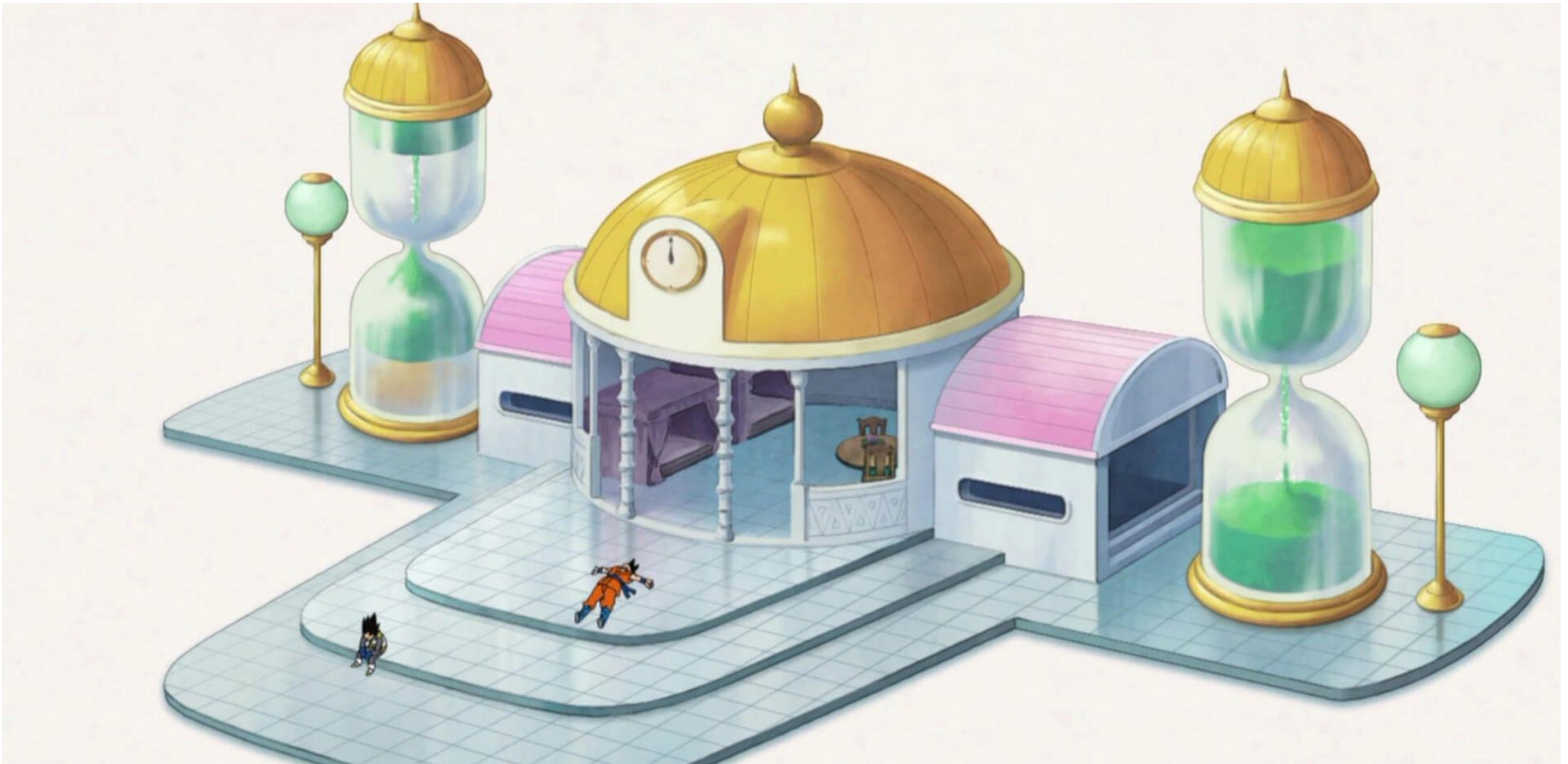


Learn enumerative combinatorics in hyperbolic time chamber

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What is the foundation of complete search

- IF ignore efficiency (speed, time, storage),
THEN Complete search = brute force
- Backbone of brute force is "list all possible cases"
- "list all possible case" in expert language is "enumerative combinatorics"

Enumerative combinatorics

- Enumeration := list all possible configurations
- Permutation \in configurations ok you learnt this
- Combination \in configurations ok you learnt this
- Permutation and Combination ARE NOT the full story
- Partition
- De-rangement
- 12-fold way

Partition

- Ground set: G , a given set we working on
- A k -partition P of G is a collection of non-empty subsets $P = \{ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k \}$ such that
 - Complete $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k = A$
 - no sharing $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i \neq j$
 - Nonempty $A_i \neq \emptyset$ for all (i)
- $G = \{1,2,3\}$
 1. $\{\{1\}, \{2,3\}\}$
 2. $\{\{2\}, \{1,3\}\}$
 3. $\{\{3\}, \{1,2\}\}$
 4. $\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\}$
 5. $\{\{1, 2,3\}\}$

Num of partition of n -set: Bell's number

1,1,2,5,15,52,203

$$B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B_k.$$

De-rangement

- Permutation map $\pi(i) = j$ means put i in j
- De-rangement $\pi(G)$ such that $\pi(i) \neq i$
- De-rangement $\{1,2,3\}$

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

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

Num of partition of de-rangement

1,0,1,2,9,...

$$!n = (n-1) (! (n-1) + ! (n-2))$$

for $n \geq 2$, where $!0 = 1$ and $!1 = 0$.^[6]

12-fold way

- Distribute n balls into k boxes
- Think of arranging things as a function f

	No restriction	Injective f 1-to-1 All balls distributed	Surjective f Onto All box filled
Distinct balls Distinct boxes	k^n	k -permute- n $k! / (k-n)!$	$k! S(n,k)$ 2nd Stirling number
InDistinct balls Distinct boxes	$(n+k-1)$ -choose- $(k-1)$ $(n+k-1)$ -choose- (n)	k -choose- n (Combination)	$(n-1)$ -choose- $(k-1)$
Distinct balls InDistinct boxes	$S(n,1) + \dots + S(n,k)$	1 if $n \leq k$ 0 if $n > k$	$S(n,k)$
InDistinct balls InDistinct boxes	n -partition- k	1 if $n \leq k$ 0 if $n > k$	n -partition- k - n -partition- $(k-1)$

WTF are these, how da f**k to use: learn by yourself, practices & practise !!