

C1B - Sam

Note Title

9/2/2016

Conteggi = contare roba

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

f SURGETTIVA
(SURGETTIVA)

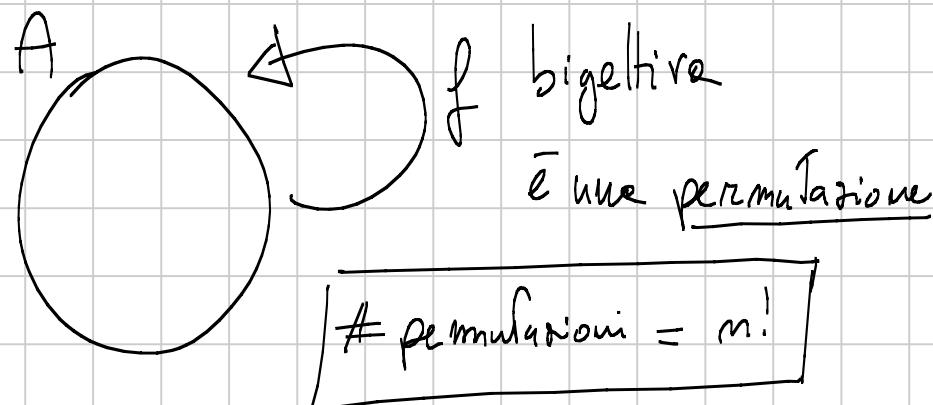
$$B = f(A)$$

f INIETTIVA

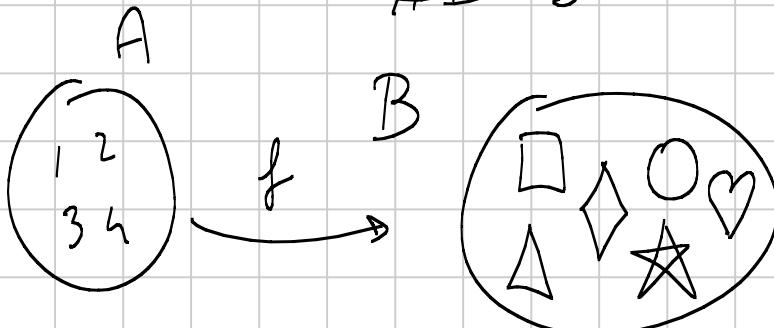
$$\text{se } a \neq a' \Rightarrow f(a) \neq f(a')$$

$$\text{allora } f(a) \neq f(a')$$

f BIGETTIVA \Rightarrow è INIETTIVA e SURGETTIVA



- $f: A \rightarrow B$ $\#A = \text{cond. molta} \ L: A = n^o$ di el di A



1	$\rightarrow ?$	6
2	$\rightarrow ?$	6
3	$\rightarrow ?$	6
4	$\rightarrow ?$	6

$\binom{b}{a}$ funzioni \rightarrow $\boxed{\binom{a}{b}}$ m^o funzioni

- funzioni iniettive da A a B

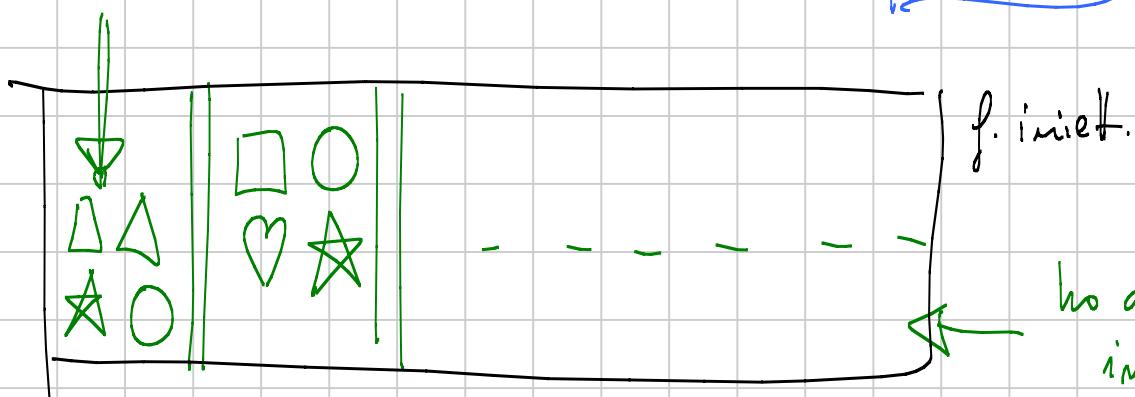
$1^\circ \quad 2^\circ \quad 3^\circ \quad \dots \quad a^\circ$

