

Math 222: Enumerative Combinatorics, Fall 2022: Homework 5

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due date: **Monday, 2022-12-05** at 11:59 PM on gradescope.

Please solve **3 of the 6 exercises!**

1 EXERCISE 1

1.1 PROBLEM

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Prove that

$$p_0(n) + p_1(n) + \cdots + p_k(n) = p_k(n+k).$$

(Recall that $p_i(m)$ denotes the $\#$ of partitions of m into i parts.)

1.2 SOLUTION

[...]

2 EXERCISE 2

2.1 PROBLEM

Let n and k be two positive integers such that $k > 1$.

Let u be the # of compositions α of n such that each entry of α is congruent¹ to 1 modulo k .

Let w be the # of compositions γ of $n - 1$ such that each entry of γ is either 1 or k .
Prove that $u = w$.

2.2 REMARK

For instance, if $n = 5$ and $k = 3$, then u counts the compositions

$$(4, 1), \quad (1, 4), \quad (1, 1, 1, 1, 1),$$

while w counts the compositions

$$(3, 1), \quad (1, 3), \quad (1, 1, 1, 1).$$

If $k = 2$, then both u and w equal the Fibonacci number f_n . (Indeed, $w = f_n$ follows from [Math222, Exercise 2.10.5 (a)].)

2.3 SOLUTION

[...]

3 EXERCISE 3

3.1 PROBLEM

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Prove that

$$\sum_{\substack{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k) \text{ is a composition} \\ \text{of } n \text{ into } k \text{ parts}}} \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k} = \frac{k!}{n!} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}.$$

(Recall that $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ denotes the # of permutations $\sigma \in S_n$ with exactly k orbits; it is a Stirling number of the first kind.)

3.2 HINT

Define an *orbit-numbered permutation* to be a permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ whose orbits are numbered by $1, 2, \dots, j$ in some order (where j is its # of orbits). How many orbit-numbered permutations have k orbits?

(This is not the only approach; there are also non-combinatorial solutions.)

¹We say that an integer a is *congruent* to an integer b *modulo* an integer k if the difference $a - b$ is a multiple of k . For instance, the even integers are congruent to 0 modulo 2, whereas the odd integers are congruent to 1 modulo 2.

3.3 SOLUTION

[...]

4 EXERCISE 4

4.1 PROBLEM

Let X be a finite set. Let A and B be two subsets of X such that $A \cup B = X$ and $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Let σ be a permutation of X . Prove that

$$|\sigma(A) \cap B| = |\sigma(B) \cap A|.$$

(Here, if C is any subset of X , then $\sigma(C)$ denotes the set $\{\sigma(c) \mid c \in C\}$.)

4.2 SOLUTION

[...]

5 EXERCISE 5

5.1 PROBLEM

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let X be an n -element set, and let i and j be two distinct elements of X . Prove that there are exactly $n!/2$ permutations $\sigma \in S_X$ that satisfy $i \stackrel{\sigma}{\sim} j$.

(Recall that $i \stackrel{\sigma}{\sim} j$ means that $i = \sigma^k(j)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.)

5.2 SOLUTION

[...]

6 EXERCISE 6

6.1 PROBLEM

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let X be an n -element set. Let d be the lowest common multiple of the first n positive integers $1, 2, \dots, n$ (that is, the smallest positive integer that is divisible by each of $1, 2, \dots, n$).

Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Prove that the following two statements are equivalent:

1. We have $\sigma^k = \text{id}$ for each permutation $\sigma \in S_X$.
2. The number k is a multiple of d .

6.2 REMARK

For example, if $n = 5$, then $d = \text{lcm}(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) = 60$. Thus, the exercise claims that every permutation σ of a 5-element set satisfies $\sigma^{60} = \text{id}$, and more generally, $\sigma^k = \text{id}$ whenever k is a multiple of 60; and conversely, if k is not a multiple of 60, then some permutation σ does not satisfy $\sigma^k = \text{id}$.

6.3 SOLUTION

[...]

REFERENCES

- [17f-hw7s] Darij Grinberg, *UMN Fall 2017 Math 4990 homework set #7 with solutions*, <http://www.cip.ifi.lmu.de/~grinberg/t/17f/hw7os.pdf>
- [Math222] Darij Grinberg, *Enumerative Combinatorics: class notes*, 13 September 2022. <http://www.cip.ifi.lmu.de/~grinberg/t/19fco/n/n.pdf> Also available on the mirror server <http://darijgrinberg.gitlab.io/t/19fco/n/n.pdf>