

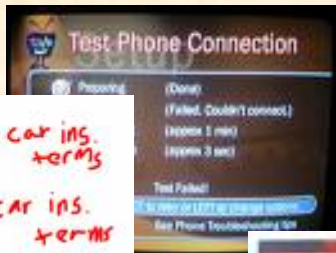
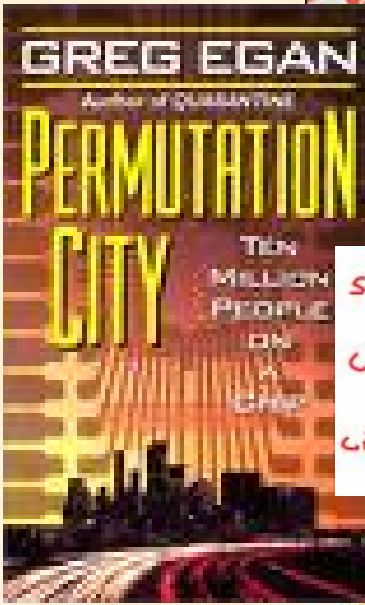
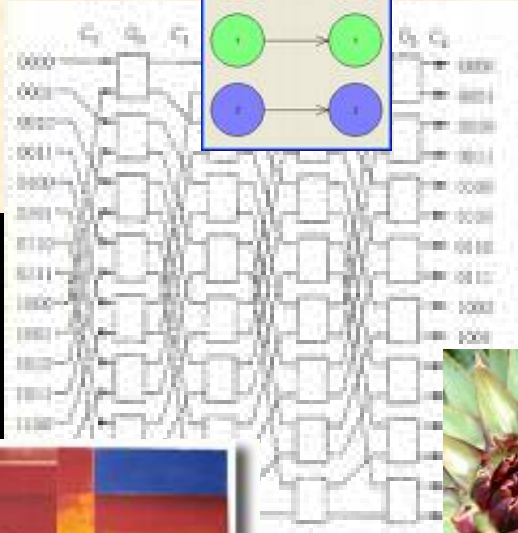
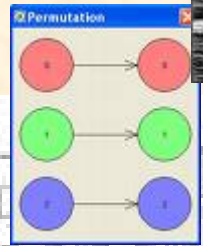
Permutacije skupova

Results: 100

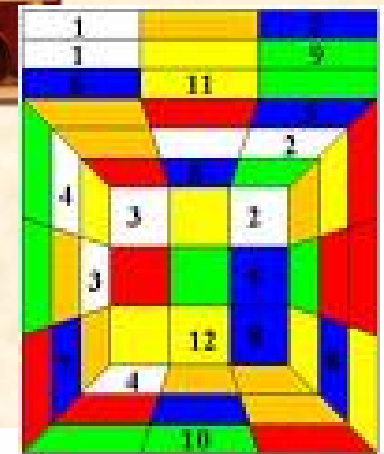
Event	Number
low interest used car loan	100
car interest loan low interest	100
used car loan low interest	100
low interest used loan car	100
low interest car used loan	100
low interest car loan used	100
low interest loan used car	100
low interest loan car used	100
low used interest car loan	100
low used interest loan	100

Close Select All Export All

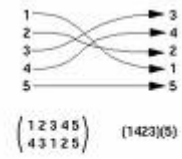
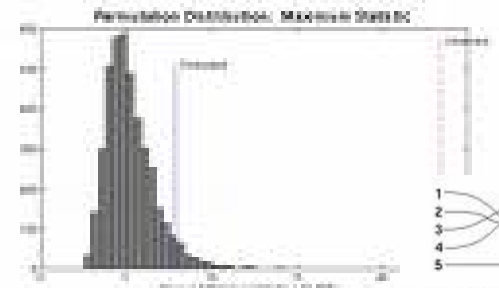
$$P_{n,r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$



