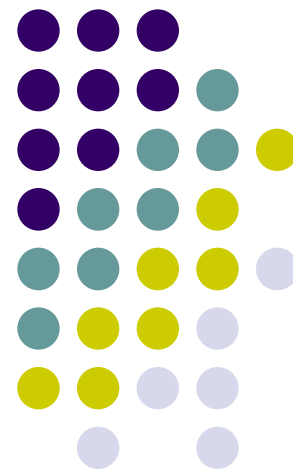


有限集合的计数

离散数学—计数技术

南京大学计算机科学与技术系





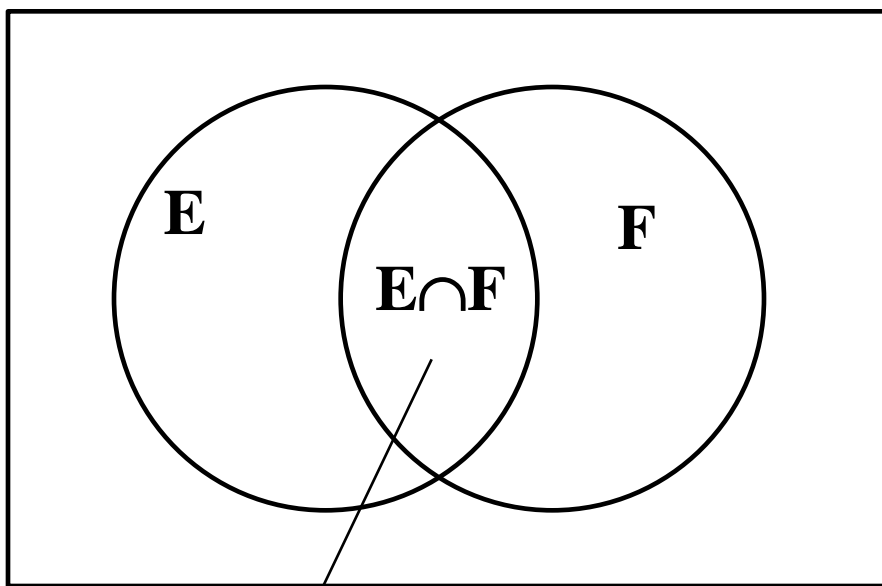
内容

- 有限集的计数
- 容斥原理
- 错位排列
- 鸽巢原理





有限集的基数（如何计算？）



既学英语，又学法语的同学

假设全班共100人，记为

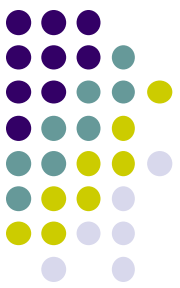
$$|U| = 100$$

学英语的50人，学法语的30人，分别记为：

$$|E| = 50; |F| = 30$$

既不学英语，也不学法语的人数可能多于20人。

$$\begin{aligned} |\sim(E \cup F)| &= |U| - |E \cup F| \\ &= |U| - ((|E| + |F|) - |E \cap F|) \end{aligned}$$



多少种排法?

- 将0,1,2,...,9排成一列, 要求第1个数字大于1, 最后一个数字小于8, 共有多少种排法?
 - 这10个数字所有的排法构成全集U, $|U|=10!$
 - 第1个数字不大于1的排法构成子集A(即所有以0或者1开头的排法), $|A|=2 \cdot 9!$
 - 最后一个数字不小于8的排法构成子集B(即所有以8或者9结束的排法), $|B|=2 \cdot 9!$
 - $|A \cap B|=2 \cdot 2 \cdot 8!$
 - 题目要求的排法构成子集 $(\sim A \cap \sim B)$
 - $|(\sim A \cap \sim B)| = |U| - |A \cup B| = |U| - |A| - |B| + |A \cap B| = 10! - 4 \cdot 9! + 4 \cdot 8! = 2,338,560$



