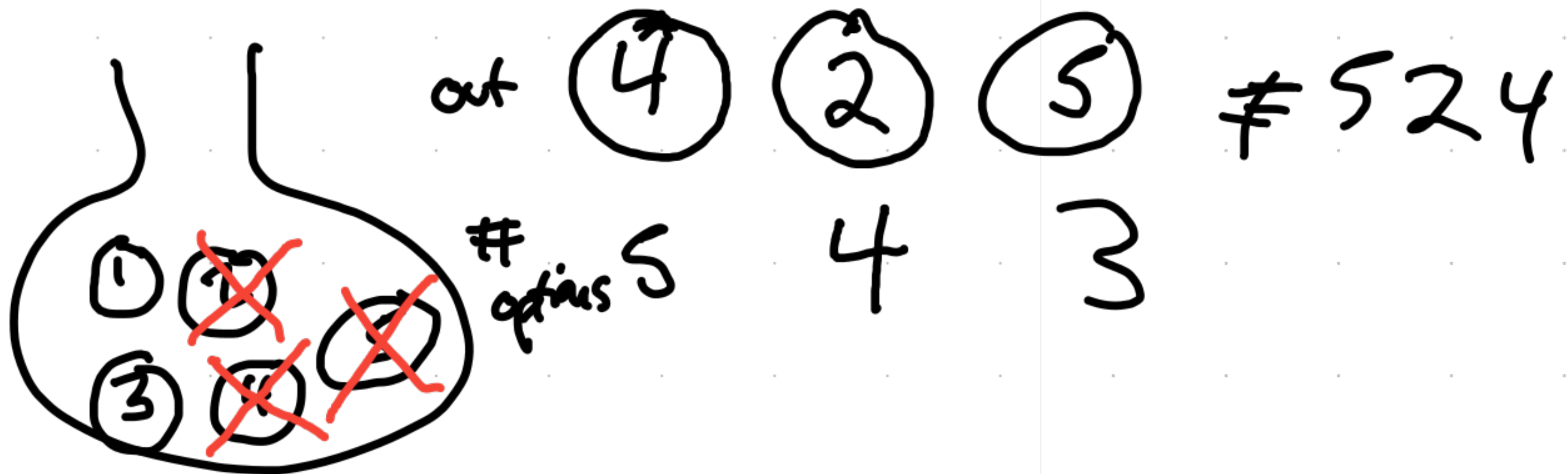


# Permutations



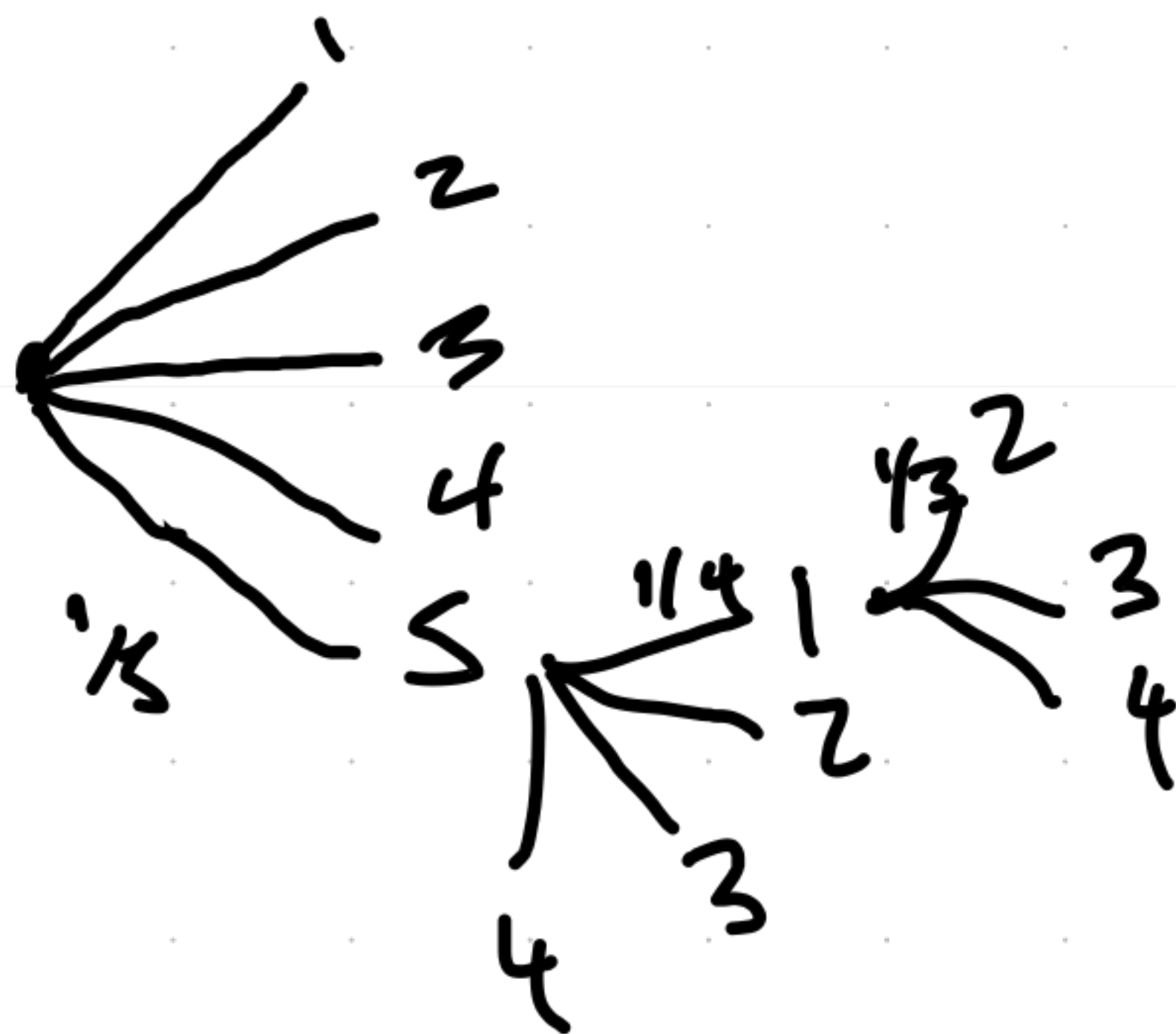
How many possible ways are there to draw 3 items from 5?  
 $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$



