CENG 114 BİLGİSAYAR BİLİMLERİ İÇİN AYRIK YAPILAR Doç. Dr. Tufan TURACI tturaci@pau.edu.tr

· Pamukkale Üniversitesi

Hafta 8

- Mühendislik Fakültesi
- Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü

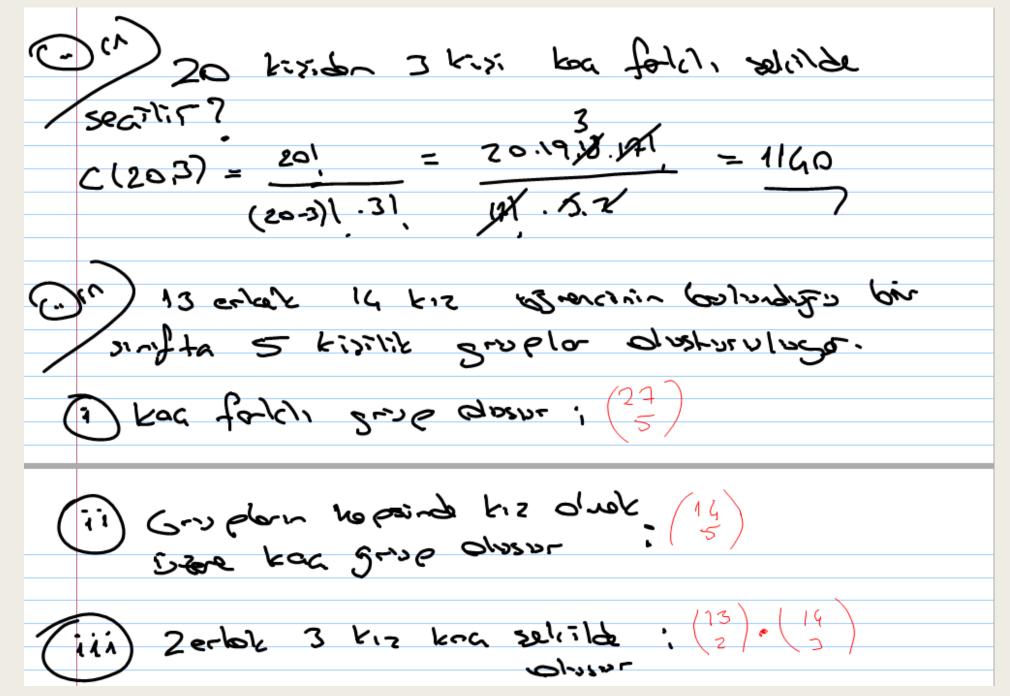
Ders İçereği

- Listeler ve Sayma (Kombinatorik)
 - --- Kombinasyon
- Olasılık

Kombinosyon (Secre) n, red to Of-En grack store; n denal, A kinesinin r elemali alt kineloinda ber birine A kinoarin - li bombinosyono denic (12) reup C(n,r) ile sisteriir.

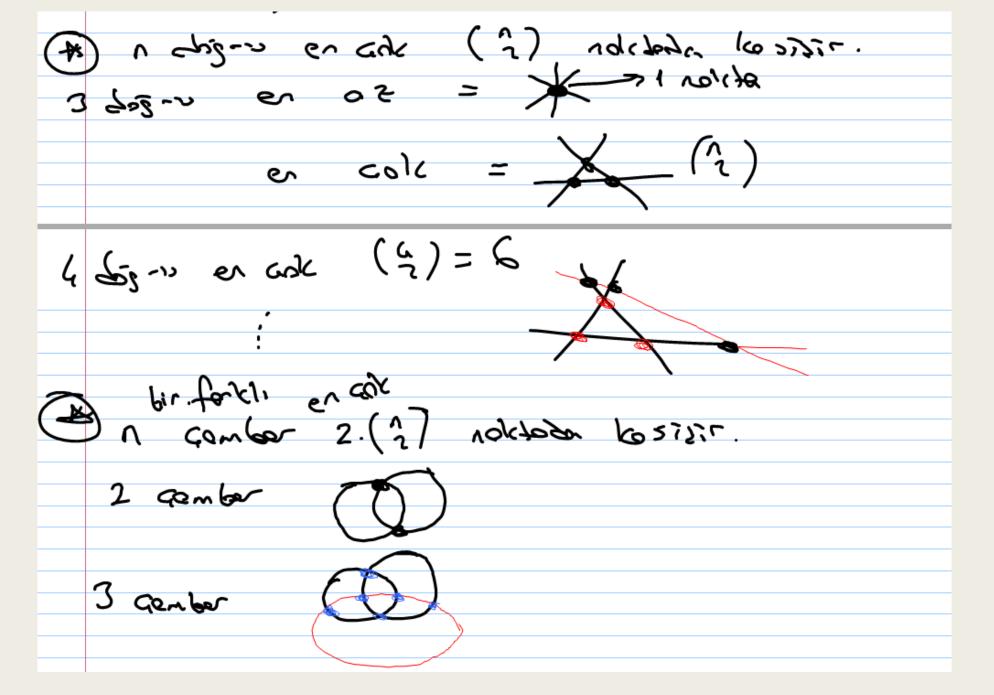
(DIN) A= \(\frac{21,2,3,4}{}
$p(4,3) = \frac{4!}{(4-3)!} = 24 (4 eleman) + inerin 3$
1.2.3 2,1,3 2.3,1 1,3,2 31,2 3,2,1 1.2.4 1,4,2 2,1,4 2,4,1 4,1,2 4,2,1 1.3.4 1,4,3 3,1,4 3,4,1 4,1,3 4,3,1 23,4 2,4,3 3,2,4 3,4,2 4,2,3 4,3,2
24 abt 316 liste ver. A={1,2,3,47 /in-inde 3 elemen koa folil, solilde sailir. {1,2,37 , {1,2,47, {1,3,47 } {2,3,47 } }