$b(b-1)(b-2) \dots$

$\#A = a \quad (a \leq b)$

$\#B = b$

$$(b-a+1) = \boxed{\frac{b!}{(b-a)!}} \text{ n° f.-iniettive}$$



ho dimostrato che f.
iniettive su

$$\binom{b}{a} \text{ costituiscono}$$

$\boxed{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25}$

A

$\boxed{\square, \triangle, \circ, \star, \heartsuit, \diamond}$

B

$$\boxed{\binom{b}{a} a!} \text{ n° di f.-iniettive}$$

- $f: A \rightarrow B$ surgettive

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \#B \leq \#A \\ b \leq a \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\{x_1, \dots, x_b\} = B$$

$$\# \{ f: A \rightarrow B \text{ che non hanno } x_1 \text{ nell'immagine} \} = (b-1)^a$$

$$\# \{ - - - - - - - - x_3 - - - - - \} = (b-1)^a$$

$X_j = \{ f: A \rightarrow B \text{ che non hanno } x_j \text{ nell'immagine} \}$

$X_1 \cup X_2 \cup \dots \cup X_b = \{ f: A \rightarrow B \text{ non surgettive} \}$

$$\#(A \cup B) = \#A + \#B - \#(A \cap B)$$

$$\#(A \cup B \cup C) = \#A + \#B + \#C - \#(A \cap B) - \#(A \cap C) - \#(B \cap C) + \#(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$\#(X_1 \cup \dots \cup X_b) = \sum_{j=1}^b \#X_j - \sum_{i < j} \#(X_i \cap X_j) +$$

$$+ \sum_{i < j < k} \#(X_i \cap X_j \cap X_k) - \dots - (-1)^b \#(X_1 \cap \dots \cap X_b)$$

PIE
Principio
Inclusione
Esclusione

$$\#(X_1 \cap X_5) = (b-2)^a$$

$$b(b-1)^a - \binom{b}{2}(b-2)^a + \binom{b}{3}(b-3)^a - \dots$$

$$- (-1)^{b-1} \binom{b}{b-1} (1)^a$$

$$\binom{b}{0} b^a - \binom{b}{1} (b-1)^a + \binom{b}{2} (b-2)^a - \binom{b}{3} (b-3)^a + \dots + (-1)^{b-1} \binom{b}{b-1} (1)^a$$

$\# f.$ surgettive

TI 2016 - 6

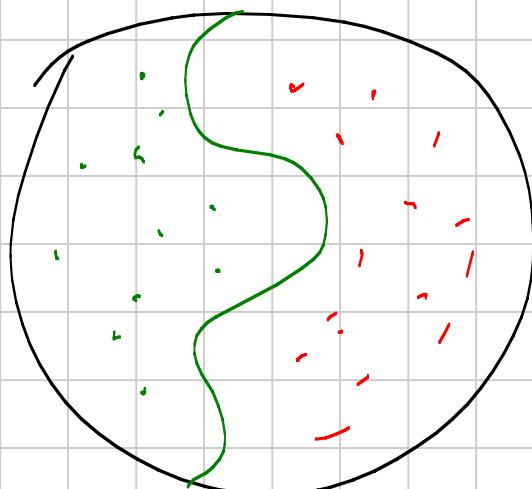
$$X = \{1, 2, \dots, 200\}$$

$$S \subseteq X \quad f(S) = (\sum_{a \in S} d(a)) \cdot (\sum_{b \in X-S} d(b))$$

Si puo dim che il valo medio di $f(S)$ quando S varia tra i sottoinsi. con 100 elementi e' un numero intero n .

