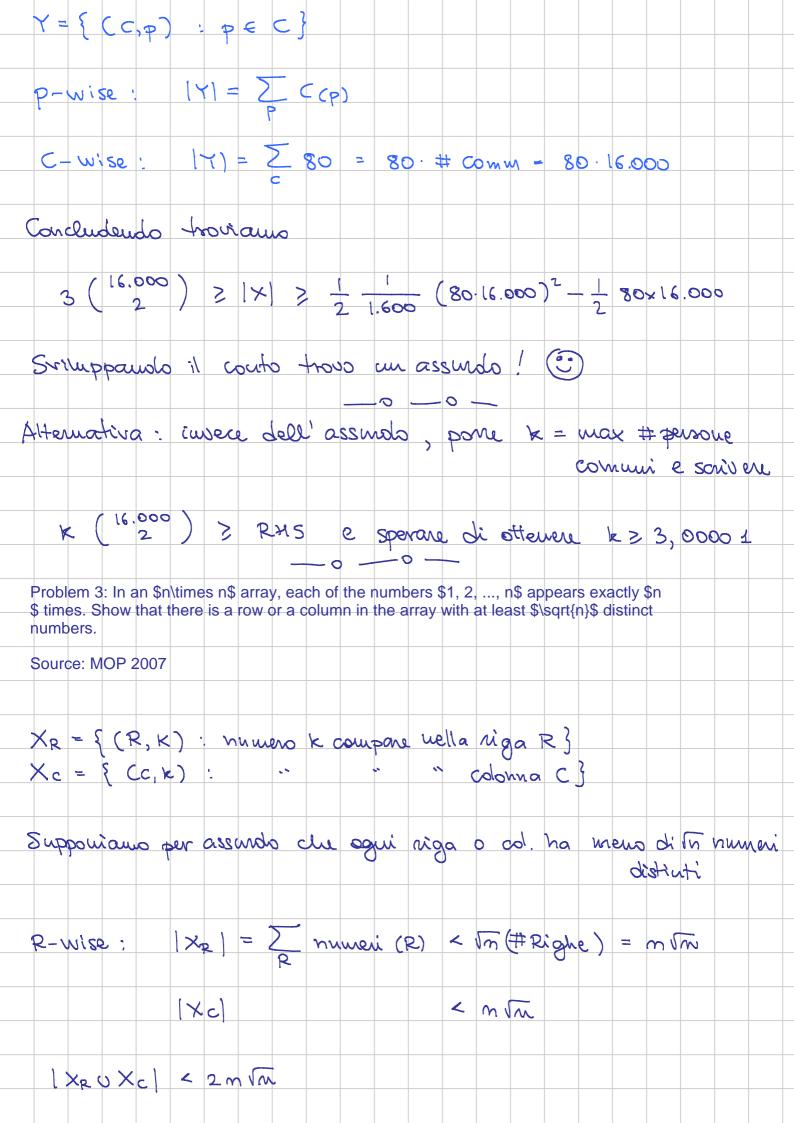
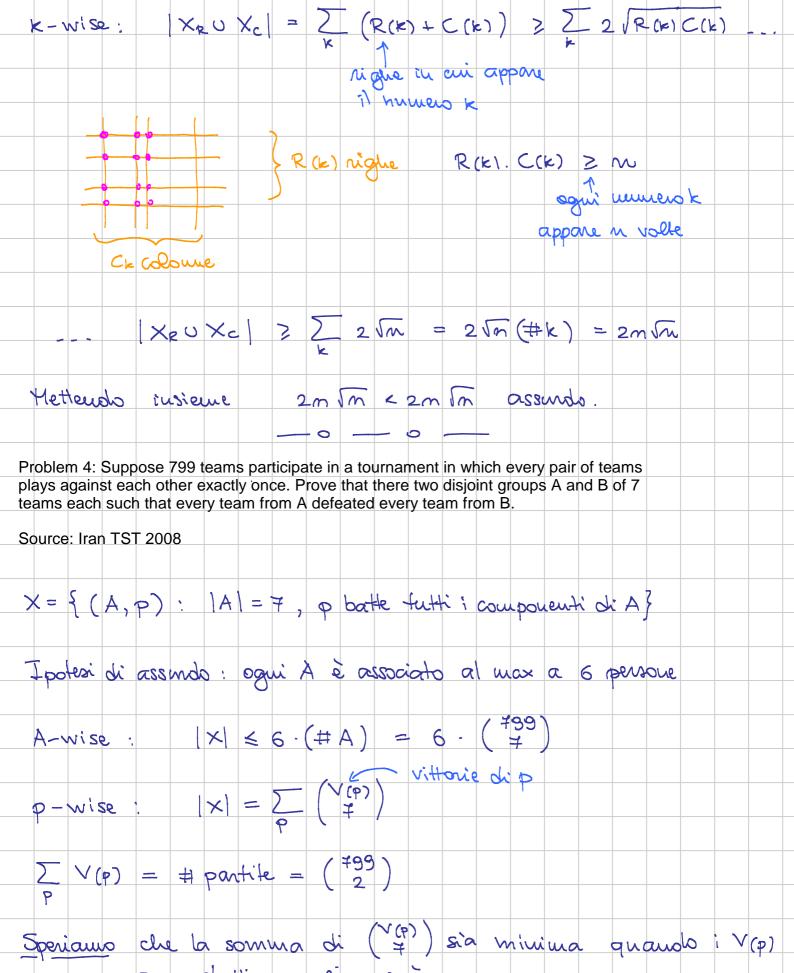
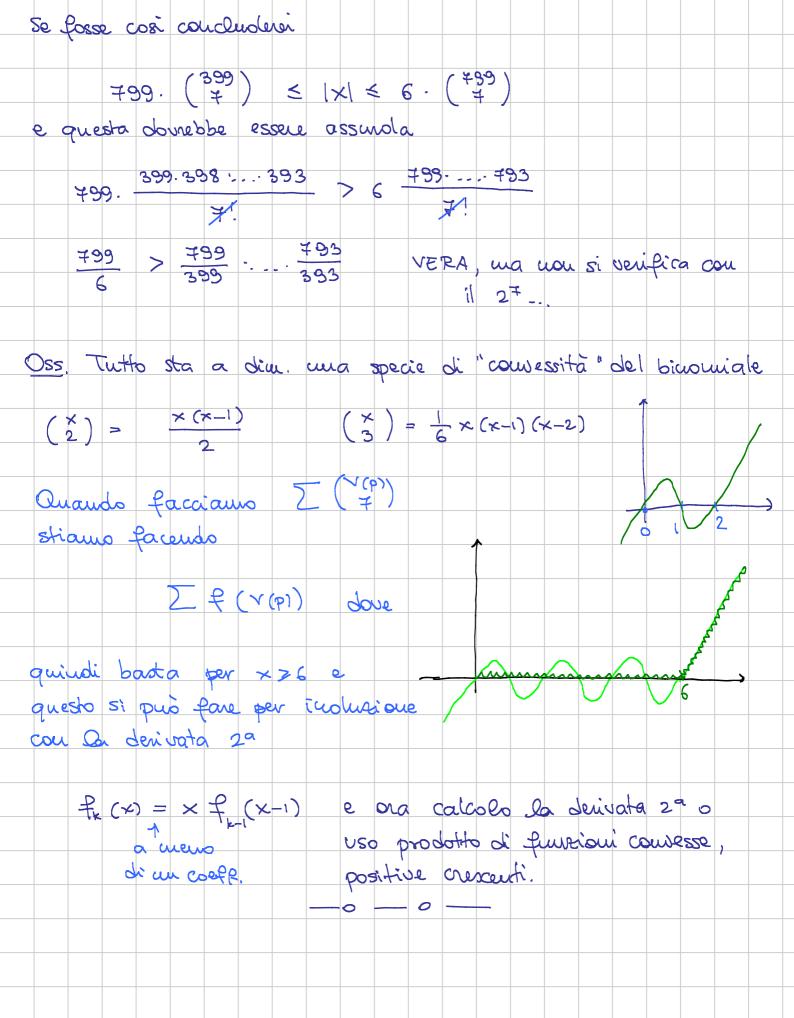
Double Counting & SENIOR 2016 Probabilistic Method 06/09/2016 Note Title http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c2335h1038680 Problem 2: In the Duma, there are 1600 delegates who have formed 16000 committees of 80 persons each. Prove that one can find two committees having at least four common members. Source: Russian 1996 Idea: scepciendo a caso due commissioni, queste hanno IN MEDIA, almeno 4 persone in comme (in realtà basta 3.0001...) Formalizzazione: fore un DOUBLE COUNTING X = { (c1, c2, p) : Cie Cz sous commissioni p parlamentare che sta in CI e C2 } Contiano ru 2 modi gei elementi d' X. Supponiano per assurable che due commissioni abbiano max 3 persone in comme $|X| = \sum_{(C_1, C_2)} persone commun a GeC_2$ (C1, C2) - WISE $\leq 3 \cdot \# (G_1, G_2) = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 16.000\\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 1×1 = Z coppie comm. che contempono p D-WISE : $= \sum_{p} \begin{pmatrix} C(p) \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad C(p) = \# \text{ commission} \\ in an stap$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p} C(p)^2 - C(p)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p} C(p)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p} C(p) \ge \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\Sigma C(p))^{2}}{4^{2} p} - \frac{1}{2} \dots$ $Ora \sum C(p) = \$0.16,000$

