Math 561: Foundations of Combinatorics

Lecturer: Prof. Sara Billey

## Problem Set #7 due Wednesday, November 20, 2019

Reading: In Chapter 2, read Section 2.1-2.3.

**Recommended Problems:** Play with these problems before reading the solutions: EC1 Chapter 1. Problems 169, 173, 185, 191 and Chapter 2, Problems 3,4,6,8, 11, 22.

**Homework Problems:** For each of the problems below, explain your answer fully. No credit will be given for a simple statement of the answer. Each problem is worth 10 points unless otherwise specified.

- 1. Exercise 178 from Chapter 1 of EC1. Watch out for the typo in the last factor. It should be  $(q^n q^k)$  I believe.
- 2. Exercise 179 from Chapter 1 of EC1.
- 3. Exercise 192 from Chapter 1 of EC1.
- 4. Exercise 2 from Chapter 2 of EC1.
- 5. Exercise 10 from Chapter 2 of EC1. Watch out for the typos. Every time it says E(n)/n!, it should be  $E(n)/n^n$ .
- 6. How many ways can one rearrange 2n people seated around a circular dinner table so that no one faces the same person they were previously facing? Compute the answer explicitly for n=4.
- 7. Show that the number of permutations with exactly 1 small descent equals the number of derangments in  $S_n$ . A small descent is an index i such that  $w_i = w_{i+1} + 1$ .
- 8. How many permutations in  $\mathfrak{S}_n$  have no cycles of length k? What fraction of all permutations in  $\mathfrak{S}_n$  does this represent as n goes to infinity?
- 9. Let f(m,n) be the number of  $m \times n$  matrices of 0's and 1's with at least one 1 in every row and column. Show that

$$f(m,n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (2^{n-k} - 1)^m.$$

10. (Bonus) Use Burnside's Lemma to derive Jordan's theorem that if a group acts transitively on a set then it has a derangement (a fixed point free element).