

数学建模

浙江大学数学科学学院 谈之弈

tanzy@zju.edu.cn

期望名次



- 第三个Secretary Problem
 - 招聘方录用一位应聘者,采用何种策略可使录用者绝对名次期望值尽可能小
 - 招聘方依据 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_i 值决定是否录用应聘者 A_i
 - 招聘方可以录用 $y_i > 1$ 的非备选者
- 在录用相对名次为 j 的应聘者 4 情况下,被录用者绝对名次的期望值为

$$E(A_i | y_i = j) = \sum_{k=1}^n kP(A_i = k | y_i = j) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{kP(A_i = k, y_i = j)}{P(y_i = j)} = i\sum_{k=1}^n kP(A_i = k, y_i = j)$$

$$P(y_i = 1) = P(y_i = 2) = \dots = P(y_i = i) = \frac{1}{i}$$



条件概率



数学建模

$$P(A_{i} = k, y_{i} = j) = \frac{\binom{k-1}{j-1} \binom{n-k}{i-j} (i-1)!(n-i)!}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{\binom{k-1}{j-1} \binom{n-k}{i-j}}{i \cdot \binom{n}{i}}$$

$$E(A_{i} \mid y_{i} = j) = i \sum_{k=1}^{n} kP(A_{i} = k, y_{i} = j)$$

$$A_i = k, y_i = j$$

$$k$$
恰有 $j-1$
位优于 k
的第 j 名

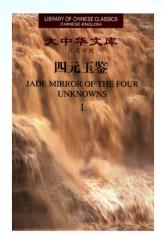
$$(k \ge j, n-k \ge i-j)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k \binom{k-1}{j-1} \binom{n-k}{i-j}}{\binom{n}{i}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{j \binom{k}{j} \binom{n-k}{i-j}}{\binom{n}{i}} = \frac{j}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{k}{j} \binom{n-k}{i-j}$$

Chu-Vandermonde Identity



数学建模



《四元玉鉴》 成书于1303年。 全书分为28门, 288题,是中国 宋元数学高潮 中水平最高的 著作。

THE CLASSIC WORK
NEWLY UPDATED AND REVISED

The Art of
Computer
Programming
VOLUME 3

Sorting and Searching Second Edition

DONALD E. KNUTH

朱世杰(约1249-1314),元代数学家,燕(今北京或其附近)人。主要著作有《算学启蒙》和《四元玉鉴》。朱世杰在"天元术"、"二元术"、"三元术"基础上,创造了"四元术",即四元高次方程组解法。

Knuth DE. The Art of Computer Programming. Vol. 1. Addison-Wesley, 1997. I. Sums of products. To complete our set of binomial-coefficient manipulations, we present the following very general identities, which are proved in the exercises at the end of this section. These formulas show how to sum over a product of two binomial coefficients, considering various places where the running variable k might appear:

$$\sum_{k} {r \choose k} {s \choose n-k} = {r+s \choose n}, \text{ integer } n.$$
(21)

$$\sum_{k} {r \choose m+k} {s \choose n+k} = {r+s \choose r-m+n},$$

integer m, integer n, integer $r \geq 0$. (22)

$$\sum_{k} {r \choose k} {s+k \choose n} (-1)^{r-k} = {s \choose n-r}, \text{ integer } n, \text{ integer } r \ge 0.$$
 (23)

$$\sum_{k=0}^r \binom{r-k}{m} \binom{s}{k-t} (-1)^{k-t} = \binom{r-t-s}{r-t-m},$$

integer $t \ge 0$, integer $r \ge 0$, integer $m \ge 0$. (24)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{r} {r-k \choose m} {s+k \choose n} = {r+s+1 \choose m+n+1},$$

integer $n \ge$ integer $s \ge 0$, integer $m \ge 0$, integer $r \ge 0$. (25)

$$\sum_{k>0} {r-tk \choose k} {s-t(n-k) \choose n-k} \frac{r}{r-tk} = {r+s-tn \choose n}, \text{ integer } n. \quad (26)$$

Of these identities, Eq. (21) is by far the most important, and it should be memorized. One way to remember it is to interpret the right-hand side as the number of ways to select n people from among r men and s women; each term on the left is the number of ways to choose k of the men and n-k of the women. Equation (21) is commonly called Vandermonde's convolution, since A. Vandermonde published it in $M\acute{e}m$. Acad. Roy. Sciences Paris (1772), 489–498. However, it had appeared already in Shih-Chieh Chu's 1303 treatise mentioned earlier [see J. Needham, Science and Civilization in China 3 (Cambridge University Press, 1959), 138–139].

