

Exercice 2 : Soient $a, b, n \in \mathbb{N}$ tels que $n \leq a+b$,
 Montrons que $\binom{a+b}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{a}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}$

TD 1

Indications :

- $(k, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, $\binom{n}{k} = \begin{cases} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} & \text{si } 0 \leq k \leq n \\ 0 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$
- Si $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = |P_k(\text{ensemble à } n \text{ élmts})|$
- Soit $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $(1+x)^p = \sum_{k=0}^p \binom{p}{k} x^k$

Solution : $\triangle$ classique concours

↳ Approche Combinatoire : (plus classique)

- 1^{ère} approche :
 (bijection) $\left| \begin{array}{l} P_n(\llbracket 1, a+b \rrbracket) \rightarrow \{ (A, B) \in P(\llbracket 1, a \rrbracket) \times P(\llbracket a+1, b+a \rrbracket) : \\ \quad |A \cup B| = n \} \quad (*) \\ \downarrow \\ C \mapsto (C \cap \llbracket 1, a \rrbracket, C \cap \llbracket a+1, a+b \rrbracket) \\ \uparrow \\ A \cup B \leftarrow (A, B) \end{array} \right.$

↳ bijection

$$(*) = \bigsqcup_{i=0}^a \{ (A, B) \mid \begin{array}{l} A \in P_i(\llbracket 1, a \rrbracket) \\ B \in P_{n-i}(\llbracket a+1, b+a \rrbracket) \end{array} \}$$

$$= \bigsqcup_{i=0}^a P_i(\llbracket 1, a \rrbracket) \times P_{n-i}(\llbracket a+1, b+a \rrbracket)$$

Donc, $\boxed{\binom{a+b}{n}} = |P_n(\llbracket 1, a+b \rrbracket)|$

$$= \left| \bigsqcup_{i=0}^a P_i(\llbracket 1, a \rrbracket) \times P_{n-i}(\llbracket a+1, b+a \rrbracket) \right|$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^a \binom{a}{i} \binom{b}{n-i} = \boxed{\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{a}{i} \binom{b}{n-i}}$$

↳ Approche Polynomiale

↳ (plus efficace / rapide)

si $n < a$, alors $\binom{b}{n-i} = 0$ à partir de $i = n+1$
 si $n > a$, alors $\binom{a}{i} = 0$ à partir de $i = a+1$

• On remarque $[(1+x)^{a+b}]_n = \left[\sum_{k=0}^{a+b} \binom{a+b}{k} x^k \right]_n$

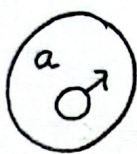
$$= \boxed{\binom{a+b}{n}}$$

• D'autre part, $[(1+x)^{a+b}] = [(1+x)^a (1+x)^b]$

(produit de polynômes) $\rightarrow = \sum_{k=0}^n [(1+x)^a]_k [(1+x)^b]_{n-k}$

$$= \boxed{\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{a}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}}$$

↳ Approche imaginaire:



• $\binom{a+b}{n}$ = nombre de groupes de n individus

Choix du nombre de garçons: $k \in \llbracket 0, a \rrbracket$

Choix des k garçons: $\binom{a}{k}$

Choix des $n-k$ filles: $\binom{b}{n-k}$

$\leadsto \boxed{\sum_{k=0}^a \binom{a}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}}$

Exercice 3:

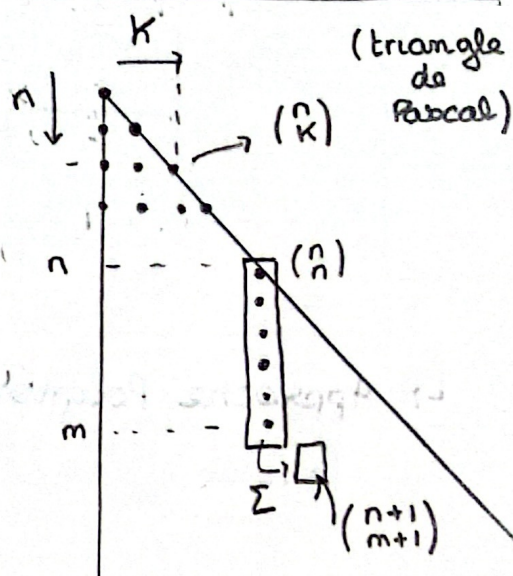
↳ Par récurrence:

