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Discrete Mathematics

Functions

Advanced Topics

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Distinct partitions equals odd partitions: Proof



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So now let us prove the observation that we saw that P_d of X equals P_o of X . Before formally proving it. Let me just invoke some high school mathematics which we had seen. What is that? If you remember this algebraic identity A square minus B square is A plus B into A minus B . we had seen this. Now in this case what is A plus B ? It is A square minus B square by A minus B . Box this and keep. We will be using this to prove the observation. So we have seen that A plus B is A square minus B square by A minus B .

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$$P_d(x) = P_o(x)$$
$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$
$$\Rightarrow a+b = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a-b}$$

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Now we have seen that P_d of X is equal to 1 plus X the generating function that is, into 1 plus X square into 1 plus X cube into 1 plus X to the 4 and so on. We have seen this.

Now the identity will come to our help here. What can I write $1 + X$ as? I can write $1 + X$ as $(1 - X^2)(1 + X)$ and I can write $1 + X^2$ as $(1 - X^4)(1 + X^2)$. Do you see that? Because $(1 - X^4)$ is $(1 + X^2)(1 - X^2)$. And hence $1 + X^2$ is the following; $(1 - X^4)(1 + X^2)$.

Now having the same logic $1 + X^3$ is $(1 - X^3)(1 + X)$ and $1 + X^4$ you must be very well versed with it. It is $(1 - X^8)(1 + X^4)$ and so on. Now do you see you can actually cancel $(1 - X^2)$ here and here. $(1 - X^4)$ here and here.

Now do you see you can also cancel $(1 - X^6)$ here with another term after $(1 - X^8)(1 + X^4)$ and the same holds true for $(1 - X^8)$ as well. You can cancel it with the term which follows in the product.

So what remains $(1 - X^6)$, $(1 - X^3)$ and if you can further write the product you will see that $(1 - X^5)$, $(1 - X^7)$ all these will remain. We are canceling all the terms with even powers here. $(1 - X^2)$, $(1 - X^4)$, $(1 - X^6)$ and so on. And hence this becomes $(1 - X^3)$ into $(1 - X^3)$ so on.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_d(x) &= (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^3)(1+x^4) \dots \\
 &= \left(\frac{1-x^2}{1-x}\right) \left(\frac{1-x^4}{1-x^2}\right) \left(\frac{1-x^6}{1-x^3}\right) \left(\frac{1-x^8}{1-x^4}\right) \dots \\
 &= \frac{1}{1-x} \times \frac{1}{1-x^3} \times \dots \\
 &= P_o(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{P_d(x) = P_o(x)}$$



Now if you remember this is the generating function of P_o of X and hence we see that P_d of X equals P_o of X . So we have now proved it. So this was one proof. There is also another bijective proof which you can see for P_d of X to prove that it is equal to P_o of X . what do I mean by bijective proof you can show that there is a bijection between these two. We leave it to you as an exercise.