

**Math 365 – Wednesday 3/12/19 – 8.1: Applications of recurrence relations**

**Exercise 29.** Draw the tree-diagram that tells you how many ways to form the following results, and count the possible outcomes.

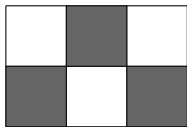
- (a) Strings of 1's and 0's of length-four with three consecutive 0's.
- (b) Subsets of the set  $\{3, 7, 9, 11, 24\}$  whose elements sum to less than 28.

To check your answers: (a) 3; (b) 17.

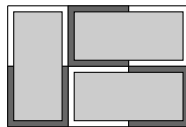
**Exercise 30.**

- (a) Permutations.
  - (i) Find a recurrence relation and initial conditions for the number of permutations of a set with  $n$  elements.
  - (ii) Check your recurrence relation by iteratively calculating the first 5 terms of your sequence, and using the known closed formula for counting permutations.
- (b) Bit strings.
  - (i) Find a recurrence relation and initial conditions for the number of bit strings of length  $n$  that contain a pair of consecutive 0s.
  - (ii) Check your answer for  $n = 4$  by iteratively using your recurrence relation, and then by listing the possibilities.
  - (iii) Check your answer for  $n = 6$  by iteratively using your recurrence relation, and by counting the number of these sequences by hand using a *decision tree*.
- (c) Climbing stairs.
  - (i) Find a recurrence relation and initial conditions for the number of ways to climb  $n$  stairs if the person climbing the stairs can take one stair or two stairs at a time.
  - (ii) Check your answer for  $n = 4$  by iteratively using your recurrence relation, and by counting the number of these sequences by hand using a decision tree.
  - (iii) Calculate the number of ways to climb 8 stairs in this way.
- (d) Tiling boards.
  - (i) Find a recurrence relation and initial conditions for the number of ways to completely cover a  $2 \times n$  checkerboard with  $1 \times 2$  dominoes. For example, if  $n = 3$ , one solution is

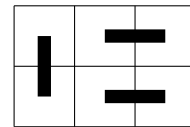
$2 \times 3$  checkerboard:



covered with 3 dominoes:



shorthand for same solution:

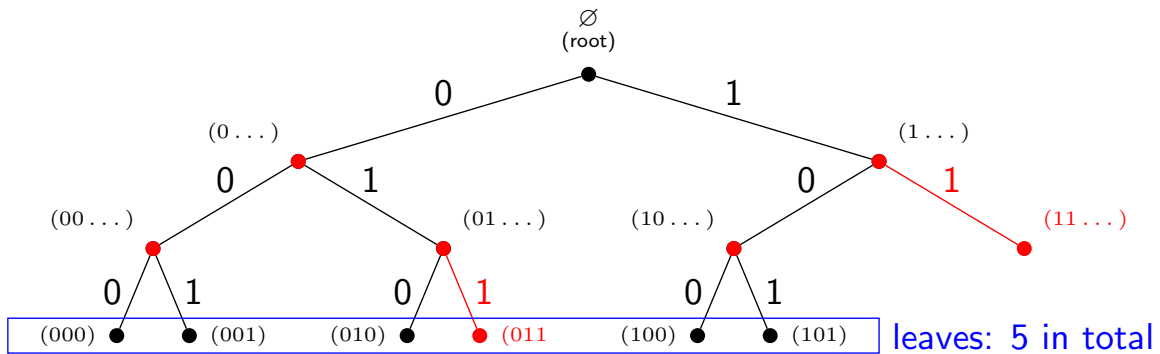


[Hint: Consider separately the coverings where the position in the top right corner of the checkerboard is covered by a domino positioned horizontally and where it is covered by a domino positioned vertically.]

- (ii) Check your answer for  $n = 4$  by iteratively using your recurrence relation, and by counting the number of these sequences by hand.
  - (iii) How many ways are there to completely cover a  $2 \times 6$  checkerboard with  $1 \times 2$  dominoes?
- (e) Increasing sequences
  - (i) Find a recurrence relation for the number of strictly increasing sequences of positive integers that have 1 as their first term and  $n$  as their last term, where  $n$  is a positive integer. That is, sequences  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$ , where  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_k = n$ , and  $a_j < a_{j+1}$  for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1$ .
  - (ii) Check your answer for  $n = 4$  by iteratively using your recurrence relation, and by counting the number of these sequences by hand using a decision tree.
  - (iii) Explain why there are infinitely many such sequences if we replace “strictly increasing” with “weakly increasing” in part (i), i.e. turn “ $<$ ” into “ $\leq$ ”.