4 forch seare 13 Row. Drakossarilis.

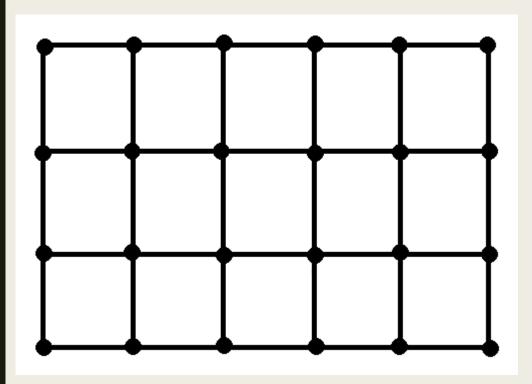


isone per sun as pir priors. er programs durans + (13).(14)

3)
$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$



Örnek:



Şekilde kaç tane dörtgen vardır?

Çözüm:

n satır m sütun genelleme:

$$\binom{n}{2}$$
. $\binom{m}{2}$

Sorunun çözümü:

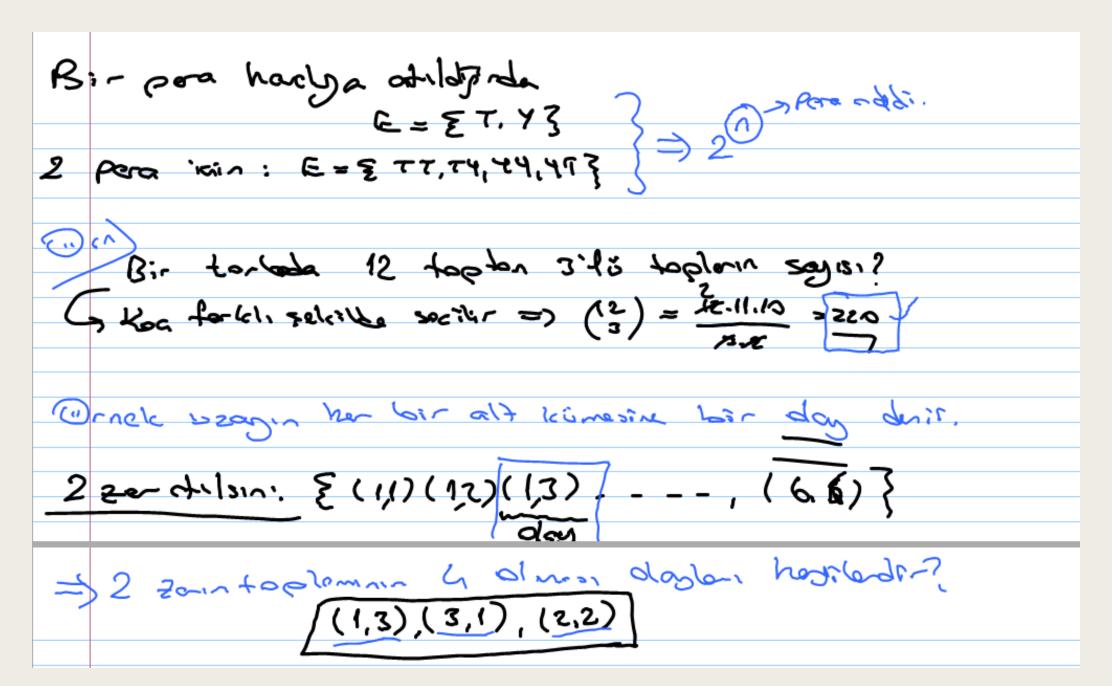
$$\binom{6}{2} \cdot \binom{4}{2} = 15.6 = 90$$

Bir paviyada 2 gobicli 1 oda 4 11 5 and radic. 10 knilig per dubby pertol: 5 sizi tors 1 april Kelmik konstrugla bu 10 kiss kon forkt, sevilde bornang Kulins Tim down - youyona bolma durums Tom down = (10). (8). (4) = 3150

Çalışma Sorusu: Klavyeden girilen n ve r değerleri için C(n,r) değerini hesaplayan Algoritma veya programı yazıp karmaşıklığını hesaplayınız.

