

Permutation-1

n-box

r-term (non-identical)

print all possible arrangements of placing items in the box.

level and options \rightarrow level \rightarrow items

option \rightarrow boxes

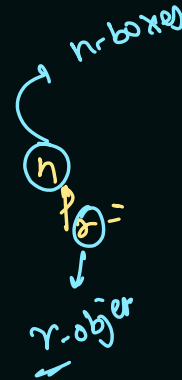
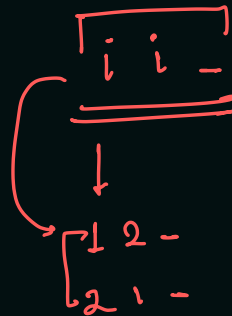
print in Recursion

\rightarrow level & option

$n=3, r=2 \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$

— — —
 $\rightarrow 1 \ 2 \ 0$
 $\rightarrow 1 \ 0 \ 2$
 $\rightarrow 2 \ 1 \ 0$
 $\rightarrow 2 \ 0 \ 1$
 $\rightarrow 0 \ 1 \ 2$
 $\rightarrow 0 \ 2 \ 1$

Same type of arrangement but permuted



n=3

$$\frac{n!}{(n-r)!} = \underbrace{(n-0)(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)\dots(n-(r-1))}_{r \text{ terms.}}$$

$$\overset{3}{\textcircled{1}} \times \overset{2}{\textcircled{2}} = \textcircled{6} \rightarrow r \text{ terms}$$

$n=4, r=2$

$${}^4P_2 = \frac{4!}{2!} = 4 \times 3 = \underline{\underline{12}}$$

12 ways.

options \rightarrow boxes

$n=4$, $r=2$
boxes items

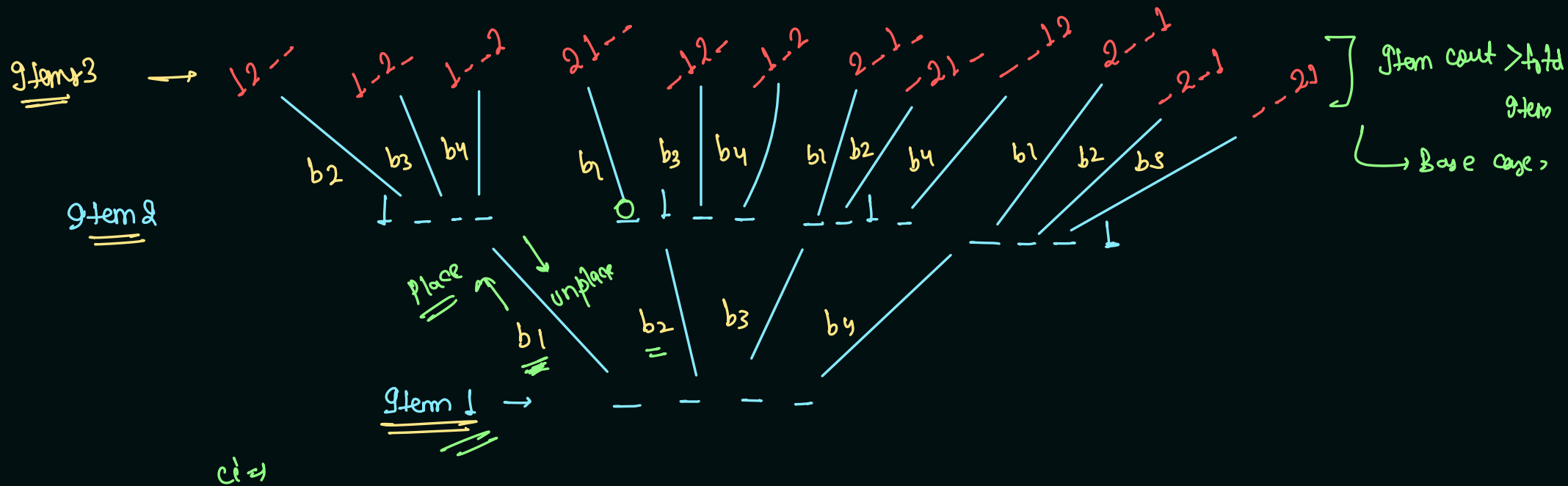
1 2 0 0	2 0 1 0
1 0 2 0	0 2 1 0
1 0 0 2	0 0 1 2
2 1 0 0	2 0 0 1
0 1 2 0	0 2 0 1
0 1 0 2	0 0 2 1

