

$$A = \{ \dots \} \quad S_1, S_2, \dots$$

$$S_i \subseteq \{ 1, \dots, n \}$$

$$S_i \not\subseteq S_j$$

$$|A| \leq \binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{s_i}{\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}} \leq \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{s_i}{\binom{n}{i}}$$

$s_i$  = NUMERO DI  
INSIEMI IN  $A$   
CON  $i$  ELEMENTI

$$\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \approx \binom{n}{n}$$

$$\sum s_i \cdot i! (n-i)! \leq n!$$

$n!$  PERMUTAZIONI  $\{1, \dots, n\}$

$S \in A$   $|S| = i$

$$(\sigma(1), \sigma(2), \dots, \sigma(n))$$

$$(\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(i)) = S_n$$

$$(\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(i), \dots, \sigma(j)) = S_j \quad n < j$$

$$S_i \subset S_j \quad \text{ASSURDO}$$

$$\sum S_i \cdot i! (n-i)! \leq n!$$

$$\sum \frac{S_n}{\binom{n}{i}} \leq ?$$

$$\sum \frac{S_n}{\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}} \leq \sum \frac{S_n}{\binom{n}{i}} \leq ?$$

$$\sum \sigma_i \leq \binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$$

in un insieme parzialmente ordinato  
la cardinalità dell'antichaina più lunga  
è uguale al minor numero di ~~antichaine~~ catene  
disgiunte in cui posso partizionare  
l'insieme

$$2) a P a$$

$$3) a P b \wedge b P c \rightarrow a P c$$

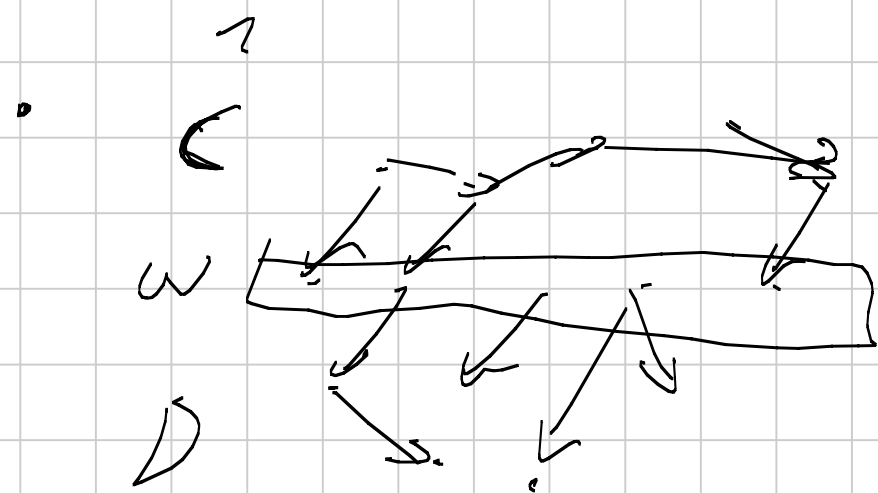
$$1) a P b \wedge b P a \rightarrow a = b$$

