

Combinatoria 1 (Basic)

Note Title

02/09/2025

X insieme finito

$\mathcal{O}(X)$

$$f: \{\text{soluzioni di } X\} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$A \subseteq B \subseteq X \quad f(A) \leq f(B) \quad f(X) = 1$$

$$f(A^c) = 1 - f(A) \quad A \cap B = \emptyset \quad f(A \cup B) = f(A) + f(B)$$

"
 $X \setminus A$

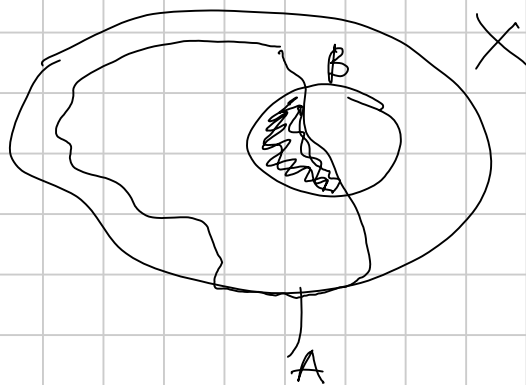
$$\text{E se } A \cap B \neq \emptyset? \quad f(A \cup B) \leq f(A) + f(B) \\ = f(A) + f(B) - f(A \cap B)$$

E allora $f(A \cap B)$?

Restrizione

$$f_X(B)$$

$$f_A(B) \rightarrow A \cap B$$



$$f_A(B) = f_A(B \cap A) = f(B|A)$$

$$f(B|A) = \frac{f(A \cap B)}{f(A)} \quad \text{probabilità condizionata}$$

Si dice che A e B sono indipendenti se $f(A) = f(A|B)$
e $f(B) = f(B|A)$

Ah, ma allora se A e B sono indep.

$$f(A \cap B) = f(A)f(B).$$

$$\text{Oss. } X \text{ finito } f(\{x\}) \in [0,1] \text{ e } 1 = \sum_{x \in X} f(\{x\})$$

se tutte le $f(\{x\})$ sono uguali, $f(\{x\}) = \frac{1}{|X|}$ $f(A) = \frac{|A|}{|X|}$
equiprobabili

se non tutte le $f(\{x\})$ sono uguali $f(A) = \sum_{x \in A} f(\{x\})$

Es. Tiriamo 2 dadi, ottenendo a e b
 f ("a-b non è multiplo di 5")?

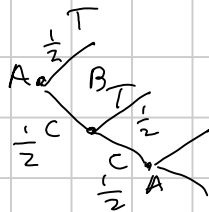
n
 M_5 $f(M_5^c)$? $\left. \begin{array}{l} a=5 \quad b \neq 5 \\ a \neq 5 \quad b=5 \\ a=5 \quad b=5 \end{array} \right\} \frac{11}{36}$

$f(M_5^c) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} a=5 \quad f(\{5\}) = \frac{1}{6} \\ a \neq 5 \quad b=5 \end{array} \rightarrow f(b=5 | a \neq 5) \rightarrow f(a \neq 5) \cdot f(b=5 | a \neq 5)$

$f(M_5) \leftarrow a \neq 5 \text{ e } b \neq 5 \quad f(a \neq 5) = \frac{5}{6} \quad f(b \neq 5) = \frac{5}{6} = \frac{25}{36}$

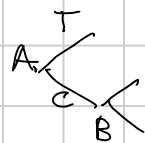
Es. 2 2 gioc. A e B tirano una moneta. Comincia A.

Vince chi fa per primo T. f ("vince A")?



$$f(\text{"vince A"}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot f(\text{"vince A"})$$

$$f(\text{"vince A"}) = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$f(\text{"vince A"}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot f(\text{"perde B"})$$

$$(1 - f(\text{"vince B"}))$$

$$(1 - f(\text{"vince A"}))$$

Oss. Moneta $(p, 1-p)$



$$f(A) = p + (1-p)^2 \cdot f(A)$$

Es. 3azzo di 52 carte.

A vince se dopo il primo Asso c'è AQ

B vince se " " " " c'è 2Q

Chi è favorito?

