# MATH3280A Tutorial 1

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# A counting example

Let $k \geq 2$ a integer and $t = (t_1, \dots, t_k)$ be a vector of non-negative integers.

For each $0 \leq s \leq (t_1 + \cdots + t_k)$, how many vectors $(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ are there such that

$$\begin{cases} n_1 + \cdots + n_k = s \\ 0 \leq n_i \leq t_i \quad , \forall\, 1 \leq i \leq k \end{cases} \qquad ?$$

We denote the total number of such vectors by $N_t(s)$ as a function depending on the treshold $t$ and the target sum $s$.

**A theoretical formula:** For $0 \leq i \leq k$, define

$$T_i := \Big\{ t \cdot b : b \in \{0,1\}^k \text{ and } \|b\|_1 = i \Big\},$$

then

$$N_t(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} (-1)^i \sum_{x \in T_i} \binom{s - (x+i) + k - 1}{k-1} \chi_{[x+i, +\infty)}(s) \quad .$$

## Specific setup

```
t =   Int64[
          1:  12
          2:  10
          3:  25
      ]
```

$s =$ 18

Count by enumeration: $C_t(s) = 133$.

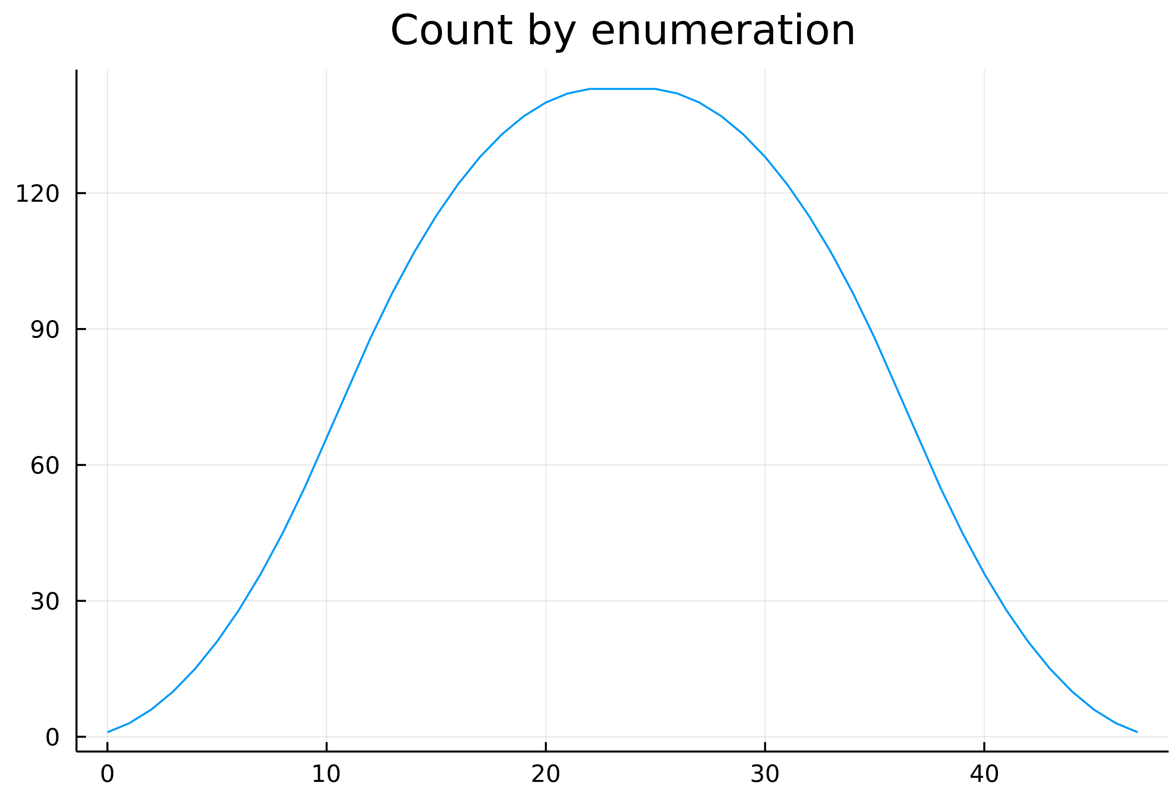
Output by formula: $N_t(s) = 133$.

