投b个球到b个盒子,证明:以1-1/b的概率,最大的盒子里包含的球数不超过O(log b/loglog b)?

设Xi表示第订盒子中的球数。

则原命题 ⇒ Jc P[max{Xi}≤ clgb]=1-16

A P [max [Xi] > c/gb] = 6

 $P[m_{ax}^{bax} \{X_{i}\} = P[\overline{A}_{i}, X_{i} = \frac{c lgb}{lg lgb}] = P[\overline{A}_{i}, X_{i} = \frac{c lgb}{lg lgb}]$ $= P[X_{i} = \frac{c lgb}{lg lgb}] = V[X_{b} = \frac{c lgb}{lg lgb}]$

根据合集不等成,上或《产户[Xi》[glgb]

而p[Xiフt]= 立p[Xi=j]

 $=\sum_{j=t+1}^{j=t+1}\binom{b}{j}\binom{b}{b}\binom{j}{b}\binom{j-b}{b}\stackrel{j-j}{\leq} \leq \sum_{j=t+1}^{b}\binom{b}{j}\binom{b}{j}\binom{j-b}{b}\stackrel{j-j}{\leq} \frac{b!}{j!(b!j)!} \stackrel{j}{\longrightarrow} \frac{b!}{j!(b!j)!} \stackrel{$

为使囚P[Xirt]《古、则Yi, P[Xirt]《古

 $2 p(x) = (2)^{t} \le b^{2}, p(2)^{t} = b^{2}$ $1 \le 2 = (9)^{t} = 5$ $1 \le 2 = 2 = (9)^{t} = 5$ $1 \le 2 = 2 = (9)^{t} = 5$

新原命题的等价命题得证,原命是及得证