18.S34 (FALL 2002)

PROBLEMS ON "INDEPENDENCE"

All the problems below, when looked at the right way, can be solved by elegant arguments avoiding induction, recurrence relations, etc. (In Problem 13, an easy use of induction occurs in a preliminary step, but not in the main part of the argument.)

1. Slips of paper with the numbers from 1 to 99 are placed in a hat. Five numbers are randomly drawn out of the hat one at a time (without replacement). What is the probability that the numbers are chosen in increasing order?

2. In how many ways can a positive integer n be written as a sum of positive integers, taking order into account? For instance, 4 can be written as a sum in the eight ways $4 = 3+1 = 1+3 = 2+2 = 2+1+1 = 1+2+1 = 1+1+2 = 1+1+1+1$.

3. How many 8×8 matrices of 0's and 1's are there, such that every row and column contains an odd number of 1's?

4. Fix positive integers n and k. Find the number of k-tuples $(S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_k)$ of subsets S_i of $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ subject to each of the following conditions:

   (a) $S_1 \subseteq S_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq S_k$

   (b) The S_i's are pairwise disjoint.

   (c) $S_1 \cap S_2 \cap \cdots \cap S_k = \emptyset$

   (d) $S_1 \subseteq S_2 \supseteq S_3 \subseteq S_4 \supseteq S_5 \subseteq \cdots$ (The symbols $\subseteq$ and $\supseteq$ alternate.)

5. Let π be a random permutation of $1, 2, \ldots, n$. Fix a positive integer $1 \leq k \leq n$. What is the probability that in the disjoint cycle decomposition of π, the length of the cycle containing 1 is k? In other words, what is the probability that k is the least positive integer for which $\pi^k(1) = 1$?

6. Let $f(n)$ be the number of ways to take an n-element set S, and, if S has more than one element, to partition S into two disjoint nonempty subsets S_1 and S_2, then to take one of the sets S_1, S_2 with more than one element and partition it into two disjoint nonempty subsets S_3

and S_4, then to take one of the sets with more than one element not yet partitioned and partition it into two disjoint nonempty subsets, etc., always taking a set with more than one element that is not yet partitioned and partitioning it into two nonempty disjoint subsets, until only one-element subsets remain. For example, we could start with 12345678 (short for $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\}$), then partition it into 126 and 34578, then partition 34578 into 4 and 3578, then 126 into 6 and 12, then 3578 into 37 and 58, then 58 into 5 and 8, then 12 into 1 and 2, and finally 37 into 3 and 7. (The order we partition the sets is important; for instance, partitioning 1234 into 12 and 34, then 12 into 1 and 2, and then 34 into 3 and 4, is different from partitioning 1234 into 12 and 34, then 34 into 3 and 4, and then 12 into 1 and 2. However, partitioning 1234 into 12 and 34 is the same as partitioning it into 34 and 12.) Find a simple formula for $f(n)$. For instance, $f(1) = 1$, $f(2) = 1$, $f(3) = 3$, and $f(4) = 18$.

7. Choose n real numbers $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ uniformly and independently from the interval $[0, 1]$. What is the expected value of $\min_i x_i$, the minimum of $x_1, \ldots, x_n$?

8. Let p be a prime number and $1 \le k \le p - 1$. How many k-element subsets $\{a_1, \ldots, a_k\}$ of $\{1, 2, \ldots, p\}$ are there such that $a_1 + \cdots + a_k \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$?

9. (a) Let m and n be nonnegative integers. Evaluate the integral

$$B(m,n) = \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx,$$

by interpreting the integral as a probability.

(b) (84P) Let R be the region consisting of all triples (x, y, z) of nonnegative real numbers satisfying $x+y+z \le 1$. Let $w = 1-x-y-z$. Express the value of the triple integral (taken over the region R)

$$\iiint x^1 y^9 z^8 w^4 \, dx\, dy\, dz$$

in the form $a!b!c!d!/n!$, where $a,\ b,\ c,\ d$, and n are positive integers.

