

# Math 530

Q's

5.4 #13

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

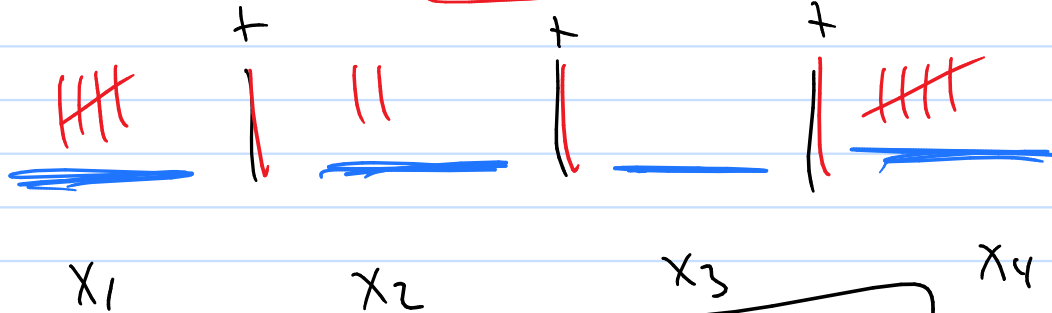
$$x_i \geq -5$$

Example #6

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 12$$

directs

$$x_i \geq 0$$



$$C(12 + 4 - 1, 12)$$

$$C(15 + 3 - 1, 15)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 15$$

$$x_i \geq 0$$

Substitution

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_i \geq -5$$

let  $y_i = x_i + 5$

$$y_i = (x_i + 5) \geq (-5 + 5) = 0$$

$$y_i - 5 = x_i$$

$$y_i \geq 0$$

$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 15 \quad y_i \geq 0$$

$$C(15 + 3 - 1, 15)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_i \geq -5$$

$$\underline{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0}$$

$$x_1 \geq -5$$

$$x_2 \geq -5$$

$$x_3 \geq -5$$

$$(x_1 + 5) + (x_2 + 5) + (x_3 + 5) = 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$y_i = x_i + 5$$

$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = 15$$

$$y_i \geq 0$$

$$C(15 + 3 - 1, 15) = \binom{17}{15}$$

$$\frac{17!}{15! 2!}$$

remember:

$$\binom{17}{15} = \binom{17}{2}$$

(#)

