

Práctico 4

Ejercicio 9.

- a. Para n y t positivos, repasar la demostración (hay al menos dos posibles demostraciones) que el coeficiente de $x_1^{n_1} x_2^{n_2} \dots x_t^{n_t}$ en $(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_t)^n$ es

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_t!}$$

con $n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_t = n$.

- b. (Ej. 3 del 1^{er} parcial del 2001) Determinar el coeficiente de x^4 en el desarrollo de $(x^3 - x^2 + x - 1)^6$.

$$(x^3 - x^2 + x - 1) \dots (x^3 - x^2 + x - 1)$$

Formas de conseguir x^4 :

$$\begin{aligned} (x^3) \cdot (x) \cdot (-1)^4 &= x^4 \rightarrow C_1^6 \cdot C_1^5 \cdot C_4^4 = 30 = PR_{1,1,4}^6 \\ (-x^2)^2 \cdot (-1)^4 &= x^4 \rightarrow PR_{2,4}^6 = \frac{6!}{4!2!} = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \\ (-x^2) \cdot (x)^2 \cdot (-1)^3 &= x^4 \rightarrow PR_{1,2,3}^6 = \frac{6!}{2!3!} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{2} = 60 \\ (x)^4 \cdot (-1)^2 &= x^4 \rightarrow PR_{2,4}^6 = 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$PR_{n_1, \dots, n_t}^n = \frac{n!}{n_1! \dots n_t!} = C_{n_1}^n \cdot C_{n_2}^{n-n_1} \dots \cdot C_{n_t}^{n_t}$$

Respuesta: 120

Ejercicio MO3:

Considere la sucesión a_n que verifica $a_0 = 1$ y para todo $n \geq 0$:

$$a_{n+1} = a_0 a_n + a_1 a_{n-1} + \dots + a_n a_0 = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i a_{n-i}$$

Si $f(x)$ es la función generatriz de a_n , entonces $f(1/4)$ vale:

$$C_n = a_n * b_n := \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \cdot b_{n-i}$$

$$\rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n * a_n$$

$$\text{Teorema: Si } A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ y } B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n \Rightarrow A(x) \cdot B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n * b_n) x^n$$

$$\text{Obs: } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} x^n = a_1 + a_2 x + a_3 x^2 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+1} x^n = a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots = f(x) - a_0$$

$$x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n * a_n) x^n = x [f(x)]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x [f(x)]^2 = f(x) - a_0 \Rightarrow x f(x)^2 - f(x) + a_0 = 0 \quad a_0 = 1$$

$$x f(x)^2 - f(x) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \frac{f(1/4)^2}{4} - f(1/4) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} u^2 - u + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 - 4u + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (u-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2$$

Ejercicio 11. (Examen Diciembre 2009)

Resolver el siguiente sistema de relaciones de recurrencia:

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$B(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$$

$$\begin{cases} a_n = -a_{n-1} - b_n \\ b_{n+1} = b_n - 3a_{n-1} \\ a_0 = 0, b_0 = 2, b_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n x^n = -a_{n-1} x^n - b_n x^n \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n \Rightarrow$$

$$A(x) - \overset{0}{a_0} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+1} - (B(x) + \overset{2}{b_0}) \Rightarrow$$

$$A(x) = x A(x) - B(x) + 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$(1-x)A(x) + B(x) = 2 \Rightarrow B(x) = 2 - (1-x)A(x) = 2 + (x-1)A(x)$$

$$b_{n+1} x^n = b_n x^n - 3a_{n-1} x^n \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n+1} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n - 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n+1} x^{n+1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n - 3x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$B(x) - b_0 - b_1 x = x(B(x) - b_0) - 3x^2 A(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$B(x) - 2 - x = x(B(x) - 2) - 3x^2 A(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$3x^2 A(x) + (1+x)B(x) = 2 - x \Rightarrow$$

$$3x^2 A(x) + (1+x)(2+(x-1)A(x)) = 2 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x^2 + (x^2 - 1))A(x) + \cancel{2} + 2x = \cancel{2} - x$$

$$\Rightarrow (4x^2 - 1)A(x) = -3x \Rightarrow A(x) = \frac{-3x}{4x^2 - 1} = \frac{3x}{1 - 4x^2}$$

$$= 3 \frac{x}{1 - 4x^2} = 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 4x^2} = 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (2x)^2} = 3x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (4x^2)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3 \cdot 4^n x^{2n+1} \Rightarrow a_{2n} = 0$$

$$a_{2n+1} = 3 \cdot 4^n$$

$$m \quad 3 \cdot 4^{\frac{m-1}{2}}$$

(c) $c_{n+2} + 4c_n = 0, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ con } c_0 = c_1 = 1.$

$$c_{n+2} = -4c_n \Rightarrow c_{2n} = (-4)^n \quad c_0 = (-4)^0$$

$$c_{2n+1} = (-4)^n$$

$$c_n = 1, 1, -4, -4, 16, 16, -64, -64, \dots$$

Ejercicio 5.

