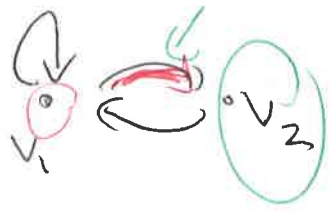


Wormy = Walk Counts  
 to - Non- "walk counts"  
 Ch 1, 2, 4 - Self-referencing; sets; uncountability, etc.



# walks length  $n$  from  $v_1$  to  $v_1 = \text{Fib}_{n+1}$   
 # " " " " "  $v_1$  to  $v_2 =$   
 # " " "  $n-1$  " "  $v_1$  to  $v_1 = \text{Fib}_n$

Walk from  $v_1$  to  $v_2$   
 $v_1, \dots, v_1 \rightarrow v_2$

# walks length  $n$  from  $v_1$  to  $\{v_1, v_2\} = \text{Fib}_{n+1} + \text{Fib}_n = \text{Fib}_{n+2}$



# walks length  $n$  from  
 -  $v_1 \rightarrow v_1$  :  $3^n$   
 -  $v_2 \rightarrow v_2$  :  $2^n$

-  $v_1 \rightarrow v_2$  :  $\begin{cases} v_1 \xrightarrow{1} v_2 \xrightarrow{2} \dots \xrightarrow{2} v_2 & 2^{n-1} \\ v_1 \xrightarrow{3} v_1 \xrightarrow{1} v_2 \xrightarrow{2} \dots \xrightarrow{2} v_2 & 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} \\ \vdots \\ v_1 \xrightarrow{3} v_1 \xrightarrow{3} \dots \xrightarrow{3} v_1 \xrightarrow{1} v_2 & 3^{n-1} \end{cases}$

$$2^{n-1} + 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} + \dots + 3^{n-1} = 3^{n-1} \left( \frac{2^{n-1}}{3^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{2^2}{3^2} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right)$$

$$= 3^{n-1} \left( \frac{1 - (2/3)^n}{1 - (2/3)} \right) = 3 \left( 3^{n-1} - 3^{n-1} \frac{2^n}{3^n} \right)$$

$$= 3^n - 2^n \quad \text{😊}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 \rightarrow v_1 & 3^n \\ v_1 \rightarrow v_2 & 3^n - 2^n \\ v_2 \rightarrow v_2 & 2^n \end{aligned}$$

# walks length  $n$  from  $\{v_1, v_2\}$  to  $\{v_1, v_2\} = 2 \cdot 3^n$

Def: If  $G$  is digraph  $G = (V, E, h, t)$  and  $v_1, v_2 \in V$

we define

$$f(n) = \text{Walks}(n, v_1, v_2, G)$$

= # walks length  $n$  starting in any vertex in  $V_1$   
ending in any vertex of  $V_2$  in  $G$

Say that  $f(n)$  is a walk-counting function if

$f(n) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  given by  $\text{Walks}(n, v_1, v_2, G)$

for some digraph  $G$ ,  $v_1, v_2 \in \text{vertices of } (G)$ .

We know:  $\text{Fib}_{n+1}, \text{Fib}_n, \text{Fib}_{n+2}, 2^n, 3^n, 3^n - 2^n, \dots$

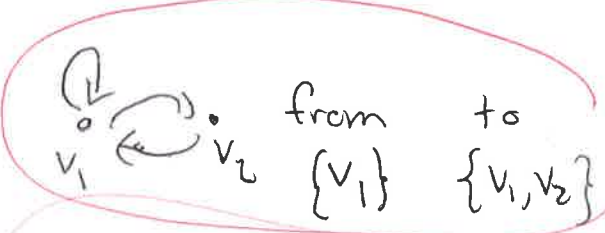
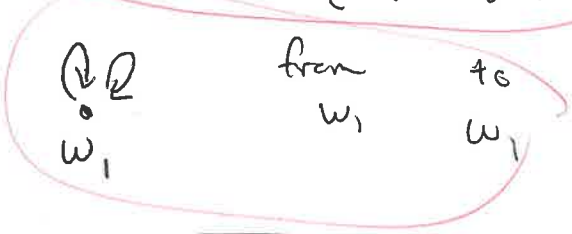
are walk-counting functions.

Bonus questions on homework:

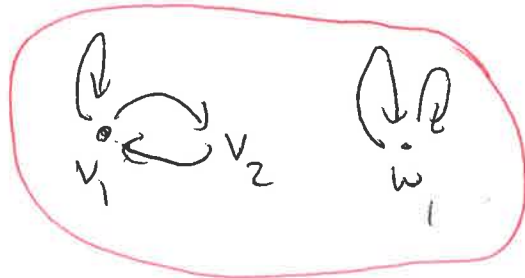
Questions: Say  $f_1(n), f_2(n)$  are walk counting functions.  
 Is  $f_1(n) + f_2(n) = f_{\text{new}}(n)$  also a walk counting function?

(E.g. is  $f(n) = \text{Fib}_{n+2} + 2^n$  a walk counting function?)

Answer yes:

informally: if  $\text{Fib}_{n+2}$  counts  from  $\{v_1\}$  to  $\{v_1, v_2\}$   
 if  $2^n$  counts  from  $w_1$  to  $w_1$

 new digraph



"stick together"

# walks length  $n$  start in  $\{v_1, w_1\}$  and end  $\{v_1, v_2, w_1\}$

$= \text{Fib}_{n+2} + 2^n$

Let  $f_1(n)$  be walk-counting  $\text{Walks}(n, v_1, v_2, G)$   
 $f_2(n)$  "  $\text{Walks}(n, w_1, w_2, H)$

Then form new digraph  $G \sqcup H$ : vertices  $V \sqcup W$   
 edges  $E \sqcup F$  disjoint union  
 head tail

What functions  $f(n) : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  can't be walk counting functions?

Thm (from linear algebra):

If  $f(n)$  has asymptotic ratio  $\rho > 0$ , then

- if  $f(n) = o(\rho^n)$
- if  $\rho$  is a rational that is not an integer
- ...

then  $f(n)$  is not a walk-counting function.

Ex: Say  $f(n) = \underbrace{2^n/\sqrt{n}}_{\text{leading term}} + o(2^n/\sqrt{n})$

$$\text{then } \rho(f) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n+1)}{f(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}/\sqrt{n+1}}{2^n/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1/n}} = 2$$

Since  $f(n) = 2^n/\sqrt{n} = o(2^n) \Rightarrow f$  is not walk-counting

e.g.  $f(n) = 3^n + 2^n = 3^n + o(3^n)$

$\rho(f) = 3$ , but  $f(n) = 3^n + 2^n$  is not  $o(\rho^n) = o(3^n)$

e.g.  $f(n) = F_{n+2}$   $\rho(F_{n+2}) = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ,  $F_{n+2} \sim \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n+2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$