

פרק נוסחאות

1) מחלקת הסכום: $n+1$ עתידות של אחד מהאנשים

מקרה הכפול: $n+1$ עתידות של 2 אנשים בלתי תלויים

2) בחירת k עצמים מתוך n : יש חשיבות לסדר (חלופות): $P(n,k) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$

אין חשיבות לסדר (צירופים): $C(n,k) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$

3) חלוקה של n עצמים ל- k קבוצות של q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k עצמים: $n = \sum_{i=1}^k q_i$

(כאשר סדר תת-הקבוצות חסר)

$$\frac{n!}{q_1! q_2! \dots q_k!}$$

4) חלופות עם חזרה: n^k (צירופים עם חזרות)

5) בעולם אחרות: ציבור k עצמים צריכים להיות תלויים

(צירופים עם חזרה) $D(n,k) = \binom{n-1+k}{k} = \binom{n-1+k}{n-1} = \frac{(n-1+k)!}{(n-1)!k!}$

אם בכיתה לא אפחת אלמנט אחד $\binom{k-1}{n-1}$

6) מקדמים בינומיאליים:

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k} = \binom{n}{0} x^0 y^n + \binom{n}{1} x^1 y^{n-1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} x^n y^0$$

3 היות:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 0; \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n; \quad \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

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

נוכחה בשיטת אינדוקציה

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{1} + 2 \binom{n}{2} + \dots + n \binom{n}{n} = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

שווה (סימטרי) $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{t+k}{k} = \binom{t+n+1}{n}$

היורק סטארלינג $n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)$

$$\bar{x} = x'$$

סדרת האינסוף

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$$\begin{aligned} w(p_1' p_2' \dots p_t') &= n - [w(p_1) + w(p_2) + \dots + w(p_t)] \\ &\quad + [w(p_1 p_2) + w(p_1 p_3) + \dots + w(p_{t-1} p_t)] \\ &\quad - [w(p_1 p_2 p_3) + w(p_1 p_2 p_4) + \dots + w(p_{t-2} p_{t-1} p_t)] \\ &\quad + \dots \\ &\quad + (-1)^t w(p_1 p_2 \dots p_t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w(p_1 \cup p_2 \cup p_3 \cup \dots \cup p_t) &= [w(p_1) + w(p_2) + \dots + w(p_t)] \\ &\quad - [w(p_1 p_2) + w(p_1 p_3) + \dots + w(p_{t-1} p_t)] \\ &\quad + \dots \\ &\quad + (-1)^{t-1} w(p_1 p_2 \dots p_t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} \leftarrow p_1 \dots p_n - n \text{ } k \text{ } \text{סדרת האינסוף}$$

הערות

מספר האינסוף של n איננו n כן i פחות, i גורם

$$D(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} (n-i)! = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \frac{n!}{i!} \approx \frac{n!}{e} \approx 0.37 \cdot n!$$

8 מספרים שלמים

1. $ma + nb = \gcd(a, b)$: n, m קיימים a, b זרים

2. $a = p_1^{k_1} \cdot p_2^{k_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_r^{k_r}$: פירוק ראשוני של a קיים

