

# Problems 7

Due: Friday, 26 November 2021 before 17:00 EDT

Students registered in MATH 402 should submit solutions to 4 of the following problems. Students in MATH 802 should submit solutions to all 5.

1. The **exponential power series** is  $\exp(x) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{x^n}{n!} \in \mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ .

- (i) Let  $f \in \mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ . When  $\frac{df}{dx} = f$ , show that there exists  $c \in \mathbb{Q}$  such that  $f = c \exp(x)$ .
- (ii) By extracting coefficients in  $\mathbb{Q}[[t, x, y]]$ , demonstrate that the binomial theorem is equivalent to the identity  $\exp(t(x + y)) = \exp(tx) \exp(ty)$ .
- (iii) For all nonnegative integers  $k$  and  $n$ , prove the multinomial theorem

$$(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_k)^n = \sum_{j_1 + j_2 + \cdots + j_k = n} \frac{n!}{j_1! j_2! \cdots j_k!} x_1^{j_1} x_2^{j_2} \cdots x_k^{j_k}$$

by using a similar approach.

2. Find the unique sequence  $(a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$  of real numbers such that, for all nonnegative integers  $j$ , we have  $\sum_{k=0}^j a_k a_{j-k} = 1$ .

3. For all nonnegative integers  $n$ , the **Bernoulli numbers**  $B_n$  are defined the recurrence

$$(n + 1)B_n = - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n+1}{k} B_k$$

and the initial condition  $B_0 = 1$ .

(i) Prove that

$$\frac{x}{\exp(x) - 1} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} B_j \frac{x^j}{j!}.$$

(ii) Use the part (i) to demonstrate that  $B_{2j+1} = 0$  for all positive integers  $j$ .

4. For any nonnegative integers  $m$  and  $n$ , use generating series to prove that

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{k} \binom{n+k}{m} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{k} 2^k.$$

5. For all nonnegative integers  $n$ , the **Laguerre polynomials** are defined by the recurrence

$$(n + 2)L_{n+2}(x) = (2(n + 1) + (1 - x))L_{n+1}(x) - (n + 1)L_n(x),$$

and the initial conditions  $L_0(x) = 1$  and  $L_1(x) = 1 - x$ .

(i) Show that the generating series for the Laguerre polynomials is

$$\Phi(t) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} L_n(x) t^n = \frac{1}{1-t} \exp\left(-\frac{xt}{1-t}\right).$$

(ii) Find a closed formula for  $L_n(x)$ .