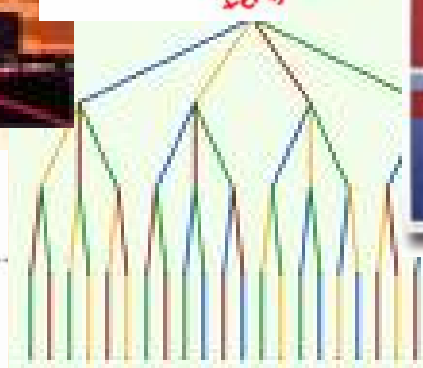
State + car ins. terms
 City + car ins. terms
 City/state + car ins. terms



Permutation Distributions



3 Ways to Represent a Permutation

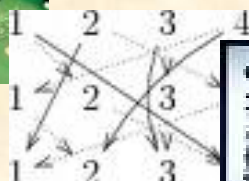
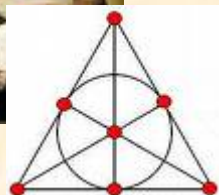
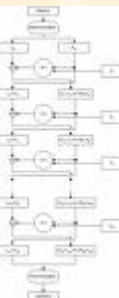




```
permutation(X, [Z|V]) :-
  delete_one(Z,X,Y),
  permutation(Y,V),
  permutation([ ], [ ]).
```

```
ordered([X]).
ordered([X,Y|Z]) :-
  X < Y,
  ordered([Y|Z]).
```

```
naive_sort(X, Y) :-
  permutation(X, Y),
  ordered(Y).
```

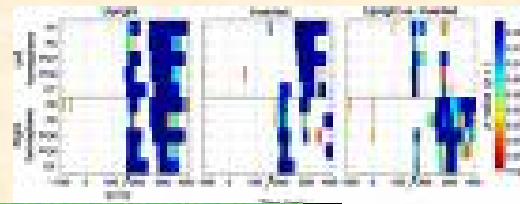


$${}_nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

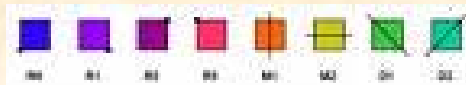
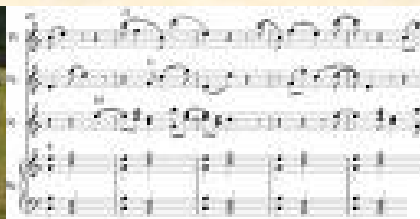
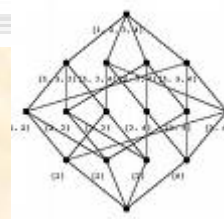
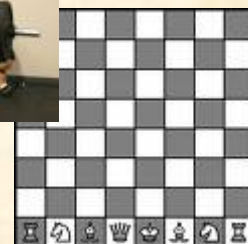
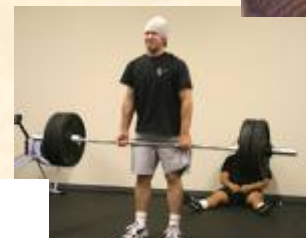
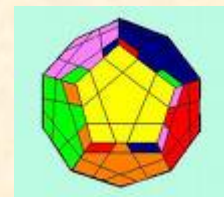
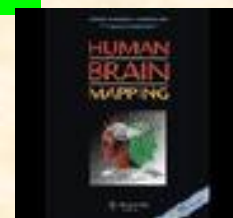
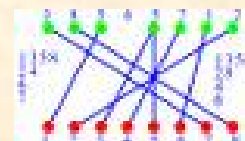


Yale Yiddish (unreviewed)
 תרגום

1. refers to ת which is the next higher letter in the Aleph Bet
 אבגדהוזחטיכץלמנפעקקרשת
 2. refers to כ which is the next higher letter in the Aleph Bet
 אבגדהוזחטיכץלמנפעקקרשת
 3. refers to ז which is the next higher letter in the Aleph Bet
 אבגדהוזחטיכץלמנפעקקרשת
 4. refers to צ which is the next higher letter in the Aleph Bet
 אבגדהוזחטיכץלמנפעקקרשת



