

THE PROBABILISTIC METHOD

WEEK 4: THE BASIC METHOD



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CS49/MATH59
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images source: wikipedia, google

CLICKER QUESTION

What does it mean for a tournament to have property S_k ?

- (A) **There is a set of k players that beat all other players.**
- (B) **For any set of k players, there is one player that beats them all.**
- (C) **There is a set of k players that are all beaten by one player.**
- (D) **For any set of k players, there is a player beaten by all of them**

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Which of the following sets are sum-free?

- (A) **$A = \{1, 2, 4, 6\}$**
- (B) **$B = \{17, 19, 35, 47, 101\}$**
- (C) **$C = \{-14, 22, 57, 71\}$**
- (D) **multiple answers correct**
- (E) **no answers correct**

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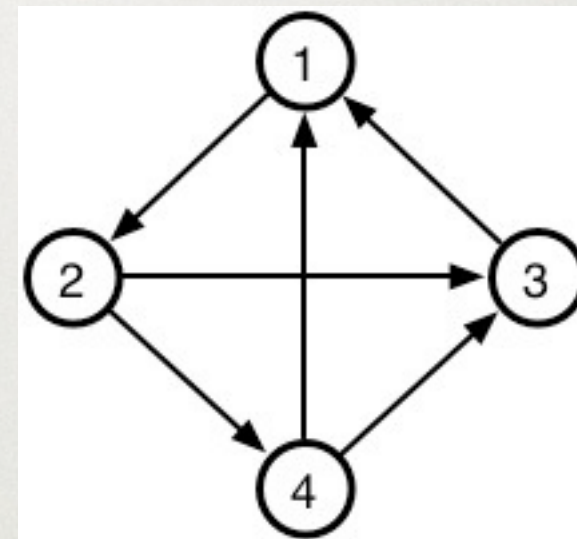
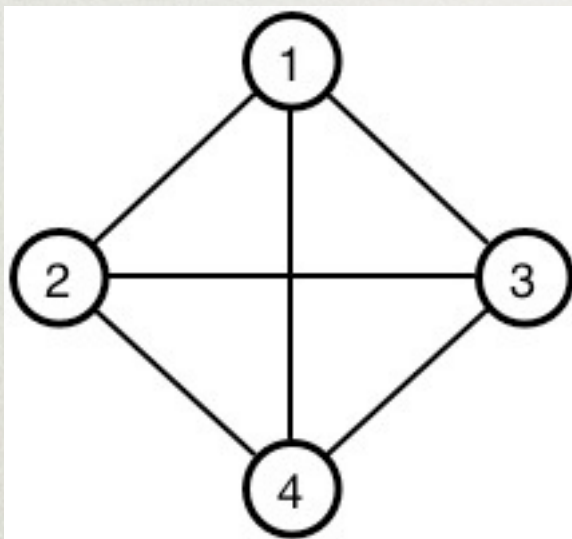
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TOURNAMENTS

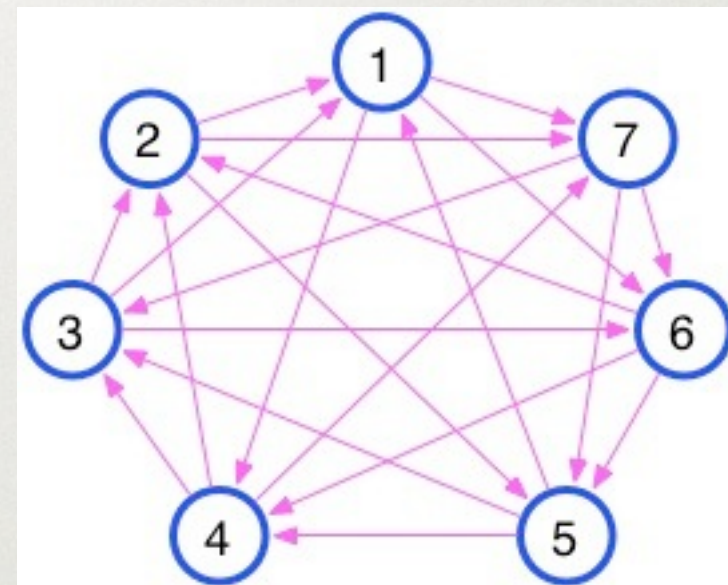
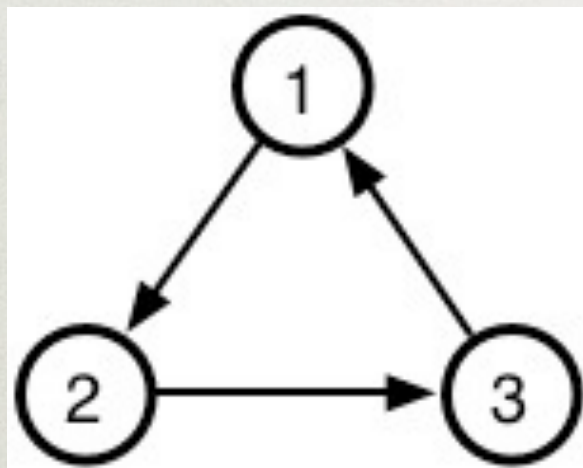
Definition: A tournament on n players is an **orientation** of K_n



(u,v) directed edge: “**u beats v**”

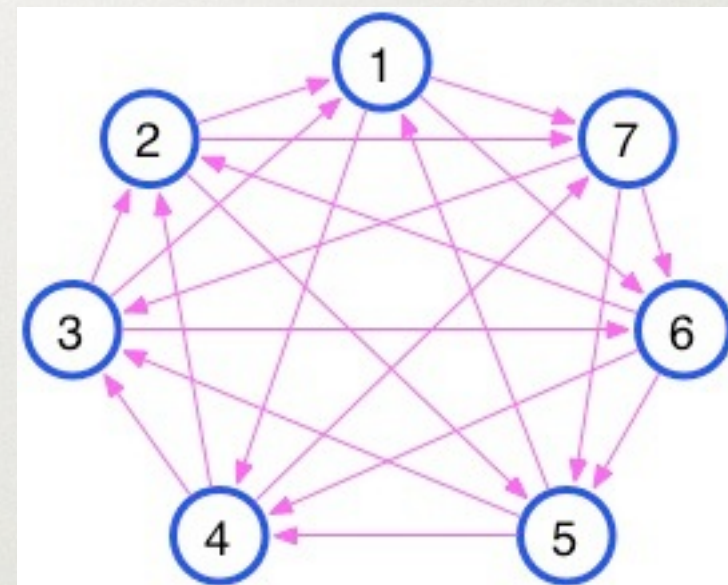
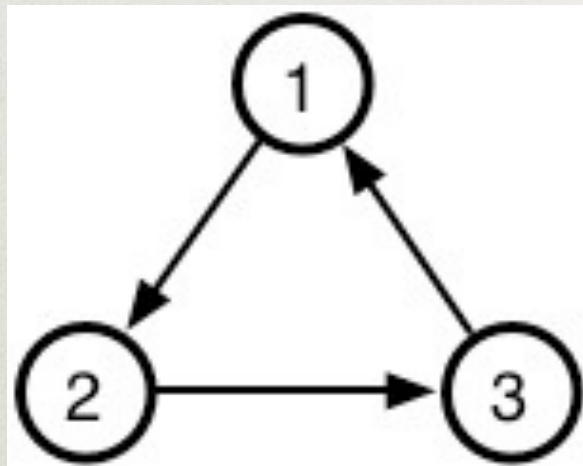
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Question: Are there always tournaments w / S_k ?

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Theorem: If $\binom{n}{k}(1-2^{-k})^{n-k} < 1$ then there is a tournament on n vertices with property S_k .

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- $GOOD := \neg BAD$

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What is the probability that a set of **k** vertices does not get dominated?

- (A) 2^{-k}
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union bound:

$$\Pr[BAD] \leq \binom{n}{k}(1-2^{-k})^{n-k} < 1$$

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