

Section-2

Ans 2

1. Let $G(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ be the generating function of the sequence a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots . We sum both sides of the last eq. starting with $n=1$. To find that

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(x) - 1 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (8a_{n-1} x^n + 10^{n-1} x^n) \\
 &= 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 10^{n-1} x^n \\
 &= 8x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 10^{n-1} x^{n-1} \\
 &= 8x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 10^n x^n \\
 &= 8x G(x) + x/(1-10x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have $G(x) - 1 = 8x G(x) + x/(1-10x)$

Expanding the right hand side of the equation into partial fractions gives

$$G(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-8x} + \frac{1}{1-10x} \right)$$

This is equivalent to $G(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 8^n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 10^n x^n \right)$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (8^n + 10^n) x^n$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} (8^n + 10^n)$$

Ans-2

2. (i) The compound proposition will be:
 $(p \wedge q, \wedge r) \iff s$

(ii) Let p be the proposition "It is sunny this afternoon", q be the proposition "It is colder than yesterday", r be the proposition "We will go swimming," s be the proposition, "We will take a canoe trip", and t be the proposition "We will be home by sunset".

Then the hypothesis becomes

$\neg p \wedge q, r \rightarrow p, \neg r \rightarrow s, \text{ and } s \rightarrow t.$

The conclusion is simply t .

We construct an argument to show that our hypothesis lead to the Conclusion as follows:

S.No.	Step	Reason
1.	$\neg p \wedge q$	Hypothesis
2.	$\neg p$	Simplification using step 1
3.	$r \rightarrow p$	Hypothesis
4.	$\neg r$	Modus tollens using steps 2 & 3
5.	$\neg r \rightarrow s$	Hypothesis
6.	s	Modus ponens using steps 4 & 5
7.	$s \rightarrow t$	Hypothesis
8.	t	Modus ponens using steps 6 & 7