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Комбинаторные методы лежат в основе решения многих задач теории вероятностей и ее приложений.

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$$A = \left\{ a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n \right\},$$

$n$

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$n$

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$$B \subset A,$$

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$\{a, b, c, e, f\}$

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A

$\{a, a, b, b\}$

$\{a, c, e, e\}$

$\{b, c, f, f\}$

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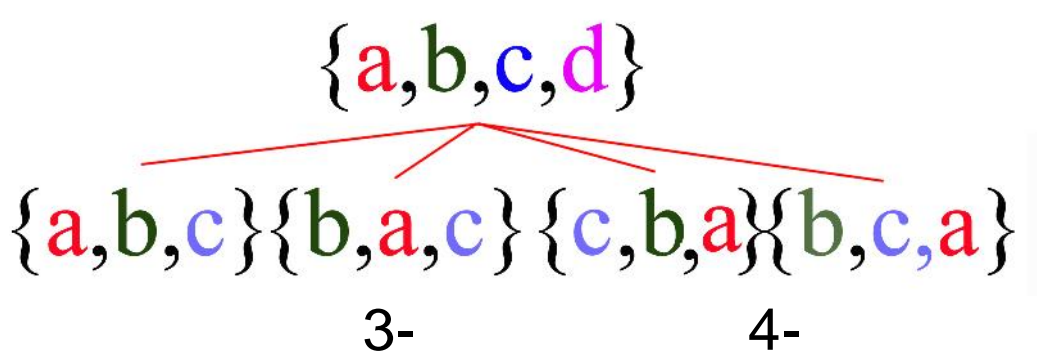
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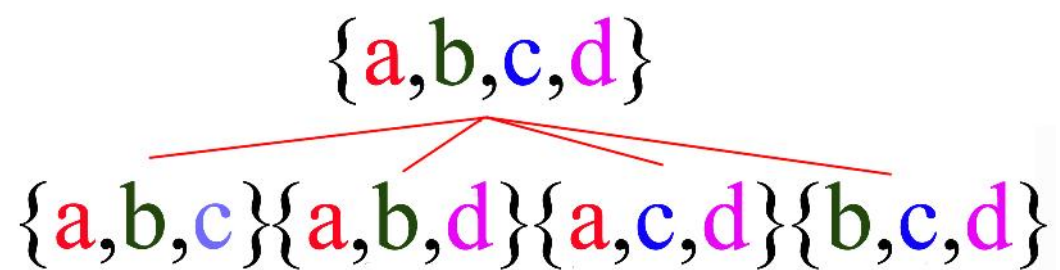
.  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  —  $n$   
 .  $r$   $n -$   
 $A$   
 $r$



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3-

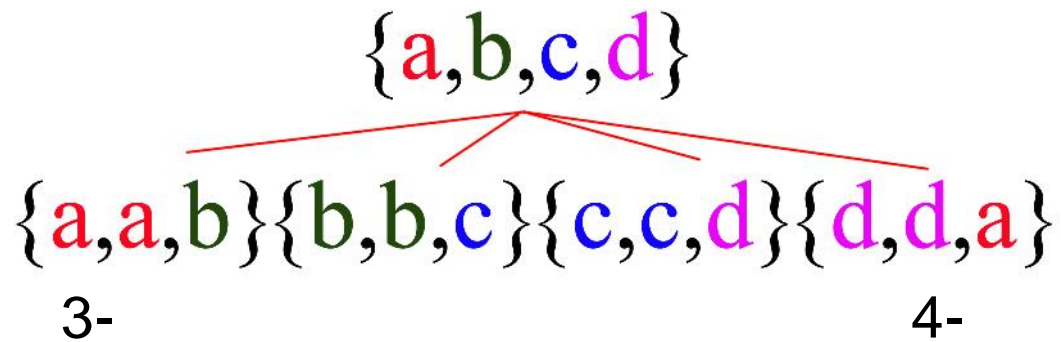
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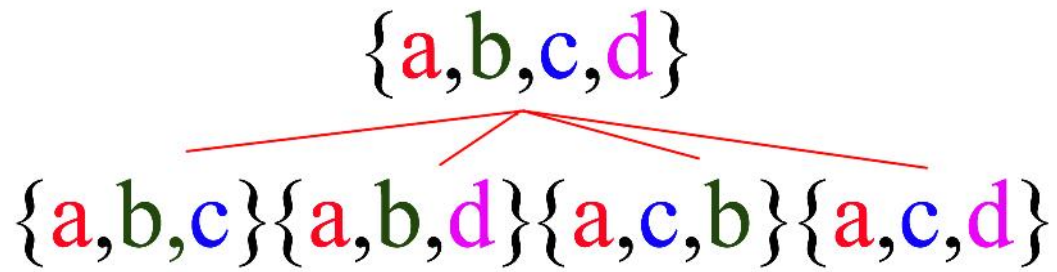
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1.

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2.

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3.  $(n, k)$ -

$$x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \dots, x_{i_k}$$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$k \quad n$$

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,  $(n, k)$ -

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1.