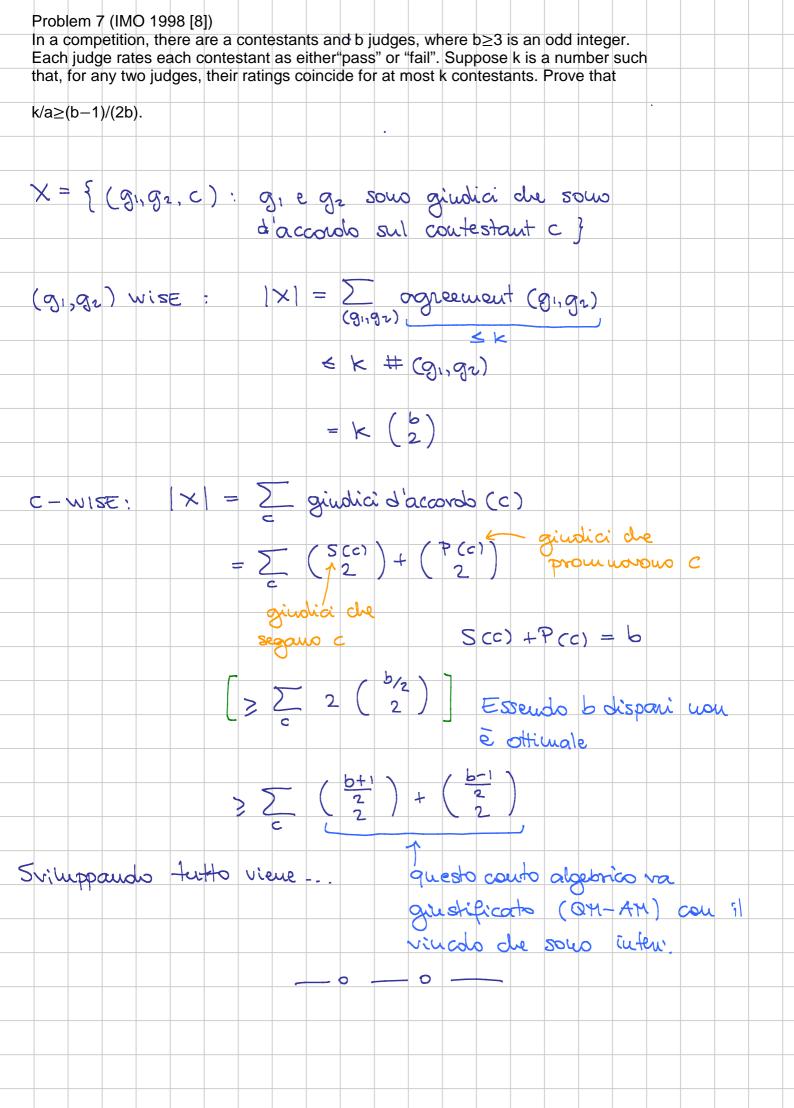




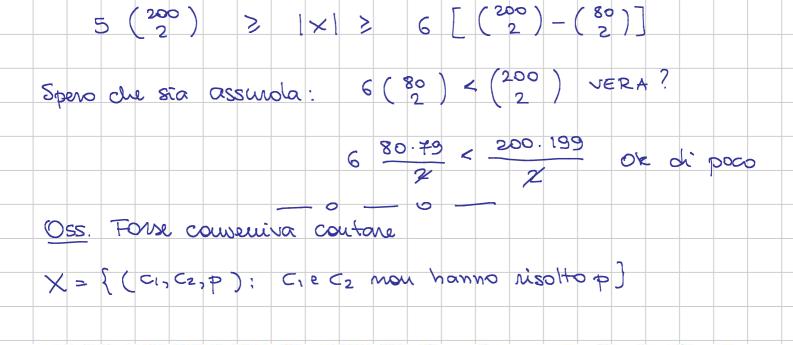
sous tutti uguser, cioè

 $V(P) = \frac{1}{789} + \frac{799}{2} = 399$

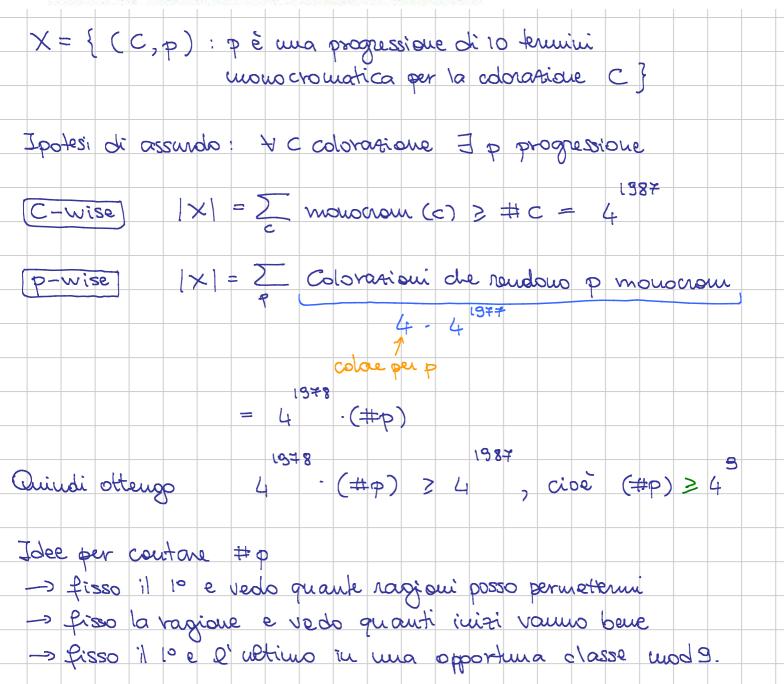




http://cdn.artofproblemsolving.com/aops20/attachments/probability problems 306.pdf Problem 3 (IMO 1987 [8]) Let $p_n(k)$ be the number of permutations of the set $\{1, \ldots, n\}, n \ge 1$, which have exactly k fixed points. Prove that $\sum_{k=0}^{n} k p_n(k) = n!.$ (Remark: A permutation f of a set S is a one-to-one mapping of S onto itself. An element i in S is called a fixed point of the permutation f if f(i) = i.) C'è una formula por pr (K) con dentro una somma Jourogo toria, e riorganizzando i termini DOVREBBE Venire $X = \{ (G, \times) : G \text{ permut. } e G(X) = \times \}$ 2º modo $|X| = \sum_{n} \mp i \times (n) = \sum_{k=n}^{m} k p_{m}(k)$ 5-wise $|X| = \sum Fix(x) = m \cdot (m-i)! = m!$ permutazioni x-wise che fissano × Problem 1 (IMC for University Students 2002 [5]) Two hundred students participated in a mathematical contest. They had 6 problems to solve. It is known that each problem was correctly solved by at least 120 participants. Prove that there must be two participants such that every problem was solved by at least one of these two students. X = { (p, c1, c2) : p è stato risotto da c1 o c2 } Supponiano la tesi falsa. Allora (C1, C2) - wise: |X| = 2 problemi (C1, C2) (C1, C2) risotti da almeno $\leq 5(\#(Ca,a))$ 200 uno dei due 5. |X| = 2 Coppie (p) ≥ P coppie in cui almeno uno ha risotto p p-wise Coppie $(p) \stackrel{\geq}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 200 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 80 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ coppie tot 1 enstranti non hanno risolto

