

# Class worksheet 1: Combinatorics and Graphs 1

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

This is just to practice, no points are awarded.  $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$ ,  $\log$  with unspecified base is the natural logarithm.

- For two functions  $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  determine (as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ) if  $f = O(g)$ ,  $g = O(f)$  or both
  - $f(n) = n^2$ ,  $g(n) = n^3$
  - $f(n) = c^n$ ,  $g(n) = n^k$ , where  $c > 1$  and  $k \geq 1$  are constants.
  - $f(n) = \log_2 n$ ,  $g(n) = \log_8 n$
  - $f(n) = n^3 \log_2 n$ ,  $g(n) = 3n \log_8 n + 1$
  - $f(n) = (\log n)^{\log 3}$ ,  $g(n) = (\log 3)^{\log n}$
- Use Stirling's formula to estimate
  - $2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n$
  - $1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n - 1)$
  - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n}$
- Using the weak form of Stirling's formula (ignoring the  $\sqrt{2\pi n}$  term) estimate for large  $n$  and fixed  $1 > \alpha > 0$  the value of  $\binom{n}{\alpha n}$ .
- Prove that for  $k = o(\sqrt{n})$  we have  $\binom{n}{k} = (1 + o(1)) \frac{n^k}{k!}$ .
- (\*) Show that the number of subsets of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  of even cardinality is  $2^{n-1}$ . If  $n$  is divisible by 8, what is the number of subsets of cardinality divisible by 4? (*Hint*: consider  $(1 + i)^n$ , where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$  is the imaginary unit.)
- (\*) Let  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  be finite sets. Recall the principle of inclusion-exclusion used to express  $|\bigcup A_i|$ . Show that if you take into account only the first  $m < n$  sums in the formula, you will get an overestimate when  $m$  is odd and an underestimate when  $m$  is even.