**Tree diagrams:** A **decision tree** consists of a “root”, a number of “branches” leaving the root, and possible additional branches leaving the endpoints of other branches (usually drawn upside-down). We use a branch to represent each possible choice. We represent the possible outcomes by “leaves”, the endpoints of branches not having other branches starting at them. (See §6.1)

**Example:** How many strings of length-three of 1's and 0's do not have two consecutive 1's?



See also Examples 21-23 in section 6.1. **Note:** the book labels the nodes by the choice; we label the edges by the choice and the nodes by the outcomes.

**You try:** Exercise 29

## Applications of recurrence relations

Recall that a recursive definition for a sequence is an expression of  $a_n$  using the previous terms:

For example: 
$$\underbrace{a_n = 3a_{n-1} + a_{n-3} + 1}_{\text{recurrence relation}} \quad \underbrace{a_0 = 1, a_1 = 15, a_2 = 0}_{\text{initial conditions}}$$

### Example (Fibonacci's Rabbits)

Put two rabbits on an island. A pair of rabbits won't breed until they're 2 months old. Each mature pair of rabbits will produce a new pair of rabbits the following month. How many pairs of rabbits are there after  $n$  months? (assume balanced sexes)

**Recurrence relation:**

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of pairs} \\ \text{at month } n \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{The number of pairs} \\ \text{already around} \\ \text{from month } n - 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{The number of} \\ \text{eligible parenting pairs} \\ \text{at month } n \\ \text{(rabbits around} \\ \text{since month } n - 2) \end{array}$$

## Applications of recurrence relations

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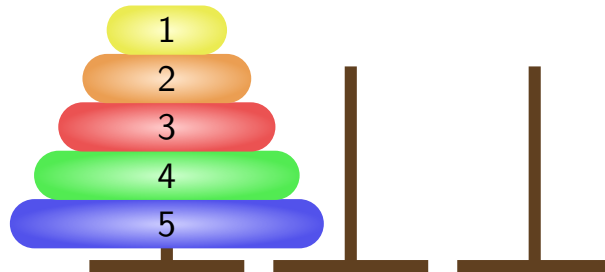
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$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$$

**Initial conditions:** Start with 1 pair. Still have 1 pair in the 1st month. Then the 1 pair starts to breed.

$$a_0 = 1, \quad a_1 = 1$$

**Towers of Hanoi:** Start with  $n$  discs of different sizes on the left-most of three pegs, in increasing order of size top-to-bottom. Move discs from pole to pole one at a time. End with all  $n$  discs on the right-most of three pegs, again in decreasing order top-to-bottom.



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**Solution:** We solved these by first piling the all but one of the discs onto pole 2 (which takes the same number of moves are piling all but one onto pole 3); then we moved the biggest disc; then we moved the  $n - 1$  discs on top.

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Let  $H_n$  be the be the number of moves needed to solve the puzzle.

**Recursion relation:**  $H_n = H_{n-1} + H_{n-1} + 1 = 2H_{n-1} + 1$

**Initial condition:**  $H_1 = 1$

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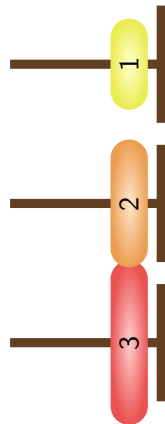


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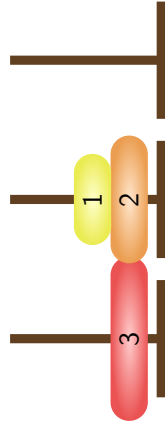
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.

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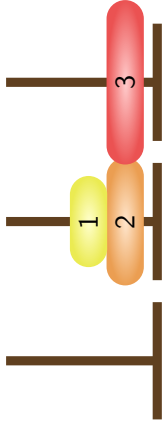
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.

