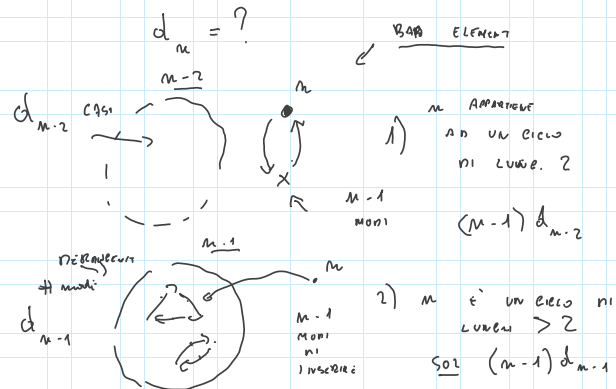
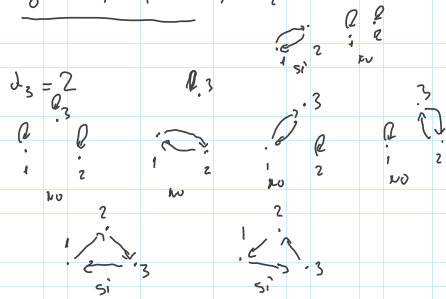
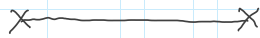


$$d_n = \# \left\{ \sigma: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \sigma(i) \leq i; \text{ 2 part SENZA PUNTI FISSI} \right\}$$

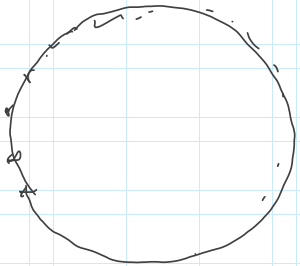
$$d_0 = 1, d_1 = 0, d_2 = 1$$



$$\text{QUINDI } d_n = (n-1)(d_{n-2} + d_{n-1})$$



MENABE PROBLEM



ORIGINE 1891

KNUT THEORY (COMBINATORICA/TOPOLOGIA)

+  
MECANICA STATISTICA

TAVOLO CIRCOLARE

CON 2n POSTI.

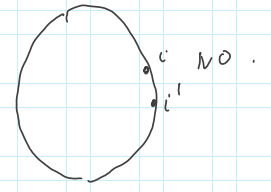
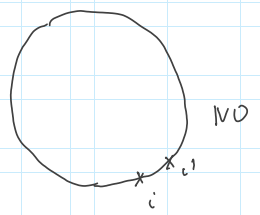
POI n COPPIE MOGLIE MARITO

- $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  MOGLI
- $\{1', 2', \dots, n'\}$  MARITI

PROBLE | IN QUANTI POSSO FARE SERIE |

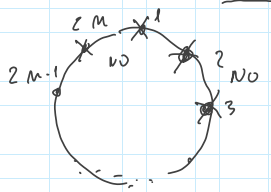
LE M SIGNORE E GLI M SIGNORI  
 IN MONDO CHE MAI IL MARITO  
 NELLA SIGNORA CI LE SIA SEDUTO A FIANCO -

VUOLE DIRE



PREMESSA IL PROBLEMA DI GEREGIONE CIRCOLARE

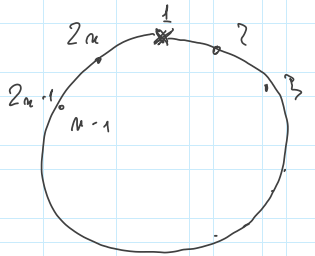
SO  $2n$   
ELEMENTI



$k$  SOTTOINSIEMI  
 NON CONTINGENTI  
 ADIACENTI

SOL DUE CASI:

1) IL  $k$ -INSIEME  $S$  CONTIENE  $1$



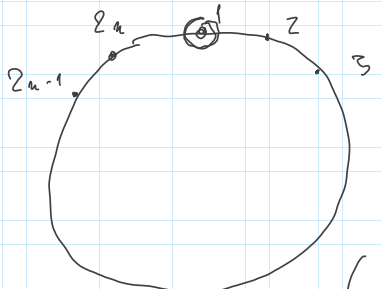
$k-1$  ELEMENTI DI  $S$   
 SONO IN  $\{3, 4, \dots, n-1\}$

# MONI:  

$$\binom{2n-3-k+1+1}{k-1} =$$

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

2) IL  $k$ -SOTTOINSIEME  $S$  NON CONTIENE  $1$



$S$  È SOTTOINSIEME  
 SENZA ADIACENTI  
 DI  
 $\{2, 3, \dots, 2n\}$

SOL  

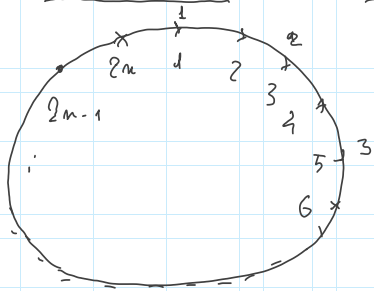
$$\binom{2n-1-k+1}{k-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \binom{2m-k}{k} \\
 \text{SOL} \quad &\binom{2m-k-1}{k-1} + \binom{2m-k}{k} = \\
 &= \frac{2m}{2m-k} \binom{2m-k}{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