三个集合的并集（计算基数）

- 假设定义全集的三个子集A,B,C。则：

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

- 证明：

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A \cup B| + |C| - |(A \cup B) \cap C|$$

$$= |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| + |C| - |(A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)|$$

$$= |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| + |C| - |(A \cap C)| - |(B \cap C)| + |(A \cap B \cap C)|$$

$$= |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$



关于选课的例子

- 全班共有160个学生
 - 选数学课64人，选计算机课94人，选金融课58人
 - 选数学与金融的28人，选数学与计算机的26人，选计算机与金融的22人
 - 三种课全选的14人。
- 问：这三种课都没选的是多少？只选一门计算机的有多少？



问题的解

- M-数学、C-计算机、F-金融

- 包含-排斥原理

$$|M \cup C \cup F| = |M| + |C| + |F| -$$

$$|M \cap F| - |M \cap C| - |C \cap F| +$$

$$|M \cap C \cap F|$$

$$= 64 + 94 + 58 - 28 - 26 - 22 + 14$$

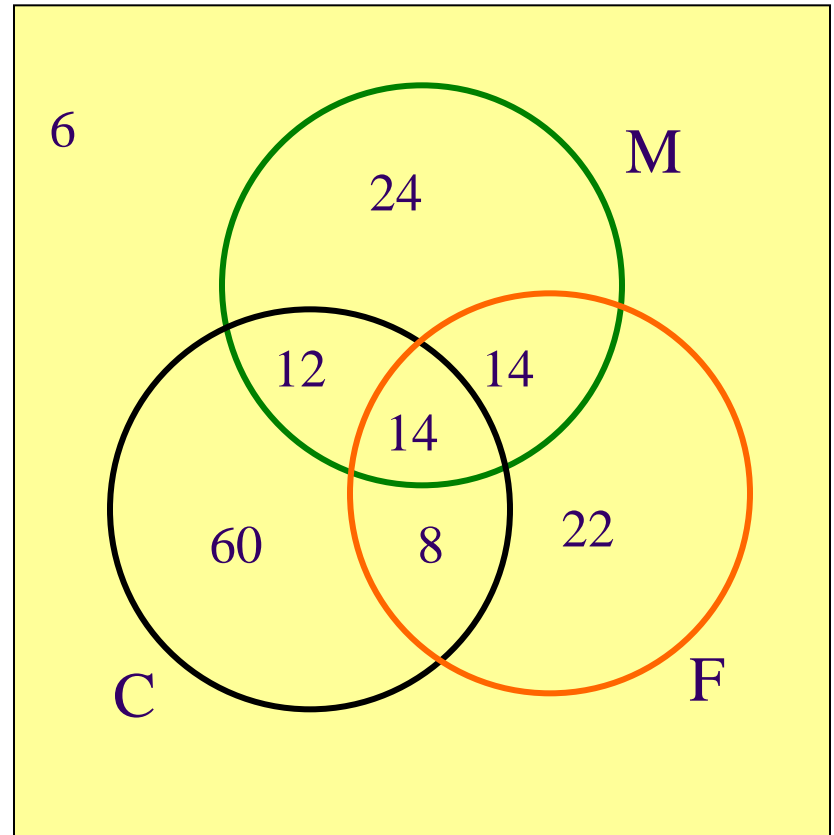
$$= 154$$

未选课的6人。

只选了计算机课的60人

$$|C| - |C \cap (M \cup F)| =$$

$$|C| - |M \cap C| - |C \cap F| + |M \cap C \cap F|$$



容斥原理 (Inclusion-Exclusion Principle)



假设全集含 N 个元素, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n 是分别满足相应性质的元素构成的子集合。则不满足任何性质的集合的元素个数是:

$$N(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \dots \overline{A_n}) = N - S_1 + S_2 - \dots + (-1)^k S_k + \dots + (-1)^n S_n$$

$$\text{其中, } S_k = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} |A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k}| \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

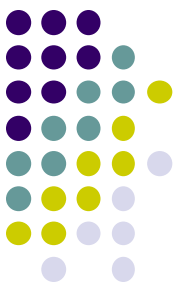
例如: 4个子集的公式为:

$$N - (|S_1| + |S_2| + |S_3| + |S_4|)$$

$$+ (|S_1 \cap S_2| + |S_1 \cap S_3| + |S_1 \cap S_4| + |S_2 \cap S_3| + |S_2 \cap S_4| + |S_3 \cap S_4|)$$

$$- (|S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3| + |S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_4| + |S_1 \cap S_3 \cap S_4| + |S_2 \cap S_3 \cap S_4|)$$

$$+ |S_1 \cap S_2 \cap S_3 \cap S_4|$$



容斥原理的证明

- 计数公式: $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = S_1 - S_2 + S_3 - \dots + (-1)^{k-1} S_k + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} S_n$
- 证明: 满足1个或多个性质的元素恰好被计数1次.