$$2 \rightarrow P a_1 P \dots P a_i$$

$i$   
 $b, x \in K \quad b \neq x$

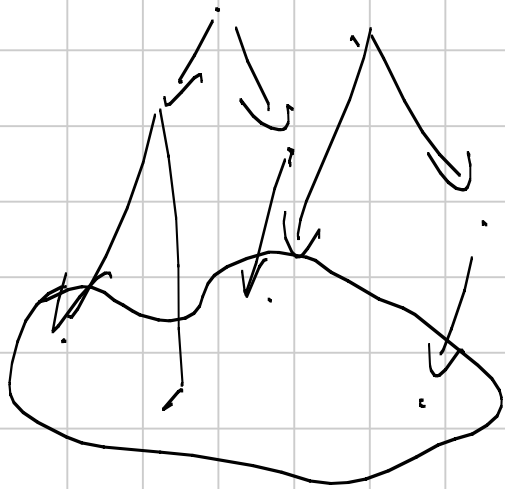
$|\omega|$

$$Q \geq |\omega|$$



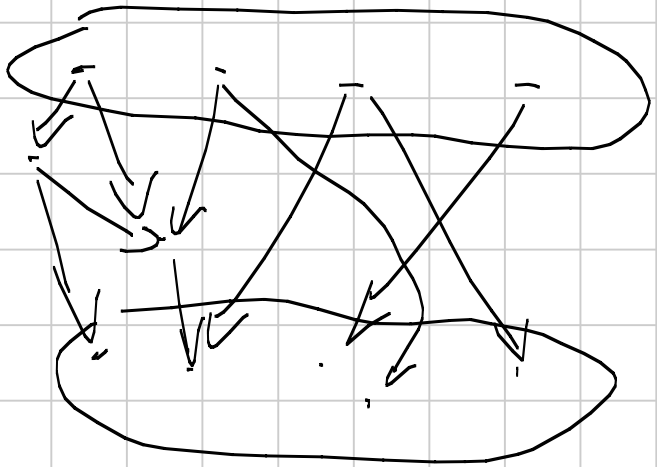
$$D \cup C = \emptyset$$

$$\omega \cup C \cup \omega \cup D$$



$|\omega|$   
 $|\omega| - 1$

$|\omega|$  catene



$\omega_2$

$$|\omega_1| = |\omega_2|$$

$\omega_1$

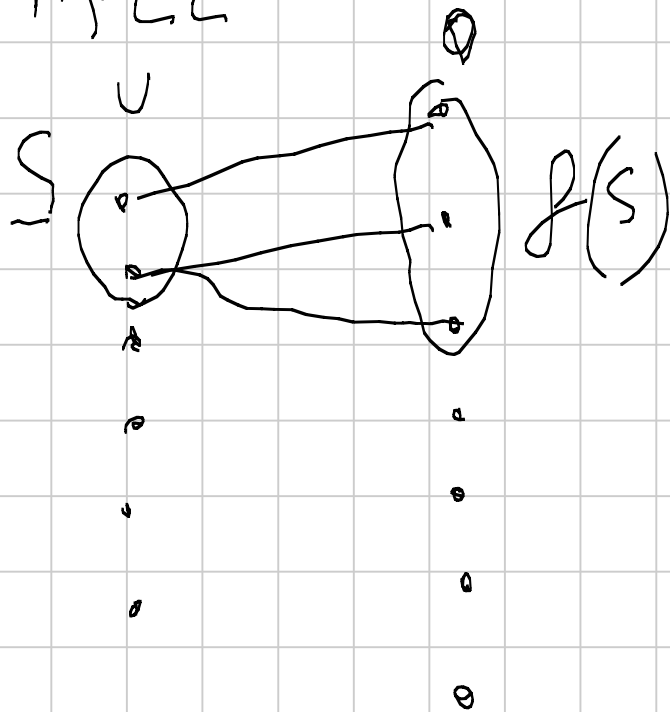
$$a \in \omega_2$$

$$b \in \omega_1$$