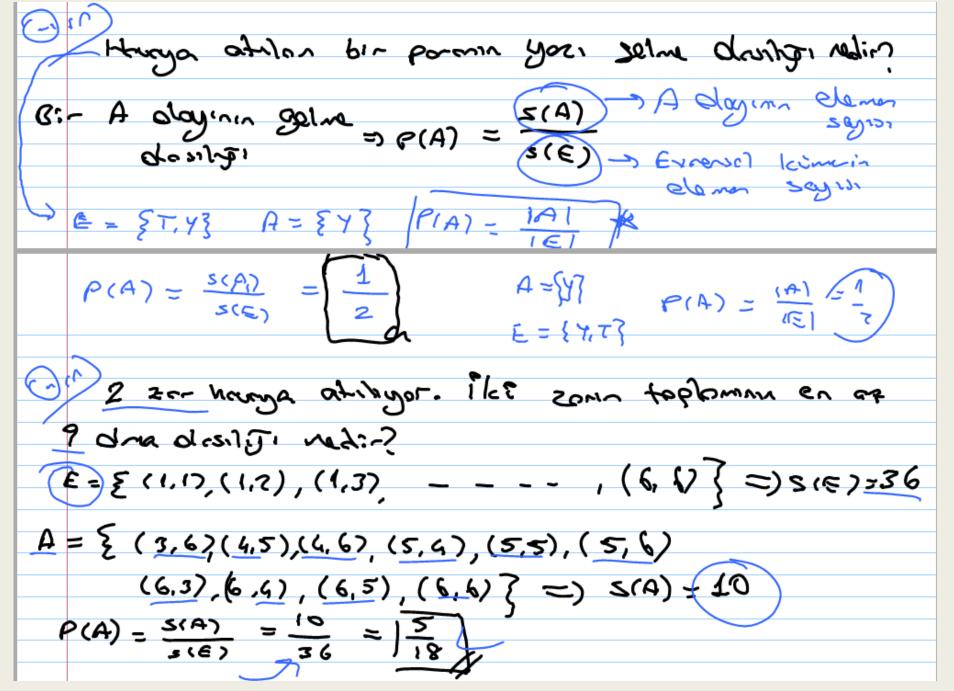
OLASILIK

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Ornele Dzag: isteren bir durum sain oluşarak
tim durumların osusturduğu uzaya örnek uzay denr.
re Eile 353/2-ilir.
(3) (1) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) (4) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4
Dir ger www.
Our son regions apriliable. Source of the son was apriliable.
zer atilina: E={(1.1),(1.2),(1.3),, (6,6)}
36 forti, durum kordir.



=> Box kinge in bonsit day
=> E'rin kendisine kosin olay derir.
Ayrık Olay: Bir jarnak waspa aif 2 dayın kesişimi
Ø ise bu 2 daga agrile dagler derir.
2 zor atrilyer.
A= \(\langle 1,67,(2,5),(3,6),(5,2),(6,1)\rangle =) \(\frac{2}{3} \text{erloring toploming } \)
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A ve B agente alaylandir

Openful Earlingen Bir E Brak uzgymin tim at kůmeleinin tůmesi En olsm. Tonim Komes: EA, dos Komes: Ex/OExEL Ve x GRZ don re asyride: 3 sorti soglayon her P fork. na Ea üserinde bir desslik fonk. nu destr. 17 OC P(A) 51 2-) P(E)=1, P(Ø)=0 3-) ABEED iain ABB= Ø ise P(ADB) = P(A) +P(B).



Kerisinde 7 begra, 6 son topen bolundette bin terboden restable 2 top seculiyar. En az birinin son alma dosshi sedi-? (3) = 13.22.11 = 286 forkh Son 7 PIA) + P(A) He begins peños of me grammona popular 286-35 = 251 => enot1 toe son vo.