- 设对象 a 出现在 m 个 (A_i) 集合中
- a 在 S_1 中被计数 C_1^m 次, S_k 中被计数恰好 C_k^m 次
- 将上述分析带入计数公式可得:

$$C_1^m - C_2^m + \dots + (-1)^{k-1} C_k^m + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} C_m^m$$

- 该计算式值为1, 因为当 $x=1$ 时下式为0:

$$(1-x)^m = 1 - C_1^m x + C_2^m x^2 - \dots + (-1)^k C_k^m x^k + \dots + (-1)^m C_m^m x^m$$

- a 恰好被计数1次



埃拉托色尼筛选法(Sieve of Eratosthenes)

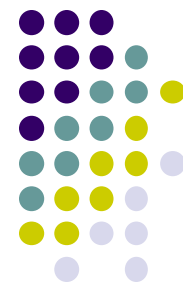
- 用筛选法求质数 (以25以内的为例)

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

[2] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

[3] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

[5] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25



100以内有多少质数

- 100以内的任意合数必有不大于其平方根的质数为其因子。这样的质数只有4个：{2, 3, 5, 7}
- 设 A_2, A_3, A_5, A_7 分别是可被相应质数整除的100以内大于1的自然数的集合。则100以内质数的数量为：

[2..100]

$$N(\overline{A_2 A_3 A_5 A_7}) + 4 = 99 - \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{100}{3} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{100}{5} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{100}{7} \right\rfloor$$

$$+ \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2 \cdot 3} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2 \cdot 5} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2 \cdot 7} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{100}{3 \cdot 5} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{100}{3 \cdot 7} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{100}{5 \cdot 7} \right\rfloor$$

$$- \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{100}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{100}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} \right\rfloor + 4$$

$$= 99 - 50 - 33 - 20 - 14 + 16 + 10 + 7 + 6 + 4 + 2 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 0 + 0 + 4$$

$$= 25$$

why?



Euler's totient (ϕ 函数, Phi)

- $\phi(n) = |\{ k \mid 1 \leq k \leq n, \gcd(k, n) = 1 \}|, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
 - $\phi(3) = 2, \phi(4) = 2, \phi(12) = 4$
- 设 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$
- 令 $A_i = \{ x \mid 1 \leq x \leq n, p_i \text{ 整除 } x \}$
- $$\begin{aligned} \phi(n) &= | \sim A_1 \cap \sim A_2 \cap \dots \cap \sim A_k | \\ &= n - (n/p_1 + \dots + n/p_k) + (n/p_1 p_2 + \dots + n/p_{k-1} p_k) \\ &\quad - \dots + (-1)^k n/p_1 p_2 \dots p_k \\ &= n(1 - 1/p_1) (1 - 1/p_2) \dots (1 - 1/p_k) \end{aligned}$$



粗心的衣帽间管理员

- 剧场的衣帽管理间新来了一个粗心的管理员,他忘了给每个客人的帽子夹上号码牌。散场时他只好随意地将帽子发还给客人。没有任何人拿到自己的帽子的概率是多少?
- 这可以看作一个排列问题: 对标号为 $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ 的 n 个帽子重新排列, 新的序号为 $i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots, i_n$ 。上述问题即: 满足对任意 k ($1 \leq k \leq n$), $i_k \neq k$ 的排列出现的概率是多少?
- 这样的排列称为“错位排列”(derangement)。
- 适当的集合模型使问题得到简化。