Tolgo AQ ho 51!azzi diversi. Dopo il 1° Asso metto AQ $\rightarrow$ ottengo 4 mazzi vincenti per A 51!

Tolgo 2Q

B 51!

su 52! $f(\text{"vince A"}) = \frac{1}{52} = f(\text{"vince B"})$

Es. 4 2 gioc. Tiriamo tante volte il dado

A vince appena capita 1 2

Chi è favorito?

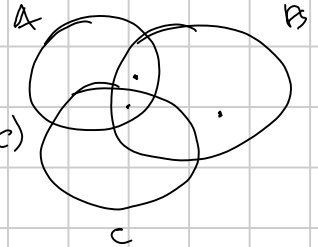
B vince appena capita 2 2

Principio inclusione-esclusione

$f(A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n)$ sapendo $f(A_i), f(A_i \cap A_j), \dots, f(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k})$

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

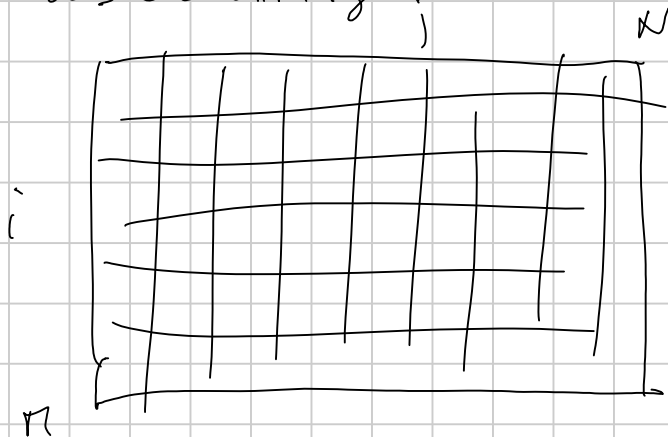
$$f(A \cup B \cup C) = f(A) + f(B) + f(C) - f(A \cap B) - f(A \cap C) - f(B \cap C) + f(A \cap B \cap C)$$



$x \in A \cup B \cup C$

$$= \sum f(A_i) - \sum_{i,j} f(A_i \cap A_j) + \sum_{i,j,k} f(A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k) - \dots + (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k} f(A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k}) + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} f(A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n)$$

Double Counting



$$\sum a_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\sum_{j=1}^N a_{ij} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\sum_{i=1}^M a_{ij} \right)$$

$\downarrow$ A_i $\downarrow$ A_j

E.s. 5 Festa con $12k$ invitati. Ciascuno stringe la mano a $3k+6$ altri invitati. Sappiamo che $\exists N$ t.c. per ogni coppia di invitati, esattamente N altri invitati, hanno stretto la mano ai due elementi della coppia. Per quali k questo è possibile?

Tabella con 1 riga per ogni invitato, 1 colonna per ogni coppia di invitati ($\binom{12k}{2}$ colonne).

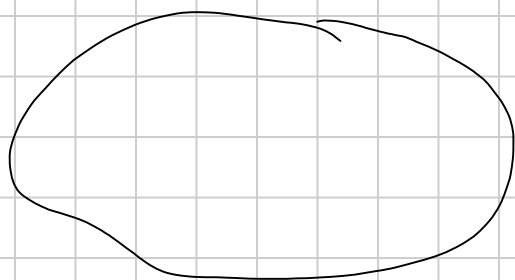
Contiamo le strette di mano.

per righe: $3k+6$ mani, $\binom{3k+6}{2}$ coppie $\rightarrow 12k - \binom{3k+6}{2}$ strette di mano invitato-coppia

per colonne: $N \cdot \binom{12k}{2}$ (il guaglianone è possibile solo per $k=3$)

(Va esibita una configurazione lecita per $k=3$)

Es. 118 X ha n element, $|\{(A,B) \mid A \subseteq X, B \subseteq X, A \cap B = \emptyset\}|$?