(a) Hallar el coeficiente en x^5 en el desarrollo de $(x^5 + x - 1)^{10}$.

(b) Hallar el coeficiente en xy^3z^5 del polinomio $(2x + 4y + 2z + 5)^{14}$.

$$(2x)(4y)^3(2z)^5 5^5 = 2 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 5^5 xy^3z^5 \rightarrow \text{Cada sumando}$$

$$PR_{1,3,5,5}^{14} = \frac{14!}{5!^2 \cdot 3!} \Rightarrow \frac{14!}{5!^2 \cdot 3!} 5^5 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 2$$

↑ Cantidad de sumandos

5. Sean $I = \{1, 2, \dots, 11\}$ y $J = \{1, 2, \dots, 5\}$.

Denotamos por $\mathcal{A} = \{X : X \subseteq I\}$ al conjunto potencia de I (i.e. el conjunto de todos los subconjuntos de I).

Consideramos en \mathcal{A} la relación de equivalencia $X \sim Y$ si $X \cap J = Y \cap J$.

Entonces el cardinal del conjunto cociente \mathcal{A}/\sim es .

La clase de equivalencia de $X = \{1, 3, 8\}$ tiene elementos.

$$\text{Dado } X \subseteq I, [X]_{\sim} = \{Y \subseteq I : X \cap J = Y \cap J\}$$

↑ Sólo miro del 1 al 5

Me importa $X \cap J \subseteq J \rightarrow$ Hay $\#P(J) = 2^{\#J} = 2^5 = 32$

$$(1 - x^3)^5 = \sum_{i=0}^{i=5} C_i^5 \cdot (-1)^i \cdot (x^3)^i$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^5 C_i^5 1^i (-x^3)^{5-i} \quad \left| \quad (1-x^3)^5 = (-(x^3-1))^5 = (-1)^5 (x^3-1)^5 = -(x^3-1)^5 \right.$$

$$= \cancel{\sum_{i=0}^5 C_i^5 (-1)^{5-i} (x^3)^i} = \sum_{i=0}^5 C_i^5 (-1)^i (x^3)^i$$

2. La cantidad de relaciones de equivalencia en $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ tales que $\#[2] = \#[3]$ y $\#[5] = 2$ es:

$$\#[X] \geq 1 \quad (x \in \#[X])$$

Si $\#[2] = 2 \Rightarrow$ Si $2R5 \rightarrow [2] = \{2, 5\} \rightarrow 2R3$

$\{2, 5\}, \{3, x\}, \{y, z\} \rightarrow 3$ opciones para x

$\{2, 5\}, \{3, x\}, \{y\}, \{z\} \rightarrow$ " " " " **6**

Si $2R5$, Si $2R3 \Rightarrow [2] = \{2, 3\}$

$\{2, 3\}, \{5, x\}, \{y\}, \{z\} \rightarrow 3$ opciones para x

$\{2, 3\}, \{5, x\}, \{y, z\} \rightarrow$ " **6**

$$S: 2R3 \Rightarrow [2] = \{2, x\} / x \in \{1, 4, 6\}$$

$$\{2, x\}, \{3, y\}, \{5, z\} \quad 3 \text{ para } x, 2 \text{ para } y$$

$$\{2, x\}, \{3, 5\}, \{y\}, \{z\} \quad 3 \text{ para } x$$

$$\{2, x\}, \{3, 5\}, \{y, z\} \quad \parallel$$

$$6 + 3 + 3 = 12$$

$$S: \# [2] \neq 2:$$

$$\# [2] = 1 \Rightarrow [2] = \{2\}, [3] = \{3\}$$

$$\{2\}, \{3\}, \{5, x\}, \{y\}, \{z\} \rightarrow 3 \text{ para } x$$

$$\{2\}, \{3\}, \{5, x\}, \{y, z\} \rightarrow \parallel \parallel \parallel 6$$

$$S: \# [2] = 3 \Rightarrow \# [3] = 3 \Rightarrow [2] \neq [5] \neq [3] \Rightarrow 2RS \text{ y } 3RS$$

$$S: 2R3: \{2, x, y\}, \{3, z, w\}, \{5, t\} \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2R3 \Rightarrow \{2, 3, x\}, \{5, y\}, \{z\} \rightarrow 3 \text{ para } x, 2 \text{ para } y \quad 6$$

$$S: \# [2] = 4 \rightarrow 2RS, 2R3$$

$$\{2, 3, x, y\}, \{5, z\} \rightarrow 3 \text{ para } z \quad 3$$

$$S: \# [2] = 5 \quad \{2, 3, x, y, z\}, \{5, w\} \downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \# [2] < 4$$