take che a P b

$|A_2| - 7$  elementi  
↓  
razioni

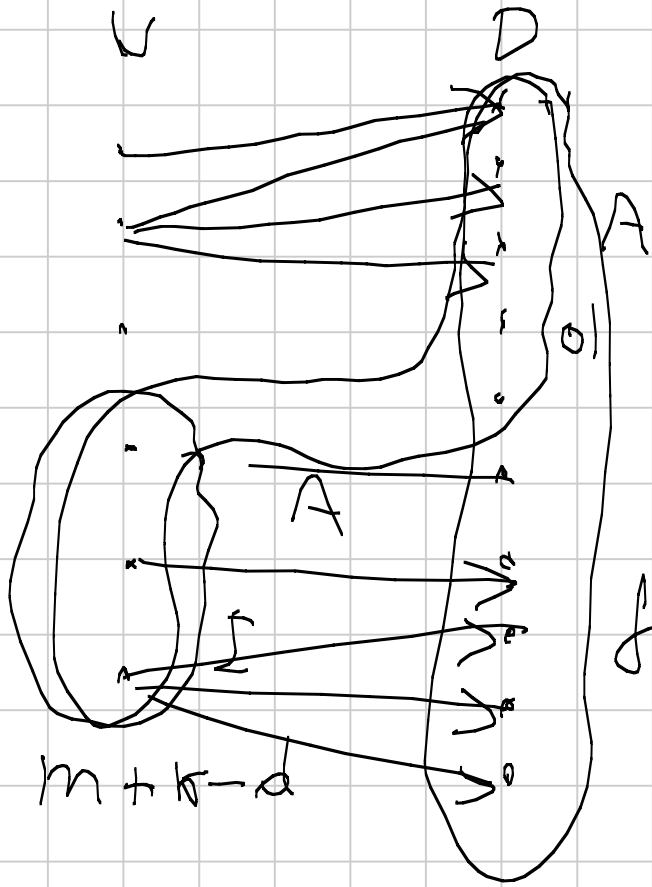
HALL



$$|f(S)| \geq |S| \quad \forall S$$

Th CIASCUN  $U \in \mathcal{I}$   
FELICEMENTE  
SPOSATO.





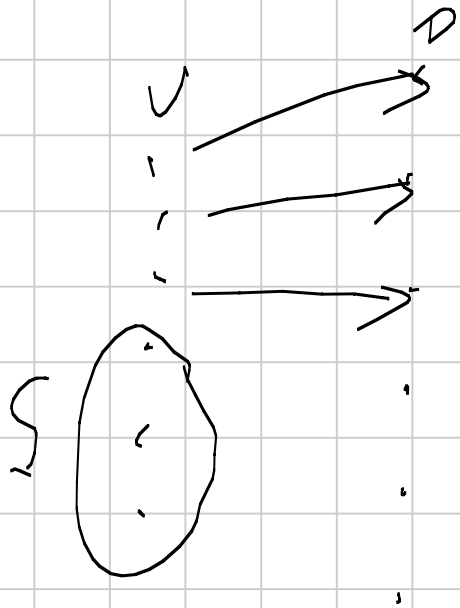
$$m = |O|$$

$$|A| = m + k$$

$$f(I) \cong I$$

$$f(I) \cap A = \emptyset$$

$$m = |O| \geq |f(I)| + d \geq m + k - k + d$$

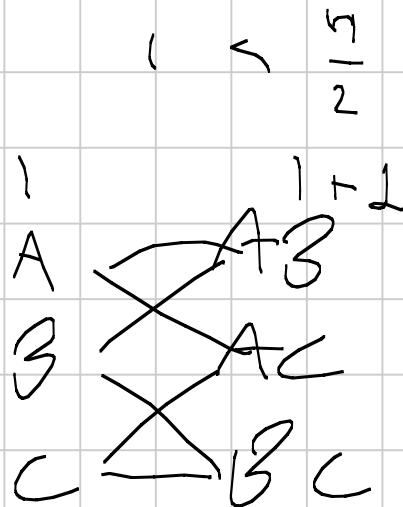
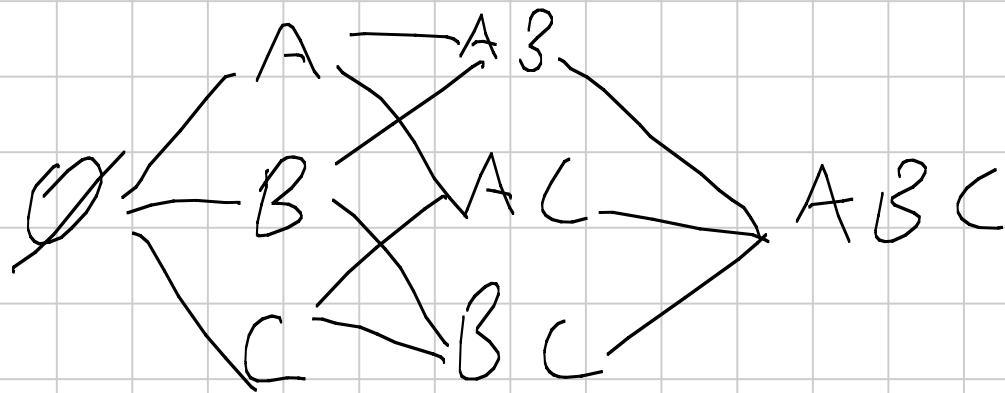