permutation of some

type of arrangement

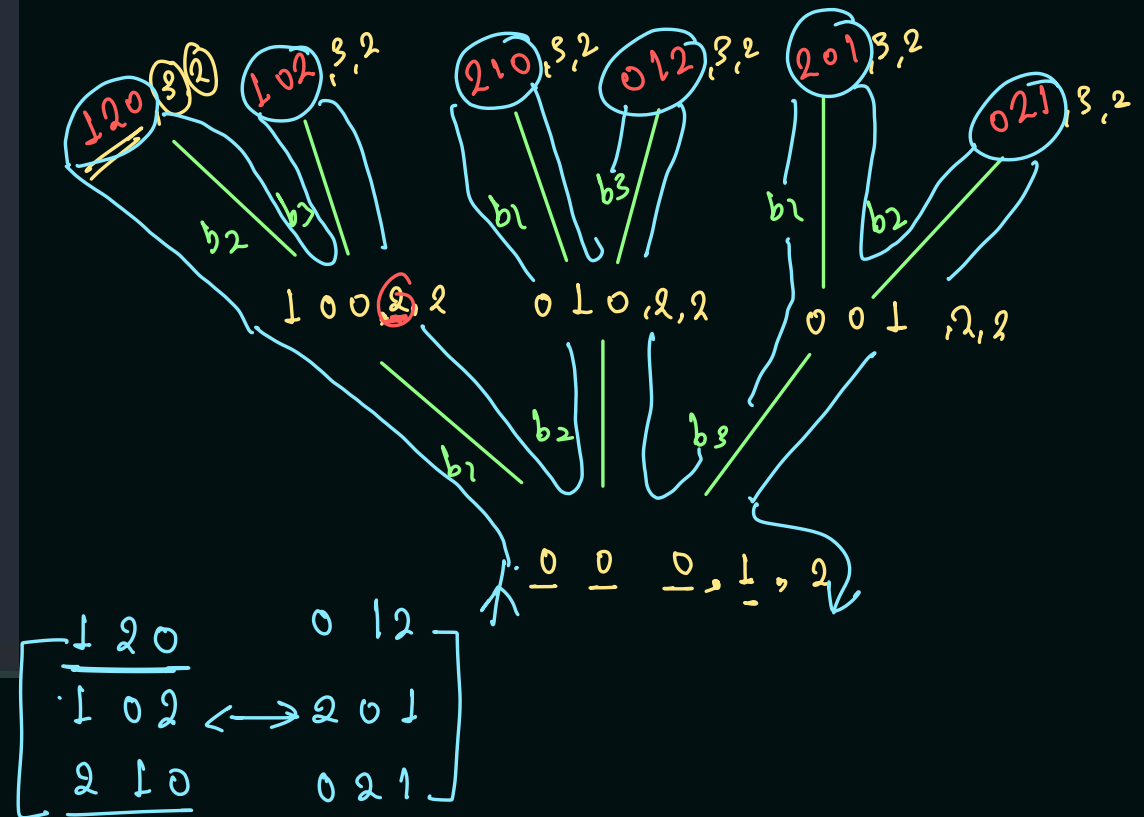
→ why this happened

— we have non identical items



n=3 → box r=2 → item

```
// ci-> current item, ti-> total items
public static void permutations(int[] boxes, int ci, int ti){
    if(ci > ti) {
        // print arrange of items in box and return
        for(int val : boxes) {
            System.out.print(val);
        }
        System.out.println();
        return;
    }
    // loop of options
    for(int b = 0; b < boxes.length; b++) {
        if(boxes[b] == 0) {
            // place current item at bth box
            boxes[b] = ci;
            // recursive call
            permutations(boxes, ci + 1, ti);
            // unplace current item at bth box
            boxes[b] = 0;
        }
    }
}
```



Combination - 1

n -boxes, r -identical items, print all possibilities to arrange r items in n -boxes.