$A \cap B = \emptyset,$

**1.**

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$n = |X| = 20,$

$$m = |Y| = 15 \qquad X \cap Y = \emptyset, \qquad \qquad \qquad :$$

$$m + n = 20 + 15 = 35$$

$$\mathbf{2.} \qquad \qquad \qquad A \cdot B$$

$$n \cdot m.$$

$$\cdot \qquad \qquad \qquad ,$$

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*Skype,*

*sms.*

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$$m \cdot n = 2 \cdot 6 = 12.$$

**3.**

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

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

$$|A| + |B|$$

$$|A \cup B| + |A \cap B| = |A| + |B|.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$n$

$A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_i, \dots, A_n$

$$|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j| +$$

$$+ \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k < \dots < l \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j \cap \dots \cap A_l|$$

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$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 9\}, \quad B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 9\}$$

$$C = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}.$$

$$1) |A \cup B| \quad 2) |B \cup C| \quad 3) |A \cup C| \quad 4) |A \cup B \cup C|.$$

$$A \cup B \cup C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$1) A \cap B = \{3, 4, 9\}, \quad |A \cap B| = 3.$$

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| = 5 + 5 - 3 = 7$$

$$2) B \cap C = \{5, 6, 9\}, \quad |B \cap C| = 3.$$

$$|B \cup C| = |B| + |C| - |B \cap C| = 5 + 5 - 3 = 7$$

$$3) A \cap C = \{9\}, \quad |A \cap C| = 1.$$

$$|A \cup C| = |A| + |C| - |A \cap C| = 5 + 5 - 1 = 9$$

$$4) (A \cap B \cap C) = \{9\}, \quad |A \cap B \cap C| = 1$$

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

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = 5 + 5 + 5 - 3 - 1 - 3 + 1 = 9$$



$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!},$$

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$$k, \quad n$$

$$X.$$

$$n$$

$$k$$

$$X^k$$

$$\widehat{A}_n^k$$

$$\widehat{A}_n^k = n^k$$

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a,b c.

$$\widehat{A}_3^2 = 3^2$$

:

{a,a},{b,b},{c,c},{a,b},{b,a},{a,c},{c,a},{b,c}, {c,b}.

.

:1,2,3,4.

3

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$$(4,3), \quad . \quad . \quad \widehat{A}_4^3 = 4^3 = 64$$

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$\{1,1,1\}, \{1,1,2\}, \{1,1,3\}, \{1,1,4\}, \{1,2,1\}, \{1,2,2\}, \{1,2,3\}, \{1,2,4\}$   
 $\{1,3,1\}, \{1,3,2\}, \{1,3,3\}, \{1,3,4\}, \{1,4,1\}, \{1,4,2\}, \{1,4,3\}, \{1,4,4\},$   
 $\{2,1,1\}, \{2,1,2\}, \{2,1,3\}, \{2,1,4\}, \{2,2,1\}, \{2,2,2\}, \{2,2,3\}, \{2,2,4\},$   
 $\{2,3,1\}, \{2,3,2\}, \{2,3,4\}, \{2,3,4\}, \{2,4,1\}, \{2,4,2\}, \{2,4,3\}, \{2,4,4\},$   
 $\{3,1,1\}, \{3,1,2\}, \{3,1,3\}, \{3,1,4\}, \{3,2,1\}, \{3,2,2\}, \{3,2,3\}, \{3,2,4\},$   
 $\{3,3,1\}, \{3,3,2\}, \{3,3,3\}, \{3,3,4\}, \{3,4,1\}, \{3,4,2\}, \{3,4,3\}, \{3,4,4\},$   
 $\{4,1,1\}, \{4,1,2\}, \{4,1,3\}, \{4,1,4\}, \{4,2,1\}, \{4,2,2\}, \{4,2,3\}, \{4,2,4\},$   
 $\{4,3,1\}, \{4,3,2\}, \{4,3,3\}, \{4,3,4\}, \{4,4,1\}, \{4,4,2\}, \{4,4,3\}, \{4,4,4\}$

( )

$k$   $n$

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$(n,k)-$

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$(n,k)-$

$(n,k)-$

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$A_n^k$  .

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$(n, k)$ -

$k,$

$n$

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$n$

,

$(n - 1)$

... ,

$k$ -

$n - (k - 1)$

:

$$A_n^k = n \cdot (n - 1) \cdot (n - 2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n - (k - 1)).$$

$$A_n^k = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n - (k-1)).$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-k):$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^k &= \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (n - (n-k)) \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (n-k)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-k)} = \\ &= \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-k) \cdot (n - (n-k)) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1) \cdot n}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-k)} = \\ &= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \end{aligned}$$

( ):

