

Inclusion exclusion

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$S(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = \cap X_{i_l}$ where,

$X_j = A_j^c$ if $j \neq i_l$ and $X = A_j$ if $j = i_l$.

Eg.

$$A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3^c \cap A_4$$

$$A_1^c \cap A_2 \cap A_3^c \cap A_4$$

$$S(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) \cap S(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k) = \emptyset$$

$S(k) := \cup S(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k)$ set of elements with *exactly* k belongs to exactly k sets, but does not belong to the others .

$$E(k) := |S(k)| = \Sigma |S(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k)|$$

$$\Omega(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = \cap A_{i_l}$$

$$\omega(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = |\Omega(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k)|$$

$$\omega(k) := \Sigma |\omega(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k)| = \Sigma |\cap A_{i_l}|$$

$$x \in S(k), n > k$$

$$x \in S(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k) \text{ for some } j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k$$

$$x \in \cap A_{i_l} \text{ for any } i_1, i_2, \dots, i_l \text{ chosen out of } j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k.$$

$$x \text{ is counted } \binom{l}{k} \text{ times in } \omega(k).$$

Inclusion exclusions principle, equivalent to

$$\omega(1) - \omega(2) + \omega(3) + \dots + (-1)^{l+1} \omega(l) = 1$$

Every element is counted once!

In general,

$$E(k) = \omega(k) - \binom{k+1}{k} \omega(k+1) + \binom{k+2}{k} \omega(k+1) - \dots + (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \omega(n)$$

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x will be counted once in any n

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There are $\binom{t}{n}$ choices for such intersections

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x is counted 0 times in $E(n)$

Assume x is in *precisely* $A_{i_1}, A_{i_2}, \dots, A_{i_t}$

x will be counted once in any $n(< t)$ intersection that

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There are $\binom{t}{n}$ choices for such intersections

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□

Theorem. Consider a set S such that $|S| = N$.

Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k be subsets of S .

For each $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$,

$$E(n) = \omega(n) - \binom{n+1}{n} \omega(n+1) \\ + \dots + (-1)^{k-n} \binom{k}{n} \omega(k)$$

Proof. For any $x \in S$,

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$$0 = \binom{t}{n} - \binom{n+1}{n} \binom{t}{n+1} \\ + \dots$$

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□

$$\binom{n+r}{n} \binom{t}{n+r} = \frac{(n+r)!}{n!r!} \frac{t!}{(n+r)!(t-n-r)!}$$

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So, RHS is

$$\begin{aligned}
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\end{aligned}$$

□

Example. Find the number of non-negative integer solutions of

$$\begin{aligned}
 \binom{n+r}{n} \binom{t}{n+r} &= \frac{(n+r)!}{n!r!} \frac{t!}{(n+r)!(t-n-r)!} \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

□

Example. Find the number of non-negative integer solutions of

$$x + y + z = 20$$

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n+r}{n} \binom{t}{n+r} &= \frac{(n+r)!}{n!r!} \frac{t!}{(n+r)!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!(t-n)!} \frac{(t-n)!}{r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{r} \end{aligned}$$

So, RHS is

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \binom{t}{n} - \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{1} \\ &\quad + \cdots + (-1)^{t-n} \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{t-n} \end{aligned}$$

□

Example. Find the number of non-negative integer solutions of

$$x + y + z = 20$$

So that $x \leq 5$,

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n+r}{n} \binom{t}{n+r} &= \frac{(n+r)!}{n!r!} \frac{t!}{(n+r)!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!(t-n)!} \frac{(t-n)!}{r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{r} \end{aligned}$$

So, RHS is

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \binom{t}{n} - \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{1} \\ &\quad + \cdots + (-1)^{t-n} \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{t-n} \end{aligned}$$

□

Example. Find the number of non-negative integer solutions of

$$x + y + z = 20$$

So that $x \leq 5$, $y \leq 7$,

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n+r}{n} \binom{t}{n+r} &= \frac{(n+r)!}{n!r!} \frac{t!}{(n+r)!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!(t-n)!} \frac{(t-n)!}{r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{r} \end{aligned}$$

So, RHS is

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \binom{t}{n} - \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{1} \\ &\quad + \cdots + (-1)^{t-n} \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{t-n} \end{aligned}$$

□

Example. Find the number of non-negative integer solutions of

$$x + y + z = 20$$

So that $x \leq 5$, $y \leq 7$, and $z \leq 9$

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n+r}{n} \binom{t}{n+r} &= \frac{(n+r)!}{n!r!} \frac{t!}{(n+r)!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!(t-n)!} \frac{(t-n)!}{r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{r} \end{aligned}$$

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Example. Find the number of non-negative integer solutions of

$$x + y + z = 20$$

So that $x \leq 5$, $y \leq 7$, and $z \leq 9$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{n+r}{n} \binom{t}{n+r} &= \frac{(n+r)!}{n!r!} \frac{t!}{(n+r)!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{t!}{n!(t-n)!} \frac{(t-n)!}{r!(t-n-r)!} \\ &= \binom{t}{n} \binom{t-n}{r} \end{aligned}$$

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