## Inklusion & Exklusion

Referenz: Matousek-Nesetřil 2006 Invitation to Discrete Mathematics Section 3.7

Hardy Wright 1975 An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers Chapter 16

Halbeisen-Skript: Kapitel 12

**Proposition:** Für je zwei Mengen X und Y gilt  $|X \cup Y| + |X \cap Y| = |X| + |Y|$ .

**Proposition:** Für beliebige Teilmengen  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  einer endlichen Menge X gilt

$$\left| X \setminus \bigcup_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} X_i \right| = \underbrace{|X|}_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} - \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} |X_i| + \sum_{1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant n} |X_i \cap X_j| - \ldots + \underbrace{(-1)^n \cdot \left| X_1 \cap \ldots \cap X_n \right|}_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n}.$$

Genauer gilt

$$\left| X \setminus \bigcup_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} X_i \right| = \sum_{I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|I|} \cdot |X_I|$$

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m mit}$ 

$$X_I := \left\{ x \in X \mid \forall i \in \mathbf{I} : x \in X_i \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} X & \text{falls } I = \varnothing, \\ \bigcap_{i \in I} X_i & \text{falls } I \neq \varnothing. \end{array} \right.$$

Berni: 
$$\sum_{i \in J} (A_i)^{|D|} |X_{i}| = \sum_{i \in J} (A_i)^{|D|} \sum_{i \in J} 1 = \sum_{i \in J} (A_i)^{|D|} \sum_{i \in J} (A_i)^{|D|}$$

The file  $f_i(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{fold } x \in X_i \\ 0 & \text{such.} \end{cases}$ 

$$= |X_i \in X_i \cap X_i| = 1$$

$$= \sum_{i \in J} |X_i \cap X_i| = 1$$

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$$= |X_i$$

**Anwendung:** Ein Übungsleiter gibt n korrigierte Übungsserien zurück, aber verwechselt sie zufällig. Was ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass alle Teilnehmenden eine falsche Serie erhalten?

ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass alle Teilnehmenden eine falsche Serie erhalten?

$$p_{n} := \frac{\left|\left\{\sigma \in S_{n} \mid \forall i : \sigma i \neq i\right\}\right|}{\left|S_{n}\right|} = \dots \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{C \cdot 1^{k}}{k!} \qquad \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{for all }$$

$$\downarrow X_{c} := \left\{\sigma \in S_{-} \mid G := i\right\}$$

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$$\downarrow X_{d} :$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{|A_i|^2}{|A_i|^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{|A_i|^2}{|A_i|^2} = \sum_$$

**Allgemeiner:** Die Anzahl der Permutationen in  $S_n$  mit genau k Fixpunkten ist ...

## Möbius-Inversion

In diesem Abschnitt betrachten wir Funktionen  $f, g, h, \ldots : \mathbb{Z}^{\geqslant 1} \to \mathbb{C}$ .

**Definition:** Die *Faltung von f und g* ist die Funktion f \* g mit

$$\underbrace{(f*g)(n) := \sum_{d|n} f\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \cdot g(d)}_{\substack{d,e \geq 1 \\ de=u}} \underbrace{f(e) \cdot g(d)}_{\substack{d,e \geq 1 \\ de=u}}$$

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**Beispiel:** Die Funktion  $\delta$  mit  $\delta(1) = 1$  und  $\delta(n) = 0$  für alle n > 1.

Grundeigenschaften: Für alle f, g, h gilt

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**Beispiel:** Betrachte die Funktion  $\tau_k$  mit  $\tau_k(n) = n^k$  für  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Dann gilt

mit 
$$\underline{\tau_k(n) = n^k}$$
 für  $\underline{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ . Da $(\tau_0 * \tau_k)(n) \neq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} d^k$ 

 $(\tau_0 * \tau_k)(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^k.$ 

Für k = 0 ist dies die Anzahl aller Teiler von n, für k = 1 die Summe aller Teiler, usw.

**Definition:** Die *Möbiussche Umkehrfunktion*  $\mu$  ist definiert durch

**Definition:** Die *Moordssche Unikelitjanktion* 
$$\mu$$
 ist definiert durch

$$\underbrace{0}$$
 sons

**Satz:** Für beliebige f und g gilt:

- (a)  $\tau_0 * \mu = \delta$ .
- (b)  $\underline{\tau_0 * f = g} \iff \underline{f} = \mu * \underline{g}$ .

