

# **PS Combinatorics**

**(Modul: "Kombinatorik" (MALK))**

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**Exercise 1:** Show that the number of all unlabeled ordered rooted trees with  $n$  vertices, where every inner vertex has 2 or 3 branches, equals

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_j \binom{n}{j} \binom{j}{3j-n+1}.$$

*Hint:* Find an equation for the generating function and use Lagrange's inversion formula.

**Exercise 2:** How many ways are there to (properly) parenthesize  $n$  pairwise non-commuting elements of a monoid? And how does this number change if the  $n$  elements are pairwise commuting?

For example, consider 6 non-commuting elements  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6$ . Two different ways to parenthesize them properly would be

$$((x_2x_5)((x_1(x_4x_6))x_3)) \text{ and } ((x_3(x_1(x_4x_6)))(x_5x_2)).$$

However, these would be equivalent for commuting elements.

*Hint:* Translate parentheses to labeled binary trees: The outermost pair of parentheses corresponds to the root, and the elements of the monoid correspond to the leaves.

**Exercise 3:** Develop a theory for weighted generating functions (for labeled and unlabeled species). I.e., let  $\mathcal{A}$  be some species with weight function  $\omega$  which assigns to every object  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  some element in a ring  $R$  (for instance,  $R = \mathbb{Z}[y]$ , the ring of polynomials in  $y$  with coefficients in  $\mathbb{Z}$ ). So the generating function to be considered is

$$\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} z^{\|A\|} \cdot \omega(A).$$

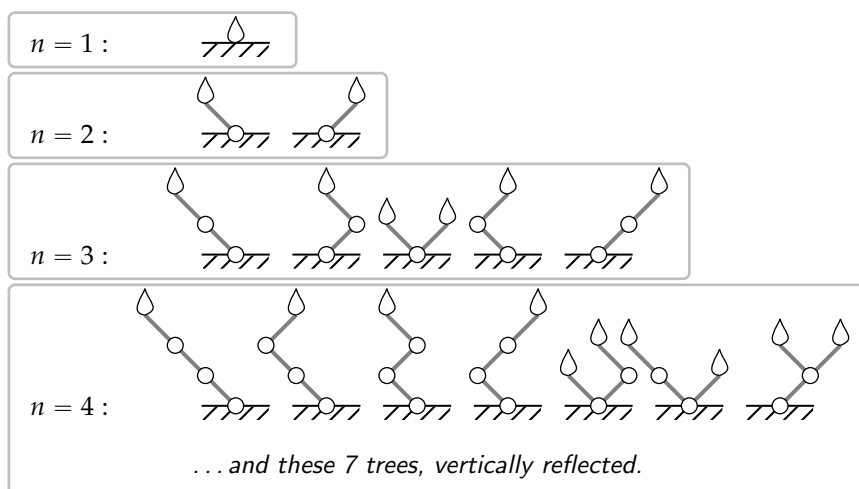
How should we define the weight function for sums, products and composition of species, so that the corresponding assertions for generating functions remain valid?

**Exercise 4:** Let  $f(m, n)$  be the number of all paths from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(m, n)$  in  $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ , where each single step is either  $(1, 0)$  (step to the right) or  $(0, 1)$  (step to the left) or  $(1, 1)$  (diagonal step upwards). Use the language of species to show that

$$\sum_{m, n \geq 0} f(m, n) x^m y^n = \frac{1}{1 - x - y - x \cdot y}.$$

**Exercise 5:** Determine the number of all unlabeled ordered binary rooted trees with  $n$  vertices and  $k$  leaves.

*Hint:* Consider the generating function in 2 variables  $z$  and  $y$ , where every rooted tree  $W$  with  $n$  vertices and  $k$  leaves is assigned  $\omega(W) := z^n y^k$ . The following picture shows these trees for  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ :



i.e., the first terms of the generating function are:

$$T(z, y) := \sum_W \omega(W) = z \cdot y + z^2 \cdot 2y + z^3 (y^2 + 4y) + z^4 (6y^2 + 8y) + \dots$$

Find an equation for this generating function  $T$ , from which the series expansion can be derived.

**Exercise 6:** Determine the number of all labeled unordered rooted trees with  $n$  vertices and  $k$  leaves.

*Hint:* Consider the exponential generating function in 2 variables  $z$  and  $y$  (as in Exercise 5) and use Lagrange's inversion formula.

**Exercise 7:** Prove Cayley's formula (the number of labeled trees on  $n$  vertices equals  $n^{n-2}$ ) as follows: Take a labeled tree on  $n$  vertices and tag two vertices  $S$  and  $E$ . View  $S$  and  $E$  as the starting point and ending point of the unique path  $p$  connecting  $S$  and  $E$  in the tree. Now orient all edges belonging to  $p$  "from  $S$  to  $E$ ", and all edges not belonging to  $p$  "towards  $p$ ". Now travel along  $p$  from  $S$  to  $E$  and write down the labels of the vertices: Whenever a new maximal label is encountered, close a circle (by inserting an oriented edge from the vertex before this new maximum to the start of the "current circle") and start a new circle. Interpret the resulting directed graph as a function  $[n] \rightarrow [n]$  (i.e., a directed edge from  $a$  to  $b$  indicates that the function maps  $a$  to  $b$ ).

**Exercise 8:** Show that the number of all graphs on  $n$  vertices,  $m$  edges and  $k$  components equals the coefficient of  $u^n \alpha^m \beta^k / n!$  in

$$\left( \sum_{n \geq 0} (1 + \alpha)^{\binom{n}{2}} \frac{u^n}{n!} \right)^\beta.$$

*Hint:* Find a connection between the generating function of all labeled graphs (weight  $\omega(G) := u^{|V(G)|} \alpha^{|E(G)|}$ ) and the generating function of all connected labeled graphs.