$$\cancel{\lim} \Rightarrow |S| + \cancel{\lim}$$

$$|S| = 0.$$

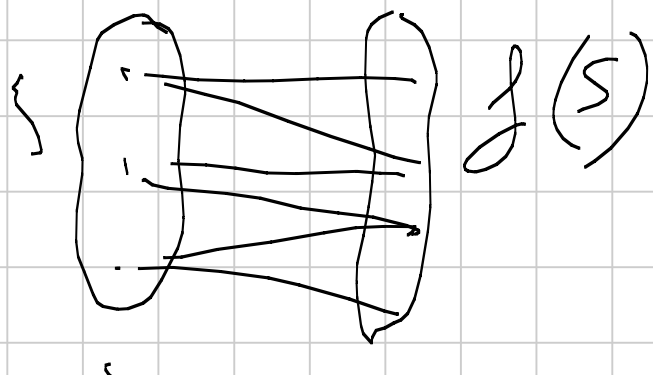
Sperner con Hall:

$$T_n = \binom{17}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$$



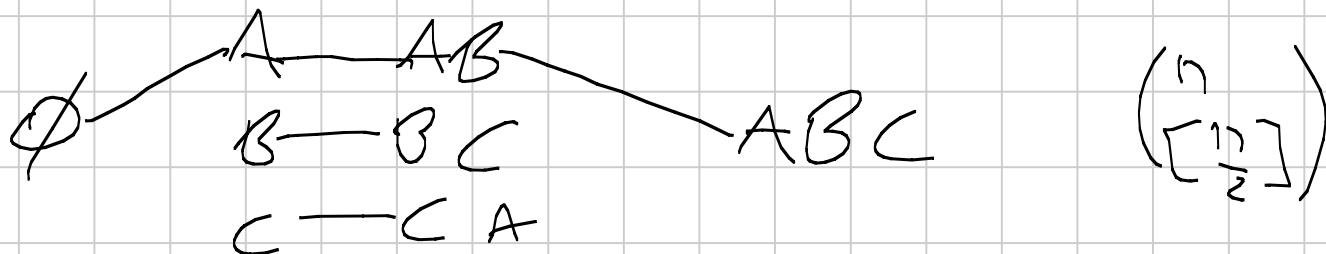
gli elementi del primo  
insieme hanno grado  
 $n-1$

$$1+1$$



$$(n-1)|S| \leq (l+1)|f(S)|$$

$$|S| \leq \frac{(l+1)}{n-1} |f(S)| \leq |f(S)|$$



# PROIETTIVO!!!!

$A_1, \dots, A_m$

$$|A_i| = 7$$

$$|A_i \cap A_j| \leq 3$$

ogni tersetto sta in almeno un  $A_i$ .

$$\binom{7}{3} \cdot m \geq \binom{15}{3}$$

Tutti i

terzetti di coupon

$$\frac{\cancel{7} \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5}}{\cancel{6}} \cdot m \geq \frac{\cancel{15} \cdot \cancel{14} \cdot 13}{\cancel{6}}$$

$$m \geq 13$$

15 sereno. Supponiamo  $m \leq 14$ . Claim: c'è un elemento che compare al max 6 volte.

