

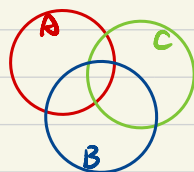
容斥原理

欧拉函数及欧拉定理.

$$m = p_1^{r_1} p_2^{r_2} \dots p_k^{r_k} \quad \varphi(m) = m(1-p_1^{-1}) \dots (1-p_k^{-1}) \quad \text{证明思路: } \begin{cases} m \text{ 为素数} & \varphi(m) = m-1 \\ (m, n) = 1 & \varphi(mn) = \varphi(m)\varphi(n) \end{cases}$$

例: 有集合 $A, B, A \cap B \neq \emptyset$, 则 $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$
 $|A \cap B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cup B|$

推: $|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C|$
 $- |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |A \cap C|$
 $+ |A \cap B \cap C|$



$$\begin{aligned} |A \cap B \cap C| &= |A \cup B \cup C| - |A| - |B| - |C| + |A \cap B| + |B \cap C| + |A \cap C| \\ &= |A \cup B \cup C| - |A| - |B| - |C| \\ &\quad + (|A| + |B| - |A \cup B|) + (|A| + |C| - |A \cup C|) + (|B| + |C| - |B \cup C|) \\ &= |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cup B| - |A \cup C| - |B \cup C| + |A \cup B \cup C| \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{A \cup B \cup C} = U \setminus (A \cup B \cup C) = (U \setminus A) \cap (U \setminus B) \cap (U \setminus C) = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$$

↓

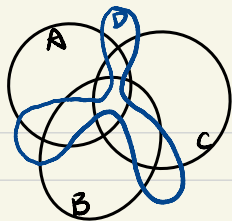
$$\begin{aligned} |\overline{A \cup B \cup C}| &= |\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}| \\ &= |U| - (|A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |A \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|) \end{aligned}$$

De Morgan: $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$, $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

记 $\bar{0} = 0'$:

$$\begin{aligned} |A' \cap B' \cap C'| &= |U| - |\bar{A}| - |\bar{B}| - |\bar{C}| + |\overline{A' \cup B'}| + |\overline{B' \cup C'}| + |\overline{A' \cup C'}| - |\overline{A' \cup B' \cup C'}| \\ &= |U| - (|U| - |A|) - (|U| - |B|) - (|U| - |C|) \\ &\quad + (|U| - |A \cup B|) + (|U| - |A \cup C|) + (|U| - |B \cup C|) \\ &\quad - (|U| - |A \cup B \cup C|) \\ &= |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cup B| - |A \cup C| - |B \cup C| + |A \cup B \cup C| \end{aligned}$$

见 A, B, C, D 四个集合.



$$\begin{aligned}
 |A \cup B \cup C \cup D| &= |A| + |B| + |C| + |D| \\
 &\quad - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |A \cap C| - \dots \\
 &\quad + |A \cap B \cap C| + \dots \\
 &\quad - |A \cap B \cap C \cap D|
 \end{aligned}$$

最终证: $|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i|$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\quad - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j| \\
 &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| \\
 &\quad \dots \\
 &\quad + (-1)^{m-1} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_m \leq n} |\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i| \\
 &\quad \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

证: 数学归纳法: 设对 n 个集合成立. 考虑 $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_{n+1} = B \cup A_{n+1}$ 有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |B \cup A_{n+1}| &= |B| + |A_{n+1}| - |B \cap A_{n+1}| = |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| + |A_{n+1}| - |B \cap A_{n+1}| \\
 B \cap A_{n+1} &= (A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n) \cap A_{n+1} = (\underbrace{A_1 \cap A_{n+1}}_{B_1}) \cup \dots \cup (\underbrace{A_n \cap A_{n+1}}_{B_n})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow |B \cap A_{n+1}| &= |B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_n| \\
 &= \sum |B_i| - \sum |B_i \cap B_j| - \dots - (-1)^k \sum |\bigcap_{i=1}^k B_i| \dots \\
 &= \sum |A_i \cap A_{n+1}| - \sum |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_{n+1}| + \dots + (-1)^{k-1} \sum |\bigcap_{i=1}^k (A_i \cap A_{n+1})| + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_{n+1}| \\
 |B \cup A_{n+1}| &= \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

再由 $|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots$ (n个元素的容斥)

$\forall x \in A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n$, 不妨设 $x \in A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k, x \notin A_{k+1}, \dots, A_n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots + (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} |\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i| + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} |A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n|$$

x 初出现次数: $k - \binom{k}{2} + \binom{k}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{k-1} \binom{k}{k}$

共 $\sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i-1} \binom{k}{i}$, 而 $\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^{i-1} \binom{k}{i} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i-1} \binom{k}{i} - k = 0$

