



**NPTEL**

**NPTEL ONLINE COURSE**

Discrete Mathematics

Functions

Advanced Topics

# Discrete Mathematics

## Advanced Topics

Motivation for exponential generating function

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## Motivation for exponential generating function

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We all have studied some basic calculus where we have observed that  $e^x$  can actually be written as  $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$ . This is actually called this is derived from Taylor series. Technicality aside, you just need to know that  $e^x$  is so much.

If  $e^x$  is so much what is the  $e^{-x}$ ? You will simply get this. In place of  $x$  you have  $-x$ . And  $x^2$  simply be as it is because when you put  $x$  equals  $-x$ ,  $x^2$  will continue to be  $x^2$  but then  $x^3$  becomes  $-x^3$  and so on. So  $e^{-x}$  will be  $1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$ .

You have minus sign in front of  $x^i$  if  $i$  is odd and plus sign if  $i$  is even. As simple as that. Now look at this. Let me do  $e^x + e^{-x}$ . You see these things get cancel like this and you will get two times  $1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$  and so on only the  $e^x$  terms you will get if you add  $e^x$  to the  $x$  and  $e^{-x}$ . So  $2$  can come to the left hand side, the denominator and this becomes  $e^x + e^{-x} = 2 \left( 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \right)$  which is equal to so much. Let us box this for future reference.

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} - \dots$$

$$\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \left[ 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \left[ x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \right]$$

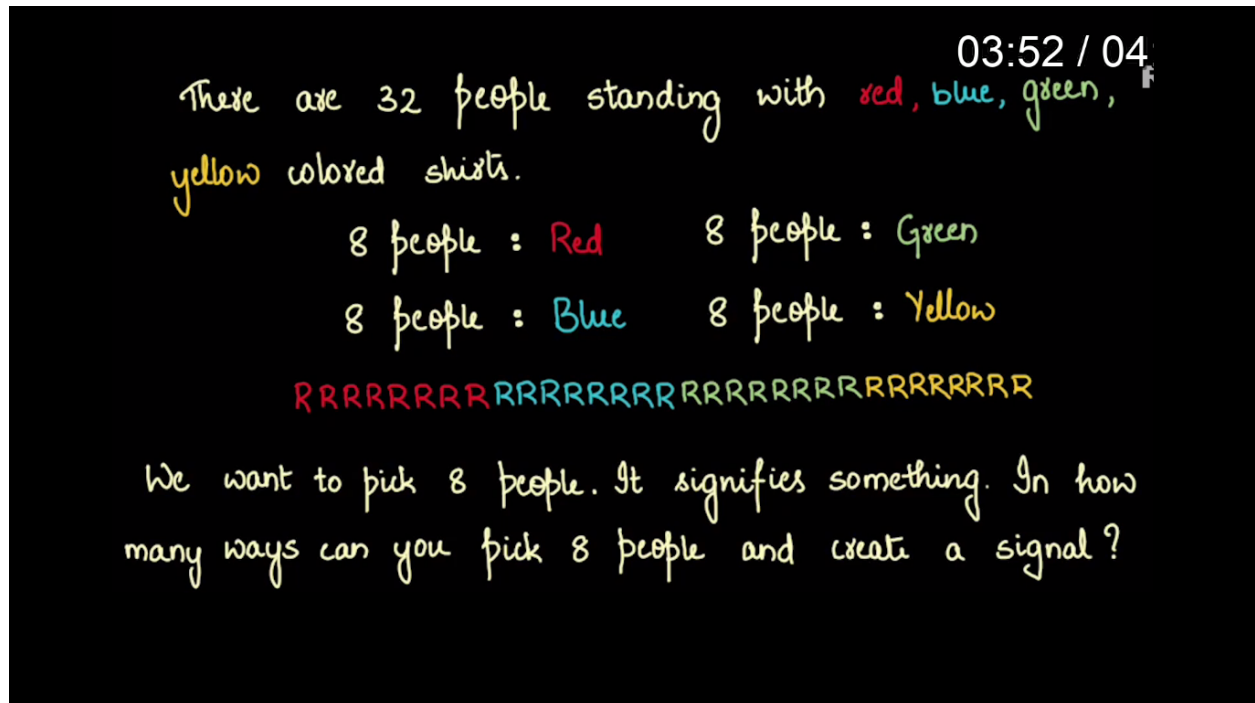


Similarly you can observe that  $e^x - e^{-x}$  is actually equal to  $x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$ . Why are we even seeing this? How will this help us in counting? That's a surprising part in discrete math where something very unrelated sometimes helps us in counting something that's very advanced the question. And here goes your question.

The question is there are 32 people standing with red, blue, green, yellow colored shirts. Their entire wear is red, blue, yellow, and green. 8 people are wearing red. 8 people are wearing blue. 8 people are wearing green and 8 are wearing yellow totaling to 32.

Do you see all of them in a sequence standing in a line. Now I want to pick some 8 people from here, some 8 people and make them stand. And this 8 people in a particular combination of colors signify something. Maybe it's a some sort of a coding of soldiers standing in the border or it could be some kind of a signal that you may want to give to your neighboring city or maybe you are going in a ship and you are hosting flag colors like this in a sequence to send out a message. It can be anything. Whatever. But the question here is simply this. In how many ways can you pick 8 flags with this 8 plus 8 plus 8 plus 8 of red, blue, green and yellow respectively and create a signal? How

many such signals can you create. This is the question and surprisingly we will see how we can use this E to the X E to the minus X, E to the X plus E to the minus X by 2 etc. in solving this problem.



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There are 32 people standing with red, blue, green, yellow colored shirts.

8 people : Red      8 people : Green  
8 people : Blue     8 people : Yellow

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We want to pick 8 people. It signifies something. In how many ways can you pick 8 people and create a signal?

The key point a good advice please understand the problem carefully before understanding the solution. So now let's look at the solution for this question.