

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

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

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

$$E(n) =$$

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

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

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

$$E(n) = \omega(n) -$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

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

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

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

$$x + y + z = 20$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

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

$$x + y + z = 20$$

So that  $x \leq 5$ ,

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

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

$$x + y + z = 20$$

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



**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

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

$$x + y + z = 20$$

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

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**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.*

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**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.*

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$



**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{20-6}$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z) \text{ is a bijection.}$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z) \text{ is a bijection.}$$

$$|A_5^{20}| =$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$



**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z) \text{ is a bijection.}$$

$$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| =$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z) \text{ is a bijection.}$$

$$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$$

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Theorem.** Consider a set  $S$  such that  $|S| = N$ .  
 Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k$  be subsets of  $S$ .  
 For each  $n = 0, 1, \dots, k$ ,

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

$$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$$

$$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$$

$$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$$

$$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z) \text{ is a bijection.}$$

$$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$$

...

**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.*

$$S_n := \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^3 \mid x + y + z = n\}$$

$$A_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid x > k\}$$

$$B_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid y > k\}$$

$$C_k^n := \{(x, y, z) \in S_n \mid z > k\}$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$   
 $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$   $B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$   
 $C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

*Solution.*

$$\begin{aligned} f &: A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14} \\ f(x, y, z) &= (x - 6, y, z) \text{ is a bijection.} \\ |A_5^{20}| &= |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14} \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i :=$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$   
 $B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$   
 $C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$   
 $f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$   
 $f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.  
 $|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$   
 $\dots$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \}$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$   
 $B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$   
 $C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$   
 $f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$   
 $f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.  
 $|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$   
 $\dots$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n\}$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$   
 $B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$   
 $C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$   
 $f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$   
 $f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.  
 $|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$   
 $\dots$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin \text{Im}(f)\}$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$   
 $B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$   
 $C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$   
 $f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.  
 $|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$   
 $\dots$



**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$   
 $B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$   
 $C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$   
 $f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$   
 $f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.  
 $|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$   
 $\dots$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$   
 $B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$   
 $C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$   
 $f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.  
 $|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$   
 $\dots$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) =$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

$\dots$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| =$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

...

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

...

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$

...

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

...

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$

$\dots$

$\omega(k) =$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

$\dots$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$

$\dots$

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

$\dots$



**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$

$\dots$

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

$\dots$

$$E(0)$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$

$\dots$

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

$\dots$

$$E(0) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k)$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$

...

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$

$A_5^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid x > 5\}$

$B_7^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid y > 7\}$

$C_9^{20} := \{(x, y, z) \in S_{20} \mid z > 9\}$

$f : A_5^{20} \rightarrow S_{14}$

$f(x, y, z) = (x - 6, y, z)$  is a bijection.

$|A_5^{20}| = |S_{14}| = \binom{14+3-1}{14}$

...

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(0) &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from **Recall:**

$\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$

...

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$

$$\begin{aligned} E(0) &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\ &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$   
 $\omega(0) = n^m$   
 $\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$   
 $\dots$   
 $\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(0) &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\
 &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m
 \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$$\omega(0) = n^m$$

$$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$$

...

$$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$$

For each partition,

$$\begin{aligned} E(0) &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\ &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$

$\dots$

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

$$E(0) = \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k)$$

$$= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$

$\dots$

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(0) &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\
 &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m
 \end{aligned}$$



**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$\omega(0) = n^m$

$\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$

$\dots$

$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} E(0) &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m \end{aligned}$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$   
 $\omega(0) = n^m$   
 $\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$   
 $\dots$   
 $\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$

$$\begin{aligned} E(0) &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m \end{aligned}$$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$*

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$   
 $\omega(0) = n^m$   
 $\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$   
 $\dots$   
 $\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$

$$\begin{aligned} E(0) &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\ &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m \end{aligned}$$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$   
 $\omega(0) = n^m$   
 $\omega(1) = \Sigma |A_i| = n(n - 1)^m$   
 $\dots$   
 $\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n - k)^m$

$$\begin{aligned} E(0) &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k) \\ &= \Sigma_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m \end{aligned}$$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$$\omega(0) = n^m$$

$$\omega(1) = \sum |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$$

...

$$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n-k)^m$$

$$E(0) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .

*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$$\omega(0) = n^m$$

$$\omega(1) = \sum |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$$

...

$$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n-k)^m$$

$$E(0) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .

*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$$\omega(0) = n^m$$

$$\omega(1) = \sum |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$$

...

$$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n-k)^m$$

$$E(0) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .

*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$$

**Example.** Find the number of surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m := \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

*Solution.*  $A_i := \{f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n \mid i \notin f(\mathbb{N}_m)\}$

$$\omega(0) = n^m$$

$$\omega(1) = \sum |A_i| = n(n-1)^m$$

...

$$\omega(k) = \binom{n}{k}(n-k)^m$$

$$E(0) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \omega(k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$$

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .

*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n-k)^m$$



**Example.** Count the number of ways

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .

*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to go from the bottom left most square of an  $m \times n$ -grid

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to go from the bottom left most square of an  $m \times n$ -grid to the top right most square

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

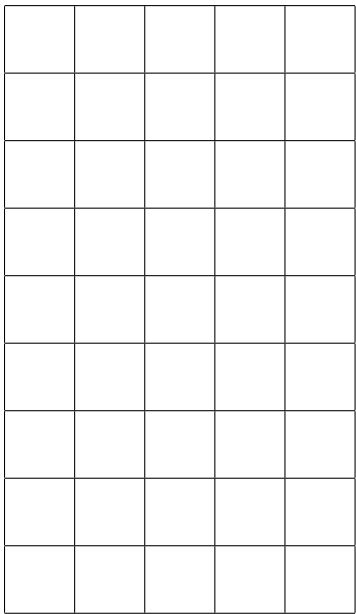
Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to go from the bottom left most square of an  $m \times n$ -grid to the top right most square in the shortest way excluding the X's.



**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to go from the bottom left most square of an  $m \times n$ -grid to the top right most square in the shortest way excluding the X's.

			X	

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to go from the bottom left most square of an  $m \times n$ -grid to the top right most square in the shortest way excluding the X's.

			X	
			X	

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to go from the bottom left most square of an  $m \times n$ -grid to the top right most square in the shortest way excluding the X's.

			X	
			X	
	X			

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to go from the bottom left most square of an  $m \times n$ -grid to the top right most square in the shortest way excluding the X's.

			X	
			X	
	X	X		

**Recall:**  $S(m, n)$  denotes the number of ways in which  $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  can be partitioned into  $n$  non-empty subsets.

For each partition, the  $n$  non-empty subsets can be indexed in  $n!$  ways

Consider one such indexing,  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ .  
*There is a unique surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$  such that  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$*

Conversely, given surjective  $f : \mathbb{N}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_n$ , there is an *indexed* partition defined by  $A_i = f^{-1}(i)$ .

Set of *indexed* partitions is in bijective correspondence with surjective mappings from  $\mathbb{N}_m$  to  $\mathbb{N}_n$ .

$$n!S(m, n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$

$$S(m, n) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} (n - k)^m$$