39

Ejercicio 4. En cada caso hallar la cantidad de relaciones de equivalencia R en $\{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$ tales que:

a. $\# [0] = 2$ y $\# [1] = 4$.

b. $\# [0] < \# [1] < \# [2]$ y $(3, 4) \in R$.

$$\parallel \quad \parallel \quad \parallel$$

$$S: \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \{0\}, \{1, x\}, \{2, y, z\}, \{3, 4\} \quad 3$$

$$\{0\}, \{1, x\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \{y, z\} \quad 3$$

$$\{0\}, \{1, x\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \{y\}, \{z\} \quad 3$$

$$S: \# [0] = 2 \rightarrow 8 \nabla, 2 + 3 + 4 = 9 \downarrow \Rightarrow \# [0] = 1$$

$$S: \# [1] = 3 \rightarrow 8 \nabla, 1 + 3 + 4 = 8 \rightarrow \{0\}, \{1, x, y\}, \{2, z, w, t\}$$

$$\{0\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{2, 5, 6, 7\} \quad 1$$

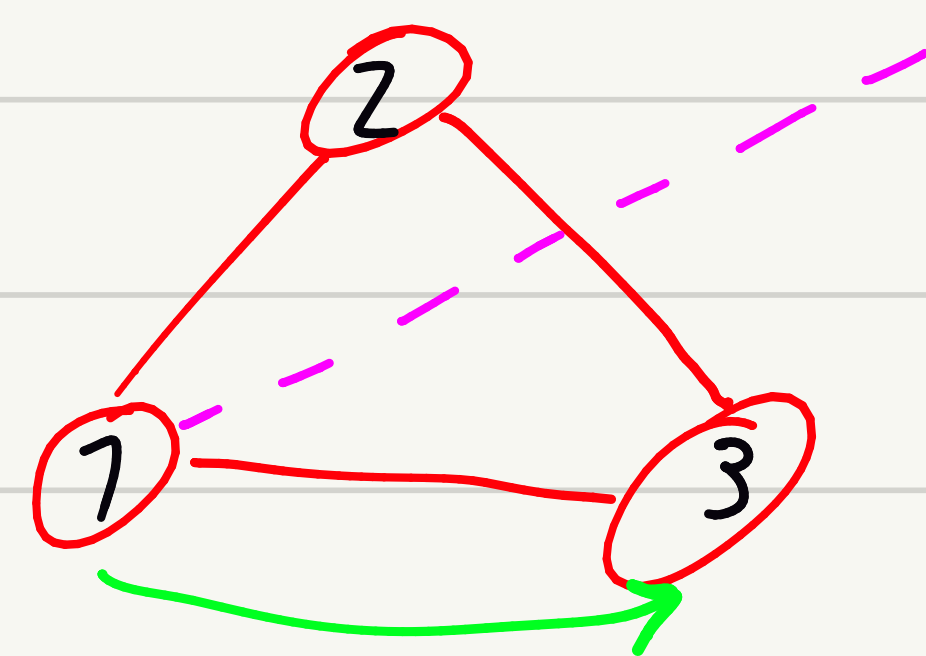
$$\{0\}, \{1, y, z\}, \{2, 3, 4, x\} \quad 3$$

13

$$S: \# [1] = 4 \rightarrow 8, 1+4+5 = 10 \downarrow$$

EJERCICIO 3 La cantidad de caminos de longitud 99 que existen entre dos vértices adyacentes dados de C_3 es:

Opciones: A) 2^{98} ; B) 2×3^{97} ; C) $(2^{99} - 1)/3$; D) $(2^{99} + 1)/3$; E) $3 \times (2^{99} + 1)$.



$a_n = \#$ caminos de largo n , de 1 a 3

Buscamos a_{99}

$b_n = \#$ de 1 a 1

$c_n = \#$ de 1 a 2 = a_n

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1$$

$$a_{n+1} = b_n + c_n = b_n + a_n \rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n + b_n$$

$$b_{n+1} = a_n + c_n = 2a_n \quad b_{n+1} = 2a_n \rightarrow b_n = 2a_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n + 2a_{n-1} \rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n - 2a_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \in \{2, -1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \alpha 2^n + \beta (-1)^n$$

$$a_1 = 1 = 2\alpha - \beta \rightarrow 6\alpha = 2 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1/3$$

$$a_2 = 1 = 4\alpha + \beta \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2}{3} - 1 = -1/3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{2^n - (-1)^n}{3} \Rightarrow a_{99} = \frac{2^{99} + 1}{3}$$