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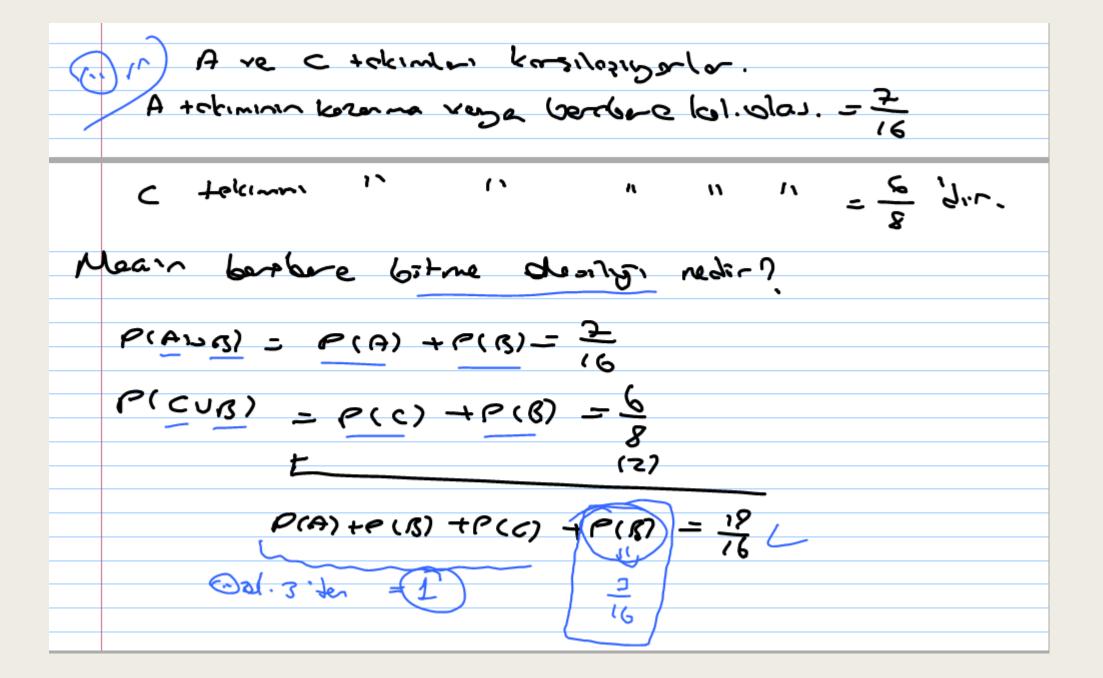
- 2 AND + & ise PLAUR) = PLA)+PLB)-PLANE)
- 3) $A_1, A_2, -..., A_n$ ikiter it iter and the slowler ve $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup -... \cup A_n = E$ ise $P(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup -... \cup A_n) = P(A_1 + P(A_2) + ... + ... - P(P_n) = 1$
- (4) ASB => P(A) < P(B) 'dir.

$$P(S) = \frac{5}{8}$$

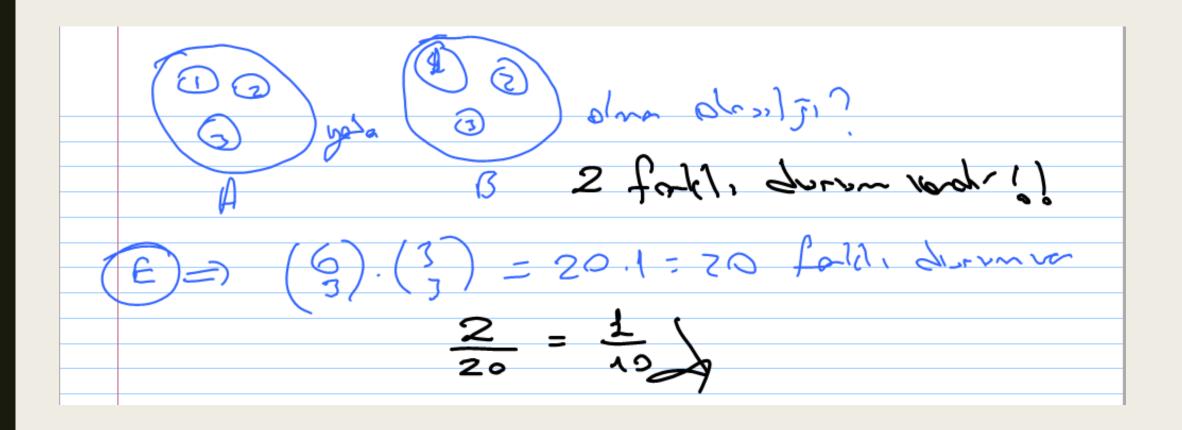
$$P(ADS) = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{8} - P(ADS)$$

$$P(S) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(POS) = \frac{1}{4}$$



12 6'ya keder nunarladvilay 6 tore toplan 3 is pir A torpeousa se giber 3,0 ge B torpeous 1, 2 re 3 roles toplamen ano tooles olme olasti, 1, 7, 26, 5, 6