Rule of Inference	Related Logical Implication	Name of Rule
1) p $\frac{p \rightarrow q}{\therefore q}$	$[p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)] \rightarrow q$	Rule of Detachment (Modus Ponens)
2) $\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad q \rightarrow r}{\therefore p \rightarrow r}$	$[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$	Law of the Syllogism
3) $\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad \neg q}{\therefore \neg p}$	$[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q] \rightarrow \neg p$	Modus Tollens
4) $\frac{p \quad q}{\therefore p \wedge q}$		Rule of Conjunction
5) $\frac{p \vee q \quad \neg p}{\therefore q}$	$[(p \vee q) \wedge \neg p] \rightarrow q$	Rule of Disjunctive Syllogism
6) $\frac{\neg p \rightarrow F_0}{\therefore p}$	$(\neg p \rightarrow F_0) \rightarrow p$	Rule of Contradiction
7) $\frac{p \wedge q}{\therefore p}$	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p$	Rule of Conjunctive Simplification
8) $\frac{p}{\therefore p \vee q}$	$p \rightarrow p \vee q$	Rule of Disjunctive Amplification
9) $\frac{p \wedge q \quad p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)}{\therefore r}$	$[(p \wedge q) \wedge [p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)]] \rightarrow r$	Rule of Conditional Proof
10) $\frac{p \rightarrow r \quad q \rightarrow r}{\therefore (p \vee q) \rightarrow r}$	$[(p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow [(p \vee q) \rightarrow r]$	Rule for Proof by Cases
11) $\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad r \rightarrow s}{\therefore q \vee s}$	$[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (r \rightarrow s) \wedge (p \vee r)] \rightarrow (q \vee s)$	Rule of the Constructive Dilemma
12) $\frac{p \rightarrow q \quad r \rightarrow s \quad \neg q \vee \neg s}{\therefore \neg p \vee \neg r}$	$[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (r \rightarrow s) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg s)] \rightarrow (\neg p \vee \neg r)$	Rule of the Destructive Dilemma

- Suppose that the compound statement P is a tautology. If p is a *primitive* statement that appears in P and we replace *each* occurrence of p by the *same* statement q , then the resulting compound statement P_1 is also a tautology.
- Let P be a compound statement where p is an arbitrary statement that appears in P , and let q be a statement such that $q \Leftrightarrow p$. Suppose that in P we replace one or more occurrences of p by q . Then this replacement yields the compound statement P_1 . Under these circumstances $P_1 \Leftrightarrow P$.

The Laws of Logic

For any primitive statements p, q, r , any tautology T_0 , and any contradiction F_0 ,

- $\neg \neg p \Leftrightarrow p$ Law of *Double Negation*
- $\neg(p \vee q) \Leftrightarrow \neg p \wedge \neg q$
 $\neg(p \wedge q) \Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee \neg q$ DeMorgan's Laws
- $p \vee q \Leftrightarrow q \vee p$
 $p \wedge q \Leftrightarrow q \wedge p$ Commutative Laws
- $p \vee (q \vee r) \Leftrightarrow (p \vee q) \vee r$
 $p \wedge (q \wedge r) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge q) \wedge r$ Associative Laws
- $p \vee (q \wedge r) \Leftrightarrow (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$
 $p \wedge (q \vee r) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$ Distributive Laws
- $p \vee p \Leftrightarrow p$
 $p \wedge p \Leftrightarrow p$ Idempotent Laws
- $p \vee F_0 \Leftrightarrow p$
 $p \wedge T_0 \Leftrightarrow p$ Identity Laws
- $p \vee \neg p \Leftrightarrow T_0$
 $p \wedge \neg p \Leftrightarrow F_0$ Inverse Laws
- $p \vee T_0 \Leftrightarrow T_0$
 $p \wedge F_0 \Leftrightarrow F_0$ Domination Laws
- $p \vee (p \wedge q) \Leftrightarrow p$
 $p \wedge (p \vee q) \Leftrightarrow p$ Absorption Laws

$$p \rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee q$$

$$[p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)] \Leftrightarrow [(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r]$$

The Laws of Set Theory

For any sets A , B , and C taken from a universe \mathcal{U}

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$ | Law of Double Complement |
| 2) $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$
$\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$ | DeMorgan's Laws |
| 3) $A \cup B = B \cup A$
$A \cap B = B \cap A$ | Commutative Laws |
| 4) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$
$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$ | Associative Laws |
| 5) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ | Distributive Laws |
| 6) $A \cup A = A$
$A \cap A = A$ | Idempotent Laws |
| 7) $A \cup \emptyset = A$
$A \cap \mathcal{U} = A$ | Identity Laws |
| 8) $A \cup \overline{A} = \mathcal{U}$
$A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$ | Inverse Laws |
| 9) $A \cup \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}$
$A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$ | Domination Laws |
| 10) $A \cup (A \cap B) = A$
$A \cap (A \cup B) = A$ | Absorption Laws |