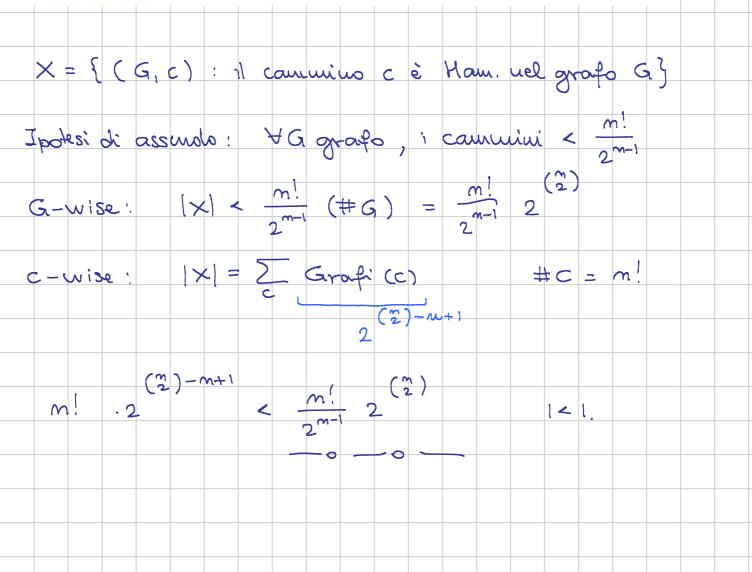


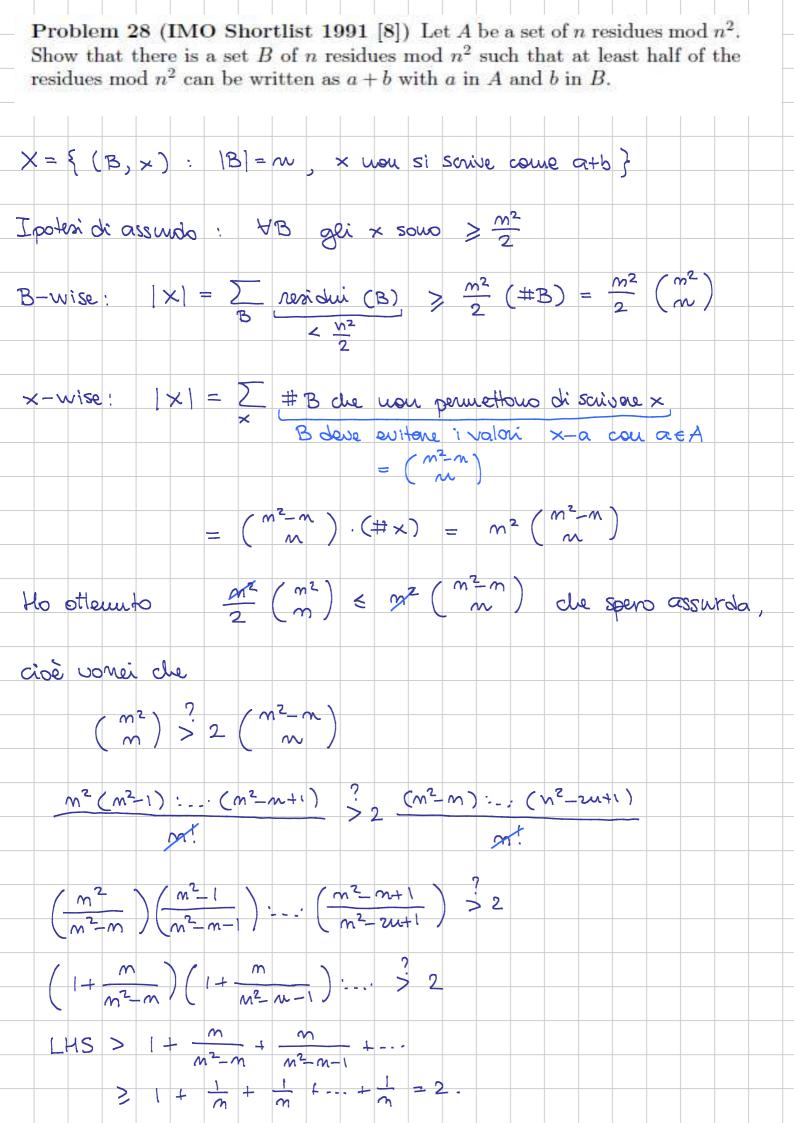
Problem 2 (IMO Shortlist 1987 [8]) Show that we can color the elements of the set $\{1, 2, ..., 1987\}$ with 4 colors so that any arithmetic progression of ten terms, each in the set, is not monochromatic.

