



RICE

MATH 468
Potpourri
Spring 2014
Frank Jones
MWF 9-9:50 SST 106

Office HB 448 Office phone 713-348-5266 Home phone 713-552-1822 fjones@rice.edu
Office hours are variable—make an appointment

Text: Graham, Knuth, & Patashnik, *Concrete Mathematics*, 2nd ed, Addison-Wesley

Goal: To learn as much about this excellent book as possible, and at the same time to develop a definite *joy* in accomplishing prodigious mathematical feats.

Prerequisites: MATH 102. This modest prerequisite comes with the observation that the course has a 400 number. This course will really stretch and thus strengthen your (*our*) calculus skills!

Homework: Homework will be due intermittently. I *strongly* encourage you to work together as much as you desire.

Exams and grading: Several of the HW assignments will be called “exams,” and I shall grade those. Your final grade will represent your progress throughout the semester.

Exercises: There are over 500 in the book. As the cover states, “Complete answers are provided for all exercises, except research problems, making the book particularly valuable for self-study.”

That last sentence presents quite a challenge for me! I have to find a way to assess your progress and prowess, but all the answers to all the exercises are in the book. And this is not supposed to be a “self-study” course. I think we’ll be able to come to some clear conclusions about your individual understanding.

Meanwhile, I offer four exercises that may help get you in the right frame of mind for the semester.

A. Define $x_0 = 1$ and for $n \geq 0$ let $x_{n+1} = 3x_n + \lfloor x_n \sqrt{5} \rfloor$. Find an explicit formula for x_n for all n .
(Putnam Competition 2007)

This exercise is due Monday February 24.

B. Look at the Fibonacci sequence as defined on page 291. Compute the infinite product of the quotients $(F_{2n} + 1)/(F_{2n} - 1)$ for $n=2,3,4, \dots$. (You will probably want to approach this as follows:
a. Compute a few finite products, and guess a pattern that holds for every finite product of terms for $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots, N$.
b. Prove that your pattern is actually valid for all N .
c. Finally, let $N \rightarrow \infty$

I saw this problem in *Mathematics Magazine*, vol. 79, No. 5, December 2006, p. 393.)

This exercise is due Monday March 17.

C. Exercise 54 in Chapter 7 (page 380):

54 Consider the following curious construction:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	...
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14		16	...
1	3	6	10		16	23	31	40		51	63	76	90		106	...
1	3	6			16	23	31			51	63	76			106	...
1	4	10			26	49	80			131	194	270			376	...
1	4				26	49				131	194				376	...
1	5				31	80				211	405				781	...
1					31					211					781	...
1					32					243					1024	...

(Start with a row containing all the positive integers. Then delete every m th column; here $m = 5$. Then replace the remaining entries by partial sums. Then delete every $(m - 1)$ st column. Then replace with partial sums again, and so on.) Use generating functions to show that the final result is the sequence of m th powers. For example, when $m = 5$ we get $(1^5, 2^5, 3^5, 4^5, \dots)$ as shown.

The solution given on page 574 is extremely cryptic, but I will want all details supplied. You must present a complete proof with all details given. (You are not required to use GKP's proof.) This exercise is due the last week of class.

D. My daughter has a puzzle which consists of a board with 7 holes in a line, 3 white pegs, and 3 black pegs. At the start, these are arranged in the line WWW – BBB. One is supposed to move them to the state BBB – WWW, using two types of moves: slide a peg from one hole to an adjacent one, or jump over one peg to land in the empty hole. (For instance, the first move might result in WW – WBBB or it might result in W – WWBBB.) This is easy enough to accomplish, and I can do it in 15 moves. The question for you is this: for any positive integer n , suppose you have a puzzle with n white pegs, n black pegs, and a board with $2n+1$ holes. Determine, *with proof*, the smallest number of moves required to switch the white and black pegs.

This exercise is essentially a research problem. I hope some of you can do it. (No one in the two previous classes on this subject managed to solve it.)

(I am quite sure what the answer is, but I am unable to verify it.)