

# Math 530

Q's 6.2 #17

types? red, white, blue  
cardinality? unlimited

$$\underbrace{(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots)}_{\text{red}} \underbrace{(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots)}_{\text{white}} \underbrace{(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots)}_{\text{blue}}$$

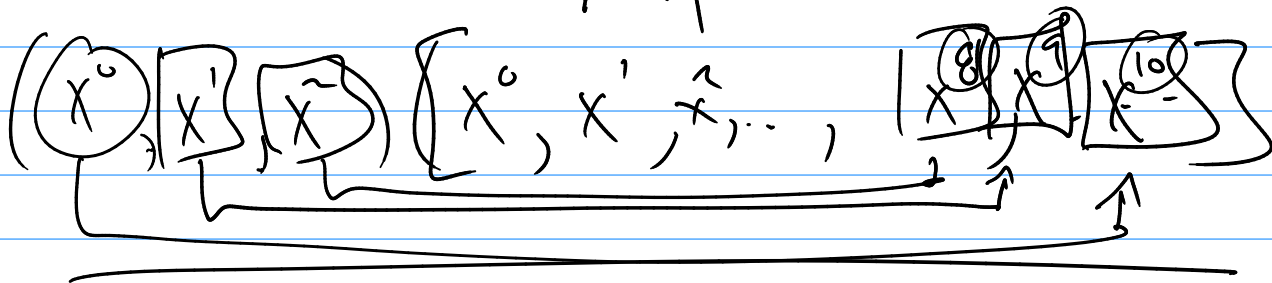
a) at least 2  $(x^2 + x^3 + \dots)^3$

b)  $(x^0 + x^1 + x^2) \underbrace{(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots)^2}_{\text{find}}$

(2) goal =  $a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + \dots + \boxed{a_{10} x^{10} + \dots}$

$(x^0 + x^1 + x^2) \left( \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right)$

(5)  $(x^0 + x^1 + x^2) \left[ 1 + \binom{1+2-1}{1} x^1 + \binom{2+2-1}{2} x^2 + \dots \right]$



# ch 7

## Recurrence Relations

Induktiv: (based upon a technology)

Propositional function:  $P(\text{element}) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{true} \\ \text{false} \end{cases}$

well ordered case #1, case #2, case #3, ...

IF  $\underbrace{P(\text{case \#1})}_{\text{Base Step}} \wedge \forall_k \left( \underbrace{(P(1^{\text{st}}) \wedge P(2^{\text{nd}}) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k-1^{\text{th}}))}_{\text{Inductive Step}} \rightarrow P(k) \right)$   
 , then for all  $n$   $P(n^{\text{th}} \text{ case})$

call Base Step to be Initial Conditions

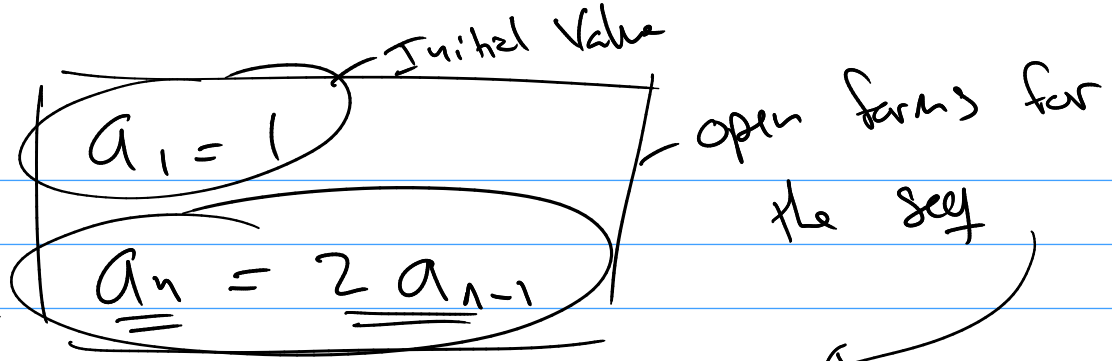
call Inductive Step to be recurrence relation

So recurrence relations are.

given  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{k-1}$  function  $\rightarrow a_k$   
 old "things" "new" thing

$$a_n = f(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

ex



1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ...

n=1   n=2   n=3   n=4   n=5   n=6

closed form =  $f(n)$

$a_n = 2^{n-1}$  closed

Why recurrence relations?

#1 Modeling

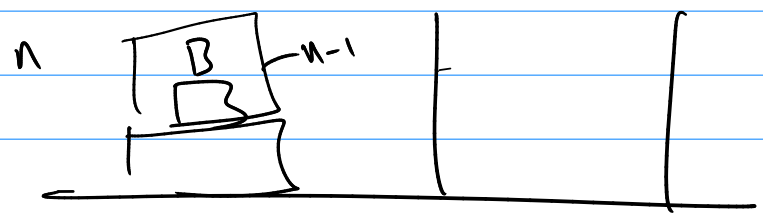
We usually make news from old!

ex  $\rightarrow a_0 = 0 \quad a_1 = 1$

$\rightarrow a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$

$\rightarrow 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, \dots$

of tower  
Hanoi.



$H_1 = 1$

$H_n = H_{n-1} + 1 + H_{n-1}$

$H_n = 2H_{n-1} + 1$



Fibonacci Condition

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$\binom{n_0}{n_0 \circ n_1}$$

$$a_k = ?$$

$$\binom{n_0 \circ n_1}{} = \binom{n_2 \circ \dots \circ n_k}{} \uparrow$$

$$a_k = a_0 a_{k-1} + a_1 a_{k-2} + \dots + a_{k-1} a_0$$

$$1 \circ 1 = 1$$

$$1, 1, 2, 5$$

$$1 \circ 1 + 1 \circ 1 = 2$$

$$1 \circ 2 + 1 \circ 1 + 2 \circ 1 = 5$$

$$1 \circ 5 + 1 \circ 2 + 2 \circ 1 + 5 \circ 1 = 14$$

fibonacci & two variables  $a_{n,k} = a(n,k)$

(ex) Select  $k$  objects of  $n$  distinct objects

$$n \text{ objects} = \boxed{O_1} O_2, O_3, \dots, O_n$$

$$\boxed{a_{n,k} = 1 \circ a_{n-1,k-1} + a_{n-1,k}}$$

Fibonacci Condition  $a_{n,0} = 1$  ;  $a_{n,n} = 1$

$$\underline{and} \quad a_{n,k} = 0 \quad k > n$$

$n$	$k \rightarrow$	0	1	2	3	4	--
0		$a_{0,0}$	$a_{0,1}$				
1		$a_{1,0}$	$a_{1,1}$	$a_{1,2}$	-	-	
2							
3							
4							
5							
.							
\							

$$a_{n,k} = \binom{n}{k}$$