Quanto e' n ?

$$\frac{\sum_{\substack{S \subseteq X \\ |S|=100}} f(S)}{\binom{200}{100}}$$



X

$$\{a_1, a_2, a_3\} = S$$

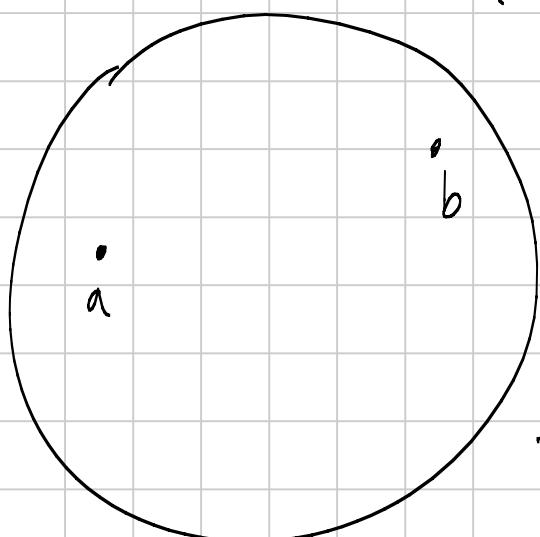
$$\{b_1, b_2, b_3\} = X-S$$

$$f(S) = (a_1 + a_2 + a_3) \cdot (b_1 + b_2 + b_3) =$$

$$= a_1 b_1 + a_1 b_2 + a_1 b_3 + a_2 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_2 b_3$$

$$+ a_3 b_1 + a_3 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

X



Per quante selle di $S \subseteq X$, $|S|=100$ si ha che $a \in S$, $b \notin S$?

$$\binom{198}{99}$$

Il prodotto $a \cdot b$ compare $2 \cdot \binom{198}{99}$ volte.

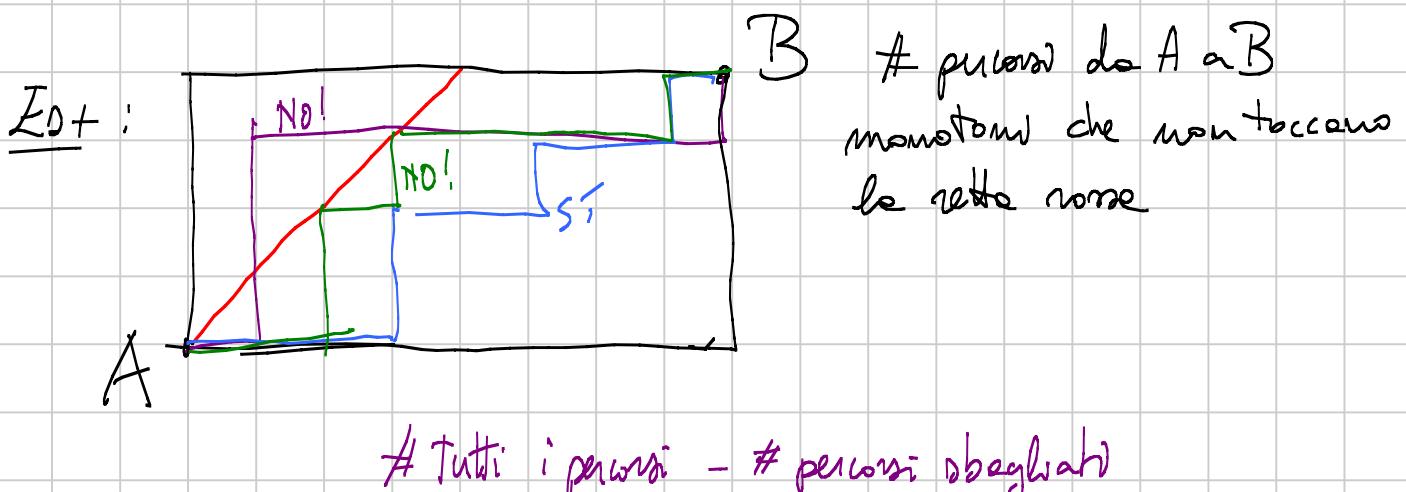
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{S \subseteq X} f(S) &= 2 \cdot \binom{198}{99} \cdot \frac{\sum_{1 \leq i < j} i \cdot j}{\binom{200}{100}} = \\
 &\quad \text{# } S = 100 \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 100 \end{array} \right) \quad P \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{198! \cdot 100! \cdot 100!}{99! \cdot 99! \cdot 200! \cdot 199!} P = \\
 &= \frac{100}{199} \cdot P \quad P = \frac{(1+2+\dots+200)^2 - 1^2 - 2^2 - \dots - 200^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