1000 ticket holders

How many different #s  
can be formed?

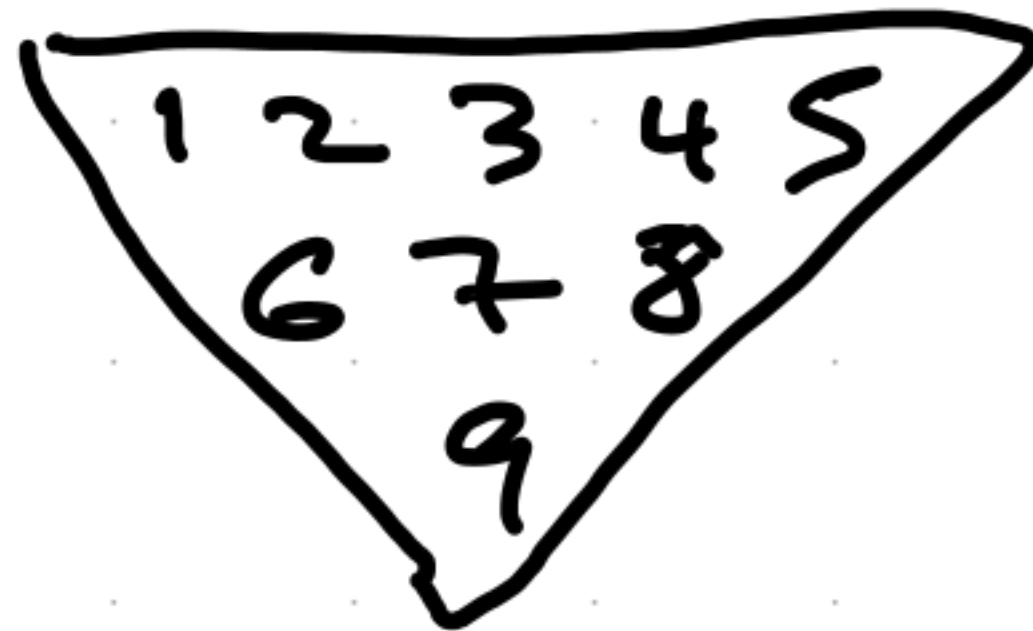
$$5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 60$$



1	2	3
2	3	4
3	4	5
...		

$$5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$$

# # of permutations



9 · 8 · 7

1 2 3



9 · 8 · 7

"a permutation"

1 2 3  
1 2 4  
1 2 5  
1 2 6  
1 2 7  
1 2 8  
1 2 9

7

1 3 2  
1 3 4  
1 3 5 ...

