}{(1+25x)}$ (C) $\frac{1}{(1-5x)}$
- Find the closed form expression for the generating function of the sequence {a_n}, where $a_n = 4(2)^n + 5(-4)^n$, for all $n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$

(A)
$$\frac{4}{(1-2x)} + \frac{5}{(1+4x)}$$

(B) $\frac{4}{(1-2x)} - \frac{5}{(1+4x)}$

(B)
$$\frac{4}{(1-2x)} - \frac{5}{(1+4x)}$$

(C)
$$\frac{4}{(1+2x)} + \frac{5}{(1+4x)}$$

(D) $\frac{4}{(1-2x)} + \frac{5}{(1-4x)}$

(D)
$$\frac{4}{(1-2x)} + \frac{5}{(1-4x)}$$

Q9 $a_n = 3a_{n-1} - 2a_{n-2}, n \ge 2$ with initial terms $a_0 = 1$ and $a_1 = 3$.

> Solution of above recurrence relation using generating function is

- (A) $2^{n+1} 1$
- (B) $2^{n+1} + 1$
- (C) $2^{n-1} 1$
- (D) $2^{n-1} + 1$
- **Q10** If the generating function of the sequence $\{a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_{10}, a_{1$ $a_2, ...$ is $\frac{x}{(1-x^3)^2}$ then $(a_1 + a_2)$ is equal to?

Answer Key

- (A) Q1
- Q2 -1080~-1080
- 59136~59136 Q3
- 1~1 Q4
- Q5 (B)

- Q6 (C)
- (D)
- (A)
- Q9 (A)
- Q10



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Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

$$S = 2 + 4x + 6x^{2} + 8x^{3} + 10x^{4} + ...$$

$$\Rightarrow xS = 2x + 4x^{2} + 6x^{3} + 8x^{4} + 10x^{5} +$$

$$\Rightarrow S - xS = 2 + 2x + 2x^{2} + 2x^{3} +$$

$$\Rightarrow S(1-x) = 2(1 + x + x^{2} + x^{3} +)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(1-x) = \frac{2}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{2}{(1-x)^{2}}$$

Q2 Text Solution:

$$\begin{array}{l} (2x-3y)^5 = \sum_{k=0}^5 \ \ \, 5_{C_k}(2x)^{5-k} \ (-3y)^k \\ \text{The term for } x^2y^3 \text{ is} \\ {}^5c_3(2x)^{5-3}(-3y)^3 \\ = \left(\frac{5\times 4\times 3!}{2\times 3!}\right)\times \left(4x^2\right)\times \left(-27y^3\right) \\ = -1080\ x^2y^3 \end{array}$$

Q3 Text Solution:

$$= \left(\frac{2x^5 - 1}{x^2}\right)^{12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^{24}} \left(2x^5 - 1\right)^{12}$$
So, now,
$$\left(2x^5 - 1\right)^{12} = \sum_{k=0}^{12} 12_{C_k} \left(2x^5\right)^{12 - k} (-1)^k$$
for x^{30} ,
$$= {}^{12}c_6 \left(2x^5\right)^{12 - 6} (-1)^6$$

$$= {}^{12}c_6 \left(2x^5\right)^6$$

$$= 924 \times 64$$

$$= 59136$$

Q4 Text Solution:

$$\begin{split} &(\mathsf{x}^2 + \mathsf{x}^3 + \mathsf{x}^4 + \mathsf{x}^5)^3 \\ &= \left(x^2\right)^3 \left(1 + x + x^2 + x^3\right)^3 \\ &= x^6 \left(\frac{1 - x^4}{1 - x}\right)^3 \\ &= x^6 \left(1 - x^4\right)^3 (1 - x)^{-3} \\ &= x^6 \left(1 - x^{12} - 3x^4 + 3x^8\right) (1 - x)^{-3} \\ &= \left(x^6 - x^{18} - 3x^{10} + 3x^{14}\right) (1 - x)^{-3} \\ &= \left(x^6 \times {}^{3 + 9 - 1} C_9 x^9\right) - 3x^{10} \times {}^{3 + 5 - 1} C_5 x^5 \\ &+ 3x^{14} \times {}^{3 + 1 - 1} C_1 x^1 \\ &= {}^{11} C_9 x^{15} - 3 \times {}^{7} C_5 x^{15} + 3 \times {}^{3} C_1 x^{15} \\ &= \left(\frac{11 \times 10}{2} - \frac{3 \times 7 \times 6}{2} + 3 \times 3\right) x^{15} \\ &= (55 - 63 + 9) x^{15} \end{split}$$

$$= 1 x^{15}$$

Q5 Text Solution:

$$S = 1 + 3x + 7x^{2} + 15x^{3} + 31x^{4} +$$

$$\Rightarrow xS = x + 3x^{2} + 7x^{3} + 15x^{4} +$$

$$\Rightarrow S - xS = 1 + 2x + 4x^{2} + 8x^{3} + 16x^{4} + ...$$

$$\Rightarrow S - xS = \frac{1}{1 - 2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{(1 - x)(1 - 2x)} = \frac{1}{1 - 3x + 2x^{2}}$$

