# Derangement, Partial Derangement

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### 1 DEFINITION

A derangement is a permutation of the elements of a set, such that no element appears in its original position. [?]

#### 2 NOTATION

The number of derangement of a set of size n, usually written  $D_n$ ,  $d_n$ , or !n, is called the "derangement number" or "de Montmort number". (These numbers are generalized to rencontres numbers). [?]

The number of derangements of an n-element set is called the nth derangement number or rencontres number, or the subfactorial of n and is sometimes denoted !n or  $D_n$ 

## 3 FORMULA DERANGEMENT

$$d_n = n! \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^i}{i!}$$

## 4 FORMULA PARTIAL DERANGEMENT

La formula precendente è utilizzata quando vogliamo il numero delle permutazioni (o casi favorevoli, a volte negli esercizi) che hanno fixed point uguale a 0. In generale per k > 0 dove k rappresenta il numero di fixed point, la formula diventa:

$$d_{n,k} = \frac{n!}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^i}{i!}$$

#### 5 NOTE

In altre parole, il derangment è un sottoinsieme dell'insieme delle permutazioni formato dalle permutazioni che non hanno punti fissi, cioè in cui nessun elemento è al suo posto.

# 6 HISTORY

The problem of counting derangements was first considered by Pierre Raymond de Montmort in 1708; he solved it in 1713, as did Nicholas Bernoulli at about the same time. [?]

# 7 APPROFONDIMENTI

• WIKIPEDIA: Derangement

 $\bullet\,$  DISPENSA: Derangement.pdf

 $\bullet\,$  OEIS: Number of derangement