

又恒以完整写出
 $\binom{n}{k}$

阶乘估值、二项式系数估值

阶乘估值

- n 的阶乘(n factorial):

$$n! = n \cdot (n - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = \prod_{i=1}^n i.$$

- 对大小为 n 的集合 X , 该集合上的置换一共有 $n!$ 个。

到自身的

双射函数

极值点估值($n \geq 2$)

$$n! = \prod_{i=1}^n i \leq \prod_{i=1}^n n = n^n$$

用最大值替换
...小...

$$n! = \prod_{i=2}^n i \geq \prod_{i=2}^n 2 = 2^{n-1}$$

意义不大

- 对估计的改进:
 - 降低上界
 - 提高下界

改进上下界的技术

极值点估值($n \geq 2$)

$$n! = \prod_{i=1}^n i \leq \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n/2} \frac{n}{2} \right) \left(\prod_{i=n/2+1}^n n \right) = \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^n < n^n$$

$$n! = \prod_{i=1}^n i \geq \prod_{i=n/2+1}^n i > \prod_{i=n/2+1}^n \frac{n}{2} = \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^{n/2} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \right)^n > 2^n$$

$F = \{f \mid f: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}$ 中任取一个函数 g , g 是单射函数的概率是多少?

$$\frac{n!}{n^n} \leq \frac{\left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^n}{n^n} = 2^{-n/2}$$

只考虑后一半? (\sqrt{n}) $(\sqrt{n} \sim n)$

高斯估值

?

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right)^n \leq n!$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n$$

↑

算数-几何均值不等式(Arithmetic-geometric mean inequality): 对任意实数 x, y , 必有:

$$\sqrt{xy} \leq \frac{x+y}{2}$$

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot k \cdot \dots \cdot n$$

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (n+1-k) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

倒过来写

$$n! = \sqrt{n! \cdot n!} = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n i(n+1-i)}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{i(n+1-i)} \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{n+1}{2} = \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n$$

分母变成了 2

高斯估值

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\right)^n \leq n!$$



$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot k \cdot \dots \cdot n$$

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (n+1-k) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} n! &= \sqrt{n! \cdot n!} = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n i(n+1-i)} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{i(n+1-i)} \\ &\geq \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{n} = n^{n/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$n! \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$i(n+1-i) \geq n$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

i 不超过 n 时

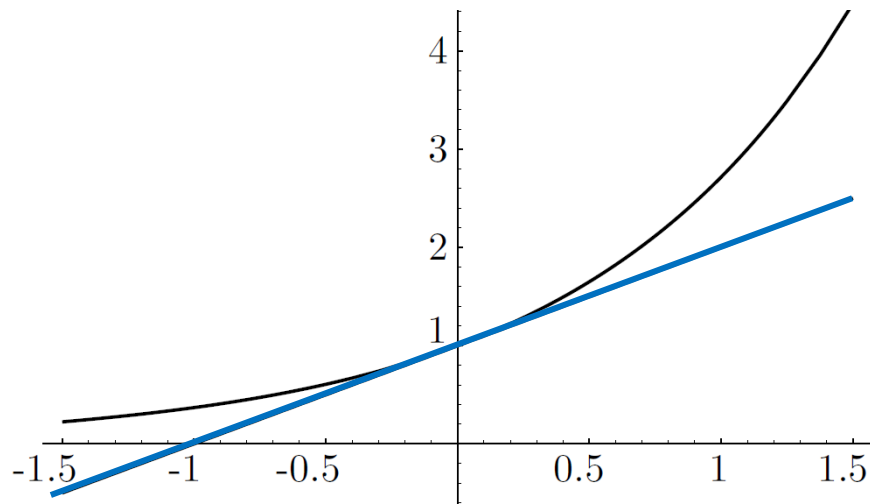
$$int i - i^2 \geq n$$

$$n(i-1) \geq i(i-1)$$

进一步优化

$$n^{\frac{n}{2}} \leq n! \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^n$$

欧拉数(Euler number) $e = 2.7182 \dots$



$$1 + x \leq e^x$$

进一步优化

$$e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \leq n! \leq en \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$1 + x \leq e^x$$

证明：上界（归纳法）

- $n = 1$: $1 \geq 1!$;
- 设 $n = k$ 时结论成立;
- $n = k + 1$:

$$\frac{(h-1)^h}{e^{h-1}} \quad \frac{(h-1)^h}{e^{h-1}}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} n! &= n \cdot (n-1)! \leq n \cdot e(n-1) \left(\frac{n-1}{e}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= en \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \cdot e \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } e \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = e \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \leq e \cdot (e^{-1/n})^n = e \cdot e^{-1} = 1$$

进一步优化

$$e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \leq n! \leq en \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$1 + x \leq e^x$$

证明：下界（归纳法）

- $n = 1$: $1 \leq 1!$;
- 设 $n = k$ 时结论成立;
- $n = k + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} n! &= n \cdot (n-1)! \geq n \cdot e \left(\frac{n-1}{e}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \cdot e \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-1} = \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n}\right]^{-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-1}$$

进一步优化

$$e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \leq n! \leq en \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$1 + x \leq e^x$$

$$n! \geq e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \cdot e \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } e \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{n-1} &= e \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{1-n} = e \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{1-n} \\ &= e \cdot \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}\right)^{-1} \\ &\geq e \cdot \left(\left(e^{\frac{1}{n-1}}\right)^{n-1}\right)^{-1} = e \cdot e^{-1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Stirling 公式

?

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

太强, 有时不需要

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{n!} = 1$$

二项式系数估值

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k+1)}{k(k-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{n-i}{k-i}$$

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

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

初步估值

由定义显然 $\binom{n}{k} \leq n^k$ $(2m)^n$

当 $n \geq k > i \geq 0$ 时 $\frac{n-i}{k-i} \geq \frac{n}{k}$

故 $\binom{n}{k} = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{n-i}{k-i} \geq \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k$

$$\geq 2^m$$

$$\left(\frac{2^m}{m}\right) \geq \left(\frac{2^m}{m}\right)^5$$

利用二项式定理估值

二项式定理(Binomial Theorem):

对任意非负整数 n , 如下等式成立:

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

对 $n \geq 1, 1 \leq k \leq n$

取 $0 < x < 1$

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

显然 $\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}x + \cdots + \binom{n}{k}x^k \leq (1+x)^n$

部分
(后 - 去掉)

故有 $\frac{1}{x^k} \binom{n}{0} + \frac{1}{x^{k-1}} \binom{n}{1}x + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \leq \frac{(1+x)^n}{x^k}$, 且 $0 < x < 1$ 即 $\frac{1}{x} > 1$

故有 $\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \leq \frac{(1+x)^n}{x^k}$

$\frac{1}{x} > 1$

利用二项式定理估值

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \leq \frac{(1+x)^n}{x^k}$$

取 $x = \frac{k}{n}$

$$\left(\frac{n+k}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k$$

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \leq \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k$$

$$1 + x \leq e^x$$

$$\leq (e^{k/n})^n \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k$$

$$= \left(\frac{en}{k}\right)^k$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \leq \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \leq \left(\frac{en}{k}\right)^k$$

利用二项式定理估值

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \leq \frac{(1+x)^n}{x^k}$$

取 $x = \frac{k}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} &\leq \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \\ &\leq (e^{k/n})^n \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \\ &= \left(\frac{en}{k}\right)^k\end{aligned}$$

$$1 + x \leq e^x$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \leq \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \cdots + \binom{n}{k} \leq \left(\frac{en}{k}\right)^k$$