△ Prédicat: Difficile à bien formuler

Montrons par récurrence sur $m \in \mathbb{N}$:

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \mathcal{P}(m): " \forall n \in \llbracket 0, m \rrbracket,$

$$\sum_{k=n}^m \binom{k}{n} = \binom{m+1}{n+1} "$$



Initialisation: Pour $m = 0$:

$$\sum_{k=0}^m \binom{k}{n} = \binom{0}{0} = 1 = \binom{m+1}{1}$$

Hérédité: Soit $m \in \mathbb{N}$, supposons $\mathcal{H}(m)$. Soit $n \in \llbracket 0, m+1 \rrbracket$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=n}^{m+1} \binom{k}{n} &= \binom{m+1}{n} + \sum_{k=n}^m \binom{k}{n} \\ &= \binom{m+1}{n} + \binom{m+1}{n+1} \quad (\text{HR}) \\ &= \boxed{\binom{m+2}{n+1}}, \text{ concluant la récurrence} \end{aligned}$$

↳ Approche 2 : Téléscopique

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=n}^m \binom{k}{n} &= \sum_{k=n}^m \left(\binom{k+1}{n+1} - \binom{k}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \binom{m+1}{n+1} - \binom{n}{n+1} = \boxed{\binom{m+1}{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 5:

• $\forall (p, n) \in \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^*$, $s_{p,n}$ le nombre de surjections de $\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket$ vers $\llbracket 1, n \rrbracket$

q1) Démontrons que $n^p = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} s_{p,k}$

$$\cdot n^p = |\llbracket 1, n \rrbracket^{\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket}| = |\mathcal{K}(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket, \llbracket 1, n \rrbracket)|$$

$$= \bigsqcup_{A \in \mathcal{P}(\llbracket 1, n \rrbracket)} \{ f \in E : f(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket) = A \}$$

$$= \bigsqcup_{k=0}^n \bigsqcup_{A \in \mathcal{P}_k(\llbracket 1, n \rrbracket)} (\{ f \in E : f(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket) = A \}) \quad (*)$$

$$\cdot \text{Or, } |\{ f \in E : f(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket) = A \}| = |\text{Sury}(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket, A)|$$

soit $A \in \mathcal{P}_k(\llbracket 1, n \rrbracket)$, $\exists \varphi: \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket \rightarrow A$ bij

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{Construisons } \text{Sury}(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket, A) &\xrightarrow{\text{bij}} \text{Sury}(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket, \llbracket 1, k \rrbracket) \\ &\xrightarrow{\varphi^{-1} \circ \cdot} \varphi \circ \sigma \longleftarrow \sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc } |\text{Sury}(\llbracket 1, p \rrbracket, A)| = s_{p,k}$$

• Passons aux cardinaux dans (*)

$$\underbrace{\text{Card}(E)}_{n^p} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left| \sum_{A \in \mathcal{P}_k(\{1, n\})} b_{p,k} \right|$$

$$\text{Donc, } n^p = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} b_{p,k}$$

92) Soit $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{N}}$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, b_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a_k$$

Démontrons que : $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} b_k$

$$\bullet \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} a_i$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{i} a_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{k=i}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{i} a_i$$

$$\hookrightarrow \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{i} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! k!} \times \frac{k!}{(k-i)! i!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! (k-i)! i!}$$

chgmt
indice
 $l = k - i$

$\times \frac{(n-i)!}{(n-i)!}$
avec $(n-l-i)! = (n-i-l)!$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{k=i}^n (-1)^{n-k} a_i \cdot \frac{n!}{(n-k)! (k-i)! i!}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^{n-i} (-1)^{n-l-i} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n-l-i)! l! i!} a_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^{n-i} (-1)^{n-l-i} \cdot \binom{n-i}{l} \binom{n-i}{i} a_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n-i}{i} a_i \sum_{l=0}^{n-i} (-1)^{n-l-i} \binom{n-i}{l}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n-i}{i} a_i (-1+1)^{n-i}$$

