计数技术

离散数学教学组

引言-算法分析中的计数

- k:=0
- for i:=1 to m k:=k+1
- for j:=1 to n k:=k+1

- * k:=0
- * for i:=1 to m
 for j:=1 to n
 k:=k+1
- * k:=0
- * for i_1 :=1 to n for i_2 :=1 to i_1 for i_3 :=1 to i_2 k:=k+1

基本原则

* 乘法原则

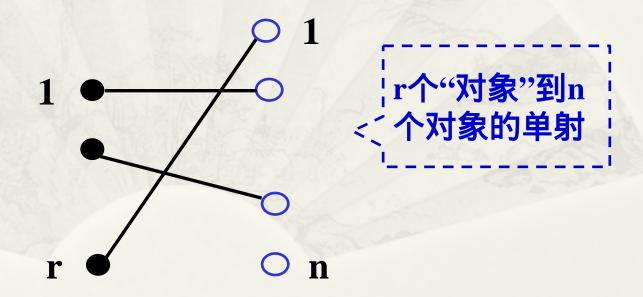
- * 做一件事有两个步骤,第一步有n种完成方式,第二步 m种完成方式,则完成这件事情共有m×n种方法
- * 例:
 - * A是有限集合, |A|=n. A的幂集有几个元素?
 - $* p(A) = 2^n.$

* 加法原则

- * 一件事情有两种做法,第一种做法有n种方式,第二种做法有m种方式,则完成这件事情共有m+n种方法
- * 例:
 - * 在37位教师和83位学生中选一位校委会代表,多少种选择?

n个元素的r排列

- * 在n个元素的集合中,有序取出r个元素,元素不 重复,有多少种可能?
 - * P(n,r)=n(n-1)...(n-r+1)=n!/(n-r)! //P(n,0)=1



例题

- * 从52张扑克牌中发5张牌,如果考虑发牌次序, 共有多少种牌型?
- * 密码是字母开头8位长字母和数字串,总共可以设 计多少个密码?
- * 密码是字母开头8位长字母和数字串,如果不允许字母或者数字重复,总共可以设计多少个密码?
- * 将26个英文字母进行排列,有多少种排列以TXP 开头?
- * 将26个英文字母进行排列,有多少种排列中含有 TXP串?

r组合

- *考察有n个元素的集合,如果取r个元素出来, 共有多少种取法?
 - * 含有r个元素的子集的个数
 - * r组合: c(n,r)=P(n,r)/r!=n!/[r!(n-r)!]

用乘法原则来证明!

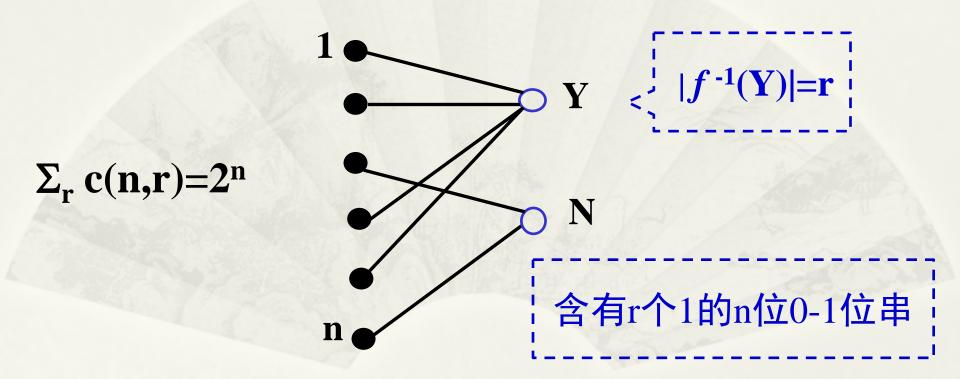
r组合: c(n,r)=c(n,n-r)

例

- * 从52张扑克牌中发47张牌,如果不考虑发牌次序, 共有多少种牌型?
- * 从5个妇女和15个男性中选出一个包含2名妇女的5 人委员会,有多少种可能?
- * 从5个妇女和15个男性中选出一个至少包含2名妇女的5人委员会,有多少种可能?