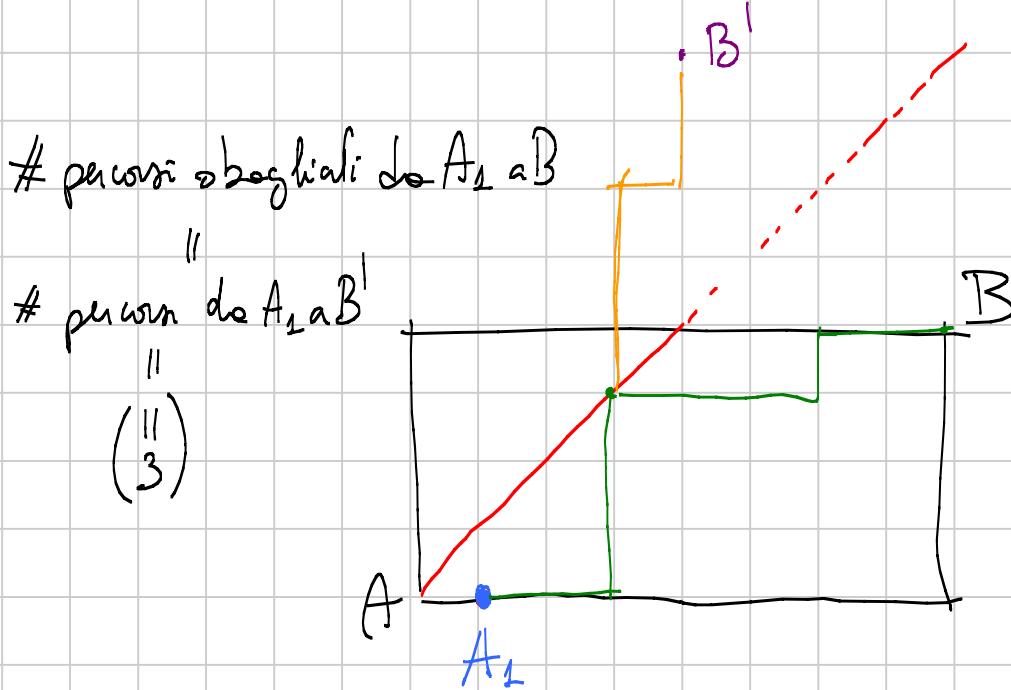


1) Anagramma di $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$

2) H. 12 Morse, scelta le 8 che sono a dx

$$; \quad \binom{12}{8} = \frac{12!}{8! 4!} = \binom{12}{4}$$





percorsi da A_1 a B che non tocca mai le rette rosse =

= # percorsi da A_1 a B - # percorsi obbligati da A_1 a B =

$$= \binom{11}{4} - \binom{11}{3} = \dots$$

Esercizio: Quante sono le stringhe di A e B lunghe n che non contengono

due A consecutive?