South Owerlys

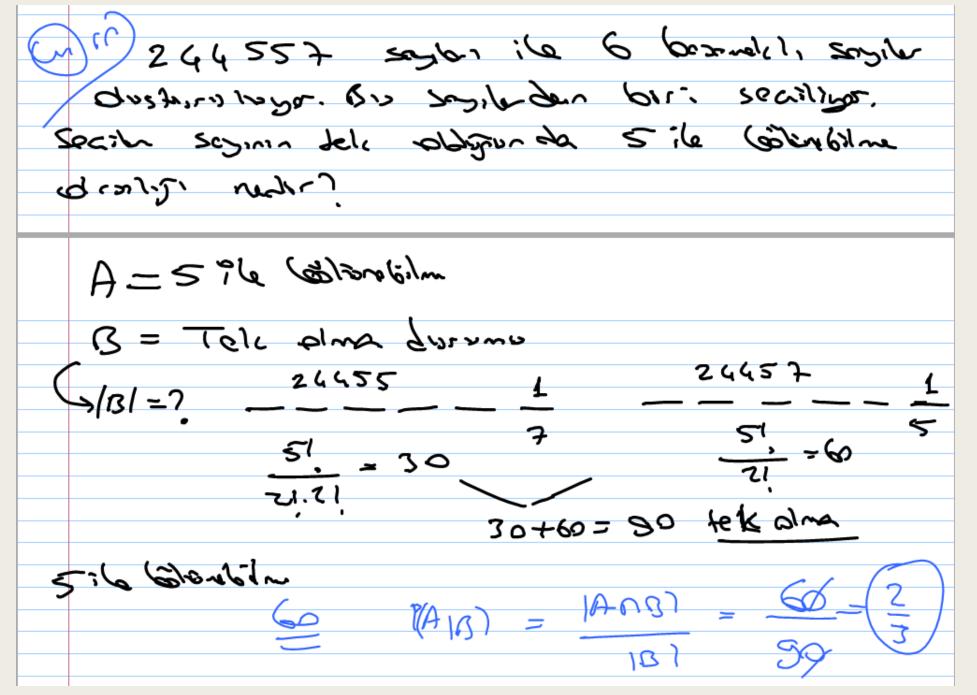
Bir B dog, Oldgrunde A'nin dina dina dinaity 1

P(AB) = le 5324 erilin = P(AB) = P(AB) = 1AB)

Bologi Old. de A'nin dine Olcirivi.

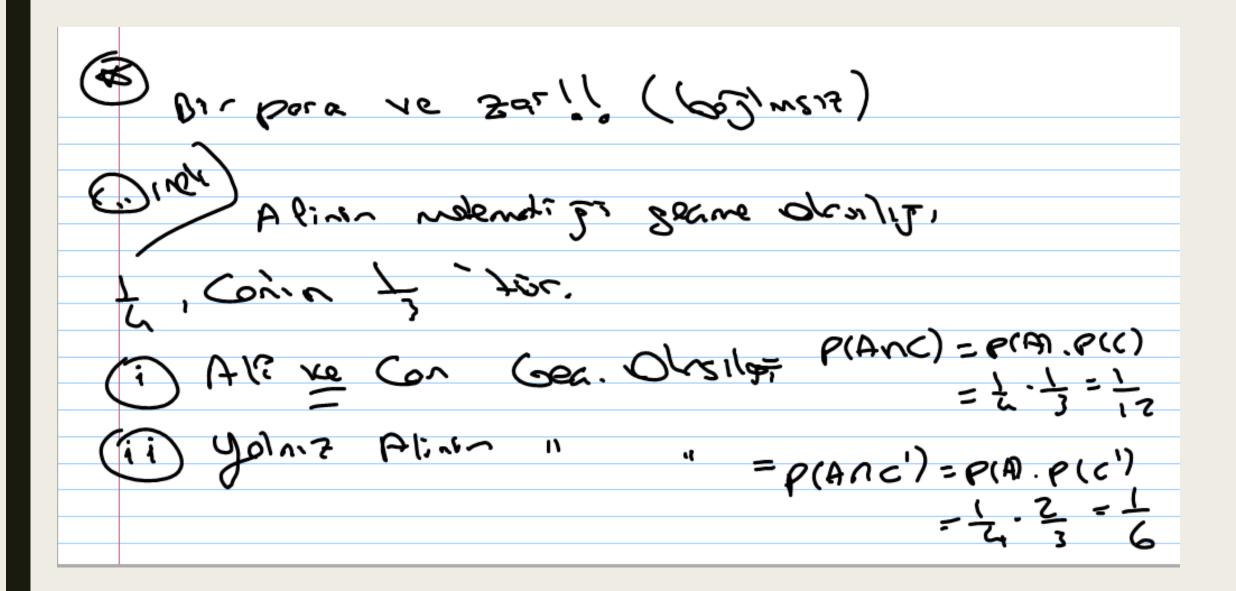
(20) Bir zar atilizar. Zenu aitt skitijings,

A class = Asol class = $\{2,3,5\}$ Ans = $\{2,3,5\}$ B class = Cid+ solmini= $\{2,6,6\}$ $P(A|B) = \frac{14081}{181} = \frac{1}{3}$



CENG 114-Bilgisayar Bilimleri için Ayrık Yapılar

Bosinsiz day Bir dagin dursi yoda durmasi, diger dagin quesin degr quemensin affeigent anza pos daslara loginsiz das lar desir. A re B 60. das dudi Ezeri; P(A) = P(A), P(B) dur.