r组合

* n个元素的集合到{Y,N}的函数,共有2n个



园排列

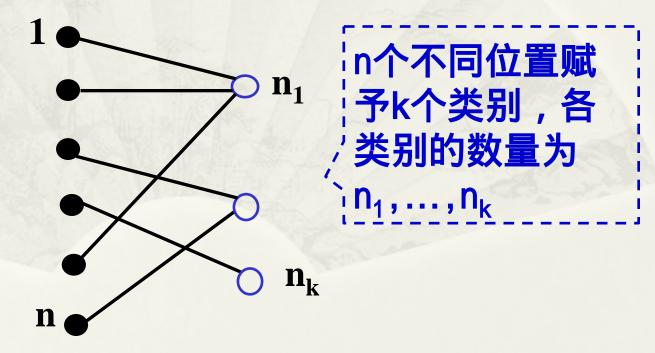
* 从n个不同元素中,取r个不重复的元素排成一个圆圈,有P(n,r)/r种排列方法

有重复(不可区分)物体的排列

- * 把单词"mathematics"中的字母重新排列,可以得到多少个不同的字符串(单词)?
- * 2个a, 2个e, 2个m, 2个t, 1个c, 1个i, 1个s.
- * 11个位置(2+2+2+2+1+1+1), 选2个放置a, ...
- * 乘下的9个位置,选2个放置e,
- * ...
- * C(11, 2) C(9, 2) C(7, 2) C(5, 2) C(3, 1) C(2, 1) C(1, 1)
- * 11!/(2! 2! 2! 2! 1! 1! 1!)

有重复的排列

- * 在n个有不可区分项的对象集中,若有k类对象,各 类对象的数目分别为 $n_1, ..., n_k, n$ 排列的个数是:
- * $n!/(n_1! ...n_k!)$, 其中 $n=n_1+...+n_k$



有重复的组合

*厨房有三种水果,每样都足够多(超过4个)。从厨房取4个水果,有多少种取法?



一种取法对应于一个有4个0和2个1构成的0-1串, C(6,4)

n个元素集合中允许重复的r组合

- * C(r+n-1, r)
 - * 含r个0和(n-1)个1的0-1串,这种0-1串的个数
- * 例
 - * 甜点店4种面包,买6个面包的买法有几种?
 - * k:=0
 - * for i_1 :=1 to n for i_2 :=1 to i_1 for i_3 :=1 to i_2 k:=k+1

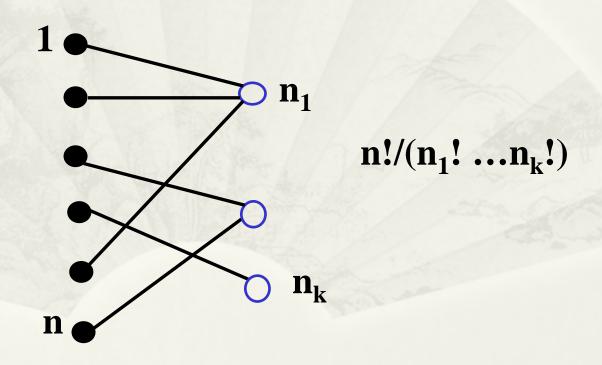
可重复地从 $\{1, ..., n\}$ 中选取3个数: $n \ge i_1 \ge i_2 \ge i_3 \ge 1$ C(n+2, 3)

n个元素集合中允许重复的r组合

- * x+y+z=11有多少组解? 其中x,y,z是非负整数
 - * 3种水果足够多,取11个水果的方案
- * 如果 $x \ge 1$, $y \ge 2$, $z \ge 3$ 时,上述方程有多少组解?
 - * (x'+1) + (y'+2) + (z'+3)=11, 其中x',y',z'是非负整数
 - * x'+y'+z'=5, 其中x',y', z'是非负整数

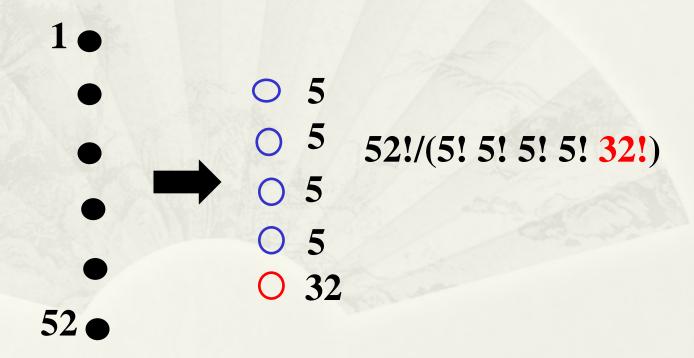
不同物体分配到不同盒子

* n个不同物体分配到k个不同的盒子中,使得第i个盒子包含 n_i 个物体(i=1,...,k),有多少种分配方案?