SOL PROBL.  
 DI PERMUTAZIONI CIRCOLARI  
 SU  $2m$  ELEMENTI

PROBLEMA DEI MENAGE RIDOTTO ;

CIOE' LE  $m$  SIGNORE SONO FRA' SEDETE  
 IN ORDINE CRESCENTE NEI POSTI PISPAI .

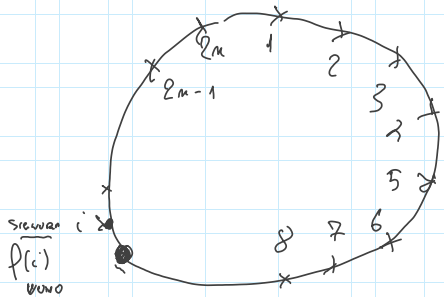


E DEVO FARE SEDERE  
 GLI UOMINI  
 $\{1', 2', \dots, m'\}$ .

IL PIAZZAMENTO DEI SIGNORI E' DESCRITTA  
 DA UNA FUNZIONE

$$f: \underbrace{\underline{m} = \{1, \dots, m\}}_{\text{SIGNORI}} \longrightarrow \underbrace{\underline{m}' = \{1', 2', \dots, m'\}}_{\text{SIGNORI}}$$

OVE  
 $f(i)$  E' IL SIGNOR  $f(i)$  SEDUTO AD DESTRA DELLA SIGNORA  $i$ .  
SINISTRA



LA SOL DEL PROBL RINVIATO SI OTTIENE DA SYLVESTER

SIA  $\Omega = \{p: \underline{m} = \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \rightarrow \underline{m}' = \{1', 2', \dots, m'\}\}$

CON EVENTI PRIVILEGIATI COSI' DEFINITI:  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{SONO} \\ 2m \\ \text{EVENTI} \\ \text{PRIVILEGIATI} \end{array} \right)$

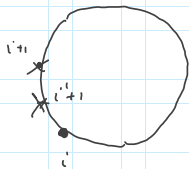
1) PER  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$

SIA

$$A_{2i-1} = \{p: \underline{m} \rightarrow \underline{m}'; p(i) = i'\}$$

2) PER  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$

$$A_{2i} = \{p: \underline{m} \rightarrow \underline{m}'; p(i) = (i+1)'\}$$



3)  $A_{2m} = \{p: \underline{m} \rightarrow \underline{m}'; p(m) = 1'\}$

QUINDI

$$SOL = \left| \Omega - \bigcup_{j=1}^{2m} A_j \right| \quad \text{SYLVESTER}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{2m} (-1)^k \left( \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq \{1, \dots, 2m\} \\ |T|=k}} \left| \bigcap_{j \in T} A_j \right| \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \\ + \\ - \\ + \end{array} \right)$$

MA ORA

$$\bigcap_{j \in T} A_j = \emptyset$$

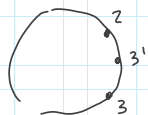
SE T CONTIENE DUE ELEMENTI ANNIACENTI IN SENSO CIRCOLARE



AA ES

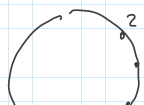
$2, 3 \in T$

$$A_2 \cap A_3$$

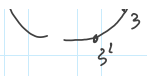


$A_2$

NUMERAZIONE



$A_3$



2) SE T NON CONTIENE ANIACENTI, IN SENSO CIRCOLARE

$$\left| \bigcap_{j \in T} A_j \right| = (n - |T|)!$$

QUINDI (+) DIVENTA

$$U_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{2^n}{2^n - k} \binom{2^n - k}{k} (n - k)!$$

$\uparrow$  SOL  
 $\uparrow$  OROLOGI  
 $\uparrow$  RITORNO

$\uparrow$   
 $|T| = k$   
 $T$  BUONO

DA RITORNO  
 A GENERALE  
 $\sum$  PERI  
 $\uparrow$  DISPARI  
 $\cup$  M  
 OREME  
 QUALI  
 NEEE DOVE

$$\text{CON } U_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{2^n}{2^n - k} \binom{2^n - k}{k} (n - k)!$$

QUINDI  
 $2^n \cdot U_n$

È LA SOL NEL PROBLEMA GENERALE.

SOL J. TOUCHARD NEL 1934

1931 PROBL  $\rightarrow$  1934 SOL  
 !!!  
 ...