$$X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n\}$$

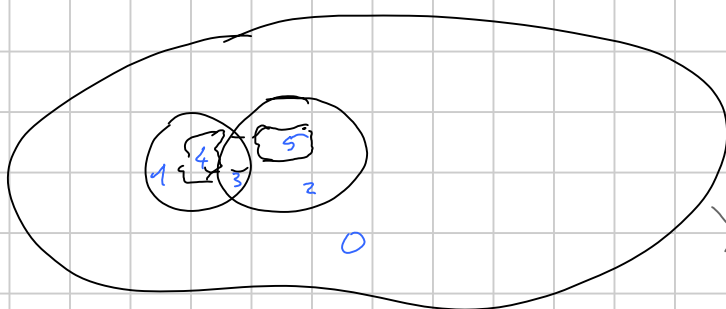
$\downarrow$
 $0, 1, 2$

$$f: X \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$0 \rightarrow \text{fuori da } A \cap B$
 $1 \rightarrow \text{in } A$
 $2 \rightarrow \text{in } B$

$$|\{f: X \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2\}\}| = 3^n$$

$|\{(A,B,C) \mid A,B,C \subseteq X \text{ t.e. } A \cap B = \emptyset \text{ e } A \cap (B \cup C) = \emptyset\}|$?

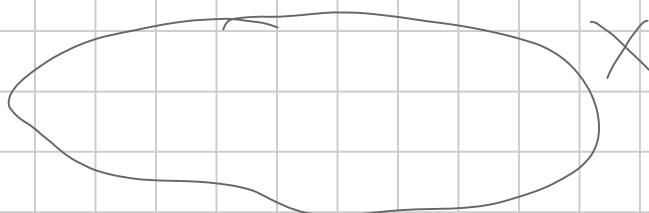


$$f_1: X \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 5\}$$

$$f_2: X \rightarrow \{0, \dots, 5\}$$

$$f_1 \neq f_2$$

$|\{(A,B) \mid A \subseteq X, B \subseteq X \mid |A \cap B| < 3 \text{ e } |(A \cup B)^c| = 1\}|$?



n modi per $X \setminus A \cup B$

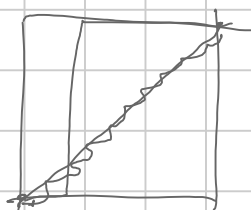
casi per $|A \cap B|$

$$\begin{cases} 0 & 2^{n-1} \\ 1 & (n-1)2^{n-2} \\ 2 & (n-1)2^{n-3} \end{cases}$$

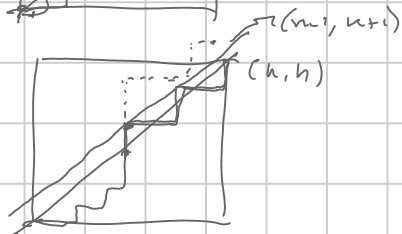
108, 110, 111, 112, 121, 122, 123, 124.

108 Numeri di Catalan

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1}$$



$C_n = \#$ cammini da $(0,0)$ a (n,n) monotoni verso destra e verso l'alto che rimangono sotto la diagonale



$\binom{2n}{n}$ cammini da $(0,0)$ a (n,n)

tolgo $\binom{2n}{n+1}$ da $(0,0)$ a $(n-1, n+1)$

$$111 \quad \square \square \square \rightarrow 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad \square \quad \binom{n+k+1}{k}$$

$$112 \quad n = p_1 + \dots + p_k \quad n+1 = p_1 + \dots + p_k + 1$$

$$p(n, k) = p(n-1, k-1) + p(n-k, k)$$

$$121 \quad \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{n-k} \binom{n-1}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$(1+x)^n (1+x)^n = (1+x)^{2n} \quad \text{primo coefficiente di } x^n \quad \sum \binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{n}{n-k} = \binom{2n}{n}$$



$$122 \quad \text{poligoni reg. almeno a 3 e 3: } \triangle \square \text{pentagono} \quad \text{pentagono con diagonali} \quad \text{pentagono con diagonali e un punto in centro}$$

$$\triangle : 3, 4, 5$$

$$\square : 3$$

$$\text{pentagono} : 3$$

$$F - L + V = 2$$

$$2L = nF$$

$$2L = mV$$

$$\frac{2}{n} L - L + \frac{2}{m} L = 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}\right) L = \frac{2+L}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m} > \frac{1}{2}$$