

Please submit organized and well written solutions!

Problem 1. Prove that the number of surjective (i.e. onto) mappings from $[n]$ to $[k]$ is given by $\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} (k-i)^n$. Use this to deduce that:

- $\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} (n-i)^n = n!$.
- $\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} (k-i)^n = 0$ when $k > n$.
- $S(n, k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} (k-i)^n$, where $S(n, k)$ are the Stirling numbers of the second kind.

Problem 2. Consider the number of ways of coloring the integers $\{1, \dots, 2n\}$ using the colors red/blue in such a way that if i is colored red then so is $i-1$. Deduce the identity

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{2n-k}{k} 2^{2n-2k} = 2n+1$$

Problem 3. Show that the number of subsets of size k of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ which contain no pair of consecutive integers is given by $\binom{n-k+1}{k}$.

Problem 4. Let A_1, \dots, A_n be a family of n sets. Show that

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right| \geq \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j|$$

and

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right| \leq \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k|$$