## NPTEL

## NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE

Discrete Mathematics Graph Theory – 3 & Generating Functions

Generating functions - Problem 1 By Prof. S.R.S Iyengar Department of Computer Science IIT Ropar

The professor just taught the expansion of 1 + X whole to the -N, we are going to see that in action now, the first question goes like this, find the coefficient of X to the 4 in the expansion of 1 - X whole to the -6,

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well, we have learnt how to expand 1 + X whole to the -N, but here we are have 1-X whole to the -X, so how do we go about? Very simple, substitute in place of -X another variable Y, so the question now becomes 1+Y whole to the -6, (Refer Slide Time: 00:45)



you have to find the coefficient of X to the 4, right, so we'll first expand 1+Y whole to the -6 and we will proceed further. So the expansion of this goes like this summation are from 0 to infinity -6 choose R into Y to the R, (Refer Slide Time: 01:09)



I hope this step is clear, if not you can refer to the formula which is stated in the previous video, this is nothing but summation R from 0 to infinity -6 choose R into -X whole to the R, in place of Y I have substituted -X. (Refer Slide Time: 01:29)

Find the confident of 
$$x^5$$
 in  $(1-x)^{-6}$   

$$-x = y$$

$$(1+y)^{-6} = \bigotimes_{\delta=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{6}{\delta}) y^{\delta} = \bigotimes_{\delta=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{6}{\delta}) (-x)^{\delta}$$

$$interpretation (1-x)^{-6}$$

Now the coefficient of X to the 5 is you see -N choose R is what? -1 to the R into N + R-1 choose R, (Refer Slide Time: 01:47)

Find the coefficient of 
$$x^5$$
 in  $(1-x)^{-6}$   

$$\begin{aligned}
-x &= y \\
(1+y)^{-6} &= \bigotimes_{\delta=0}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} y^{\delta} &= \bigotimes_{\delta=0}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} (-x)^{\delta} \\
\begin{pmatrix} -n \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\delta} \begin{pmatrix} n+\delta-1 \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

so -6 choose 5 can be written as -1 to the 5, R as 5 here and N is 6, so it becomes -1 to the 5 into N + R -1 is 6 + 5-1 which is 10, so 10 choose 5 into -1 to the 5 into X to the 5 it is, (Refer Slide Time: 02:08)



and hence for the coefficient of X to the 5 we consider -1 to the 5 into 10 choose 5 into -1 to the 5,

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so -1 and -1 become +1 here, now what remains is 10 choose 5, so the coefficient of X to the 5 is 10 choose 5 on simple calculation we see that it is 10 x 9 x 8 x 7 x 6 divided by 5 x 4 x 3 x 2 x 1,

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now you must be knowing this formula very well by now, we have studied in week 1 right, so I didn't stated explicitly assuming that you guys know the formula of NCR.

Now on simplification this becomes 18 x 14, I've canceled 5 and 10, and 4 and 8, 6 and 6 get canceled here, and so on, so you can check it out yourself, (Refer Slide Time: 03:08)



so the answer would be 252, so the coefficient of X to the 4 in 1-X whole to the -6 is 252. (Refer Slide Time: 03:20)

Coefficient of 
$$x^5$$
 is  

$$\begin{pmatrix} (-1)^5 \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^5 \\ (-1)^5 \\ g \times 9 \times g \times f \times f \times f \\ g \times f \times g \times f \times f \times f \\ (-1)^5 \end{pmatrix} = 18 \times 14$$

$$= \boxed{252}$$

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