VISITING

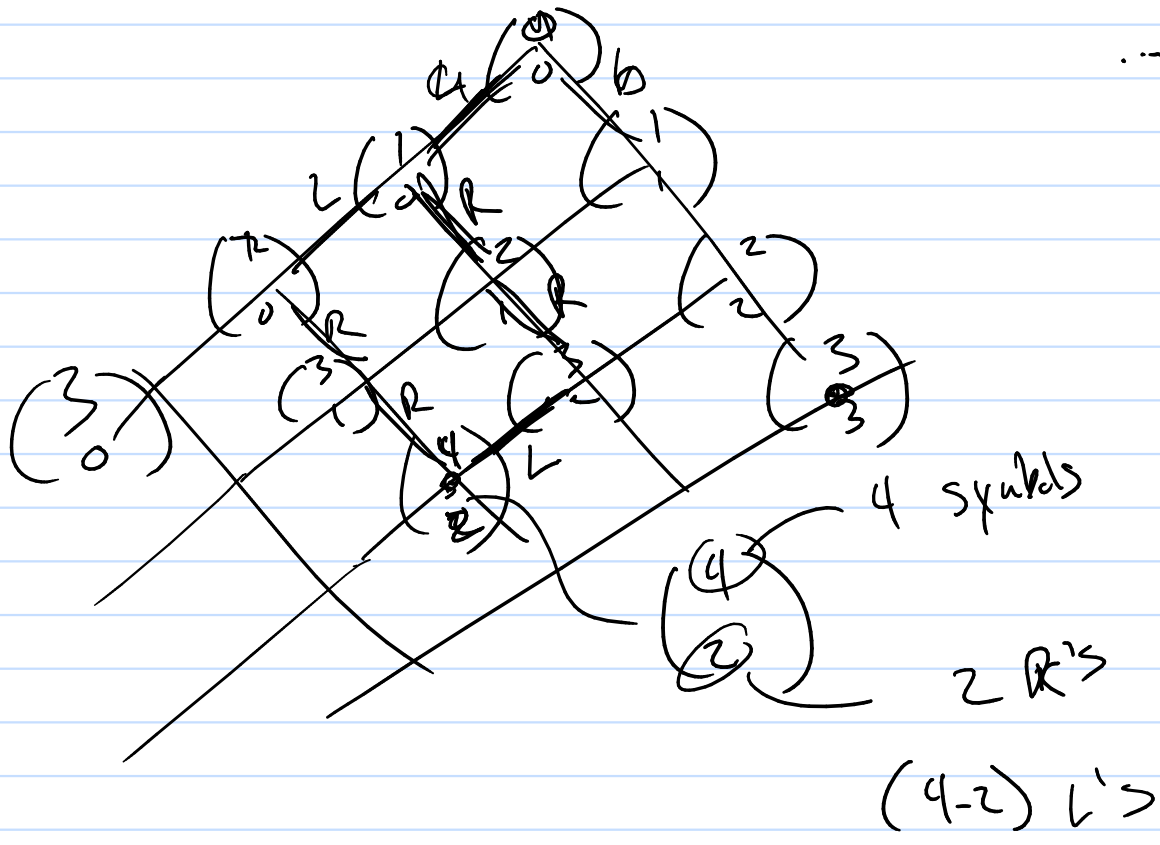
$$\binom{6}{3} \cdot 5!$$

I's

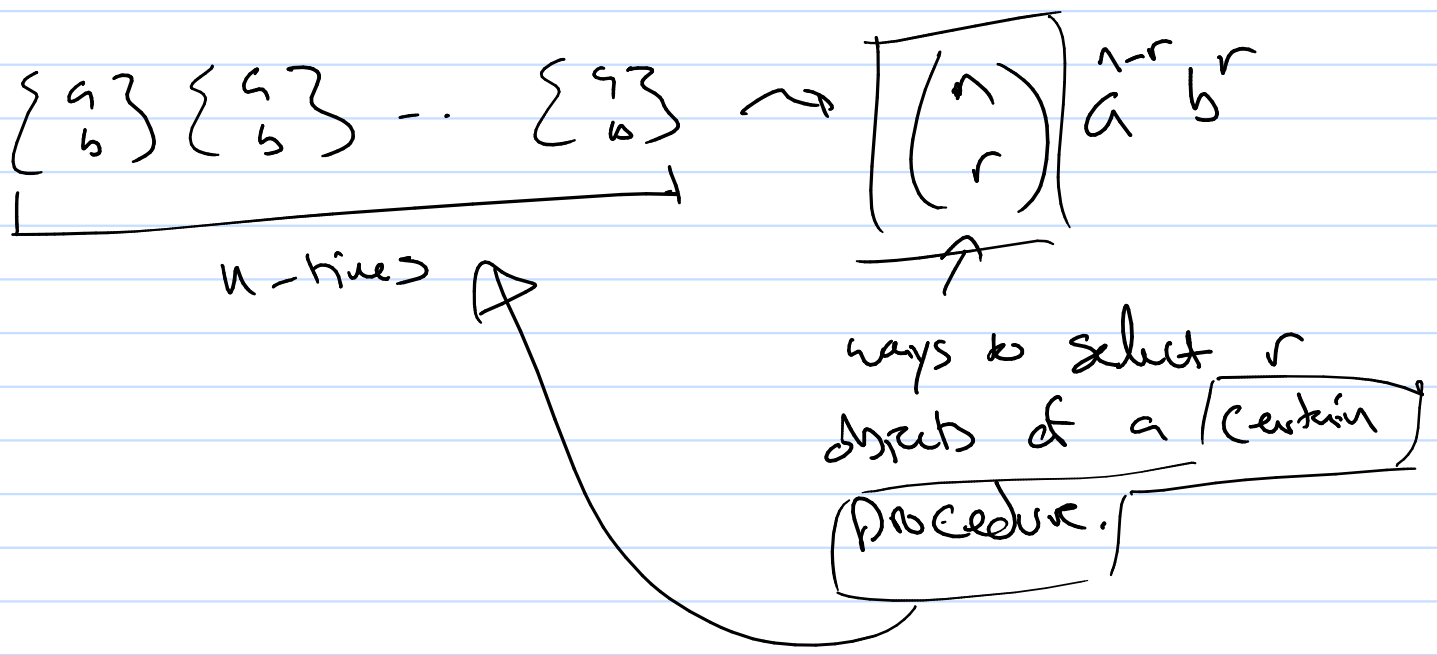
$(= 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \binom{6}{3} 3! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot P(6, 3)$