7

$n$  total of things (e.g. 9 pool balls)

↖ choose things (e.g. 3 pool balls)

$$n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-r)$$

9 things, choose 4 of them...

$$n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)$$

$$9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6$$

$$\nwarrow \begin{matrix} (n-r+1) \\ 9-4+1=6 \end{matrix}$$

$$5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

5 items, choose 3, order matters

$$5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \text{ } \text{⬡}$$

$$5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

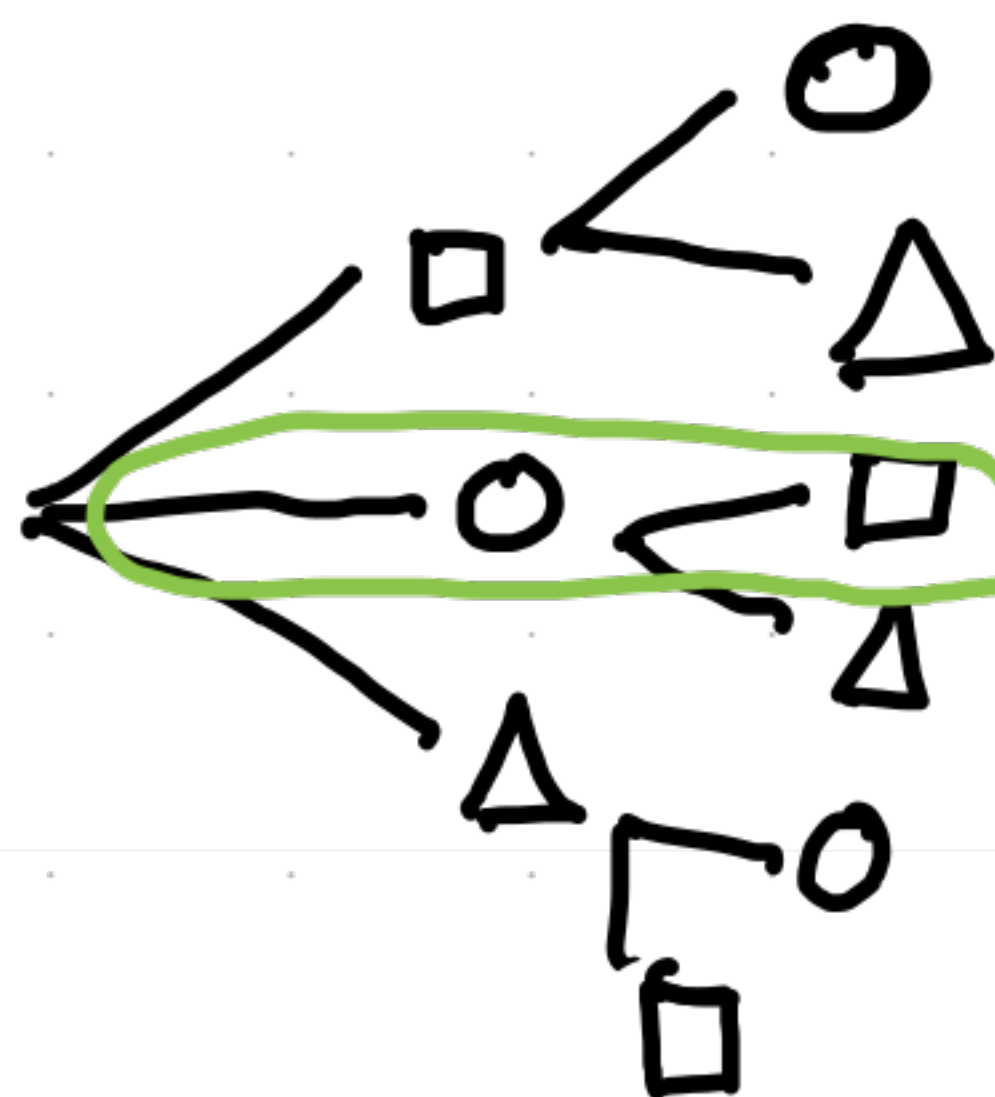
$${}_5P_3$$

$$= \frac{5!}{2!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 1} = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$$

$${}_nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$${}_9P_2 = \frac{9!}{(9-2)!} = \frac{9!}{7!} = 9 \cdot 8$$





6  
 □○  
 □△

○□  
 ○△  
 △○  
 △□

$$3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$= \frac{3!}{(3-2)!}$$

$$= \frac{3!}{1!} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{1}$$