Hint

level - boxes

option \rightarrow choice of items

$${}^n P_r = {}^4 P_2 = \frac{4!}{2!} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times \cancel{2!}}{\cancel{2!}} = (12)$$

Permutations - (12)

	<u>Permutated</u>
1 2 0 0	2 1 0 0
1 0 2 0	2 0 1 0
1 0 0 2	2 0 0 1
0 1 2 0	0 2 1 0
0 1 0 2	0 2 0 1
0 0 1 2	0 0 2 1

\rightarrow non identical items

n -boxes = 4

r -items = 2

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

$${}^4 C_2 = \frac{4!}{2! 2!} = \frac{\cancel{4} \times \cancel{3} \times \cancel{2!}}{\cancel{2!} \times \cancel{2!}} = 6$$

combinations \rightarrow (6)

\rightarrow arrangements

$\left. \begin{array}{l} i i - - \\ i - i - \\ i - - i \\ - i i - \\ - i - i \\ - - i_1 i_2 \end{array} \right\}$

combinations

~~$- - i_2 i_1$~~

\rightarrow identical items

$${}^nC_r = \begin{array}{l} \text{possible no. of ways} \\ \text{to place } r\text{-identical} \\ \text{items in } n\text{-boxes} \end{array}$$

$${}^nC_r = \begin{array}{l} \text{possible no. of ways} \\ \text{to place } r\text{-identical} \\ \text{items in } n\text{-boxes} \end{array}$$

Result

box 3

box 2

$$10 \times 1$$

gates are
gates' all

$$\frac{4!}{1! 3!} = 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{2^4 = 16}}$$

$${}^4C_3 = 4$$

$$u_{C_2} = 6$$

$${}^4C_1 = 4$$

$$y_{C_4} = 1 \quad y_{C_0} = ?$$

$$y_{C_0} = 5$$

A diagram showing two groups of four items each. The first group consists of four vertical bars, and the second group consists of four horizontal bars. A bracket is drawn underneath each group.

- i -
 - - i -
 - - - i -
 └────────┘

$\bar{i} - - \bar{i}$
 $- \bar{i} \quad \bar{i} -$
 $- \bar{i} - \bar{i}$
 $- - \bar{i} \bar{i}$

$$\begin{array}{l} i i - \\ i i - i \\ i - i i \\ - i i i \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Permutation 2

n-box

r- item (non-identical)