Missinge bolma - P(A').P(c') Aliveya Cain Deame " == 3

Örnek: Aşağıdaki tablonun verilerinden yararlanarak bazı olasılıkları hesaplamaya çalışalım:

	20 yaş	21 yaş	Toplam
Kız	18	12	30
Erkek	32	38	70
Toplam	50	50	100

Bu grup içinden seçilecek bir öğrencinin kız olma olasılığı: P(Kız) =30 / 100 = 0.30

Erkek olma olasılığı: P(Erkek) = 70 / 100 = 0.70

20 yaşında olma olasılığı : P(20) = 50 / 100 = 0.50

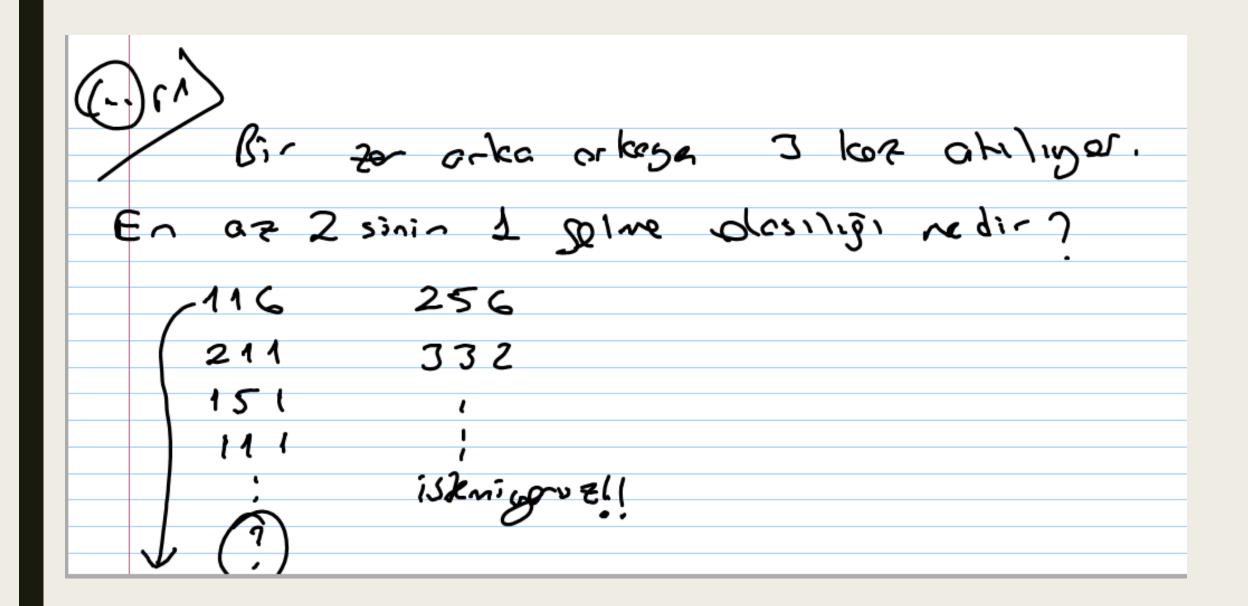
Şimdi de bileşik olasılıkları hesaplayalım:

