Informal Notes on **MATHEMATICS** 2023.01.18

1、14位同学,以个课题组,每组6个,每人到各加2个,任2组至多有2个为同同学,求小最大值 解:设第*i位同学为对i,第5个课题组为创 , ij=1,2,3-..

收每个同学参加的课题组个数分别为 21,22,..., 214

$$z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + \cdots + z_{14} = bn$$

xi参加又i个课题组,设为Aji, Ajz, ---, Ajz,

RY E元组 (XI, Aj, AK) 小数为 CZ

同理,对不,~不,4,我们有:

三兄组 (オi, Aj·Ak)总数 = 至 Czn

任意两个课题组至多有2个共同同学

, 每个 (Ai, Ak) 至多对左 2个 (Xi, Ai, Ak)

· (Aj, Ak) 共有 Ch 组

· n 三了 , 等号成立当且仅当每个 (d), 那)对应 2个三元组且 27=32=====214

列举得: A1={1,2,3,4,5,6}, A2={1,2,7,8,9,10},

As = {3,4,7,8,11,12}, A4={11,12,5,6,9,10}, A5={13,14.1,2,11.13} Ab = (13, 14, 3, 4, 9, 10), A7 = (5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14)

组合数学

解: 设X=X1+75+73, Y=374+375, Z=576 に X+Y+Z=7

1 YE [0,3,6], Z={0,5}

 $|| x = 7, Y = 0, Z = 0 \Rightarrow C_{3+7-1}^{7} = C_{9}^{7} = \frac{9 \times 8}{5 \times 1} = 36$ $|| x = 4, Y = 5, Z = 0 \Rightarrow C_{4+1}^{4} \times C_{1+3-1}^{4} = || S \times L = 30$ $|| x = 1, Y = 6, Z = 0 \Rightarrow C_{+3-1}^{4} \times C_{2+2-1}^{2} = 3 \times 6 = 18$ $|| x = 2, X = 0, Z = 5 \Rightarrow C_{-2}^{4} = 3 \times 6 = 18$

iv x=2, 7=0, Z=5 => Cin-1 = 6

二 其 36+30+18+6=90种

Ex - 35.4

解: "JA]=1B), IAUB)=10 , 5 = 1A1=10, 全1A1=k, K=5, b, ..., 10 101 - k = 1B1, 1a1 = 10 · k, a & B

: 当A中元麦确定时,即可确定B中10-k个元素,制定2k-10个届从A中选

· 总存数= C10×1+C10×C7+C10×C4+C10×C6+C10×C9+C10 = 5167

EX. 3.5.8

IEAR:
$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} j C \hat{n} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} j \frac{n!}{j! (n + j)!} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{n!}{(j-1)! (n + j)!}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{n \cdot (n - 1)!}{(j-1)! (n - j)!} = n \sum_{j=1}^{n} C n - 1$$

$$= n \cdot (l+1) \cdot n - 1$$

$$= n \cdot 2 \cdot n - 1$$

$$EX. 3.5.9$$

$$iEH: \sum_{j=1}^{n} j^{2} c \dot{n} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} j n \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{(j-1)! (n-1)!} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} j n \cdot C n^{-1}$$

$$= h \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \dot{y} (k+1) \cdot C n^{-1}$$

$$= n \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k \cdot C n^{-1} + n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$= n \cdot 2^{n-1} + n \cdot n^{-1} \cdot 2^{n-2}$$

$$= n \cdot 2^{n-1} + n \cdot n^{-1} \cdot 2^{n-2}$$

$$= n \cdot (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-2}$$

$$= n \cdot (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-2}$$

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(1. Ex. 3.5-5 从分个图选与中选2n个,为 Cin 种,把这2n个人进行全排列,两两一组,如: (1,2), (3,4), (5,6) \$0 (2,1), (3,4), (6,5)

可发现这0组实际排列顺仔并不影响,因此降以口!,(1/2),(2小)被绪,次,因此除以2° 小规: Cin (2n)! 月狸奴为 Cin (2n)!

文: 混取显然为 n!

· 失 (Cin (an)!)2 n!种

Helly 定理:若叶凸集任三个族非宝,则这叶侯之交也非生

要戒: 阅集、有界 ,否则在无限步后将变为空集

例1: 考虑集族 {Aj | j ∈ N*, Aj = co, +1}

例 2: 考虑集族 {Aj | j EN*, Aj = [j, +00]}

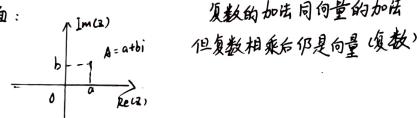
思路都是设 $a \in \mathcal{L}$ 起,根据。构造扩集合从使得 $a \notin AK$,从而表明 \mathcal{L} $Ai = \mathcal{L}$

复数:

·复数的棋: |a| = \(\bar{a.a1} = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}\)

2. 复数恒等式: (d-β) (Q-Ŋ) + (x-y) (β-θ) = (d-θ) Cβ-Ŋ) 证用: 左b= <0-BO-an+pn+2B-a0-Bn+Bn = ap-an-B0+90 = (d-0) (B-1)

3、复稻:



复数的加法同句量的加法