即: $\sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i-1} \binom{k}{i} = k =$ 左边 x 初出现次数

$$|\overline{A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n}| = |\overline{A_1} \cap \overline{A_2} \cap \dots \cap \overline{A_n}| = |U| - |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n|$$

$$|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n| = |U| - |\overline{A_1} \cup \overline{A_2} \cup \dots \cup \overline{A_n}|$$

$$= |U| - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\overline{A_i}| - \sum_{i < j} |\overline{A_i} \cap \overline{A_j}| + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n |\overline{A_i} \cap \dots \cap \overline{A_{i+k}}| \right)$$

eg: 1~120 中不能被 2 或 3 或 5 整除的数

$$A = \{i \in [120] \mid 2 \mid i\} \quad \overline{A \cap B \cap C} = \overline{A \cup B \cup C}$$

$$B = \{i \in [120] \mid 3 \mid i\} \quad \text{其中 } |A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$C = \{i \in [120] \mid 5 \mid i\} \quad \Rightarrow \overline{A \cap B \cap C} = 120 - \frac{120}{2} - \frac{120}{3} - \frac{120}{5} + \frac{120}{2 \times 3} + \frac{120}{2 \times 5} + \frac{120}{3 \times 5} - \frac{120}{2 \times 3 \times 5}$$

$$= 120 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \quad \text{恰好满足 Euler 函数的形式}$$

eg: 三个班级的男: m_1, m_2, m_3 每个班挑一名, 至少有一个班为男生的挑法/概率

女: n_1, n_2, n_3

$$A: \text{一班挑出男生} \quad |A| = m_1(m_2 + n_2)(m_3 + n_3) \quad |A \cap B| = m_1 m_2 (m_3 + n_3) \quad \dots$$

$$B: \text{二班挑出男生} \quad |B| = (m_1 + n_1) m_2 (m_3 + n_3)$$

$$C: \text{三班挑出男生} \quad |C| = (m_1 + n_1)(m_2 + n_2) m_3$$

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |C \cap A| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$= (m_1 + n_1)(m_2 + n_2)(m_3 + n_3) - n_1 n_2 n_3$$

从概率角度出发

$$\text{若 } A, B, C \text{ i.i.d.} \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B), \quad P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + n_1}, \quad P(B) = \frac{m_2}{m_2 + n_2}, \quad P(C) = \frac{m_3}{m_3 + n_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A \cap B \cap C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |C \cap A| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B \cap C) = \frac{|A \cap B \cap C|}{|S|} \quad |S| = (m_1 + n_1)(m_2 + n_2)(m_3 + n_3)$$

$$= \sim \text{全展开}$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(A \cap B) - P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)][1 - P(C)]$$

$$= P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

★为什么用交集表示并集和用并集表示交集形式相同.

记"交集"为函数 f , 并集为 g . f, g 为定义在 $[n]$ 上的函数. (记 $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\} = [n]\}$)

$$f([n]) = \sum_{x \in [n] \text{ 且 } x \neq \emptyset} (-1)^{|x|-1} g(x) \quad \begin{cases} f([n]) = |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| \\ g(x) = |\bigcap_{i \in x} A_i| \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理 } g([n]) = \sum_{x \in [n] \text{ 且 } x \neq \emptyset} (-1)^{|x|-1} f(x) \quad \begin{cases} g([n]) = |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n| \\ f(x) = |\bigcup_{i \in x} A_i| \end{cases}$$

见后面

错排问题: $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 定义错排 $\forall i \in [n], a_i \neq i$ 错排个数?

A_i : $\{i \text{ 被正确排列}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S &= |\bar{A}_1 \cap \bar{A}_2 \cap \dots \cap \bar{A}_n| \\ &= |\overline{A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n}| \end{aligned}$$

其中: $|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_k| = (n-k)!$ 表示 k 个 a_i 固定在位置 i , 其余随便排.

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| &= \sum |A_i| - \sum |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots + (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i=1}^k |\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i| + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} |A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n| \\ &= \binom{n}{1}(n-1)! - \binom{n}{2}(n-2)! + \dots + (-1)^{k+1} \binom{n}{k}(n-k)! + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \binom{n}{n}(n-n)! \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{i} (-1)^{i+1} (n-i)! \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } |S| = n! - |A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} (n-i)!$$

$$\star \text{ 记 } p_n \text{ 为 } n \text{ 无排列 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} (n-i)!}{n!} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(-1)^i}{i!} = \frac{1}{e} !!!$$

$$\text{eg 组合恒等式: } \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \frac{k!}{i!}}_{k \text{ 无错排数}} \right] = n!$$

LHS: 排列的位置可以 $0 \sim n$ 个. 每个均有 $\binom{n}{k}$ 组错排. 共 n 组错排.

