Suppose a multiset consisting of integers between 0 and 5 inclusive of size k must contain the following:

even number of 0's: $x^0 + x^2 + x^4 + ... = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$ odd number of 1's: $x^1 + x^3 + x^5 + ... = \frac{x}{1 - x^2}$ three or four 2's: $x^3 + x^4 = x^3(1+x)$ the number of 3's is a multiple of five: $x^0 + x^5 + x^{10} + \ldots = \frac{1}{1 - x^5}$ btwn zero to four (inclusive) 4's: $x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 = \frac{1 - x^5}{1 - x}$ zero or one 5: $x^0 + x^1 = 1 + x$ $g(x) = (x^0 + x^2 + x^4 + \dots)(x^1 + x^3 + x^5 + \dots)(x^3 + x^4)$ $(x^{0} + x^{5} + x^{10} + ...)(x^{0} + x^{1} + x^{2} + x^{3} + x^{4})(x^{0} + x)$ $= \left(\frac{1}{1-x^2}\right) \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2}\right) x^3 (1+x) \left(\frac{1}{1-x^5}\right) \left(\frac{1-x^5}{1-x}\right) (1+x)$

$$=\frac{x^4}{(1-x)^3} = x^4 \Sigma_{k=0}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 3+k-1\\k \end{pmatrix} x^k = \Sigma_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{2} x^{k+4}$$

Find the number of multisets of size n.

Find the number of multisets of size 100.

Determine the generating function for h_n = the number of ways to make *n* cents using pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters.

Note h_n = the number of nonnegative integral solutions to

$$e_1 + 5e_2 + 10e_3 + 25e_4 = n$$

Let $f_1 = e_1, f_2 = 5e_2, f_3 = 10e_3, f_4 = 25e_4,$

Then h_n = the number of nonnegative integral solutions to $f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 = n$

where f_1 is a nonnegative integer

 f_2 is a multiple of 5

 f_3 is a multiple of 10

 f_4 is a multiple of 25

Hence the generating function for h_n is