(c) (unsolved) Let n be a positive integer and k a nonnegative integer. Let x and y_{ij} be indeterminates, for $1 \le i < j \le n$. Let $f(n,k)$ be the number of sequences consisting of n x's and $2k$ y_{ij}'s (for all $1 \le i < j \le n$), such that all the y_{ij}'s occur between the ith and jth x. It is known by a difficult evaluation of the integral

$$I = \int_0^1 \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (t_i - t_j)^{2k} dt_1 \cdots dt_n$$

that

$$f(n,k) = \frac{(kn)!\,(n + kn(n-1))!}{n!\,k!^n (2k)!^{\binom{n}{2}}} \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(jk)!^3}{(1 + k(n-1+j))!}.$$

Is there a simple proof along the lines of (a) or (b)?

10. (a) Choose n points at random (uniformly and independently) on the circumference of a circle. Find the probability p_n that all the points lie on a semicircle. (For instance, $p_1 = p_2 = 1$.)

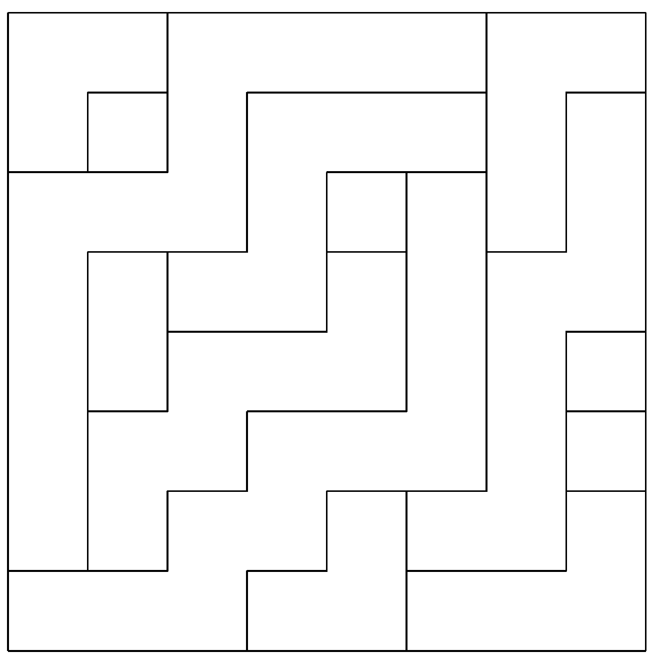
(b) More generally, let $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$. Find the probability $p_n(\theta)$ that the n points in (a) lie on some arc of angle θ. (Try to give a proof that avoids a continuity argument.)

(c) (92P) Four points are chosen at random on the surface of a sphere. What is the probability that the center of the sphere lies inside the tetrahedron whose vertices are at the four points? (It is understood that each point is independently chosen relative to a uniform distribution on the sphere.)

11. There are n parking spaces $1, 2, \ldots, n$ (in that order) on a one-way street. Cars $C_1, \ldots, C_n$ enter the street in that order and try to park. Each car C_i has a preferred space a_i. A car will drive to its preferred space and try to park there. If the space is already occupied, the car will park in the next available space. If the car must leave the street without parking, then the process fails. If $\alpha = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ is a sequence of preferences that allows every car to park, then we call α a *parking function*. For instance, there are 16 parking functions of length 3, given by (abbreviating $(1,1,1)$ as 111, etc.) 111, 112, 121, 211, 113, 131, 311, 122, 212, 221, 123, 132, 213, 231, 312, 321. Show that the number of parking functions of length n is equal to $(n+1)^{n-1}$.

12. Let $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ be n points (in that order) on the circumference of a circle. A person starts at the point x_1 and walks to one of the two neighboring points with probability $1/2$ for each. The person continues to walk in this way, always moving from the present point to one of the two neighboring points with probability $1/2$ for each. Find the probability p_i that the point x_i is the last of the n points to be visited for the first time. In other words, find the probability that when x_i is visited for the first time, all the other points will have already been visited. For instance, $p_1 = 0$ (when $n > 1$), since x_1 is the *first* of the n points to be visited.

13. A *snake* on the 8×8 chessboard is a nonempty subset S of the squares of the board with the following property: Start at one of the squares and continue walking one step up or to the right, stopping at any time. The squares visited are the squares of the snake. Here is an example of the 8×8 chessboard covered with disjoint snakes.



Find the total number of ways to cover an 8×8 chessboard with disjoint snakes.