组合数学第1讲

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- 1 1.加法原理
- 2 2.乘法原理
- 3 3.排列与组合

一些符号

$$P_{n,m} = n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)$$
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$
$$\binom{n}{m} = 0(m > n)$$

原有概念的推广

$$\binom{-1}{n} = \frac{(-1)(-2)\cdots(-n)}{n!} = (-1)^n$$

$$\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)\cdots(\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2n-2)!}{2^{2n-1}n!(n-1)!} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}\binom{2n-1}{n-1}}{2^{2n-1}n}$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^{n-i} y^i$$

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i = \sum_{i\geq 0} \binom{n}{i} x^i$$

$$(1+x)^{-1} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots = \sum_{i\geq 0} (-1)^i x^i = \sum_{i\geq 0} \binom{-1}{i} x^i$$

推广

$$(1+x)^a = \sum_{i>0} {a \choose i} x^i \quad (|x|<1)$$

(a任意)

3.1 应用1

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = (1+1)^n = 2^n$$

$$\binom{n}{0} - \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = (1-1)^n = 0$$

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{2 * \lfloor n \rfloor} = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{3} + \dots + \binom{n}{2 * \lfloor n \rfloor} = 2^{n-1}$$

3.2 应用2

$$\sum_{i} i \ge 0) \binom{n}{3i}$$

考虑1的三次单位根 $1 \omega 1 \omega 2$ 其中

$$\omega 1 = e^{\pi * 2i/3}$$
 $\omega 2 = e^{\pi * 4i/3}$

$$\omega 1^3 = 1$$

于是可以展开 $(1+\omega)^n$, $(1+\omega^2)^n$, $(1+1)^n$ 由 $(1+\omega+\omega^2=0)$ 得

$$\sum_{i\geq 0} \binom{n}{3i} = \frac{(1+\omega)^n + (1+\omega^2)^n + (1+1)^n}{3}$$

;练习: 化简上式

4 4. Vandermonde恒等式

4.1 1. 求和
$$\sum_{i\geq 0} i\binom{n}{i} = \binom{n}{1} + 2\binom{n}{2} + \dots + n\binom{n}{n} = ?$$
 对 $(1+x)^n = \sum_{i\geq 0} \binom{n}{i} x^i$ 求导得到

$$n(1+x)^{n-1} = \sum_{i>0} i \binom{n}{i} x^{i-1} = \binom{n}{1} + 2 \binom{n}{2} x + \dots + n \binom{n}{n} x^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{i \ge 0} i \binom{n}{i} = \binom{n}{1} + 2 \binom{n}{2} + \dots + n \binom{n}{n} = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

4.2 2. $(1+x)^n(1+x)^m = (1+x)^{m+n}$

$$(\sum_{i\geq 0} \binom{n}{i} x^i)(\sum_{j\geq 0} \binom{m}{j} x^j) = (\sum_{k\geq 0} \binom{n+m}{k} x^k) \underbrace{\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{k-i} = \binom{n+m}{k}}_{Vandermonde} \, \Leftrightarrow m = n = k \, \overline{\square}$$

得

$$\binom{n}{0}^2 + \binom{n}{1}^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}^2 = 2^{2n} - 2\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n}{i}$$

在杨辉三角中,有以下关系

![Pascaltri](inkedyhsj.gif) ¡!- img not modifyed -; 写成公式形式:

$$\binom{k}{k} + \binom{k+1}{k} + \binom{k+2}{k} + \dots + \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n+1}{k+1}$$

5 5.组合数的多项式性质

考察

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

其可用组合数的性质证明如下:

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

(1)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{k}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$$

(2) 沒练习: $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + ... + n^3 = ?$ Tips:

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

(1)

$$x^3 = 6 \binom{x}{3} + 2 \binom{x}{2} + \binom{x}{1}$$

(2)

$$x^k = = ? {x \choose n} + \dots + ? {x \choose 1}$$

(3) 可以发现

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

(4) 是一组线性无关的基. ;思考:见作业1