不同物体分配到不同盒子(示例)

- * 52张扑克牌发给4个人使得每人5张
 - * 意味着"第5人"拿到32张



相同物体分配到不同盒子

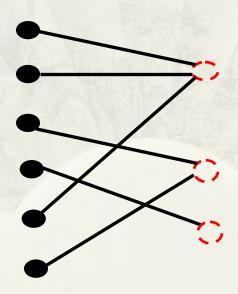
* n个相同物体分配到k个不同的盒子中,有多少种分配方案?

$$x_1 + ... + x_k = n$$
 的非负整数解

含n个0和(k-1)个1的0-1串, C(n+k-1, n)

不同物体分配到不可辨别的盒子

- * S(n, k): Stirling number of the second kind
 - * n个物体分配到k个不可辨别的的盒子中,不允许空盒
 - * k-划分 (n≥k)
- * S(n+1, k) = k * S(n, k) + S(n, k-1), S(0, 0)=1



不同物体分配到不可辨别的盒子

* n个物体分配到k个不可辨别的的盒子中,允许空盒

*
$$\Sigma_{j=1..k}$$
 $S(n,j)$

- * n个元素上的等价关系
 - * $\mathbf{B_n} = \Sigma_{j=1..n} S(n,j) // Bell number$
 - $* B_0 = B_1 = 1$

$$B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} B_k.$$

相同物体分配到不可辨别的盒子

- * k个盒子,不允许空盒
 - * $x_1 + ... + x_k = n$ 的正整数解, $x_1 \ge ... \ge x_k \ge 1$
- * k个盒子,允许空盒
 - * $x_1+\ldots+x_j=n$ 的正整数解, $x_1\geq\ldots\geq x_j\geq 1$, $j\leq k$

Pigeonhole Principle

- * 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)

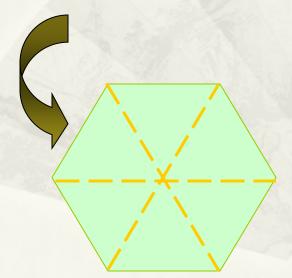
- * Problem1: there are 54 students in our class. How many students at least were born in the same month?
- * Solution:
 - * Hint: In eight people, there are 2 people at least were born in same weekday.

Examples

- * If any 11 numbers are chosen from the set {1,2,...20}, then one of them will be a multiple of another
 - * $a_j = 2^{kj} q_j$
- * 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:

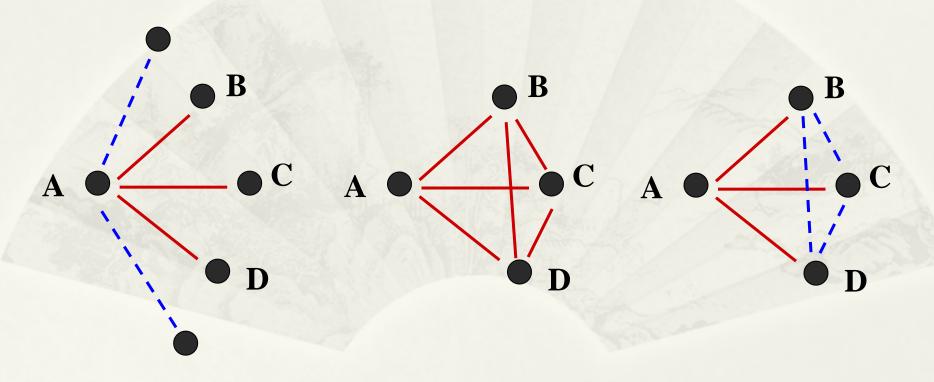
- * Pigeon: the *n* participants
- * Pigeonhole: different number between 1 and n-1.

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

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* 5.2; 5.3; 5.5;
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* 作业

* P271: 4; 8; 20; 26; 40

* P277: 8; 16; 20; 24; 30

* P292: 10; 14; 17

* 编程

* 输入正整数n和C,输出所有满足 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = C$ 的非负整数解。