## 组合数学 1.1 (2017.9.5)

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BY: 王华强 段江飞
1.加法原理
2.乘法原理
3.排列与组合
一些符号
P_{n,m}=n(n-1)\cdot (n-m+1)
\fin \choose k}=\frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} $${n \choose m}=0 (m>n)$$
原有概念的推广
\{-1 \in \{-1\}^2\} \cdot \frac{1}{2} 
{2^{2n-1} n!(n-1)!} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} {2n-1 \choose n-1}}{2^{2n-1} n}
\space{2.5} \spa
\(1+x)^{n}=\sum_{i=0}^{n}{n \choose i}=\sum_{i\neq 0}^{i}\
$$(1+x)^{-1}=1-x+x^{2}-x^{3}+\cdot =\sum_{i=0}^{i(0)}^{i(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i(0)}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i(0)}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i(0)}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i(0)}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i(0)}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x^{i}=\sum_{i=0}^{i}(-1)^{i}}x
推广
$$(1+x)^a=\sum_{i\ge 0}{a\choose i}x^i\quad(|x|<1)$$(a任意)
应用1
{n\cdot 0}={n\cdot 0}+{n\cdot 0}=2^{n}
{n\cdot 0}^{n}=0
{n\c 0}^{n}+{n\c 0}^{n}+{n\c 0}^{n}
应用2
\sum_{i \ge 0}{n \cdot 3i}
考虑1的三次单位根 1 $\quad\omega1 \quad \omega2$
其中
\ \omega1=e^{\pi2i/3} \quad \omega2=e^{\pi4i/3}$$
$$\omega1^3=1$$
于是可以展开$(1+\omega)^n,(1+\omega^2)^n,(1+1)^n$
由($1+\omega+\omega^2=0$)得
\sl = \frac{1+\omega^n}{n+(1+\omega^2)^n+(1+1)^n}{3}
    练习: 化简上式
4.Vandermonde恒等式
1. 求和 $\sum_{i\ge0}^{i{n \choose i}={n \choose 1}+2{n \choose 2} +\cdots+n{n \choose n}= ?$
对$(1+x)^{n}=\sum_{i\ge0}{n \choose i}x^{i}$求导得到
n(1+x)^{n-1}=\sum_{i\neq 0}^{i}(n \cdot i) + (i-1)=n \cdot i + (i-1)=n
 令$x=1$得到
\ \sum_{i\ge0}^{i(n \cdot n)} = (n \cdot 1)+2(n \cdot 2)+\cdot (n \cdot n)=n\cdot (n-1)
2. (1+x)^{n}(1+x)^{m}=(1+x)^{m+n}
\label{lem:likelike} $\sum_{i\}n\leq i}r^{i}i\leq r^{i}i\leq r^{i
\choose k-i\} = \{n+m \choose k\}\}_{\cong \cong \
 令$m=n=k$可得
{n \ch 0}^{2}+{n \ch 0}^{2}+{n \ch 0}^{2}+{n \ch 0}^{2}+{n \ch 0}^{2}+{n ে\cosh 0}^{2}=2^{2n}-2\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}{2n \ch 0}^{i}
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在杨辉三角中, 有以下关系



写成公式形式:

 $\ k+{k+1 \choose k+2\choose k}+...+{n\choose k}={n+1\choose k+1}$ 

## 5.组合数的多项式性质

考察

 $$$1^2+2^2+3^2+...+n^2=\frac{n*(n(+1)*(2n-1)}{6}$ 

其可用组合数的性质证明如下:

 $\$  \sum{k\choose 2}=\sum\frac{k(k+1)}{2}=\sum(k^2/2-k/2)\$\$(1) \$\$\sum\_{k=1}^{n}k^2=2\sum\_{k=1}^{n}{k\choose 2}+\sum\_{k=1}^n k\$\$(2) \$\$(1) \$\$(2) \$\$(1) \$\$(2) \$\$(1) \$\$(2)

练习: \$1^3+2^3+3^3+...+n^3=?\$

Tips:

 $x^2=x(x-1)+x=2\{x\to 2\}+\{x\to 1\}$ 

 $x^3=6{x\cdot 0}=6{x\cdot 0}=2}+{x\cdot 0}=2}$ 

 $x^k = {x \choose n} + ... + {x \choose n}$ 

可以发现

 $\{x \in n\},...,\{x \in 1\}$ 

是一组线性无关的基.

思考: 见作业1