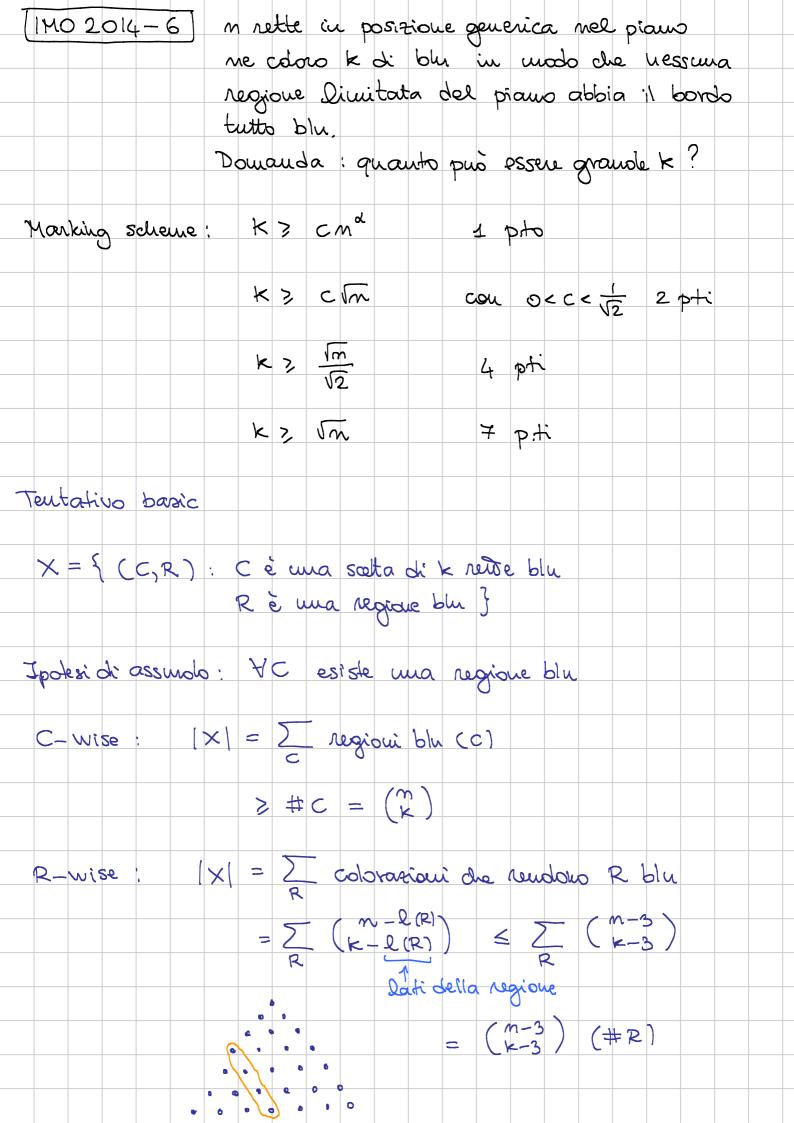


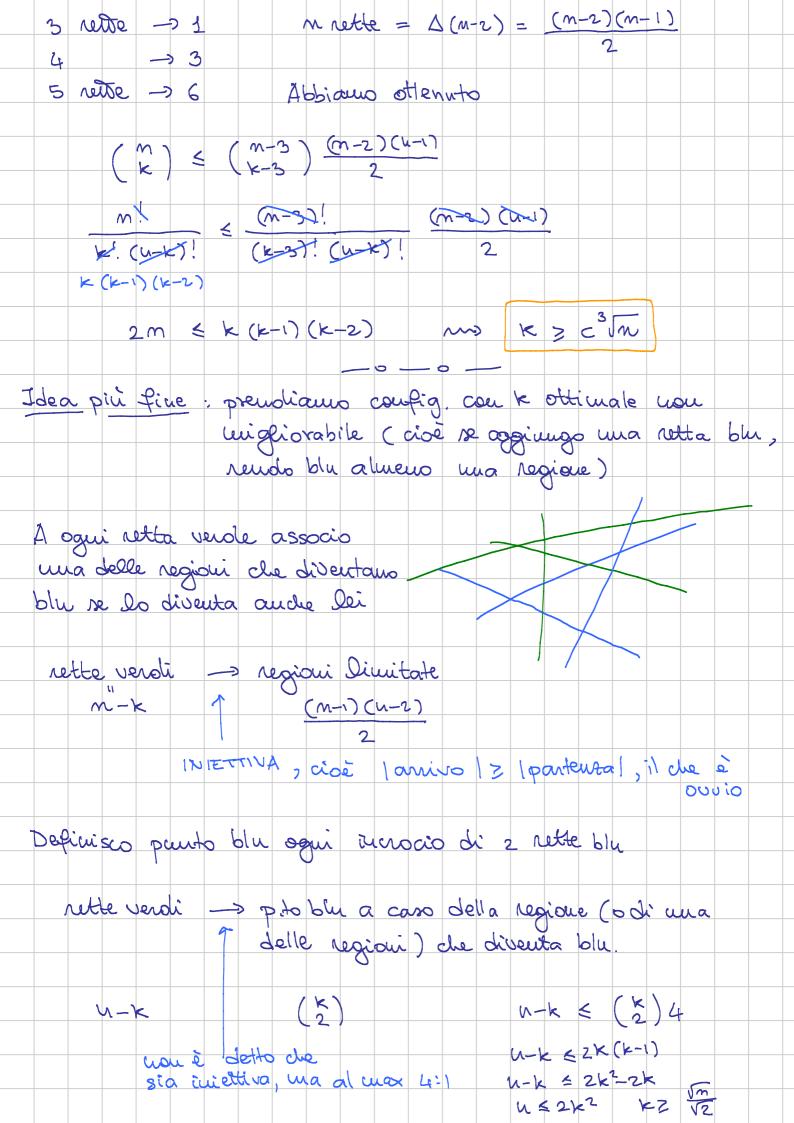
Idea probalistica che sta sotto:

Problem 17 (Szele 1943 [1, Chap. 2]) In a (round-robin) tournament, every player plays one game with every other player. A Hamiltonian path of the tournament is an ordering of the players from left to right so that every player (except the last) beat the player immediately to its right. Let n be a positive integer. Show that there is a tournament with n players that has at least $n!/2^{n-1}$ Hamiltonian paths.











oranio.

Posso preudere il primo blu in seuso

Problem 18 (Erdős 1963 [1, Chap. 1]) Let k be a positive integer. Say that a (round-robin) tournament is k-unrankable if for every set of k players, there is another player who beat all of them. Show that there is a tournament with more than k players that is k-unrankable.

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