

# Combinatorics 1 – Problem Sheet 2

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## Exercise 1

Consider the distance on formal power series discussed in class,  $d(F, G) = 2^{-\text{val}(F-G)}$ . Prove that the set of convergent power series is dense in the set of formal power series with coefficients in  $\mathbb{R}$ . In other words, show that for any formal power series  $F \in \mathbb{R}[[z]]$  there is a sequence of convergent series (in the usual calculus sense) whose limit is  $F$ .

## Exercise 2

Prove that this distance satisfies the strong triangle inequality,

$$d(F, G) \leq \max[d(F, H), d(H, G)]$$

for any formal power series  $F, G, H$ . This shows that formal power series form a non-archimedean metric space.

## Exercise 3

Let  $A$  be a commutative ring where all natural numbers have a multiplicative inverse. The formal power series logarithm is defined by

$$\log(1 + x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n \in A[[x]].$$

If  $F \in A[[x]]$  is a formal power series with no constant term, show how to compute the first  $N$  coefficients of  $G(x) = \log(1 + F)$  using only  $O(M(N))$  multiplications in  $A$ , where  $M(N)$  is the cost of multiplying two polynomials in  $A[x]$  of degree  $N$ . *Hint:* In class we showed that the multiplicative inverse of a power series can be computed using only  $O(M(N))$  multiplications in  $A$ . Take derivatives (you may use that the chain rule still holds for formal derivatives).

## Exercise 4

In class we saw that the number of plane trees on  $n + 1$  vertices equals the number of Dyck paths of length  $n$  by proving that they have the same generating function. Find a bijection between these classes (find a ‘natural’ way to pair up each plane tree of length  $n + 1$  with a Dyck path of length  $n$ ).

**Exercise 5**

Fix integers  $m, k \geq 1$ . Prove that the generating function  $F(z)$  counting words (finite sequences) on an alphabet  $\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$  with  $m$  letters that do not contain  $k$  consecutive occurrences of  $a_1$  is

$$F(z) = \frac{1 - z^k}{1 - mz + (m-1)z^{k+1}}.$$

Try an induction, or using the constructions discussed in class.