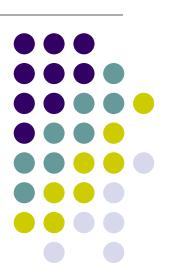
鸽笼原理与排列组合

离散数学



提要

NANULING UNIVERSITY

- 鸽笼原理
 - 基本的原理
 - 一般的鸽笼原理
 - 运用的例子
- 排列与组合
 - 基本的排列组合
 - 组合与二项式系数
 - 有重复的排列组合

鸽笼原理



- 若要将n只鸽子放到m个笼子中,且m < n,则至少有一个笼子要装2个或更多的鸽子。
 - 证明:
 - 反证法。

例子



- 从1到8中任选5个数,其中必有两个数其和为9。
 - 何为鸽子? 何为笼子?
 - 划分: { 1,8}, {2,7}, {3,6}, {4,5} }

例子

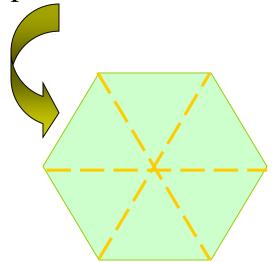


从集合 {1,2,...,20} 中选11个数,则必有一个是 另一个的倍数。

Not Too Far Apart



Problem: We have a region bounded by a regular hexagon whose sides are of length 1 unit. Show that if any seven points are chosen in this region, then two of them must be no farther apart than 1 unit.



The region can be divided into six equilateral triangles, then among 7 points randomly chosen in this region must be two located within one triangle.





- **Situation**: at a gathering of *n* people, everyone shook hands with at least one person, and no one shook hands more than once with the same person.
- Problem: show that there must have been at least two of them who had the same number of handshaking.
- Solution:
 - Pigeon: the *n* participants
 - Pigeonhole: different number between 1 and n-1.

再例



- 任给一个正整数n,总存在一个它的倍数,其十 进制表示中只有0和1两个数字符
 - 任给n,构造含有n+1个数的数列
 - 1, 11, 111, 1111, ..., 11**11
 - 上述n+1个数必有两个数模n同余
 - 两数差: n的倍数,只有0和1

鸽笼原理(一般)



• 若将 n 只鸽子置于 m 个笼子中,则至少有一个笼子需容纳 $\lfloor (n-1)/m \rfloor + 1$ 个 或更多鸽子。



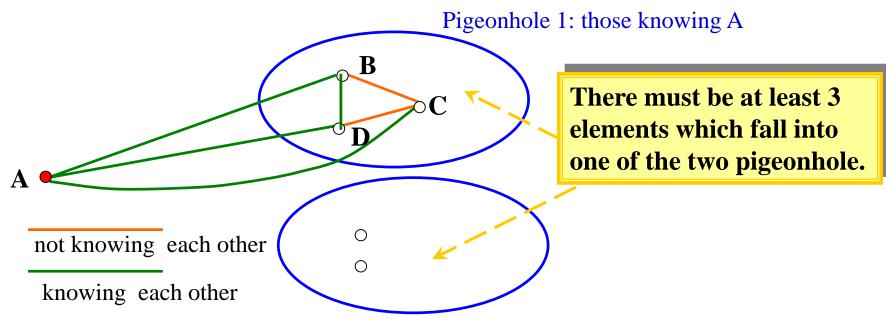


我班有43名同学。生日是周几相同的同学的数目至少是几个?

拉姆齐(Ramsey)数 R(3,3)=6



问题: 6 人之中要么有三人互相认识,要么有3人互不认识。



Pigeonhole 2: those not knowing A

拉姆齐(Ramsey)数 R(3,3)=6



Proof. Let G = (V, E) be a graph and |V| = 6. Fix a vertex $v \in V$. We consider two cases.

- If the degree of v is at least 3, then consider three neighbors of v, call them x, y, z. If any two among $\{x, y, z\}$ are friends, we are done because they form a triangle together with v. If not, no two of $\{x, y, z\}$ are friends and we are done as well.
- If the degree of v is at most 2, then there are at least three other vertices which are not neighbors of v, call them x, y, z. In this case, the argument is complementary to the previous one. Either $\{x, y, z\}$ are mutual friends, in which case we are done. Or there are two among $\{x, y, z\}$ who are not friends, for example x and y, and then no two of $\{v, x, y\}$ are friends.