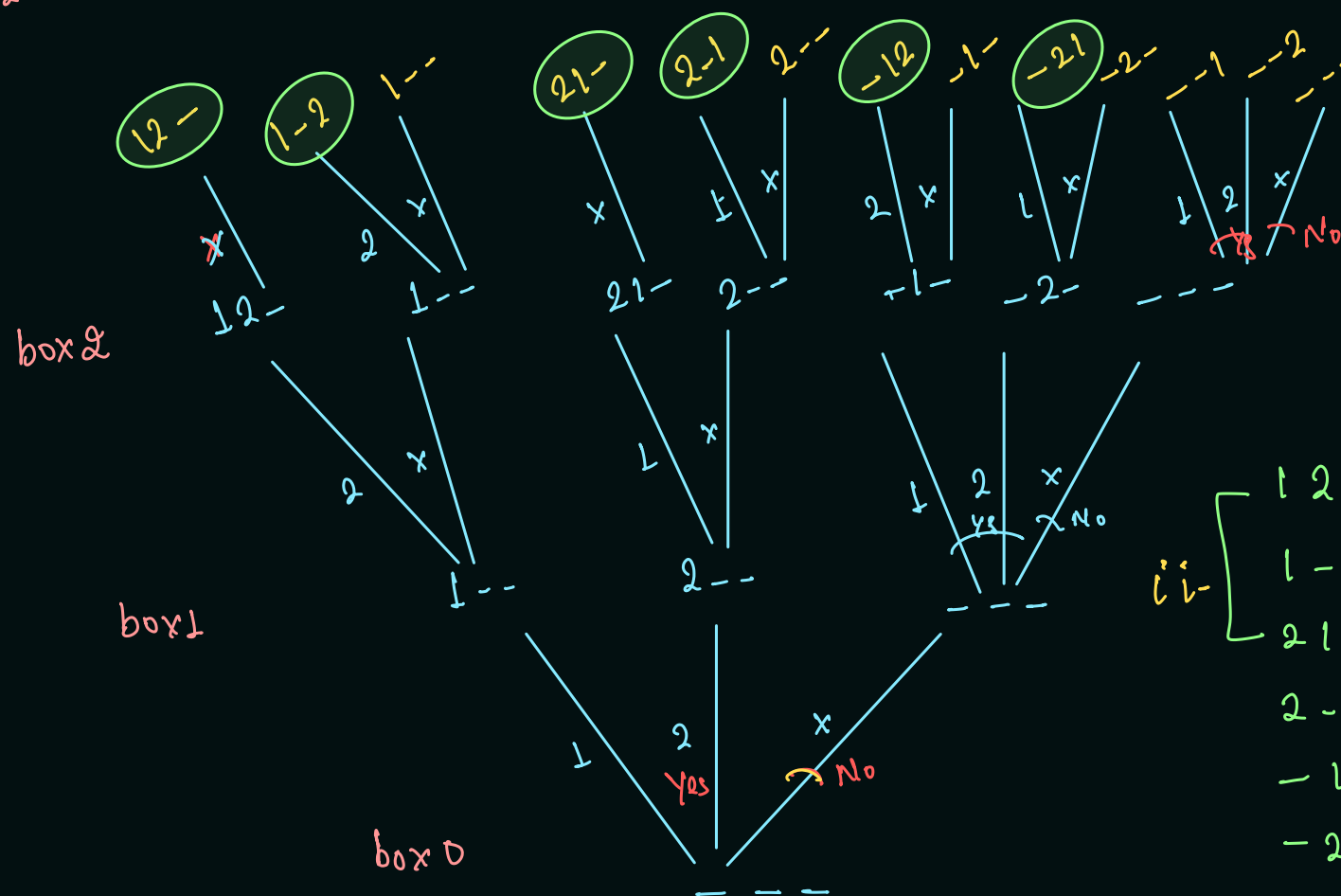
print all possible arrangements of placing items in the box.

level → boxes

option → choices of items

$${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}, \quad {}^nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

n=3 → 1 box
n=2 → 2 boxes



${}^nP_r = {}^nC_r \times r!$ *Permute*
Permute all the combinations to get the permutation

i i - $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & - \\ 1 & - & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & - \\ 2 & - & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i i - $\begin{bmatrix} - & 1 & 2 \\ - & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ i i

$${}^3P_2 = \frac{3!}{1!} = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6$$

$${}^3C_2 = \frac{3!}{1!2!} = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Combination 2:

n -boxes, r -identical items, print all possibilities to arrange r items in n -boxes.

Permutation

boxes = 3, Item = 2

$${}^n P_r = (n-0)(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-(r-1))$$

$${}^3 P_2 = \frac{3!}{1!} = 6$$

1 2 0 2 1 0
1 0 2 2 0 1
0 1 2 0 2 1

combination-

boxes = 3, Item = 2

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

$${}^3 C_2 = \frac{3!}{2! 1!} = \frac{3 \times \cancel{2}!}{2! \times 1!} = \textcircled{3}$$

i i -
i - i
- i i

4-boxes 3 items $\rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$

4-boxes 3 items $\rightarrow \{i, i, i\}$

$${}^4P_3 = \frac{4!}{1!} = 4 \times 3 \times 2 = \textcircled{24}$$

$${}^4C_3 = \frac{4!}{3!1!} = \frac{4 \times 3 \cancel{2}}{\cancel{3} \times 1!} = \textcircled{4}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 3 \\ 1 \ 3 \ 0 \ 2 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 3 \\ 2 \ 3 \ 0 \ 1 \\ 3 \ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \\ 3 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$