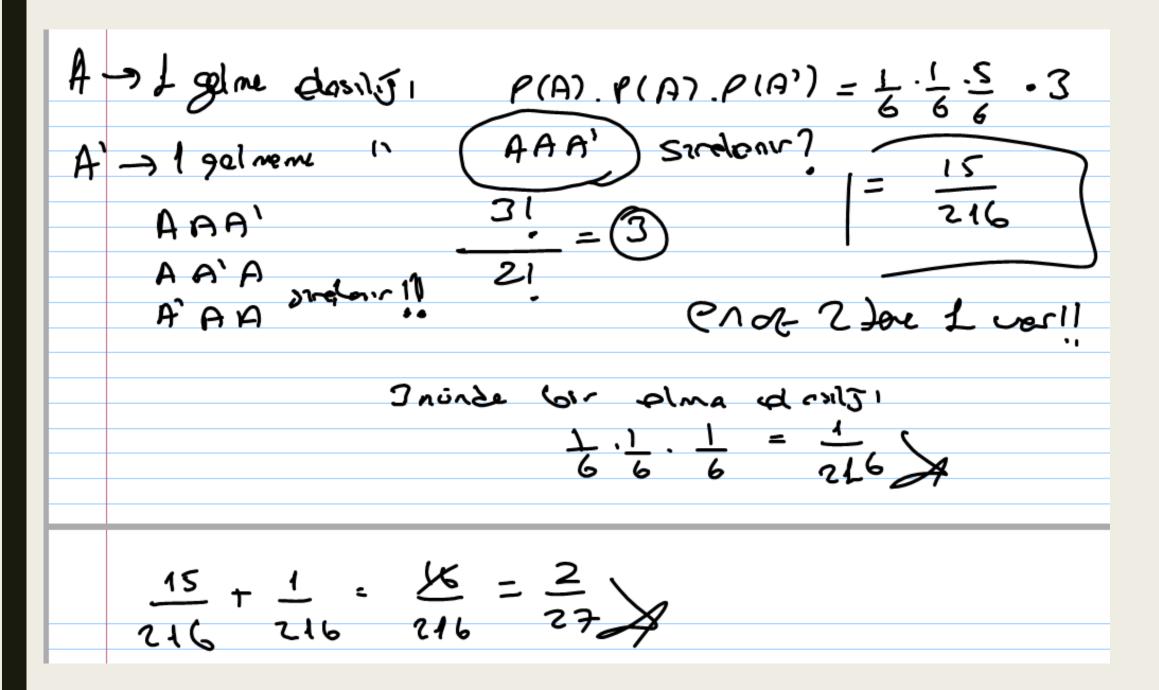
$$P(K_{1Z} \text{ ve } 20 \text{ yaş}) = 18 / 100 = 0.18$$