错位排列的个数 – 推导

- 我们将 $i_k=k$ 称为“性质 A_k ”。满足性质 A_k 的排列构成所有排列的一个子集 A_k 。

错位排列的个数为：

$$N(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} \dots \overline{A_n}) = N - S_1 + S_2 - S_3 + \dots + (-1)^k S_k + \dots + (-1)^n S_n$$

其中： $N = n!$

S_k 如前面的定义,即
$$\sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_k \leq n} |A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k}|$$

注意：保持 k 项不变的置换，即其余 $n-k$ 项可任意排列。

所以：

$$S_1 = \binom{n}{1}(n-1)!; S_2 = \binom{n}{2}(n-2)!; \dots, S_k = \binom{n}{k}(n-k)! = \frac{n!}{k!}$$



错位排列的个数 – 计算

我们已经知道错位排列的个数为：

$$N(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} \dots \overline{A_n}) = N - S_1 + S_2 - S_3 + \dots + (-1)^k S_k + \dots + (-1)^n S_n$$

其中： $N = n!$

将诸 $S_k = \binom{n}{k} (n-k)! = \frac{n!}{k!} (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 代入上面的式子：

$$\therefore N(\overline{A_1} \overline{A_2} \overline{A_3} \dots \overline{A_n}) = n! \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}; \therefore \text{要求的概率是: } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$$

注意： $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} = e^{-1}$ ，所以这概率值与 $e^{-1} \approx 0.367879$ 误差小于 $\frac{1}{n!}$ ；

换句话说， 除了较小的 n ，所求概率约为 0.36788。



Pigeonhole Principle (Dirichlet, 1834)

- If n pigeons are assigned to m pigeonholes, and $m < n$, then at least one pigeonhole contains two or more pigeons.
 - Proof by contradiction:
Suppose each pigeonhole contains at most 1 pigeon. Then at most m pigeons have been assigned. Since $m < n$, so $n - m > 0$, there are $(n - m)$ pigeons have not been assigned. It's a contradiction.



Extended Pigeonhole Principle

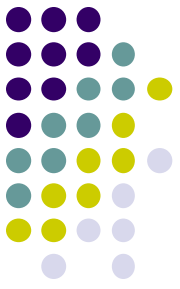
- If n pigeons are assigned to k pigeonholes, then one of the pigeonholes must contain at least $\lceil n/k \rceil$ pigeons.

- Proof by contradiction

If each pigeonhole contains no more than $\lceil n/k \rceil - 1$, then there are at most $k(\lceil n/k \rceil - 1) < n$ pigeons.

It's a contradiction.

Pigeonhole (birthday example)



- Problem 1: there are 56 students in our class. How many students at least were born in the same month?
- Solution:
 - Hint: In eight people, there are 2 people at least were born in same weekday.



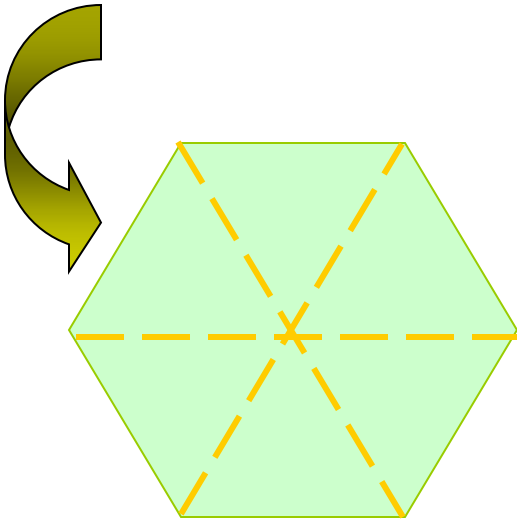
Examples

- If any 11 numbers are chosen from the set $\{1, 2, \dots, 20\}$, then one of them will be a multiple of another
 - $a_j = 2^{k_j} q_j$ ($[1], [3], [5], [7], \dots, [19]$)
- Show that if any five numbers from 1 to 8 are chosen, then two of them will add to 9
 - What is the pigeonhole and what is the pigeon?



Not Too Far Apart

Problem: We have a region bounded by a regular hexagon whose sides are of length 1 unit. Show that if any seven points are chosen in this region, then two of them must be no farther apart than 1 unit.



