

Recall (Inclusion - Exclusion)

U - universe set $|U| < \infty$

$\{A_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ $A_i \subseteq U$

$N_\phi = \#$ of elements which do not belong to any of A_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$N_\phi = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} (-1)^{|S|} \left| \bigcap_{i \in S} A_i \right|$$

Q3 (General Version)

$$S_n \equiv \{ \sigma: [n] \rightarrow [n] \mid \sigma \text{ is 1-1 and onto} \}$$

$$n! = |S_n|$$

Derangement

$\sigma \in S_n$ such that

$$\sigma(i) \neq i \text{ for any } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

EQUALLY LIKELY

Sample space - S_n

Event:-

All subsets of S_n

$$P: S_n \rightarrow [0,1]$$

$$P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|S_n|} = \frac{|A|}{n!}$$

$$\sigma \in S_n \quad P(\{\sigma\}) = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in A} P(\{\sigma\})$$

Question: $P(D_n) = ?$

$$P(D_n) = \frac{|D_n|}{n!}$$

$$A_i = \{ \sigma \in S_n \mid \sigma(i) = i \} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$D_n \equiv \sigma \in S_n$ which do not belong to any of A_i $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$|D_n| = \sum_{i \in S} (-1)^{|S|} \left| \bigcap_{i \in S} A_i \right|$$

Question: $P(D_n) = ?$

$$P(D_n) = \frac{|D_n|}{n!}$$

$$A_i = \{ \sigma \in S_n \mid \sigma(i) = i \} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$D_n \equiv \sigma \in S_n$ which do not belong to any of the A_i

$$|D_n| = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} (-1)^{|S|} \left| \bigcap_{i \in S} A_i \right|$$

$$k \geq 1 \quad |S| = k \quad \sigma \in \bigcap_{i \in S} A_i$$

$$\left| \bigcap_{i \in S} A_i \right| = (n-k)!$$

$\{ \dots, k+1, \dots, n \}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{(n-k) \text{ elements}}$

There are $\binom{n}{k}$ such sets of size k

$$D_n = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} (-1)^{|S|} \left| \bigcap_{i \in S} A_i \right|$$

$$= \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} \sum_{\substack{|S|=k \\ k=0}}^n (-1)^{|S|} \left| \bigwedge_{i \in S} A_i \right|$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (n-k)! \left[\sum_{S \subseteq [n]} 1_{(|S|=k)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (n-k)! n_{(k)}$$

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

$$P(D_n) = \frac{n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}}{n!}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(D_n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$$

$$\text{As } e^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \quad P(D_n) \approx e^{-1}$$