

# Math 191 Notes, 2003 December 11

## Problem of the points by generating functions

Ball: prob  $p$ , Strike: prob  $q = 1 - p$ . Midget must get  $m$  balls before  $n$  strikes: call this probability  $p_{m,n}$ .

$$p_{0,0} = 0$$

by convention. Also,

$$p_{m,0} = 0 \quad p_{0,n} = 1$$

$$p_{m,n} = pp_{m-1,n} + qp_{m,n-1} \quad m, n \geq 1$$

Define

$$G(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{m,n} x^m y^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{m,n} x^m y^n &= p \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{m-1,n} x^m y^n + q \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{m,n-1} x^m y^n \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{m,n} x^m y^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{0,n} x^0 y^n &= px \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{m-1,n} x^{m-1} y^n + qy \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{m,n-1} x^m y^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

Note that there is another term on the left but all its coefficients are zero so we are ignoring it. Now skip some steps (because we are low on time):

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, y) - \frac{y}{1-y} &= px G(x, y) + qy \left[ G(x, y) - \frac{y}{1-y} \right] \\ G(x, y)[1 - px - qy] &= (1 - qy) \frac{y}{1-y} \\ G(x, y) &= \frac{y}{1-y} \cdot \frac{1 - qy}{1 - px - qy} \end{aligned}$$

And thus we have a closed-form solution to this problem. Now, of course, expanding this in a power series (if you do it badly) could be harder than solving the original problem. So rewrite as:

$$G(x, y) = \frac{y}{1-y} \left( 1 - \frac{px}{1-xy} \right)^{-1}$$

And then we can expand this pretty nicely.