三角垛



数学建模

• 三角垛

- 茭草垛
- 三角垛(落一形垛)
- 撒星形垛(三角落一形垛)

$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{1}{2!} n(n+1)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2!} i(i+1) = \frac{1}{3!} n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2!} i(i+1) = \frac{1}{3!} n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{3!} i(i+1)(i+2) = \frac{1}{4!} \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4!}$$

- 三角撒星形垛 (撒星更落一形垛) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{4!} i(i+1)(i+2)(i+3) = \frac{1}{5!} n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)$ 三角撒星更落一形垛 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{5!} i(i+1)(i+2)(i+3)(i+4) = \frac{1}{6!} n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)(n+5)$

$$\frac{1}{5!}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4) = 8568 \quad n^5 + 10n^4 + 35n^3 + 50n^2 + 24n = 1028160$$

"茭草形段" 之四:

今有茭草八千五百六十八束, 欲令撒星更落一形垛之, 問底子幾何? 答曰:一十四束。

術曰: 立天元一為撒星更落一底子, 如積求之, 得一百二萬八千一百六 十為益實, 二十四為從方, 五十為從上廉, 三十五為從二廉, 一十為從 三廉, 一為正隅。四乘方開之, 合問。

朱世杰—范德蒙恒等式



数学建模



钱宝琮 (1892-1974) 浙江嘉兴人 数学史家、天文史 家、数学教育家 浙江大学数学系首 任系主任

钱宝琮,朱世杰垛积术广义.学艺.第 4卷第7号,1923

杜石然,朱世杰研究,《宋元数学史 论文集》(钱宝琮编),科学出版社,

1966, 166-209页

罗见今,朱世杰—范德蒙公式的发展 简介, 数学传播, 32(4), 66-71, 2008

如回乘之為實一百二十而一一分次日轉多一升三段以下皆如是全招一年之本以今招加二乘之及以今招加二乘之及以六而一求米者置今招以令招加二乘之矣以六而一求米者置今村以令招加一乘之又以令招加二乘之為實行以令招加二乘之為實行為以下皆如是令招一一升次日轉多一升三段以下皆如是令招一一升次日轉多一升三段以下皆如是令招一一升次日轉多一升三段以下皆如是令招一 元王鑑知草

一百二十而一得八十五百六十八東即撒一十八乘之得一百二萬八千一百六十為大乘之得五萬七千一百二十又以底子加六乘之得三十三百六十又以底子加三一十五乘之得二百一十又以底子加二一 [清]罗士琳撰《四元玉鉴细草》

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{k+2}{3} \binom{n+2-k}{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{k+4}{5}$$

组合恒等式



• 生成函数 (generating function) 法

•
$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} x^l$$

•
$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^{p+1}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(l+p)(l+p-1)\cdots(l+1)}{p\cdot(p-1)\cdots1} x^{l} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \binom{l+p}{p} x^{l}$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} {l+i+1 \choose i+1} x^l = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{i+2}} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{j+1}} \frac{1}{(1-x)^{i-j+1}} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} {l+j \choose j} x^l \cdot \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} {l+i-j \choose i-j} x^l$$

比较两端 xⁿ⁻ⁱ 项系数

从期望到决策



- 期望
 - · 在录用相对名次为yi的应聘者Ai情况下,录用者绝

对名次的期望值为

$$E(A_i \mid y_i = j) = \frac{j}{\binom{n}{i}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{k}{j} \binom{n-k}{i-j} = \frac{j}{\binom{n}{i}} \binom{n+1}{i+1} = \frac{n+1}{i+1} j$$
• 决策