$i \ i \ i \ -$

$i \ i \ - \ i$

$i \ - \ i \ i$

$- \ i \ i \ i$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 2 \ 1 \ 3 \ 0 \\ 2 \ 3 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 3 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \\ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 3 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 3 \ 2 \\ 2 \ 0 \ 1 \ 3 \\ 2 \ 0 \ 3 \ 1 \\ 3 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 3 \ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \\ 0 \ 1 \ 3 \ 2 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 1 \ 3 \\ 0 \ 2 \ 3 \ 1 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 1 \ 2 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \end{array} \right.$

figure out combination from permutation \rightarrow

$$4P_3 = 4 \times 3 \times 2 = \underline{\underline{24}}$$

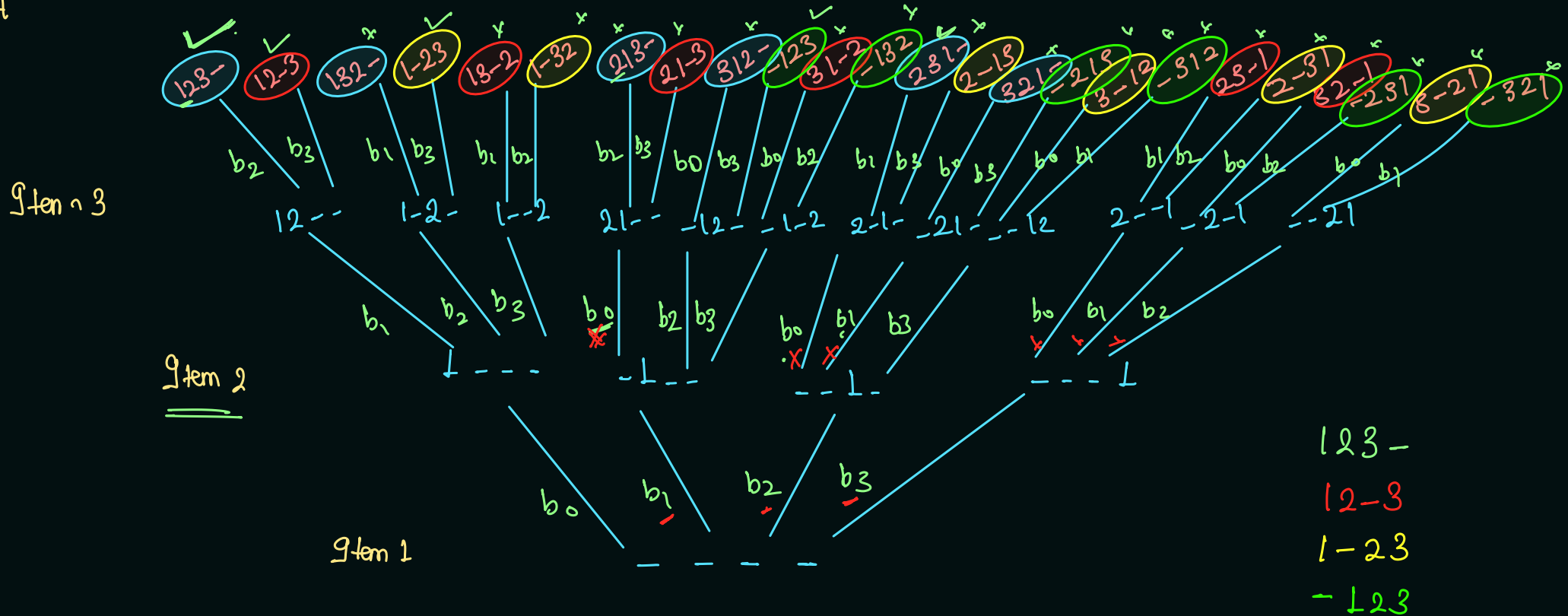
Permutation

observation \rightarrow Make call is
Sorted order of
Index

level \rightarrow Items

option \rightarrow box

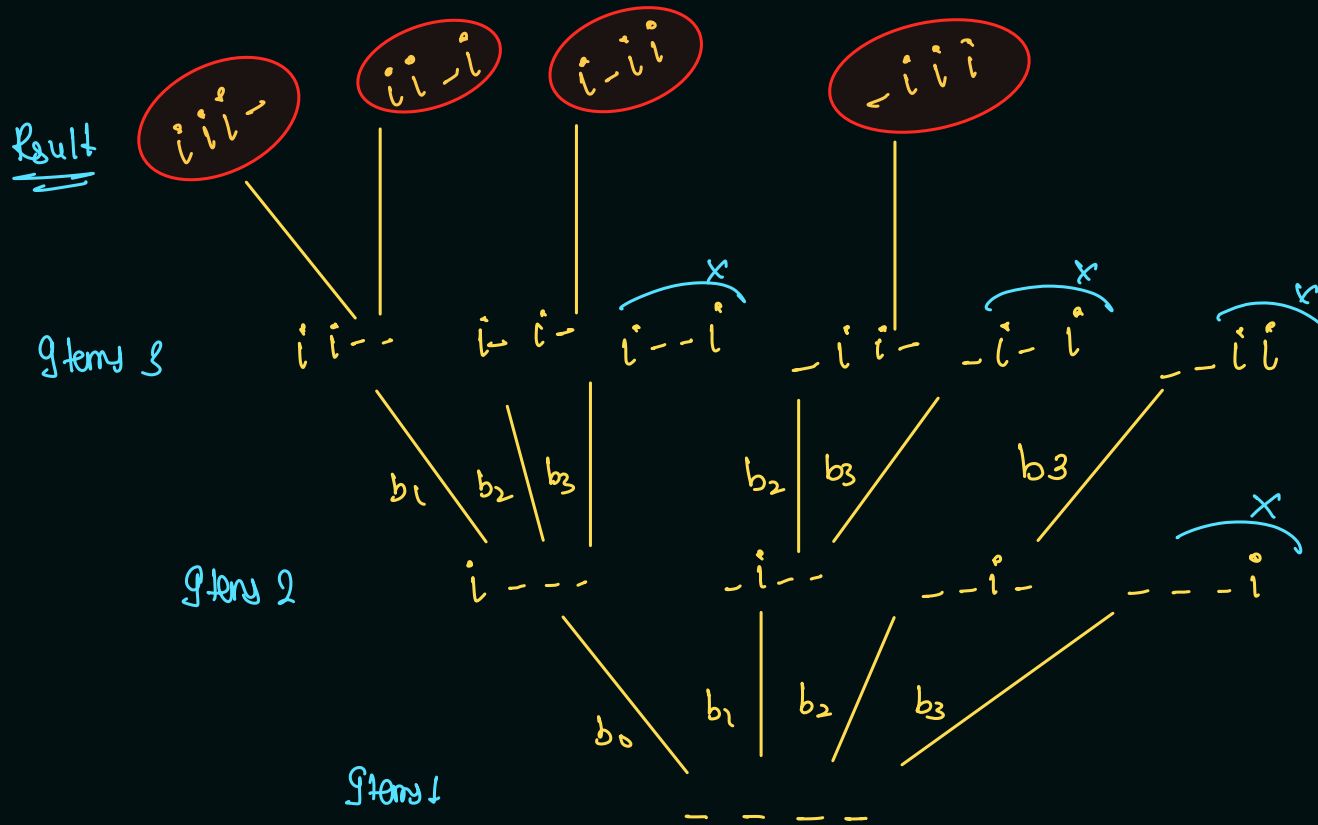
Result



$${}^4C_2 = \frac{4!}{2!1!} = \textcircled{4}$$

level \rightarrow items

options \rightarrow boxes



iii-

ii-i

i-ii

-iii