

**Math 249**  
**Assignment 3**

**Due: Wednesday, February 2**

1. Let  $S$  be the set of all subsets of  $\{0, \dots, n-1\}$  and define the weight of a subset to be the sum of its elements. Let  $T$  be the subset of  $S$  consisting of the subsets that do not contain  $n-1$ . Let  $\Phi_S(x)$  and  $\Phi_T(x)$  be the generating series for  $S$  and  $T$  respectively.
  - (a) (3 points) Compute  $\Phi_S(x)$  when  $n = 4$ .
  - (b) (4 points) Prove that  $\Phi_S(x) = (1 + x^{n-1})\Phi_T(x)$ .
  - (c) (2 points) Give an expression for  $\Phi_S(x)$  as a product of  $n$  polynomials.
2. Let  $A(x)$  and  $B(x)$  be series with constant terms equal to 1 such that  $B(x) = A(x)^2$ . Note that if  $C(x)$  is the series  $\sum_{n \geq 0} c_n x^n$ , then its derivative  $C'(x)$  is  $\sum_{n \geq 0} (n+1)c_{n+1}x^n$ .
  - (a) (2 points) Using the usual rules from Calculus, show that  $A(x)B'(x) = 2A'(x)B(x)$ .
  - (b) (2 points) Assuming that  $a_k = \langle x^k, A(x) \rangle$  and  $b_k = \langle x^k, B(x) \rangle$ , compute formulas for the coefficient of  $x^n$  in  $A(x)B'(x)$  and in  $A'(x)B(x)$ .
  - (c) (5 points) Apply the previous material with  $B(x) = (1-x)^{-1}$  to compute the first five coefficients of  $(1-x)^{-1/2}$ .
3. We say that two words  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in  $(a+b)^*$  are *conjugate* if there are words  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  such that

$$\alpha = \gamma_1\gamma_2, \quad \beta = \gamma_2\gamma_1.$$

Equivalently  $\beta$  is conjugate to  $\alpha$  if it is a cyclic shift of  $\alpha$ . Let  $L$  denote the set of words  $\alpha$  in  $(a+b)^*$  such that the number of  $a$ 's is one plus the number of  $b$ 's and, in any prefix of  $\alpha$ , the number of  $a$ 's greater than the number of  $b$ 's.

- (a) Prove that if  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are conjugate words in  $L$ , then  $\alpha = \beta$ .
- (b) Prove that if  $\alpha$  has length  $n$ , then it has  $n$  distinct conjugates.
- (c) Show that if  $\beta$  is a word over  $\{a, b\}$  that contains  $n+1$   $a$ 's and  $n$   $b$ 's, then  $\beta$  is conjugate to a unique word in  $L$ .
- (d) Determine the number of words in  $L$  with length  $2n+1$ .
- (e) Determine the number of Catalan paths.