- 面试 4.后招聘方可作录用和不录用两种决策
 - 若录用 A_i ,招聘结束
 - 若不录用 A_i ,继续面试 A_{i+1}

$$\binom{n+1}{i+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{k}{j} \binom{n-k}{i-j}$$



弟推



- $\diamond U(j,i)$ 为面试相对名次 $y_i = j$ 的 A_i 时可能取得的最
 - 优绝对名次期望值 录用 A_i : $U(j,i) = \frac{n+1}{i+1}j$

 - 若不录用 A_i , $y_{i+1} = k$ 的概率为 $\frac{1}{i+1}$: $U(j,i) = \frac{1}{i+1} \sum_{k=1}^{i+1} U(k,i+1)$ · $U(j,i) = \min \left\{ \frac{n+1}{i+1} j, \frac{1}{i+1} \sum_{k=1}^{i+1} U(k,i+1) \right\}$ 录用与否由两值大小比较决定
 - 面试A,时,相对名次即为绝对名次,招聘方必定录用, $U(j,n) = j, j = 1, \dots, n$
 - 自首位应聘者面试起,招聘方采用正确决策所能得到的最优绝对名次期望值为 U(1,1)



弟推



• 从
$$U(j,i)$$
到 C_{i-1}
• 令 $C_{i-1} = \frac{1}{i} \sum_{k=1}^{i} U(k,i)$,则 $U(j,i) = \min \left\{ \frac{n+1}{i+1} j, C_i \right\}$

•
$$C_{i-1} = \frac{1}{i} \sum_{j=1}^{i} U(j,i) = \frac{1}{i} \sum_{j=1}^{i} \min \left\{ \frac{n+1}{i+1} j, C_i \right\}$$
 录用与否由两值
 $= \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{n+1}{i+1} (1+\dots+s_i) + (i-s_i) C_i \right) = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{n+1}{i+1} \cdot \frac{s_i (1+s_i)}{2} + (i-s_i) C_i \right)$

•
$$C_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} U(k,n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} j = \frac{n+1}{2}$$
, $U(1,1) = C_0$

$$U(j,i) = \min \left\{ \frac{n+1}{i+1} j, \frac{1}{i+1} \sum_{k=1}^{i+1} U(k,i+1) \right\} \qquad U(j,n) = j, j = 1, \dots, n$$

最优决策



数学建模



- 面试 A_i 时,若 $y_i \leq s_i$,则录用 A_i ,否则继续面试 A_{i+1}
- 数值结果

•
$$n = 4$$
 H, $C_3 = \frac{5}{2}$, $C_2 = \frac{25}{12}$, $C_1 = \frac{15}{8}$, $C_0 = \frac{15}{8}$, $S_4 = 4$, $S_3 = 2$, $S_2 = 1$, $S_1 = 0$

• 记 τ_n 为应聘者数量为n 时的最优名次期望

•
$$\tau_{10} = 2.56, \tau_{100} = 3.60, \tau_{1000} = 3.83$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \tau_n = \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{j+2}{j} \right)^{\frac{1}{j}+1} \approx 3.8695$$





Herbert Ellis Robbins
(1915-2001)
美国数学家
Courant R, Robbins H, What Is
Mathematics 24 n Flomentary

Mathematics? An Elementary
Approach to Ideas and Methods,
1941年初版(中译本: 左平、张饴慈译, 复旦大学出版社2005年)

Chow YS, Moriguti S, Robbins H, Samuels SM, Optimal selection based on relative rank (the "secretary problem"), *Israel Journal of Mathematics*, 2, 81-90, 1964

THE RESERVE TO BE ASSESSED.

问题推广



- 第四个Secretary Problem (Robbins问题)
 - 若 A, 的分布已知,招聘方录用一位应聘者,采用何种 策略可使录用者绝对名次期望值尽可能小
- 其他推广
 - 招聘方拟录用某应聘者时,应聘者以 p(0 的概率接受聘用
 - 招聘方可以录用在当前面试者之前第r个接受面试的应聘者,应聘者仍然接受聘用的概率为q(r),q(r)为r的非增函数
 - 应聘者数目为一随机变量

Freeman PR. The secretary problem and its extensions: A review. *International Statistical Review*, 51: 189-206, 1983.