- **Situation**: A chess player wants to prepare for a championship match by playing some practice games in 77 days. She wants to play at least one game a day but no more than 132 games altogether.
- Problem: show that no matter how she schedules the games there is a period of consecutive days within which she plays exactly 21 games.





Let a_i denote the *total* number of games she plays *up through the ith day*. Then, a_1 , a_2 , a_3 ,..., a_{76} , a_{77} is a monotonically increasing sequence, with $a_1 \ge 1$, and $a_{77} \le 132$.

Note: if $a_i+21=a_j$ then the player plays 21 games during the days i+1, i+2, up through j.

Considering the sequence:

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, ..., a_{76}, a_{77}, a_1+21, a_2+21, a_3+21, ..., a_{76}+21$$

The least element in the sequence is 1, and the largest is 153. However, there are 154 elements in the sequence, so, there must be at least two elements having the same value.

Note that both the first and second half sequences are monotonically increasing, so, it is impossible for the two elements having the same value to be within one half sequence, that is, we have $a_i+21=a_i$

排列组合计数基本原则



• 乘法原则

- 做一件事有两个步骤,第一步有 n 种完成方式,第二步 m 种完成方式,则完成这件事情共有 m×n 种方法
 - 例: A 是有限集合, |A|=n. A的幂集有几个元素?
 - P(A) = 2n.

• 加法原则

- 一件事情有两种做法,第一种做法有n种方式,第二种 做法有m种方式,则完成这件事情共有m+n种方法
 - 定义标识符:由字符开头的8位字符数字串或者一位字符。共有多少个合法标识符?
 - 含数字1的小于10000的正整数个数

排列



- 考察有 n 个元素的集合,有多少种不同的有序 遍历?
 - n!
- 考察有 n 个元素的集合,有序取出 r 个元素,元素不重复,有多少种可能的取法? (即n 个元素的 r-排列 有多少个?)

$$P(n,r) = n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-r+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

例题



- 从52张扑克牌中发5张牌,如果考虑发牌次序, 共有多少种牌型?
- 密码是字母开头8位长字母和数字串,总共可以设 计多少个密码?
- 密码是字母开头8位长字母和数字串,如果不允许字母或者数字重复,总共可以设计多少个密码?
- 将26个英文字母进行排列,有多少种排列以ABC 开头?
- 将26个英文字母进行排列,有多少种排列中含有 ABC串?

组合



- 考察有 n 个元素的集合,如果取 r 个元素出来, 共有多少种取法(即 r-组合 的个数)?
 - 含有 r 个元素的子集的个数
 - C(n,r)=P(n,r)/P(r,r)

$$C(n,r) = \frac{n!}{r! (n-r)!} = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-r+1)}{r!}$$

$$C(n,r)$$
 is also denoted by $\binom{n}{r}$ $C_k^n {}_n C_k {}_n C_k {}^n C_k C_n^k$

组合



- C(n,r)=C(n,n-r)
- 代数运算
- 组合证明: 寻找双射法; 同一问题不同计数法

例:



- 从52张扑克牌中发5张牌,如果不考虑发牌次序, 共有多少种牌型?
- 从52张扑克牌中发47张牌,如果从大到小排好, 共有多少种牌型?
- 从5个妇女和15个男性中选出一个包含2名妇女的 5人委员会,有多少种可能?
- 从5个妇女和15个男性中选出一个至少包含2名妇女的5人委员会,有多少种可能?
- 长度为n的01位串中,有多少个串恰好包含r个1?

组合与二项式的系数



$$\bullet$$
 $x+y=x+y$

•
$$(x+y)^2=1x^2+2xy+1y^2$$

•
$$(x+y)^3=1x^3+3x^2y+3xy^2+1y^3$$

•
$$(x+y)^4=?$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} x^{n-j} y^j = \binom{n}{0} x^n + \binom{n}{1} x^{n-1} y + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} x y^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} y^n$$

二项式定理推论1



Let n be a nonnegative integer. Then

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} = 2^{n}.$$

Proof: Using the bind

$$2^n = (1+1)^n =$$

如何用组合计数的办法 $2^n = (1+1)^n =$ **直接证明这个结论?**

This is the desired result.