n	1	2	3	4	
A		AB	ABA, ABB	ABAB, ABBA, BABB	
B		BA	BAB	BABA, BABB	

BB
BBA, BBB, BBAB, BBBA, BBBB

$A_n = n^{\circ}$ di stringhe lunghe n senza due A consecutive
che finiscono per A

$B_n = \dots$ che finiscono per B

$$A_{m+1} = B_m$$

$$S_m = A_m + B_m$$

$$B_{m+1} = A_m + B_m$$

$$S_{n+1} = A_{n+1} + B_{m+1} =$$

$$= \underbrace{B_m + \overbrace{A_n + B_n}^{\swarrow}}_{\underbrace{}_{\text{Simplification}}} =$$

$$= S_m + B_m = S_m + A_{n-1} + B_{m-1} =$$

$$= S_m + S_{m-1}$$

TI 2016 - 5 I_m, Π_m, O_m

$$I_m = \Pi_{m-1}$$

$$S_m = I_m + \Pi_m + O_m =$$

$$O_m = \Pi_{m-1}$$

$$= 2\Pi_{m-1} + S_{m-1} = S_{m-1} + 2S_{m-2}$$

$$\Pi_m = I_{m-1} + O_{m-1} + \Pi_{m-1} = S_{m-1}$$

ITI 2011 - h :



n pesi
 $2^0, 2^1, \dots, 2^{n-1}$

Volute posizionarli sui due punti di modo che a dx ci sia sempre più peso che a dx.

In quanti modi si può fare?

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ D_m \end{array}$$

Se non è la prima mossa, il peso 2^0 non conta più.

Arcfc $(m-1)$ pesi $\Rightarrow D_{m-1}$

$$(1 + 2(m-1))D_{m-1} = D_m$$

$$D_n = (2n+1) D_{n-1}$$

$$D_1 = 1$$

D_n = prodotto dei divisori da 1 a $2n+1$.
 $= (2n+1)!!$

Double Counting

$$\sum_{i=1}^m i$$

$m+1$	$n+1$	-	-	-	-	$m+1$
↑	↑	-	-	-	-	↑
1	2	3	-	-	-	-

m	m-1	n-2	-	-	-	-	1
m	m-1	n-2	-	-	-	-	1

$$\sum \text{per righe} = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^m i$$

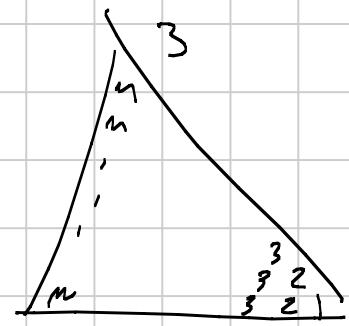
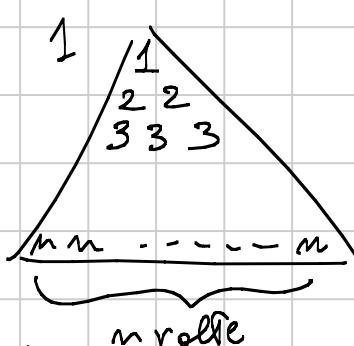
$\# \text{ colonne}$

$$\sum \text{per colonne} = (m+1) \cdot m$$

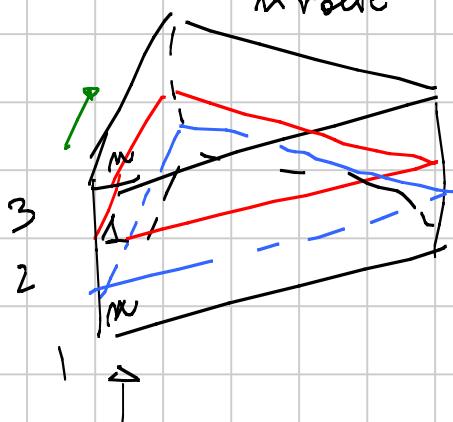
\uparrow
 $\sum \text{di ogni colonna}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m i = \frac{(m+1)m}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m i^2$$



m volte



$$\sum \text{per righe} = 3 \cdot \sum i^2$$

$$(\sum \text{per righe} = (2n+1) \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{2})$$