$$(a+b)^n = \binom{n}{0} a^n b^0 + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b^1 + \boxed{\binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} a^0 b^n$$



$$(a+b)^n =$$



Cauchy  $(a+b)^n = \binom{n}{0} a^n b^0 + \dots + \binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} b^r + \dots + \binom{n}{n} a^0 b^n$

$$(1+x)^n = a_0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots + \boxed{a_r x^r} + \dots + a_n x^n$$

for this  $\rightarrow a_r = \binom{n}{r}$  # of ways to select  $r$  objects from  $n$  sets of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$

generalize this (generating function)

$$g(x) = a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_r x^r + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$$g(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_r x^r + \dots \quad (\text{Series})$$

$a_r =$  # of ways to select  $r$  objects of a certain procedure

ex  $(1+x)^3 = (1+x)(1+x)(1+x)$   
 $= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + \underline{1 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot x \cdot 1 + x \cdot 1 \cdot 1} + \dots$

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ x \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ x \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ x \end{matrix} \right\} :$   $111, 11x, 1xx, xxx, x11, x1x, xx1$

$$(1+x) \sim (x^0 + x^1)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{Bmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

generalize:

$x$ 's

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \\ \vdots \\ x^n \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\} \\ x^{e_i}$$

$$0 \leq e_i \leq n$$

so  $(1+x)^n$  is really  $(x^0 + x^1)^n$

turns into

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{Bmatrix} \dots \begin{Bmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

(ex)

$$x^0 x^1 x^0 = 1 \cdot x \cdot 1$$

$$x^{e_1}$$

$$x^{e_2}$$

...

$$x^{e_n}$$

$\rightarrow$

$$x^{e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_n}$$

want

$$\leq n$$

$$e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_n = r$$

$$0 \leq e_i \leq 1$$

(ex)

generating functions  $\rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$

Diophantine eqn

Counting Prbs.

generally function (products of polynomials)

$$(x^0 + x^1 + \dots + x^k)$$

each polynomial  $\equiv$  a type of object

is a polynomial

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^k \end{array} \right\}$$

for 0 to k of a type.

$$x^{e_i} \text{ type } i$$

(e)

$$(1 + x + x^2)^4$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x^0 \\ x^1 \\ x^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x^{e_1} \cdot x^{e_2} \cdot x^{e_3} \cdot x^{e_4}$$

$$\boxed{e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 = r \quad \underline{\underline{0 \leq e_i \leq 2}}}$$

generating function for

5 toy trucks,

6 toy trucks,

4 toy planes

select  $r$  toys

$$e_1 + e_2 + e_3 = r$$

$$0 \leq e_1 \leq 5, \quad 0 \leq e_2 \leq 6, \quad 0 \leq e_3 \leq 4$$

$$g(x) = \underbrace{(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5)}_{\text{5 toy trucks}} (x^0 + x^1 + \dots + x^6) (x^0 + x^1 + \dots + x^4)$$

$$= a_0 x^0 + a_1 x^1 + \underbrace{a_2}_{\uparrow} x^2 + \dots + \underbrace{a_{15}} x^{15}$$