 $\underline{\mu(n)} := \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{(-1)^k}{0} & \text{falls } \underline{n} \text{ Produkt von } k \text{ paarweise verschiedenen Primzahlen ist,} \\ & \text{sonst.} \end{array} \right. \\ \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \underline{n} & \underline{$ 

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$$T_0 * f = g \implies f =$$

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 $(\tau_0 \# \tau_k)(u) = \sum_{\sigma} \tau_0(\frac{u}{a}) \cdot \tau_k(a)$ 

Anwendung: Für die Eulersche  $\varphi$ -Funktion  $\varphi(n) := |(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{\times}|$  gilt  $\varphi = \mu * \tau_1$ . Für  $n = \prod_{i=1}^r p_i^{\nu_i}$  mit paarweise verschiedenen Primzahlen  $p_i$  und Exponenten  $\nu_i \geqslant 1$  gilt also

$$\varphi(n) = \prod_{i=1}^{r} p_{i}^{\nu_{i}-1}(p_{i}-1).$$

$$P_{i}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} |\{ \log | n \leq k \leq n, g_{i} | (k_{i} n) = k \}\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{r} |\{ \log | n \leq k \leq n, g_{i} | (k_{i} n) = k \}\}$$

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$$= \sum_$$

$$=\frac{\Gamma_{i}}{\Gamma_{i}}\left(p_{i}-p_{i}^{2}-1\right)=\frac{\Gamma_{i}}{\Gamma_{i}}\left(p_{i}-1\right)$$

Anwendung: Mit welcher Wahrscheinlichkeit sind zwei zufällige positive ganze Zahlen teilerfremd? Das heisst: Bestimme das asymptotische Verhalten für  $N \to \infty$  der Grösse

heisst: Bestimme das asymptotische Verhalten für 
$$N \to \infty$$
 der Grösse 
$$\frac{1}{N^2} \cdot \left| \left\{ (m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \, \middle| \, \frac{1 \leqslant m,n \leqslant N}{\operatorname{ggT}(m,n)=1} \right\} \right|.$$

$$a_{N} = 1 + 2 \cdot \left| \left\{ (m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \, \middle| \, \frac{1 \leqslant m,n \leqslant N}{\operatorname{ggT}(m,n)=1} \right\} \right|.$$

$$\frac{\log_2 x}{a_N} = 1 + 2 \cdot \left| \frac{2(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2}{2(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \right| \frac{1 \leq m \leq n \leq N}{2(m, n) = 1}.$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cdot \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \left| \frac{2(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2}{2(m, n) = 1} \right|$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cdot \sum_{n \leq n \leq N} |\{n \leq m \leq n, \ g_{\delta}T(n, n) = 1\}| = 1 + 2 \cdot \sum_{n \leq n \leq N} \varphi(n).$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cdot \sum_{n \leq n \leq N} \varphi(n).$$

$$= 1 + 2 \cdot \sum_{n \leq n \leq N} \varphi(n).$$

$$\varphi(1)=1$$

$$=-1+2\cdot\sum_{1\leq u\leq N}\varphi(u)$$

$$=-1+2\cdot\sum_{\substack{1\leq u\leq N\\ \text{dec}\leq N}}\varphi(d)\cdot e$$

$$=-1+2\cdot\sum_{\substack{1\leq u\leq N\\ \text{dec}\leq N}}\varphi(d)\cdot e$$

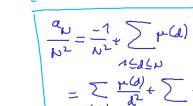
$$\varphi(1)=1$$

$$= -1 + 2 \cdot \sum_{1 \leq u \leq N} \varphi(u)$$

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$$= -1 + 2 \cdot \sum_{1 \leq u \leq N} \varphi(u) \cdot e$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{$$

$$= -1 + 2 \sum_{n \in J \in N} r(n) \cdot \sum_{n \in G \in [\frac{N}{d}]} e$$

$$= -1 + 2 \sum_{n \in J \in N} r(n) \cdot (\frac{N}{d} + 1 - 0) \cdot (\frac{N}{d} - 0) \cdot (\frac$$

 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n$ 

$$= \frac{1}{N^{2}} + \frac{1}{N^{2}} + \frac{1}{N} + \frac{1}$$

$$\sum_{k} \nu(a) \cdot (1-2k) \partial_{k}$$

 $\frac{a_{U}}{N^{2}} = \frac{-1}{N^{2}} + \sum_{\mu} \mu(a) \cdot \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a} + \frac{\Lambda - \partial a}{N}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{\partial a}{N}\right)$ 

normierten Polynome vom Grad 
$$d$$
 in  $k[X]$  gleich

$$\frac{1}{d} \sum_{e|d} \mu(\frac{d}{e}) \cdot q^{e} > 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{d} \sum_{e$$

**Anwendung:** Sei k ein endlicher Körper der Ordnung q. Für jedes  $d \ge 1$  ist die Anzahl der irreduziblen

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{-1} = \sum_{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}$