

**Due Date:** Wednesday November 4, 2020, 11:59pm

## Instructions

Answer all questions on paper or a tablet using your own handwriting. Put your name, student ID number and page number at the top of each page. If you use paper make a photo of each page and upload your solutions to crowdmark. If you use a tablet, export your assignment to .pdf and upload the .pdf to crowdmark.

### Textbook Reading

- Sections: 9.1, 9.2

### Definitions, Concepts & Keywords

- Construct a generating function for a counting application.
- Find a formula for  $[x^n]A(x)$  where  $A(x)$  is a rational GF.
- Use Wolfram Alpha or Maple to extract a coefficient of a GF.

### Exercises

#### A. Textbook Questions

9.1 Exercises 2ac, 3.

9.2 Exercises 1de, 2bde.

#### B. Instructor Questions

Questions on 9.1

1. Execute the following command in Wolfram Alpha:  
`Coefficient[ (x+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6)^6, x, 18 ]`  
 to compute the coefficient of  $x^{18}$  in the polynomial  $(x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6)^6$ .  
 Alternatively, if you have Maple, use the command  
`coeff( (x+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6)^6, x, 18 )`
2. For each equation, express the number of integer solutions as the coefficient of a polynomial. Then use Wolfram Alpha or Maple to calculate the coefficient.
  - (a)  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 14$  where  $a_1, a_2, a_3 \geq 0$ .
  - (b)  $b_1 + b_2 + b_3 = 15$  where  $2 \leq b_1 \leq 6$ ,  $b_2$  is even and  $b_3$  is odd.

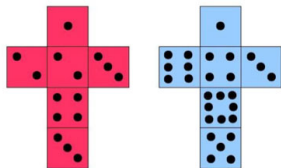


3. If a fair die is rolled 5 times, how many ways can the sum of the rolls equal 15?  
 Use a generating function. Use Wolfram Alpha or Maple to compute the required coefficient.
4. Carol is collecting money from her cousins for a walkathon. Three cousins promise to give her either \$2, \$3, or \$4 and one promises to give her either \$5 or \$10. Let  $a_n$  be the number of ways she can get \$ $n$ . Give a generating function for  $a_n$ . How many ways can she get \$15?

Questions on 9.2

5. Let  $A(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots$  and  $B(x) = 0 + 1x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots$ .  
 Calculate rational GFs for  $A(x)$ ,  $B(x)$ ,  $A(x) + B(x)$  and  $B'(x)$ .
6. Let  $A(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \dots$ . Let  $c_n = [x^n]A(x)^2$ . Calculate a formula for  $c_n$ .
7. Let  $a_n$  be the number of ways to select  $n$  balls from a large bag of red, blue, and yellow balls where the selection must include an even number of blue balls. Write down a generating function for  $a_n$  in closed form.

8. Consider the set of six sided die where one dice has the numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and the other has the numbers 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4 (see figure).



If these two die are rolled at the same time we'll investigate the possible sums and their frequencies in two ways: by direct enumeration in (a) and (b) below, and by using generating functions in (c) and (d) below.

- Determine the numbers which can occur as the sum of rolling these two dice.
  - For each number in (a) determine the number of possible ways this sum could be rolled. From this information, write down the generating polynomial  $D(x)$  for the sum when rolling these two die.
  - Now, write down the generating polynomial  $D_1(x)$  for the first dice, and  $D_2(x)$  for the second dice.
  - Verify that  $D_1(x) \cdot D_2(x) = D(x)$  by multiplying the two polynomials in part (c).
  - How does the generating polynomial  $D(x)$  compare to the one for the sum when rolling two standard six sided die?
- Determine a formula for the coefficient of  $x^n$  for the rational GFs  $1/(1+2x)^3$  and  $x/(2-x)^3$ .
  - Find a rational GF for the sequence  $0, 1, -2, 4, -8, 16, \dots$ .
  - Consider the generating function  $A(x) = \frac{1}{(2-x)(2+x)}$ . Find a formula for  $[x^n]A(x)$ . Note, I get  $[x^4]A(x) = 1/64$ .
  - Let  $A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2(2-x)}$ . Find a formula for the coefficient  $a_n$ . Note, I get  $a_2 = 17/8$ .
  - Let  $A(x) = 1/(1+x+x^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ . To find  $A(x)$  solve  $A(x)(1+x+x^2) = 1$  for  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_4$  then find a recurrence for  $a_n$ .
  - Let  $A(x) = x/(1-x-x^2-x^3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ . Find  $A(x)$  up to  $x^5$  and find a recurrence for  $a_n$ .