$\sum \text{di ogni colonna}$

$$\sum i^2 = \frac{(2n+1)n(n+1)}{6}$$

Grafo: (V, E)

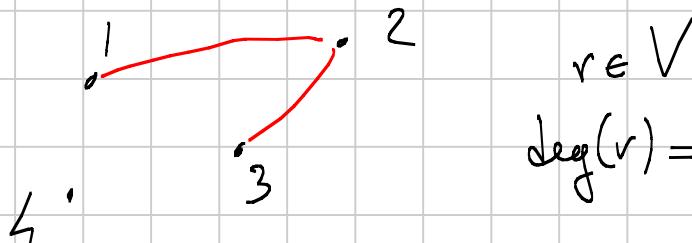
Edges

vertici archi, archi, spigoli

$E \subseteq V \times V$ simmetrico

$(a, b) \in E \Rightarrow (b, a) \in E$

$$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad E = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 2), (2, 3)\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\deg(1) &= 1 \\ \deg(2) &= 2 \\ \deg(3) &= 1 \\ \deg(4) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$\deg(v) = \# \text{ archi che lo hanno come estremo}$

$$2 \# \text{ archi} = \sum_{v \in V} \deg(v) \Rightarrow \# \text{ vertici con } \deg(v) \equiv 1 \text{ (2)} \text{ e pari.}$$

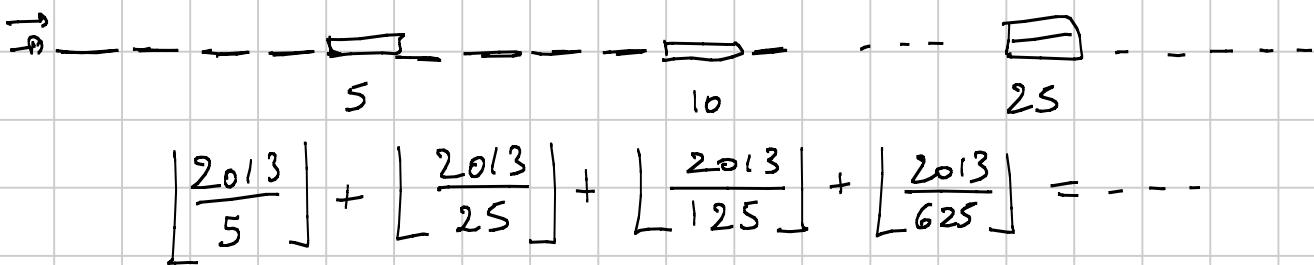
Esercizi: 97, 98, 99, 100, 108, 112, 114

Problemi: C1-10, C1-3, 1702015-1

Connessione di es. oculti

100) *zeni fondi in 2013!

1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 6 · 7 · 8 · 9 · 10 · 11 · 12 · 13 · 14 · 15 · 16 · 17 · 18 · 19
 · 20 · 21 · 22 · 23 · 24 · 25 · 26 · 27 · 28 · 29 · 30 · 31 · - · - · -



$$\underline{108} \quad m = q_1 + \dots + q_k$$

$$a_i \geq 0$$

$$m = h \quad k = 3$$

$$a, b, c \geq 0$$

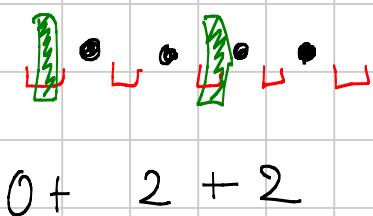
$$h = a + b + c$$

$$0 + 0 + h$$

$$h + 0 + 0$$

$$h = m$$

$$2 = k - 1$$



$$\binom{h+2}{2} \rightarrow \binom{m+k-1}{k-1}$$

112: A_m = gli enogrammi che spostano al più di 1

$$A_{m+1} \rightsquigarrow A_m$$

B_m = gli enogrammi --- con la
prima lettera fissa

$$A_n = B_m + C_m$$

C_m = --- con la 1^a lettera al
secondo posto

$$B_m = A_{m-1}$$

$$C_m = A_{m-2}$$

$$A_n = A_{n-1} + A_{n-2}$$

114: $(A, B) \in \mathbb{Y}^2 \quad A \cap B = \emptyset$.