**Towers of Hanoi:** Start with  $n$  discs of different sizes on the left-most of three pegs, in increasing order of size top-to-bottom. Move discs from pole to pole one at a time. End with all  $n$  discs on the right-most of three pegs, again in decreasing order top-to-bottom.



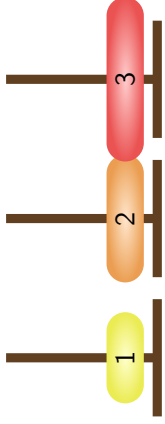
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.

**Towers of Hanoi:** Start with  $n$  discs of different sizes on the left-most of three pegs, in increasing order of size top-to-bottom. Move discs from pole to pole one at a time. End with all  $n$  discs on the right-most of three pegs, again in decreasing order top-to-bottom.



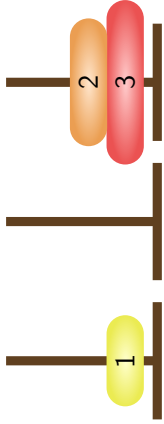
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.

**Towers of Hanoi:** Start with  $n$  discs of different sizes on the left-most of three pegs, in increasing order of size top-to-bottom. Move discs from pole to pole one at a time. End with all  $n$  discs on the right-most of three pegs, again in decreasing order top-to-bottom.



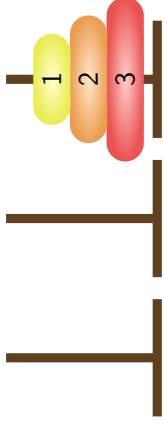
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.

**Towers of Hanoi:** Start with  $n$  discs of different sizes on the left-most of three pegs, in increasing order of size top-to-bottom. Move discs from pole to pole one at a time. End with all  $n$  discs on the right-most of three pegs, again in decreasing order top-to-bottom.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.

**Towers of Hanoi:** Start with  $n$  discs of different sizes on the left-most of three pegs, in increasing order of size top-to-bottom. Move discs from pole to pole one at a time. End with all  $n$  discs on the right-most of three pegs, again in decreasing order top-to-bottom.



Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.









## Bit strings

Find a recurrence relation and give initial conditions for the number of bit strings of length  $n$  that do not have two consecutive 0s. How many such bit strings are there of length five?

**Examples:**

$$n = 1 : \{0, 1\}$$

$$n = 2 : \{01, 10, 11\}$$

$$n = 3 : \{010, 011, 101, 110, 111\} = \{011, 101, 111\} \sqcup \{010, 110\}$$

**Solution:** For  $n \geq 3$ , break into cases, whether an admissible string ends in a 1 or a 0.

*Strings that end in a 1:* you can take any admissible  $n - 1$  string, add a 1 to the end, and get an admissible  $n$  string.

$$a_{n-1} \text{ of these}$$

*Strings that end in a 0:* if an admissible string ends in a 0, then the second-to-last bit *has* to be a 1. So this falls into the first case, but for admissible strings of length  $n - 1$ .

$$a_{n-1-1} = a_{n-2} \text{ of these}$$

**Rec. rel.:**  $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ , **Init. conds.:**  $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 3$ .

## Codeword enumeration

A computer system considers a string of decimal digits a “valid codeword” if it contains an even number of 0 digits. For example, 1230407869 is valid, but 120987045608 is not.

Let  $a_n$  be the number of valid  $n$ -digit codewords. Find a recurrence relation and initial conditions for  $a_n$ .

**Solution:** For  $n \geq 2$ , break into cases, whether an admissible string ends in a 0 or not.

*Strings that do not end in a 0:* the first  $n - 1$  numbers are also valid.

$$9 * a_{n-1} \text{ of these}$$

*Strings that end in a 0:* the first  $n - 1$  numbers are *not* valid.

$$10^{n-1} - a_{n-1} \text{ of these}$$

**Rec. rel.:**  $a_n = 9 * a_{n-1} + (10^{n-1} - a_{n-1}) = 8a_{n-1} + 10^{n-1}$ ,  
**Initial conds.:**  $a_1 = 9$ .

**You try:** Exercise 30