

Analytic Combinatorics Exercise Sheet 1

Exercises for the session on 20/3/2017

Problem 1.1

Show

$$[z^n] \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4z}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$$

(use the generalised binomial theorem $(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k$, where

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!})$$

and derive an asymptotic formula for

$$\frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$$

(use Stirling's formula $n! \sim \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$).

Problem 1.2

This question concerns the number of ways a string of n identical letters, say x , can be 'bracketed'. The rule is best stated recursively: x itself is a bracketing and if $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_k$ with $k \geq 2$ are bracketed expressions, then the k -ary product $(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_k)$ is a bracketing. For instance: $((xx)x(xxx))((xx)(xx)x)$.

Let \mathcal{S} denote the class of all bracketings, where size is taken to be the number of instances of x , and let $S(z)$ denote the ordinary generating function for \mathcal{S} .

Show

$$S(z) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + z - \sqrt{1 - 6z + z^2})$$

(remember to justify why we choose the negative root here).

Problem 1.3

Let $T_n^{\{0,r\}}$ denote the number of rooted plane r -ary trees on n vertices. Find $T_n^{\{0,r\}}$ (use Lagrange's Inversion Theorem) and show

$$T_{2n+1}^{\{0,2\}} \sim \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n^3}}.$$

Problem 1.4

Let $A(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} A_n z^n$ denote the ordinary generating function for the Fibonacci numbers (defined by $A_0 = A_1 = 1$ and $A_{n+2} = A_{n+1} + A_n$ for $n \geq 0$). Show

$$A(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z - z^2}$$

and hence show

$$A_n \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1}$$

(use partial fractions).

Problem 1.5

Let $A_n = \alpha n + \beta$ for all $n \geq 0$. Find the ordinary generating function $A(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} A_n z^n$.

Problem 1.6

Find the ordinary generating function $A(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} A_n z^n$, where A_n denotes the number of integers between 0 and $10^m - 1$ whose digits sum to n .