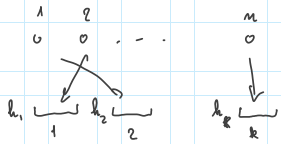
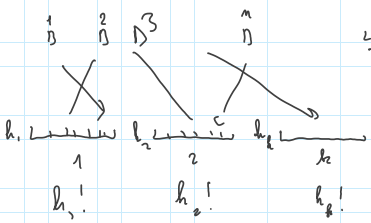


$$\binom{m}{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Formula chiusa} \dots$$

(PASTORE)



PECORE



LIBRI

ZAMPÈ

M.

MUMI

$$h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_k = m$$

$h_1! \cdot h_2! \cdot \dots \cdot h_k!$ ZAMPÈ
per ciascuna
PECORA

DIVERSE NOTAZIONI SU SEGNALI
E NE PARLANO LUORO
NELLA STESSA COMPOSIZIONE

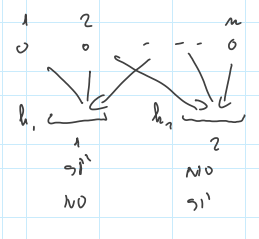


$$\binom{m}{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k} \stackrel{FM}{=} \frac{m!}{h_1! \cdot h_2! \cdot \dots \cdot h_k!}$$

SI VUOL' ENE $k=2$

CON $h_1 = m - h_2, h_2 = m - h_1$

$$\binom{m}{h_1, h_2} = \frac{m!}{h_1! \cdot h_2!} = \binom{m}{h_1} = \binom{m}{h_2}$$



$\rightarrow \binom{m}{h_1}$

$\rightarrow \binom{m}{h_2}$

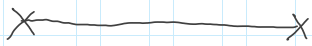
INOLTRE

$$(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k)^m = \sum_{(h_1, \dots, h_k)} \binom{m}{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k} x_1^{h_1} x_2^{h_2} \dots x_k^{h_k}$$

SI VUOL'.

$$\sum_{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_k} \frac{m!}{h_1! \cdot h_2! \cdot \dots \cdot h_k!} = k^m \quad \text{P.P.P.}$$

(h_1, \dots, h_k) m. d.



PARTIZIONI & RELAZIONI DI EQUIVALENZA

PARTIZIONE di $X = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$

$\Pi = \{A_1, \dots, A_k\}$, $A_i \subseteq X$
↑
 INSIEME
↑
 TACE CHE

i) $A_i \neq \emptyset \quad \forall i$

ii) $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \quad \text{se } i \neq j$

iii) $\bigcup_i A_i = X$

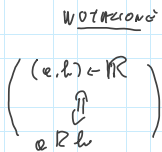
ES $m=4 \quad k=3$

$\{\{3\}, \{2,4\}, \{1\}\} \cong \{\{2,4\}, \{1\}, \{3\}\}$

$\neq \{\{2,3\}, \{1\}, \{4\}\}$

REL DI EQUIV SU X

R REL DI EQUIV, $R \subseteq X \times X$
↑
 BIUNIV



SE E SOLO SE

i) $x R x$ (REFLESSIVA)

ii) $x R y \Rightarrow y R x$ (SIMMETRICA)

iii) $x R y, y R z \Rightarrow x R z$ (TRANSITIVA)

CLASSE DI EQUIVALENZA

$x \in X$, \downarrow

$[x]_R = \{y \in X; x R y\} \subseteq X$

RIEORNO $x, x' \in X$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} x' \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] \stackrel{\text{TMM}}{\iff} x \mathbb{R} x' \quad (x)$$

si vuol dire che

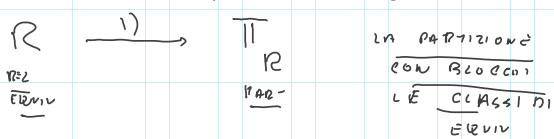
$\rightarrow \left\{ \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]; \text{chemi di equival.} \right\}$ è tale che

i) $\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] \neq \emptyset \quad (x \in \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]) \leftarrow$

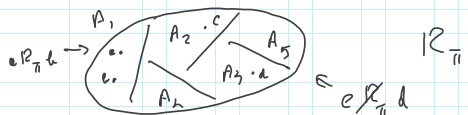
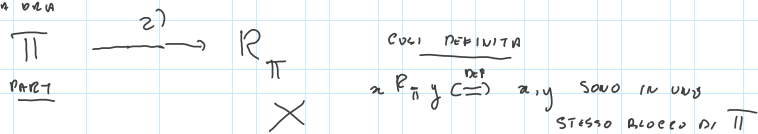
ii) $\left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} y \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] \neq \left[\begin{array}{c} y \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} x \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] \cap \left[\begin{array}{c} y \\ \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \emptyset$

iii) $\cup \text{chemi} = X$

ABBIAMO DEFINITO UNA PARTIZIONE



MA OVA



ORA

$$\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{1)} \prod_{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{2)} \mathbb{R}_{\prod} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\prod \xrightarrow{2)} \mathbb{R}_{\prod} \xrightarrow{1)} \prod_{\mathbb{R}} = \prod$$

PERCIO', 1) & 2) SONO BIEZIONI !!!

\xleftrightarrow{X}

FAA' DI BLOCCO (STATISTICA PER TIPO)