The region can be divided into six equilateral triangles, then among 7 points randomly chosen in this region must be two located within one triangle.



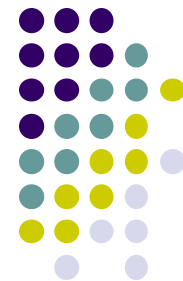
Shaking Hands at a Gathering

- **Situation:** at a gathering of n people, everyone shook hands with at least one person, and no one shook hands more than once with the same person.
- **Problem:** show that there must have been at least two of them who had the same number of handshaking.
- **Solution:**
 - Pigeon: the n participants
 - Pigeonhole: different number between 1 and $n-1$.



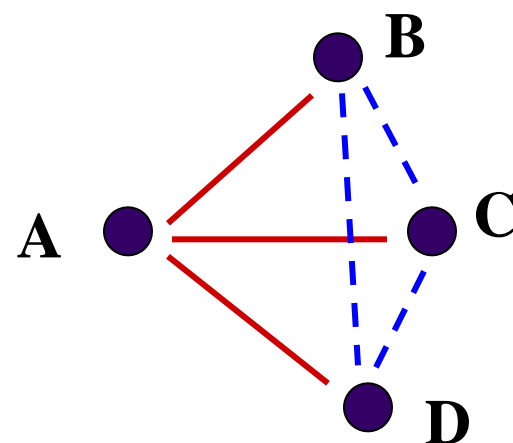
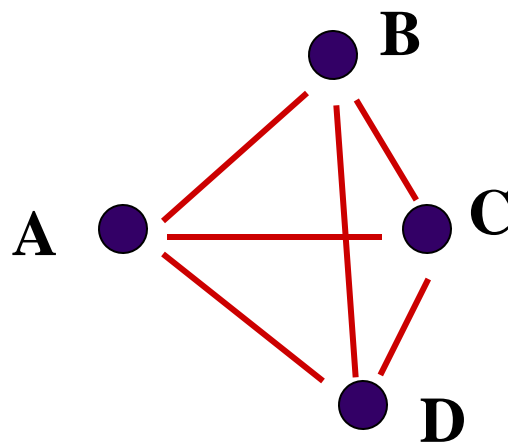
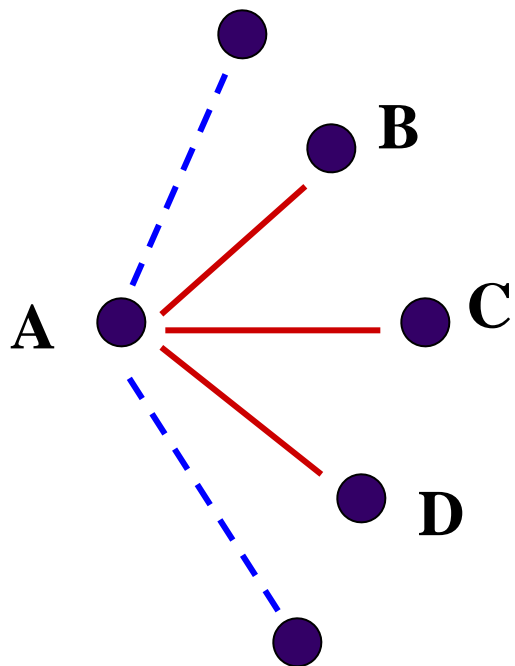
再例

- 任给一个正整数 n ,总存在一个它的倍数,其十进制表示中只有0和1两个数字字符
 - 任给 n , 构造含有 $n+1$ 个数的数列
 - 1, 11, 111, 1111, ..., $11^{**}11$
 - 上述 $n+1$ 个数必有两个数模 n 同余
 - 两数差: n 的倍数, 只有0和1



朋友和陌生人定理

任意6人中,至少有3人相互认识,或者至少有3人互不相识.





作业

- 教材[5.1.4, 5.2, 7.5, 7.6]
 - p. 265: 16, 22, 40
 - p. 271: 8, 26, 40
 - p. 386: 8, 21, 22
 - p. 392: 2, 15