, we see that

二项式定理推论 2



Let n be a positive integer. Then

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

Proof: When we use the binomial theorem with x = -1 and y = 1, we see that

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

This proves the corollary.

这就是
$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{4} + \dots = \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{3} + \binom{n}{5} + \dots$$

二项式定理推论3



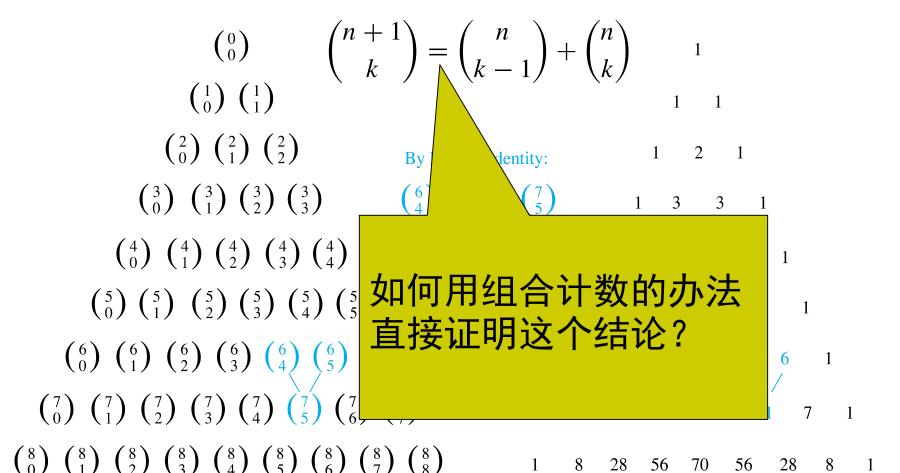
Let n be a nonnegative integer. Then

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} 2^k \binom{n}{k} = 3^n.$$

$$(1+2)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^{n-k} 2^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 2^k.$$

杨辉三角(Pascal Triangle)





••





VANDERMONDE'S IDENTITY Let m, n, and r be nonnegative integers with r not exceeding either m or n. Then

$$\binom{m+n}{r} = \sum_{k=0}^{r} \binom{m}{r-k} \binom{n}{k}. \qquad \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} \binom{m+n}{r} x^r = (1+x)^{m+n}$$

$$\sum_{r=0}^{m+n} {m+n \choose r} x^r = (1+x)^{m+n}$$

$$= (1+x)^m (1+x)^n$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=0}^m {m \choose i} x^i\right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^n {n \choose j} x^j\right)$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} \left(\sum_{k=0}^r {m \choose k} {n \choose r-k}\right) x^r,$$





• 从n个不同元素中,取r个不重复的元素排成一个圆圈,有 P(n,r)/r 种排列方法

有不可区分物体的排列



- 把单词"mathematics"中的字母重新排列,可以得到多少个不同的"单词"?
- 在n个有不可区分项的对象集中,得到不同的n排列的个数是:
 - 令 m_i 是第 i 个重复项的重复次数 $P(n,n)/\widetilde{\bigcirc} m_i!$

在单词"mathematics"中抽取4个字母(字母不可重复),可以组合出多少个不同的单词?

N个元素集合中允许重复的r组合



• C(n+r-1, r)

• 例:

- 甜点店4种面包,有几种买6个面包的买法?
- 方程x+y+z=11有多少组解? 其中x,y,z非负整数
- 如果x>0,y>1,z>2时,上述方程有多少组解?





Туре	Repetition Allowed?	Formula
r-permutations	No	$\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
r-combinations	No	$\frac{n!}{r!\;(n-r)!}$
r-permutations	Yes	n^r
<i>r</i> -combinations	Yes	$\frac{(n+r-1)!}{r! (n-1)!}$

作业



- 教材:
 - 5.3; 5.5; 5.2;
- 作业:
 - P271(第六版): 4; 20; 26; 40
 - P344(第七版): 4; 20; 28; 44
 - P277(第六版): 8; 16; 20; 24; 30
 - P350(第七版): 8; 16; 20; 24; 30