$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$J = \det F = F_{1j}F_{2j}F_{3k}F_{ijk}$$

$$= F_{11}F_{22}F_{33} - F_{11}F_{23}F_{32} -$$

$$F_{12}F_{21}F_{33} + F_{12}F_{23}F_{31} +$$

$$F_{13}F_{21}F_{32} - F_{13}F_{22}F_{31}$$

$$= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 - 0 -$$

$$\kappa_1\kappa_2\lambda_3 + 0 +$$

$$0 - 0$$

$$= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 - \kappa_1\kappa_2\lambda_3$$

Među raznim problemima prebrojavanja razlikujemo prebrojavanja:

- uređenih razmještaja ili uređenih izbora objekata
– permutacija
- neuređenih razmještaja ili neuređenih izbora objekata - kombinacija

Permutacije skupova

Neka je S skup od n elemenata i $r \in \mathbf{N}$. Tada je **r -permutacija** skupa S uređena r -torka

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r), x_i \in S (i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$$

kod koje su komponente x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r međusobno različiti elementi od S .

U literaturi se ponekad r -permutacija naziva varijacija bez ponavljanja r -tog razreda u skupu od n elemenata.

Ako je $r = n$ onda se n -permutacija skupa S od n elemenata zove **permutacija** skupa S .

Primjer

$$S = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$(1,2,3) \rightarrow 123$$

123 213 312

132 231 321

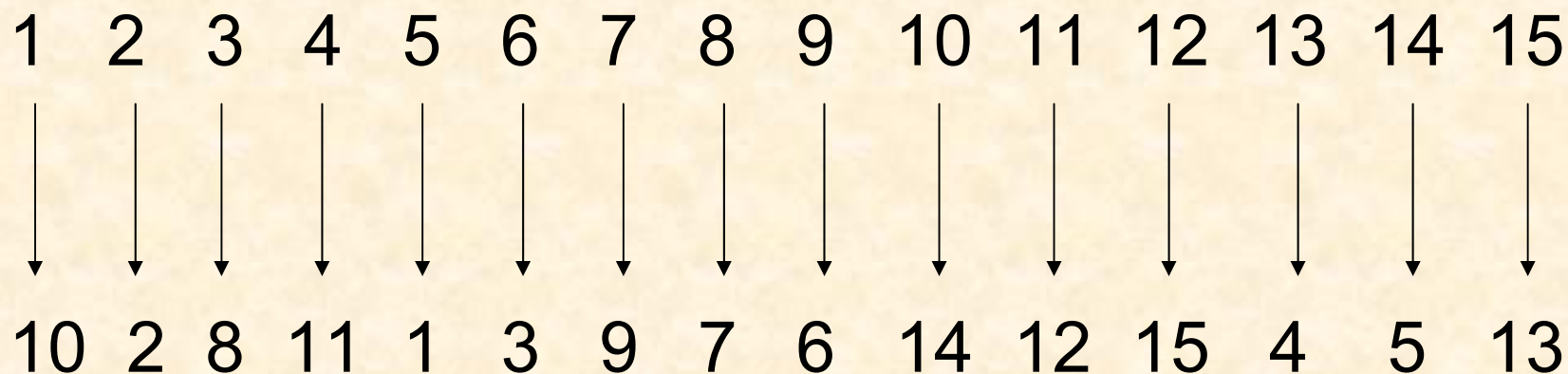
Uobičajeno je permutacije ispisivati u leksikografskom poretku.

Ispišite u leksikografskom poretku sve permutacije skupa $S=\{a, b, c\}$.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
a	a	a	b	b	c	c
b	b	c	a	c	a	b
c	c	b	c	a	b	a

Permutacija skupa od n objekata je zapravo bijekcija tog skupa na samog sebe.

