

Exercise sheet 2

Exercises for the exercise session on 29 April 2020

Problem 2.1. Recall from Problems 1.3 and 1.4 that the numbers of Dyck paths and of meanders of length 2n satisfy

$$|\mathcal{D}_{2n}| = \frac{1}{n+1} {\binom{2n}{n}}$$
 and $|\mathcal{M}_{2n}| = {\binom{2n}{n}}.$

Use these results to deduce a closed formula for $|\mathcal{M}_{2n+1}|$ and determine its asymptotic value.

Problem 2.2. Denote by \mathcal{F}_n and \mathcal{H}_n the classes of all mappings $[n] \to [n]$ and of all such mappings without fixed points, respectively. We know from the lecture that the exponential generating functions of $\mathcal{F} := \bigcup_n \mathcal{F}_n, \mathcal{H} := \bigcup_n \mathcal{H}_n$ satisfy

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{1 - C(z)}$$
 and $H(z) = \frac{e^{-C(z)}}{1 - C(z)}$

respectively, where C(z) is the exponential generating function of Cayley trees. Determine $f_n := |\mathcal{F}_n|$ and $h_n := |\mathcal{H}_n|$

- (a) directly (i.e. without using generating functions);
- (b) by determining the coefficients $[z^n]F(z)$ and $[z^n]H(z)$ via Lagrange inversion.

Verify that (a) and (b) yield the same results.

Problem 2.3. Denote by \mathcal{U} the class of labelled *unicyclic* graphs, that is, connected graphs with precisely one cycle.

- (a) Express \mathcal{U} in terms of the class \mathcal{C} of Cayley trees and basic constructions and derive the corresponding expression in terms of exponential generating functions.
- (b) Use Lagrange inversion to determine (as sum formula for) the number of unicyclic graphs on n vertices.

Problem 2.4. The bivariate exponential generating function of permutations counted according to both the number of elements (marked by z) and the number of cycles (marked by u) is

$$P(z,u) = (1-z)^{-u} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{u+n-1}{n} z^n}.$$

Denote by X_n the number of cycles in a random permutation, which is chosen uniformly at random from all permutations of size n. We know from the lecture that

$$\mathbb{E}[X_n] = H_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}.$$

Determine the second factorial moment

$$\mathbb{E}\left[X_n(X_n-1)\right]$$

and deduce from the result that $\mathbb{V}[X_n] \leq \mathbb{E}[X_n]$.