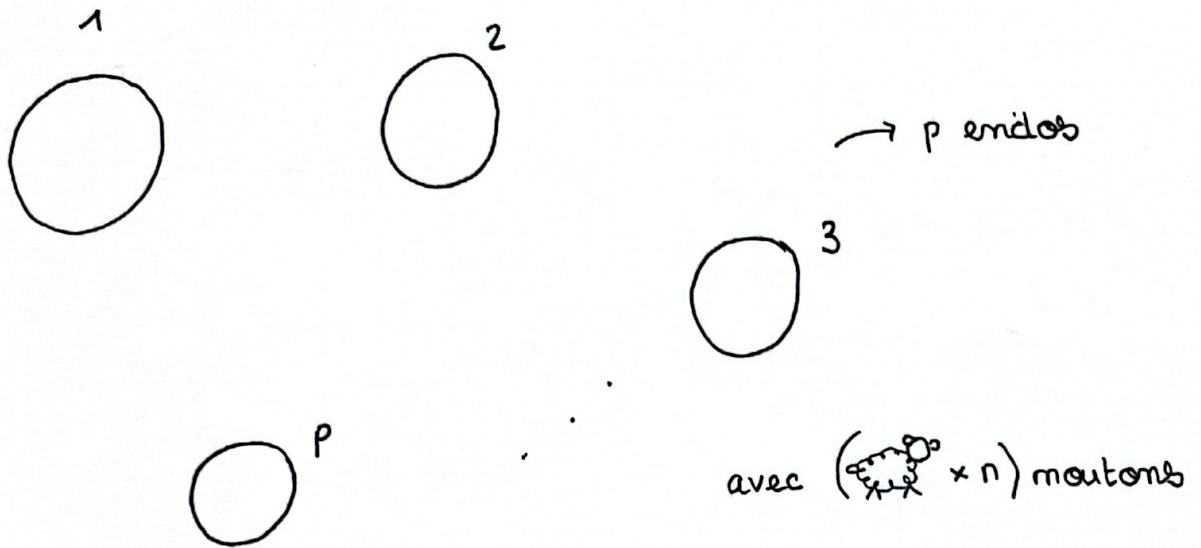
$$= \binom{n-i}{i} a_i \quad (\text{car } 0^m = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } m=0 \\ 0 & \text{si } m > 1 \end{cases})$$

$$= a_n$$

93) Découle de 1 et 2

Exercise 6: $\forall n, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$

p uplets $(a_1, \dots, a_p) \in \mathbb{N}^p$ tel que $a_1 + \dots + a_p = n$



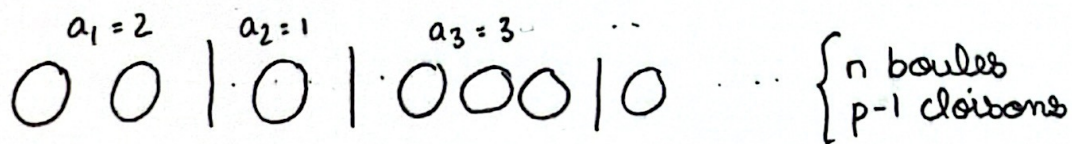
↳ $a_1 = \# \text{ moutons dans l'enclos 1}$

...

$$a_p = \# \text{ } \underline{\hspace{10cm}} \text{ } p$$

↳ pas possible d'aboutir car moutons pas numérotés

Technique de Havret: Les boules et batons: (jeux ou cours HP combinatoire)



4, On place les $p-1$ clebs sans ordre et sans répétitions : $\binom{n+p-1}{p-1}$

(suite à faire)