

# Generating Functions

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# Main Topics

- ❖ Definition of Generating Functions
- ❖ Operations on Generating Functions
  - ❖ Famous Sequences

# Definition of Generating Functions

- Informally, a generating function  $F(x)$  is an infinite series

$$F(x) = f_0 + f_1x + f_2x^2 + f_3x^3 + \dots$$

- What are they used for?
- Analyzing the behavior of a sequence of numbers  $f_0 f_1 f_2 f_3 \dots$
- Easy to think of  $f_n$  as a coefficient of  $x^n$  instead of enumerating the entire sequence up to  $f_n$ . (more examples to follow)

# Easy Example

- What is the generating function for the series  $1, 1, 1, \dots$  ?
- $G(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$ .
- What is a simplified form for writing it?
- $G(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x}$

# Good news...

- We can find more complex generating functions by performing algebraic operations on easier generating functions.



# Operations on Generating Functions

- 1) Scaling: Multiplying a generating function by a constant.
- Example: If we want the sequence 5, 5, 5, ... we can multiply the sequence 1, 1, 1, ... by 5. So we can conclude that the generating function we want is:  $\frac{5}{1-x}$
- 2) Substitution
- 3) Addition: How else can we get the generating function above? (hint: addition)



# Operations on Generating Functions

4) Derivatives:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{1-x} &= \frac{d}{dx} (1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots) \\ &= 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + nx^{n-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

- So we learn that  $\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$  is the generating function for the sequence 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

# Operations on Generating Functions

- 5) Right Shifting: Multiply by  $x$  to shift one step to the right, by  $x^n$  to shift by  $n$  steps.
- Using previous example:
- $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$    $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$    $0, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$



# Operations on Generating Functions

- 6) Products:
- Let  $A(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots$   
and  $B(x) = b_0 + b_1x + b_2x^2 + \dots$
- Then  $C(x) = A(x) * B(x)$
- Proposition: The  $n^{\text{th}}$  coefficient of  $C(x)$  is

$$c_n = a_0b_n + a_1b_{n-1} + a_2b_{n-2} + \dots + a_nb_0$$

# Famous Sequences

- The Fibonacci Sequence 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ... can be described by the recurrence relation:

$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = 1$$

$$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$$

We can use the recurrence relation to get the generating function  $F(x) = \frac{x}{1 - x - x^2}$

- (Derivation of coefficients in “Lectures on Generating Functions” by S. K. Lando, chapter 2)

# Famous Sequences

- The Catalan sequence 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, ... has the generating function

$$\mathit{Cat}(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

(Derivation of coefficients in “Lectures on Generating Functions” by S. K. Lando, chapter 2)

# References

- Lando, S. K. "2. Generating Functions for Well-known Sequences", *Lectures on Generating Functions*. Providence, RI: American Mathematical Society, 2003. STML v. 23.
- Lehman Eric, Leighton F Tom, Meyer Albert R. "15. Generating Functions", *Mathematics for Computer Science*, Creative Commons, 2013.