RHS: 全排列

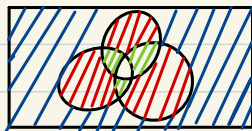
现用 A_n 表示 n 元排列的错排数, 则:

$$\binom{n}{0}a_n + \binom{n}{1}a_{n-1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}a_0 = n! \quad \text{用此递排式求 } a_n?$$

A_n^i : $\{n$ 元排列中恰有 i 个位置排对 $\}$ $B_i = \{a_i = i\}$

用 B_i 及各 B_i 交集求 A_n^i

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^0 &= \{ \text{不属于 } \cup B_i \} \quad \text{///} \\ A_n^1 &= \{ \text{恰属于 } 1 \text{ 个 } B_i \} \quad \text{///} \\ A_n^k &= \{ \text{恰属于 } k \text{ 个 } B_i \} \quad \text{///} \end{aligned}$$



$$A_n^0 = |S| - \sum |B_i| + \sum |B_i \cap B_j| - |B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3|$$

$$A_n^1 = |B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3| - |B_1 \cap B_2| - |B_2 \cap B_3| - |B_1 \cap B_3| + 2|B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3|$$

$$\sum |B_i| - \sum |B_i \cap B_j| + |B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3|$$

$$= \sum |B_i| - 2 \sum |B_i \cap B_j| + 3|B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3|$$

$$A_n^3 = |B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3|$$

更一般的, $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ 用 W_i 表示恰属于其中 i 个集合的元素个数, 用 A_i 表示 W_i

Menage Problem: n 对夫妻围坐一圈, 男子相隔, 夫妻不相临, 有多少坐法.

转化: 先排男士, 再错排女士 (若较为线排, 须考虑两端的特殊情况)

直接考虑圆排列:

先排 male: $\#_1 = (n-1)!$

再排 female: $a_1 \neq 1, 2, \quad a_2 \neq 2, 3 \quad A_i = \{a_i = i \text{ or } a_i = i+1\} \pmod{n}$

$$A_i \cap A_j = \begin{cases} 4 \times (n-2)! & a_i, a_j \text{ 不相临} \\ 3 \times (n-2)! & a_i, a_j \text{ 相临} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{难以直接计算 } |A_i \cap A_j| \text{ 从而得 } \sum A_i \cap A_j$$



直接整体考虑 $\sum_{i=1}^k |A_i|$ (只在意所有 k 项交集的整体, 而不再考虑单个)

位置 $a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3 \dots a_n$

张: $(1, 2) \quad (2, 3) \quad (3, 4) \dots (n, 1)$

此时 $A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_k$ 表示: 先选定 k 个位置, 再从每个位置的可选数中选一个

$\Rightarrow n$ 中选 k 个, 每个位置选一个

选定 k 个中任意两个, 不相邻则分别任意选

↓ 相邻则要求从这两个中取的数不相邻 (头尾算相邻)

问题直接转为从 $2n$ 个物品中选 k 个不相邻的物品.

① $2n$ 个排成一列, 取 k 个两两不相邻且首尾不同时取到

② $2n$ 个排成一圈从中取 k 个两两不相邻

①: 设取到的编号为: $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$.

$$\text{有: } \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 \geq 1 \\ y_2 = x_2 - x_1 - 1 \geq 1 \\ \vdots \\ y_k = x_k - x_{k-1} - 1 \geq 1 \\ y_{k+1} = 2n+1 - x_k \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{k+1} = 2n+1 - (k-1) = 2n+2-k \\ y_i \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\binom{2n+2-k-1}{k} = \binom{2n+1-k}{k}$$

$$\text{首尾同时取到: } \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 = 1 \\ \vdots \\ y_k = x_k - x_{k-1} - 1 \geq 1 \\ y_{k+1} = 2n - x_k = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_2 + y_3 + \dots + y_k = 2n - (k-1) \\ y_i \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\binom{2n-k-2}{k-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{最终 } \binom{2n+1-k}{k} - \binom{2n-k-2}{k-2}$$

↓
(此处请自己验算一下, 可能有错误)

② $2n$ 个人成一圈, 取 k 个不相邻物品

从中取出 k 堆后, 还剩 k 堆.

不妨设每次选 1 号, 第一堆从 2 号开始选, 用 x_i 表示第 i 堆的个数:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k = 2n - k \\ x_i \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{共 } \binom{2n-k-1}{k-1} \text{ 种取法}$$

注: 若一次可取 $1 \sim 2n$, 则有 $n \binom{2n-k-1}{k-1}$ 个

再: 关于 k 个不相邻物品, 每种取法实际重复计算了 k 次

$$\Rightarrow \# = \frac{2n}{k} \binom{2n-k-1}{k-1}$$

故得: 另: $n!$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由: } A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup \dots \cup A_n &= |S| - \sum |A_i| + \dots + (-1)^k \sum_{|I|=k} \left| \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \right| + \dots \\ &= n! + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{k} (-1)^k \frac{2n}{k} \binom{2n-k-1}{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

依然, 请自己验算一遍.