14 insiemi di 7 elementi  $\rightsquigarrow$  14 - 7 elementi che compaiono in tutto

Ovvero el. compare in media  $\frac{14-7}{15} < 7$  volte

wlog 1 compare  $\leq 6$  volte.

Ogni volta che compare accoutenta  $\binom{6}{2} = 15$  terzetti che lo contengono

Quanti sono i terzetti che contengono 1?  $\binom{14}{2} = \frac{14 \cdot 13}{2} = 91$

$$90 = 15 \cdot 6 < 91.$$

15 bastano

$$15 = 2^4 - 1$$

p.ti dello spazio  
proiettivo su  $\mathbb{Z}_2$

$$(x, y, z, w)$$

$$x, y, z, w \in \mathbb{Z}_2$$

tutte le quaterne meno quella nulla

$$ax + by + cz + dw \equiv 0 \quad (2)$$

$a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}_2$   
non tutti nulli

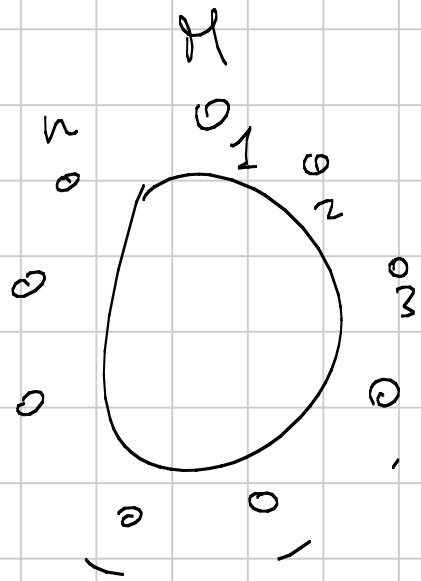
Perchè un piano ha 7 elementi

Facciamo finta che  $a \neq 0$ , quindi  $a = 1$

$$x = -(by + cz + dw)$$

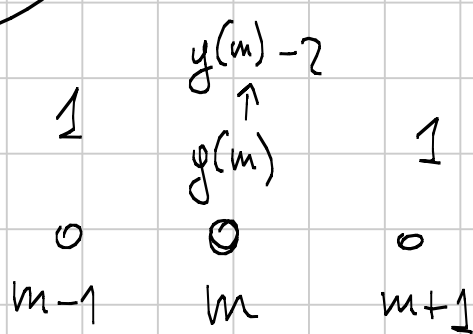
escluso  $(0, 0, 0)$  sono 7

Comunque io scelga  
 $y, z, w$  trovo sempre  
un  $x$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot g(i)$$

$$1 \cdot n = n \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$



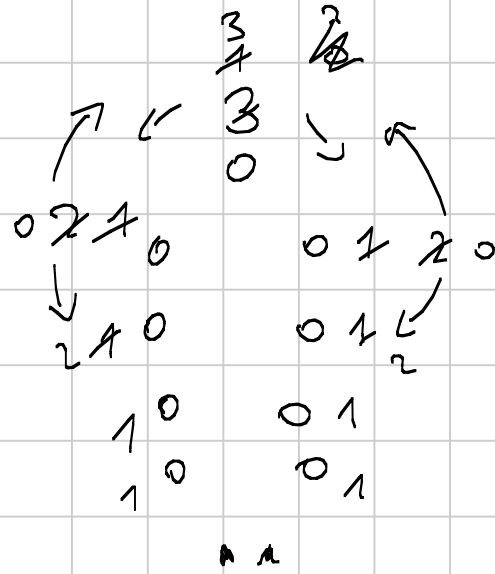
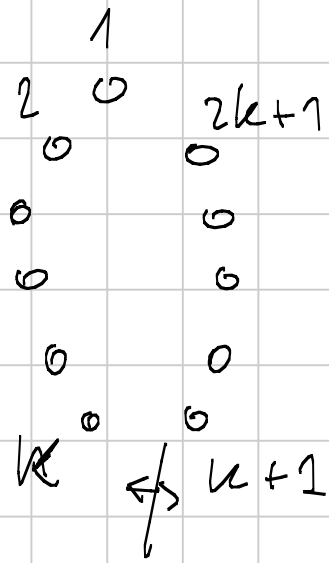
alle  
vete  
fune