Q6 Text Solution:

$$\begin{split} &S = 1 + 4x + 16x^2 + 64x^3 + \\ &\Rightarrow xS = x + 4x^2 + 16x^3 + 64x^4 + \\ &\Rightarrow S - xS = 1 + 3x + 12x^2 + 48x^3 + ... \\ &\Rightarrow S \left(1 - x \right) = 1 + \frac{3x}{1 - 4x} \\ &\Rightarrow S \left(1 - x \right) = \frac{1 - x}{1 - 4x} \\ &\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{1 - 4x} \end{split}$$

Q7 Text Solution:

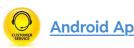
$$\begin{split} S &= 1 - 5x + 25x^2 - 125x^3 + 625x^4 - \\ S &= (1 + 25x^2 + 625x^4 + ...) - (5x + 125x^3 + ...) \\ S &= \frac{1}{1 - 25x^2} - \frac{5x}{1 - 25x^2} \\ S &= \frac{1 - 5x}{1 - 25x^2} \\ S &= \frac{(1 - 5x)}{(1 + 5x)(1 - 5x)} = \frac{1}{1 + 5x} \end{split}$$

Q8 Text Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} &G\left(x\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{4(2)^{n} + 5(-4)^{n}\right\} x^{n} \\ &= 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n} x^{n} + 5 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-4\right)^{n} x^{n} \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{1}{1-2x}\right) + 5 \left(\frac{1}{1-(-4x)}\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{1-2x} + \frac{5}{1+4x} \end{aligned}$$

Q9 Text Solution:

$$\begin{split} &G\left(x\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}x^{n} \\ &= a_{0}x^{0} + a_{1}x^{1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n}x^{n} \quad ...(i) \\ &= 1 + 3x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(3a_{n-1} - 2a_{n-2}\right)x^{n} \\ &= 1 + 3x + 3\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-1}x^{n} - 2\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2}x^{n} \\ &= 1 + 3x + 3x\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-1}x^{n-1} - 2x^{2} \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n-2}x^{n-2} \\ &= 1 + 3x + 3x\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n}x^{n} - 2x^{2} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}x^{n} \\ &= 1 + 3x + 3x\left(a_{1}x^{1} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_{n}x^{n}\right) \\ &- 2x^{2}G\left(x\right) \end{split}$$



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$$= 1 + 3x + 3x (3x + G(x) - 1 - 3x)$$

$$- 2x^{2}G(x)$$

$$= 1 + 3x + 3xG(x) - 3x - 2x^{2}G(x)$$

$$G(x) = 1 + 3xG(x) - 2x^{2}G(x)$$

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2x^{2} - 3x + 1} = \frac{1}{(2x - 1)(x - 1)}$$
Using partial fraction decomposition,
$$\Rightarrow G(x) = \frac{1}{(2x - 1)(x - 1)} = \frac{-2}{(2x - 1)} + \frac{1}{(x - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(1 - 2x)} - \frac{1}{(1 - x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) = 2(1 + n - 1)_{C_{n}} 2^{n} - (1x1)$$

$$= 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{x}{(1-x^3)^2} &= x \Big[1 - x^3 \Big]^{-2} = x. \ ^{2+r-1}C_r \Big(x^3 \Big)^r \\ &= \ ^{1+r}C_r x^{3r+1} \\ \text{For a_1,} \\ &^{1+0}C_0 \, x^{3\times 0+1} \\ &= \ ^{1}C_0 \, x^1 \\ &= \ ^{1}x^1 \\ \text{a_1} &= 1 \\ \text{For a_4,} \\ &3r+1=4 \\ r&= 1 \\ &^{1+1}C_1 \, x^4 \\ &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_4} &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_4} &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_5} &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_6} &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_7} &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_8} &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_9} &= \ ^{2}x^4 \\ \text{a_9$$

Q10 Text Solution:

