

A: "Aucun marin ne dort dans son hamac"

$$\Omega = \{ \sigma(1), \sigma(2), \dots, \sigma(n) \mid \sigma \in S_n \} \Rightarrow |\Omega| = n!$$

A^c : "Au moins 1 marin est dans son hamac"

Notons $M_i, i \in [1, n]$: "le marin i est dans son hamac"

$$\Rightarrow A^c = \bigcup_{i=1}^n M_i, \quad P(A^c) = P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n M_i\right)$$

$$P(A^c) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(M_k) - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} P(M_i \cap M_j) + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(M_1 \cap M_2 \cap \dots \cap M_n)$$

On remarque que $P(M_k) = \frac{1}{n}$; $P(M_i \cap M_j) = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n-1}$;

$$P(M_i \cap M_j \cap M_k) = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n-1} \times \frac{1}{n-2} \dots \text{etc}$$

$$P(A^c) = \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)} - \dots + (-1)^{n-2} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{n}}_{n \times \frac{1}{n} = 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = 1 - P(A^c) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \frac{1}{n(n-1)(n-2)} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!}$$