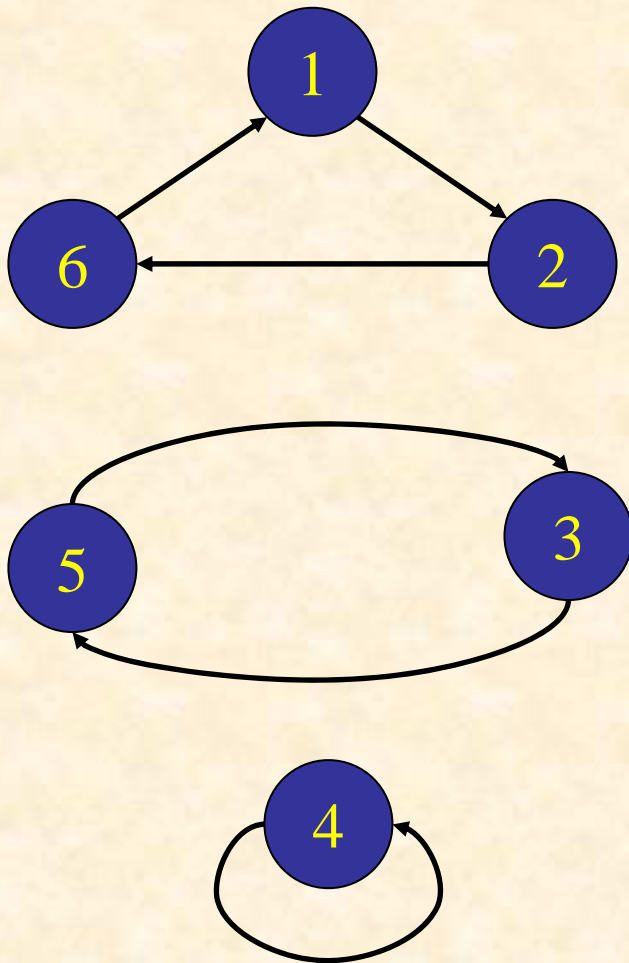
$$f: \mathbf{N}_{15} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}_{15}$$



Ciklički zapis permutacije:

$(1, 10, 14, 5)(2)(3, 8, 7, 9, 6)(4, 11, 12, 15, 13)$

Ciklički zapis permutacije



- Djelovanje funkcije

$$\pi: \mathbf{N}_6 \rightarrow \mathbf{N}_6$$

$$\pi(1) = 2, \pi(2) = 6,$$

$$\pi(3) = 5, \pi(4) = 4,$$

$$\pi(5) = 3, \pi(6) = 1.$$

- Permutaciju π zapisujemo pomoću disjunktnih ciklusa:

$$\pi = (1, 2, 6)(3, 5)(4)$$

Permutacije cikličkog tipa

$$(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)$$

Neka je k_i broj ciklusa duljine i permutacije

$\pi : \mathbf{N}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{N}_n$. Tada kažemo da je π permutacija **cikličkog tipa** (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) ili (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) - permutacija.

- Vrijedi: $1k_1 + 2k_2 + \dots + nk_n = n$, $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \geq 0$.
- Ciklički tip permutacije često zapisujemo kraće u obliku formalnog produkta:

$$(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) = 1^{k_1} 2^{k_2} \cdot \dots \cdot n^{k_n}$$

uz ispuštanje faktora s nulom u eksponentu.

$$(1, 10, 14, 5)(2)(3, 8, 7, 9, 6)(4, 11, 12, 15, 13)$$

$$k_1=1, k_4=1, k_5=2; \quad k_n=0 \text{ za } n \in \mathbf{N}_{15} \setminus \{1, 4, 5\}$$

ciklički tip permutacije:

$$(1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$1^1 \cdot 4^1 \cdot 5^2$$



Dokažite:

- Skup svih bijekcija (permutacija) n -članog skupa $\mathbf{N}_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ čini grupu (uz operaciju kompozicije funkcija). Ta grupa se zove simetrična grupa S_n .
- Broj $P(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)$ permutacija od n elemenata cikličkog tipa (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) jednak je

$$P(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) = \frac{n!}{1^{k_1} k_1! \cdot 2^{k_2} k_2! \cdot \dots \cdot n^{k_n} k_n!}$$