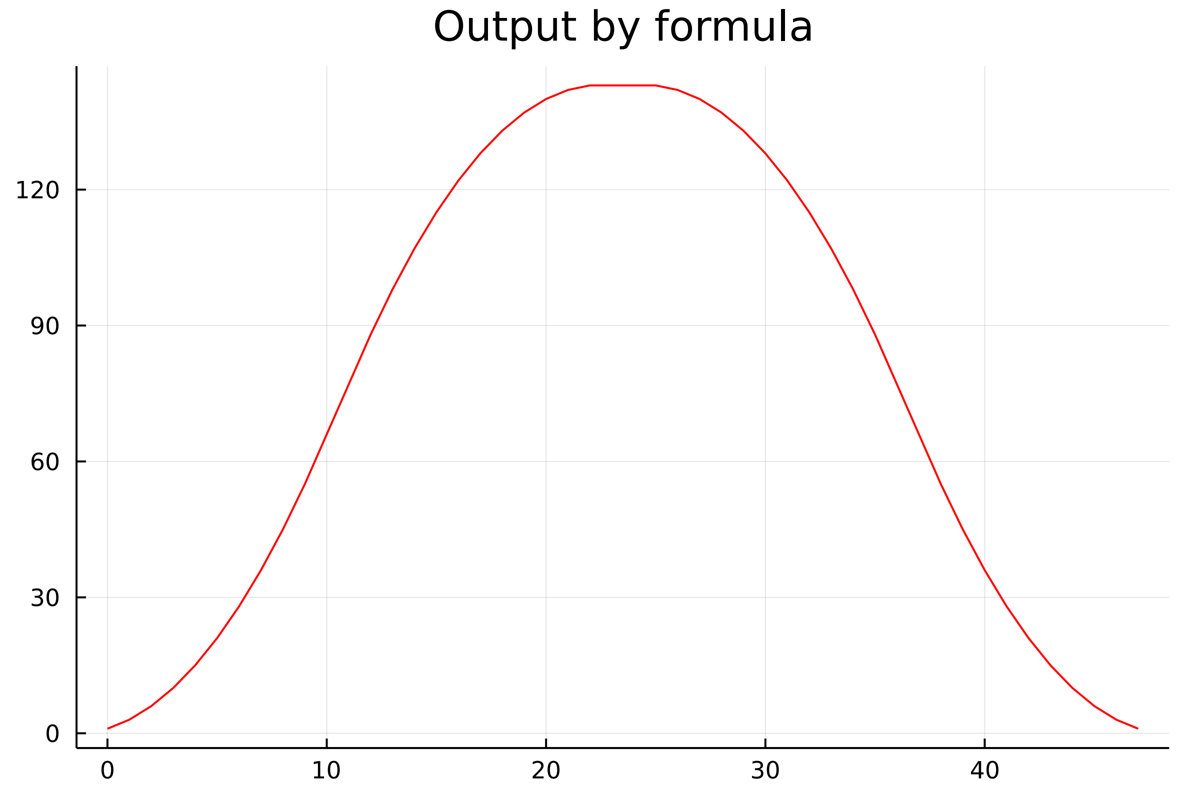
All outcomes:

```
countOutcomes =
  [1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55, 66, 77, 88, 98, 107, 115, 122, 128, 133, 137,    mor
```

```
formulaOutcomes =
  [1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55, 66, 77, 88, 98, 107, 115, 122, 128, 133, 137,    mor
```

## Plot the outcomes






# Appendix

`count_outcome (generic function with 1 method)`

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`formula_outcome (generic function with 1 method)`

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