$$m(g(m) - 2) + 1 \cdot (m+1) + 1 \cdot (m-1) =$$

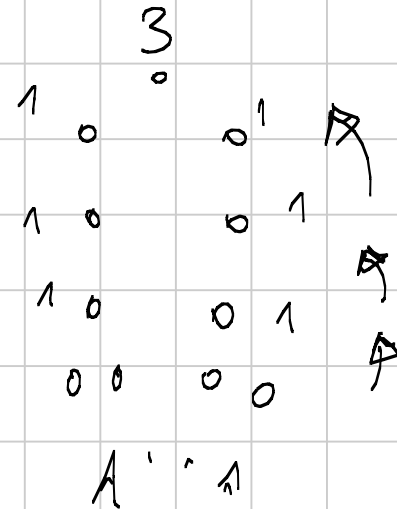
$$1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \quad = m - g(m)$$

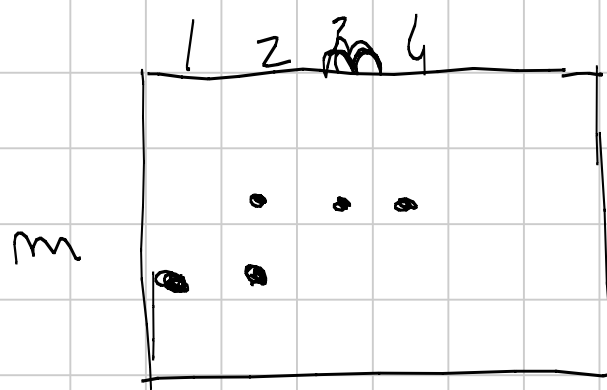
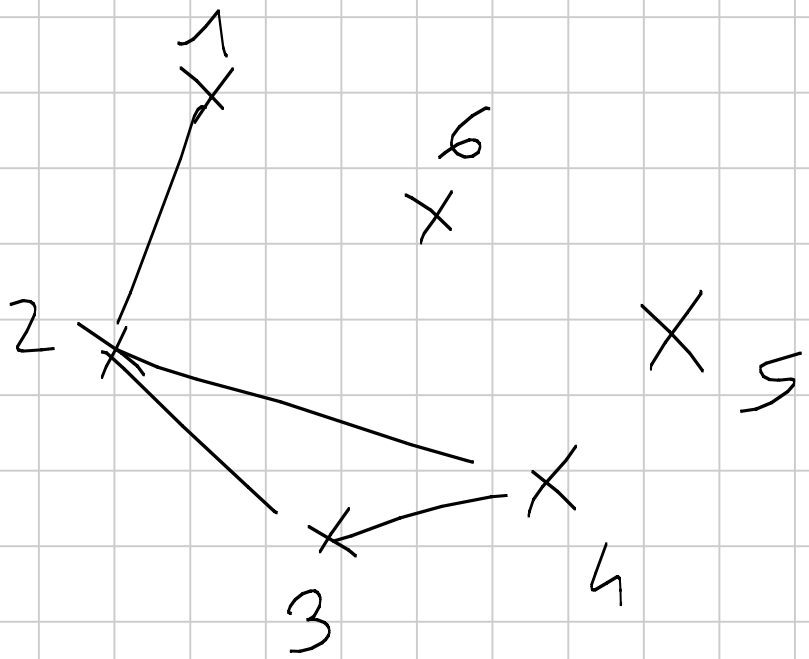
$$\sum i \cdot g(i) = \sum \text{posizione delle medaglie}$$





...





1 grafo connesso

2 " non "

1.  $m \cancel{=} = m \cancel{=} \Rightarrow m = m$

2.