Broj r -permutacija n -članog skupa

- $P(n, r)$
- $P(n, 0) := 1$
- $P(n, r) := 0$, za $n < r$

Teorem

Za $n, r \in \mathbf{N}$, $r \leq n$ je

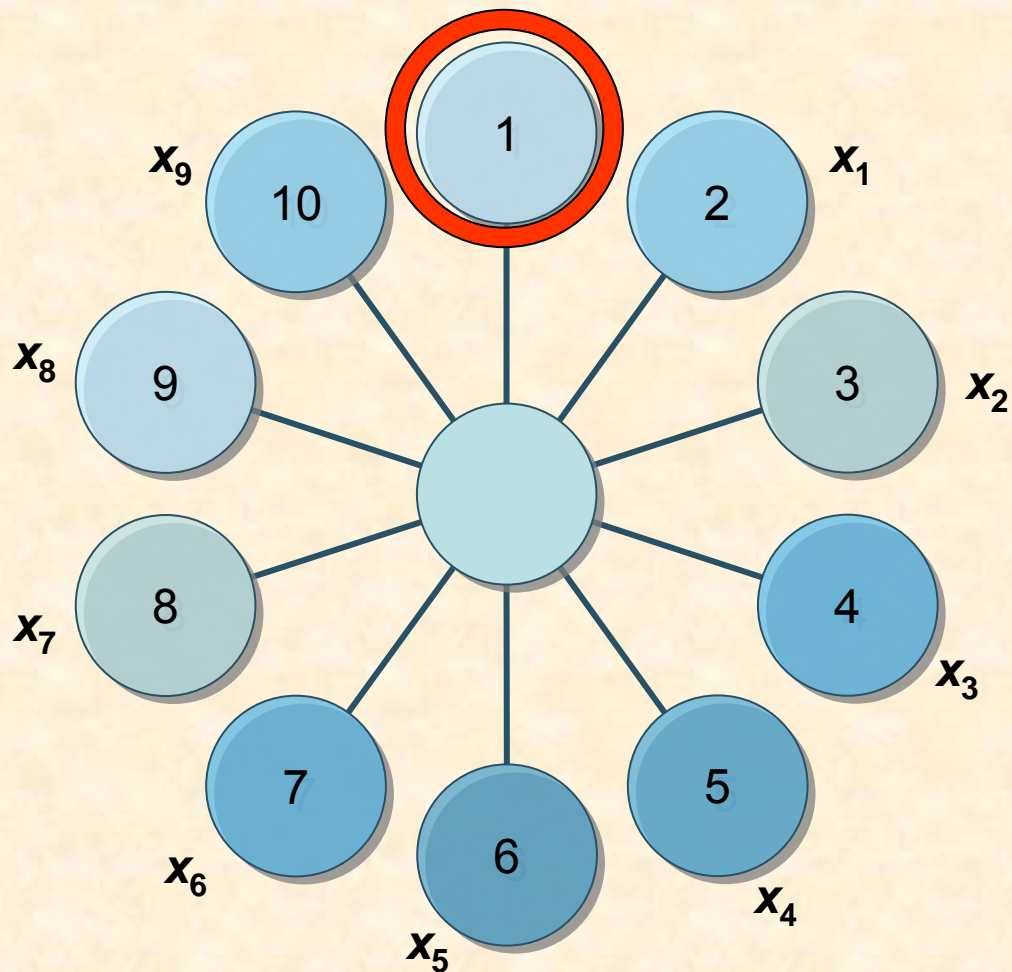
$$P(n, r) = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-r+1) = (n)_r$$

Na koliko različitih načina može n ljudi stajati u redu?



Traženi broj jednak je broju permutacija n -članog skupa.

Na koliko različitih načina može 10 ljudi sjesti za okrugli stol?



Funkcija $n!$ jako brzo raste.

n	$n!$
0	1
1	1
2	2
3	6
4	24
5	120
6	720
7	5040
8	40320
9	362880

Pri određivanju približnih vrijednosti služimo se **Stirlingovom formulom**:

$$n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n$$

$$100! = 9.333 \cdot 10^{157}$$

$$\sqrt{200\pi} (100/e)^{100} \approx 9.328 \cdot 10^{157}$$