$$\#A = a \quad \#B = b \quad a + b \leq n$$

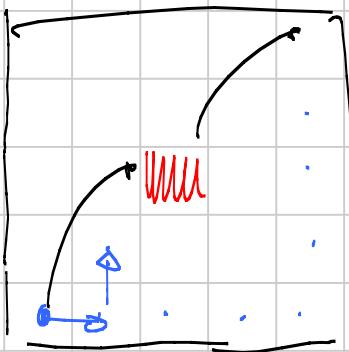
$$\sum_{a,b} \binom{m}{a} \binom{n-a}{b}$$

$$f: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{A, B, \emptyset\}$$

$$3^n$$

C1 - 3

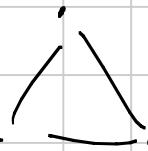
percorsi - # percorsi che passano dal centro



$$\binom{8}{4} - \binom{4}{2} \binom{4}{2}$$

17/20 2015 - 1

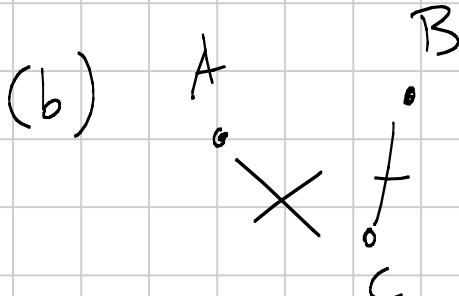
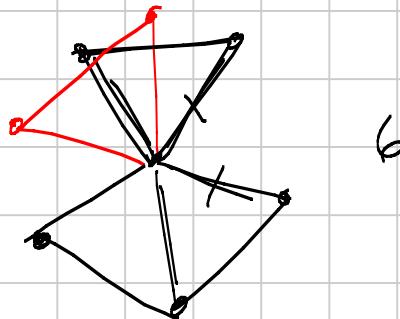
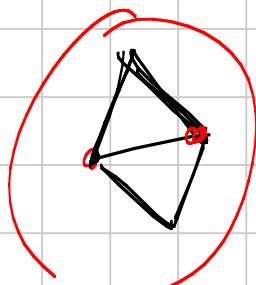
(a) equilibrio



$n = 3$ + n equilateri

n disegni \rightarrow poligono regolare

$n = 4$



C buono per A e B

$$\binom{m}{2} \text{ coppie. } \frac{m(m-1)}{2}$$

al massimo C è buono per $\frac{m-2}{2}$ coppie.

Se non è ecc



$$m \cdot \frac{m-2}{2} < \frac{m(m-1)}{2}$$

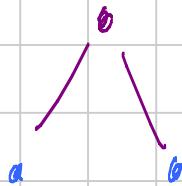
non è equilibrio.

C1 - 10

$$V, E \quad \# V = 12k$$

$$v \in V \quad \deg(v) = 3k + 6$$

✓ $\forall v, w \in V \quad \exists$ esatt. N vertici collegati
a entrambi



$A = n^0$ di: cose costruire sul grafo

$$\binom{12k}{2} \cdot N = 12k \cdot \binom{3k+6}{2}$$

$$N = \frac{12k \binom{3k+6}{2}}{\binom{12k}{2}} = \underbrace{k}_{\lfloor k \rfloor} + \frac{P(k)}{Q(k)}$$

$$k = 3$$

Ora c'è da fare l'esempio.