1.  $k = 0$   $A_n^0 = \frac{n!}{(n-0)!} = 1.$

2.  $k = n$   $A_n^n = \frac{n!}{(n-n)!} = \frac{n!}{0!} = n!$

3.  $k > n$   $A_n^k = 0.$

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$$A_n^k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$$n = 20, k = 5: \quad A_{20}^5 = \frac{20!}{15!} = 1860480$$



$$A(n) = n!$$

$$P_n = n!$$

$$P_n = A_n^n = \frac{n!}{(n-n)!} = n!$$

$$0! = 1.$$

$$( \quad )!$$

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$$P_3 = 3! = 6.$$

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$$(1, 2, 3), (2, 3, 1), (3, 1, 2), (2, 1, 3), (1, 3, 2), (3, 2, 1).$$

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$$P_n = n!$$

$$n = 5$$

$$P_5 = 5! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 120$$

$A$

,  $n$

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$n$

,

$k_1$

,  $k_2$

, ...,  $k_m$

$m$

,

$$P(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m) = \frac{n!}{k_1! \cdot k_2! \cdot \dots \cdot k_m!}.$$

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5.

$$P(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m) = \frac{n!}{k_1! \cdot k_2! \cdot \dots \cdot k_m!}$$

$$P(1, 1, 1, 2) = \frac{5!}{1!1!1!2!} = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 60$$

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- « »,  $P(0,8)$ ,

- « »,  $P(1,7)$ ,

- « »,  $P(2,6)$ ,

- « »,  $P(3,5)$ .

1

$$P(0,8) + P(1,7) + P(2,6) + P(3,5) = \frac{8!}{0!8!} + \frac{8!}{1!7!} + \frac{8!}{2!6!} + \frac{8!}{3!5!} = 1 + 8 + 28 + 56 = 93$$

$k$  $n -$  $k,$ 
$$A_n^k$$

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$$P_k:$$

$$C_n^k = \frac{A_n^k}{P_k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}.$$

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$$A = \{ a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 \} \colon$$
$$\{ a_1, a_2, a_3 \}, \{ a_2, a_3, a_4 \}, \{ a_1, a_3, a_4 \}, \{ a_1, a_2, a_4 \}$$

,

4-        3.

$$C_4^3 = \frac{4!}{3!(4-3)!} = \frac{24}{6} = 4$$

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6.

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$$C_n^k = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!};$$

$$C_{15}^6 = \frac{15!}{6!(15-6)!} = \frac{15!}{6!9!} = \frac{15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 11 = 5005$$



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 $,$   
 $k$   
 $\square$

$\square$   
 $k -$   
 $n$   
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 $n$

$k .$   
 $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \text{ ---}$   
 $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n$   
 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n,$

$$\overbrace{a_1 a_1 a_1 \dots a_1}^{k_1} \overbrace{a_2 a_2 a_2 \dots a_2}^{k_2} \dots \overbrace{a_n a_n a_n \dots a_n}^{k_n}$$

$n$

$k$

$$\widehat{C}_n^k = C_{n+k-1}^k = C_{n+k-1}^{n-1} = \frac{(n+k-1)!}{k!(n-1)!}$$

$n$

$k$       $\widehat{C}_n^k$  .

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— 10  
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) 10 ( ).  
(2) : 7 3  
10 :  
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$$\hat{C}_n^k = \hat{C}_{12}^3 = \frac{(n+k-1)!}{k!(n-1)!} = \frac{(12+3-1)!}{3!(12-1)!} = \frac{14!}{3!11!} = \frac{12 \cdot 13 \cdot 14}{6} = 364$$

▪

$$A=\{a,b,c,d\}.$$

$$\widehat{C}_4^2 \qquad \qquad \qquad :$$

$$\{a,a\},\{a,b\},\{a,c\},\{a,d\},\{b,b\},\{b,c\},\{b,d\},\{c,c\},\{c,d\},\{d,d\}$$

$$\widehat{C}_n^k=\widehat{C}_4^2=\frac{(n+k-1)!}{k!(n-1)!}=\frac{(4+2-1)!}{2!(4-1)!}=\frac{5!}{2!3!}=10.$$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^k n(A_i), \quad (1, 2, \dots, k), \quad : A$$

$$1. A_i \neq \emptyset, \quad i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\};$$

$$2. A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset, \quad i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\};$$

$$3. \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i = A.$$

$$n(A_i) = n_i, \quad n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = n$$

$$C(n; n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) .$$

$$A_1,$$

$$C_n^{n_1} \cdot$$

$$A_2$$

$$C_{n-n_1}^{n_2} \cdot$$

$$C_n^{n_1} \cdot C_{n-n_1}^{n_2} \cdot$$

$$,$$

$$C_n^{n_1} \cdot C_{n-n_1}^{n_2} \cdot C_{n-n_1-n_2}^{n_3} \cdot \ldots \cdot C_{n-n_1-\ldots-n_{k-1}}^{n_k} =$$

$$= \frac{n!}{n_1!(n-n_1)!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{n_2!(n-n_1-n_2)!} \cdot \ldots \cdot \frac{(n-n_1-\ldots-n_{k-1})!}{n_k!(n-n_1-\ldots-n_{k-1})!} =$$

$$= \frac{n!}{n_1! \cdot n_2! \cdot \ldots \cdot n_k!} \cdot$$

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