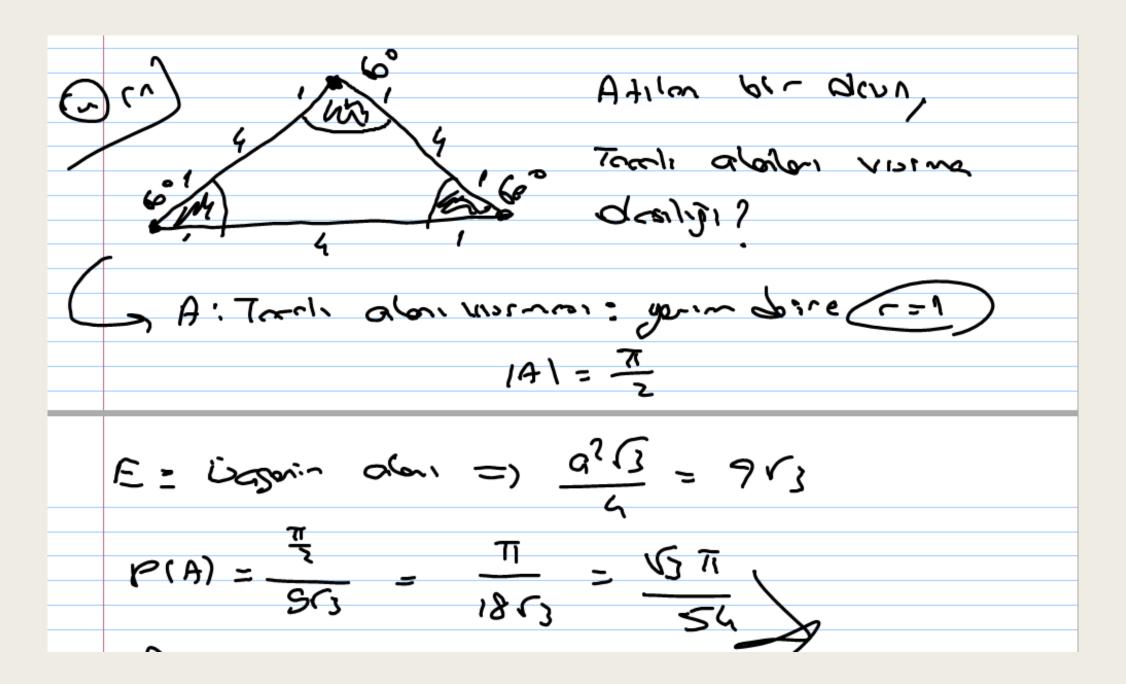
P(Erkek ve 21 yaş) = 38 / 100 = 0.38

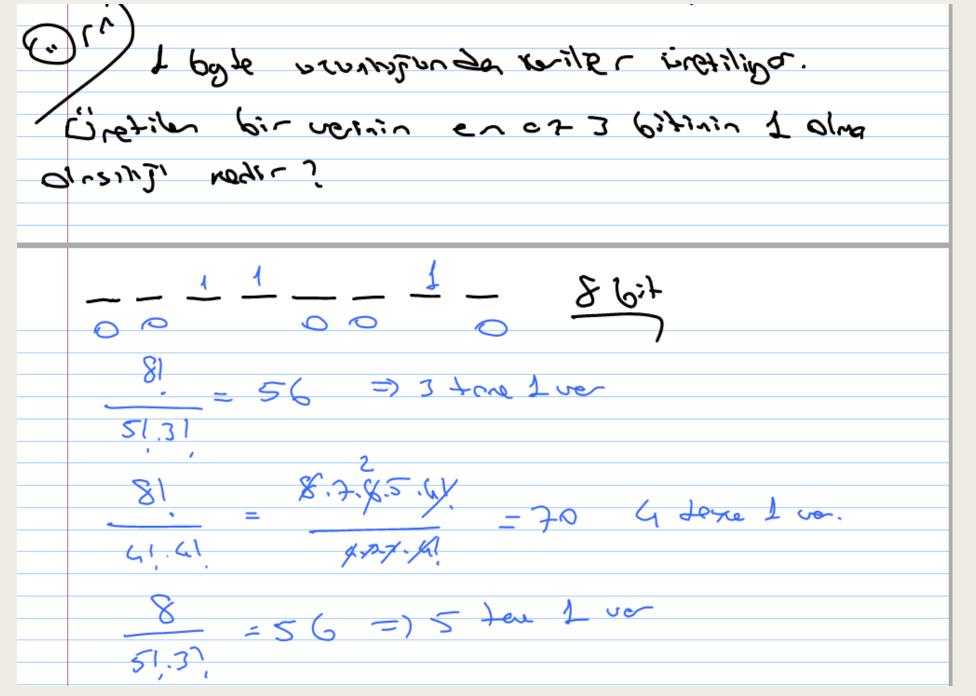
Bir öğrencinin kız veya 20 yaşında olma olasılığı da:

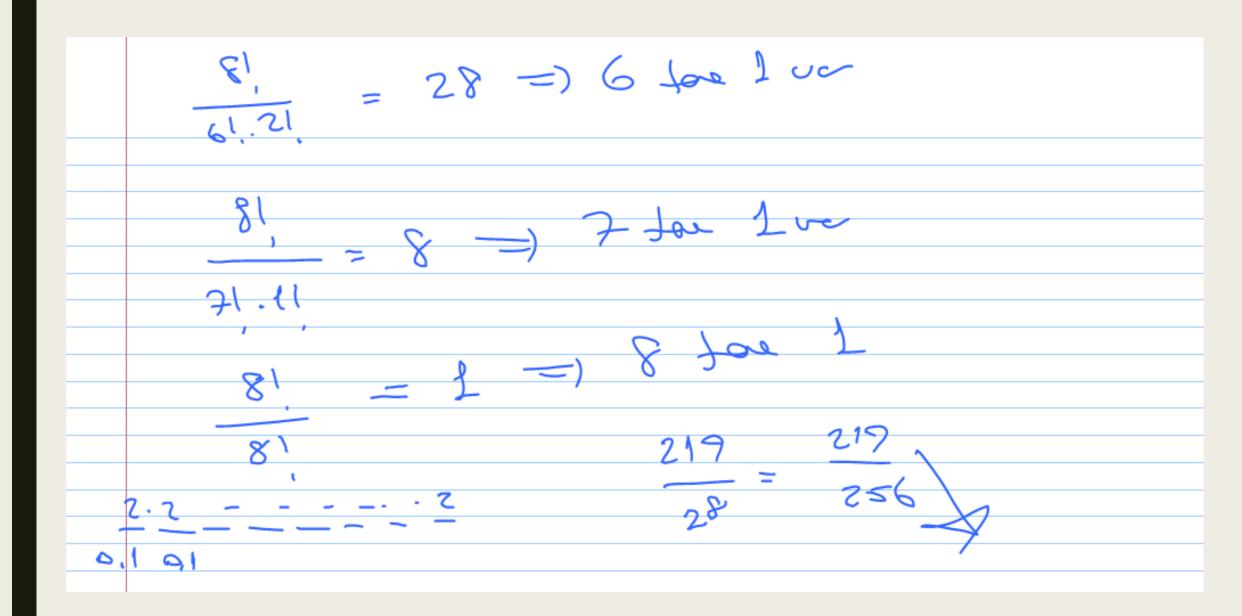
$$P(K_{1Z} \text{ veya } 20 \text{ yaş}) = (30/100) + (50/100) - (18/100) = 62 / 100 = 0.62$$











2.501 2 tene 1
$$\frac{8!}{1.6!} = 28$$

1 tene 1 $\frac{8!}{1.7!} = 8$

0 tene 1 $\frac{8!}{1!.7!} = \frac{1}{37}$
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Kaynaklar

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- *Introduction to Algorithms*, T.H. Cormen, C.E. Leiserson, R.L. Rivest, C. Stein, 2009.
- Introduction To Design And Analysis Of Algorithms, A. Levitin, 2008.