

Combinatorics Title



Inotes

Chap. 1:

2. 奇数: $\{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$ — — — — 5选4排列:

$$P(5, 4) = \frac{5!}{(5-4)!} = 120$$

4. (1): 10个人全排列: $10! = 3628800$ 种

(2): 两人坐在一起 本质为9个人全排列: $(AB, BA): 9! \times 2 = 725760$ 种

不坐在一起: $10! - 9! \times 2 = 2903040$ 种

5. 10个人圆排列: $\frac{10!}{10} = 362880$ 种

两人坐在一起 (同上): $\frac{9!}{9} \times 2 = 80640$ 种

不坐在一起: $\frac{10!}{10} - \frac{9!}{9} \times 2 = 282240$ 种

6. $\frac{6!}{6} \times 6! = 6! \times 5! = 86400$ 种

7. $4 \times 4! - 3 \times 3! = 96 - 18 = 78$ (个)

10. (1): 包含“3”一次:

①: 千位上为“3”: 集合 $B = \{\infty.0, \infty.1, \dots, \infty.9\}$ 取3:

重排列数: $(10-1)^3$ 个

②: 千位上非“3”非“0”: $\binom{8}{1} \times 3 \times (10-1)^2$ 个

①.②互不相容: $(10-1)^3 + \binom{8}{1} \times 3 \times (10-1)^2 = 2673$ 个

(2): 包含“3” (不限次数):

$$9 \times 10^3 - 8 \times 9^3 = 3168$$

(总个数) (一个“3”都没有)

$$(3): ① \quad \underline{777/777} \quad : (10-2) + (10-1) = 17$$

$$② \quad 77-7 : 9$$

$$7-77 : 9$$

$$\text{总个数: } 17 + 10 + 10 = 37 \text{ 种}$$

$$11. (1) \text{ MISSISSIPPI: } 1M, 4I, 4S, 2P$$

$$\text{重集 } B = \{1M, 4S, 4I, 2P\} \text{ 的全排列: } \frac{11!}{1! 4! 4! 2!} = 34650 \text{ 种}$$

$$(2) \text{ 去掉 } S: \text{ 重集 } B' = \{1M, 4I, 2P\} \text{ 的全排列: } \frac{7!}{1! 4! 2!}$$

$$\text{插入 } S \text{ (插空): } \binom{8}{4}: \quad \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle$$

$$\text{总个数: } \frac{7!}{1! 4! 2!} \binom{8}{4} = 7350 \text{ 种}$$

$$13. \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = r \text{ 非负整数解个数为: } \binom{n+r-1}{r}$$

$$\text{令 } x_i' = x_i - 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i' = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n = r - n.$$

$$\text{转化为 } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i' = r - n \text{ 的非负整数解的个数为:}$$

$$\text{将 } r-n \text{ 个单位分配给 } n \text{ 个数: } \binom{r-n+n-1}{n-1} = \binom{r-1}{n-1} \quad (r \geq n)$$

$$14. (1): \text{四位: } \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5 \text{ 的非负整数解个数:}$$

$$F(4, 5) = \binom{4+5-1}{5} = 56$$

$$\text{五位: 不考虑: 故总共有 } 56 \text{ 个数}$$

$$(2): \text{四位: } \Leftrightarrow: x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 < 5 \text{ 非负整数解个数}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$F(4, 4) + F(4, 3) + F(4, 2) + F(4, 1) = 69$$

$$\text{五位: } 10000 \text{ 满足,}$$

$$\therefore \text{总共有 } 69 + 1 = 70 \text{ 个数}$$

$$16. A = \{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$$

$$A_i = \{x \mid x \equiv i \pmod{4}\} \quad i=1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$|A_i| = 250$$

A 中选 3 个数 a_1, a_2, a_3 :

$$\textcircled{1} a_1, a_2, a_3 \in A_4 : N_1 = C(250, 3)$$

$\textcircled{2} a_1, a_2, a_3$ 中来自 A_1, A_4 , 且 A_1 中选 2 个, A_4 中选 1 个.

$$N_2 = C(250, 2) \times C(250, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{3} a_1, a_2, a_3 \text{ 中来自 } A_1, A_3, A_4 : N_3 = [C(250, 1)]^3$$

$\textcircled{4} a_1, a_2, a_3$ 中来自 A_2, A_4 , 且 A_2 中选 2 个, A_4 中选 1 个

$$N_4 = C(250, 2) \times C(250, 1)$$

$\textcircled{5} a_1, a_2, a_3$ 中来自 A_2, A_3 , 且 A_2 中选 1 个, A_3 中选 2 个.

$$N_5 = C(250, 1) \times C(250, 2)$$

$$\therefore N = \sum_{i=1}^5 N_i = C(250, 3) + C(250, 2) \times C(250, 1) \times 2 + [C(250, 1)]^3$$

19: 考虑一个字符串共有 n 个元素, k 个 a , $(n-k)$ 个 b .

集合: $B = \{k \cdot a, (n-k) \cdot b\}$ 的 n 排列 = $\binom{n}{k} \cdot (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

$$\therefore \text{总共存在 } \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \uparrow$$

该字符串每一位取 a/b 共有 2^n 种.

$$\therefore \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n, \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$24. (1): \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n-k}{m-k} = \binom{n+1}{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \binom{n+1}{m} = \binom{n}{m} + \binom{n}{m-1} \\ &= \binom{n}{m} + \binom{n-1}{m-1} + \binom{n-1}{m-2} \\ &= \binom{n}{m} + \binom{n-1}{m-1} + \dots + \binom{n-m+1}{m-m+1} + \binom{n-m+1}{m-m} \\ &= \binom{n}{m} + \binom{n-1}{m-1} + \dots + \binom{n-m+1}{m-m+1} + \binom{n-m}{m-m} + \binom{n-m}{m-m-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n-k}{m-k} + \binom{n-m}{-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n-k}{m-k} = \text{LHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3): \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = (-1)^m \binom{n-1}{m}$$

由二项式定理, $(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{n-k} x^k$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} (1-x)^n &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} x^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} x^k + \sum_{k=m+1}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} x^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1: \sum_{k=0}^m (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = \sum_{k=m+1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sum_{k=m+1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \left[\binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=m+1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n-1}{k} + \sum_{k=m+1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=m+1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n-1}{k} + \sum_{k=m+1}^n (-1)^k \binom{n-1}{k} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \binom{n-1}{n} + \sum_{k=m+1}^{n-1} (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n-1}{k} + \sum_{k=m+1}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{n-1}{k} + (-1)^m \binom{n-1}{m} \\ &= (-1)^m \binom{n-1}{m} + (-1)^{n+1} \binom{n-1}{n} \\ &= (-1)^m \binom{n-1}{m} = \text{RHS.} \quad (\text{Q.E.D.}) \end{aligned}$$

26. 向右: E , 向上: N .

$S \rightarrow T$: 由 E, N 构成的排列: $B = \{m \cdot E, n \cdot N\}$

$$\text{全排列为 } \frac{(m+n)!}{m! n!} = \binom{m+n}{n}.$$