



IEEE Port Said University

Student Branch

Speakers

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Combinatorics For Computer Science

Permutations & Combinations and more exciting things ...



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Permutations & Combinations

Rule of product and sum

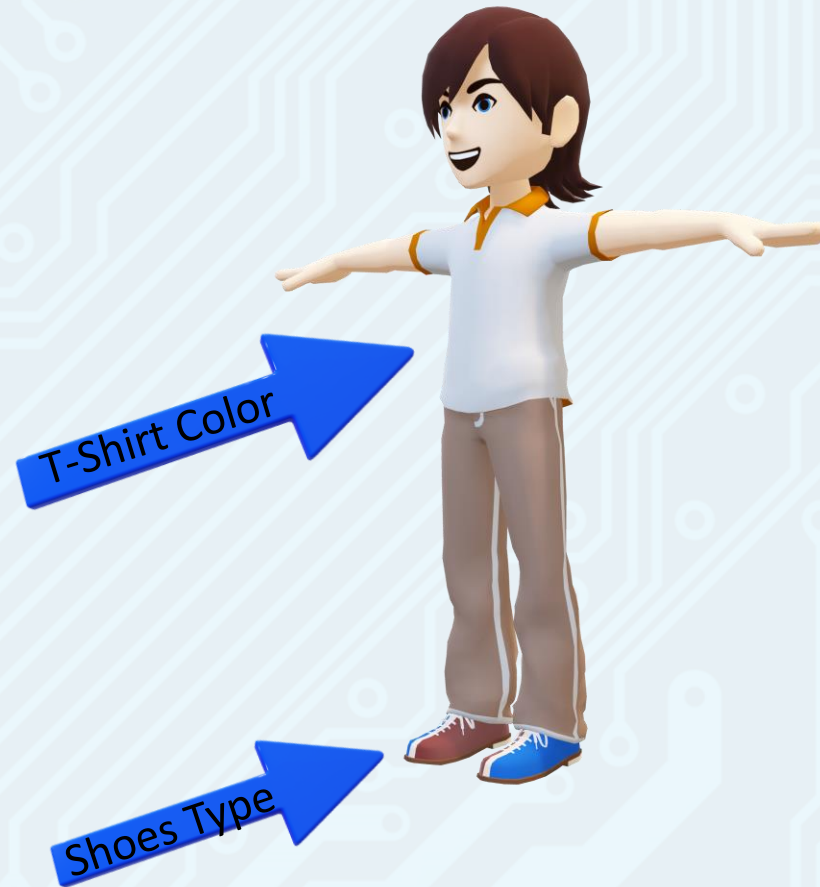
1- Rule of sum:

If there are m ways to arrange something, and n ways to arrange something else then the number of ways to arrange either of those things is $m + n$

1- Rule of sum:



1- Rule of sum:



1- Rule of sum:

T-Shirt Color



Shoes Type

Classic – Sport



1- Rule of sum:

Shoes Type

Classic – Sport

T-Shirt Color



2

+

4

=

6

Rule of product and sum

1- Rule of sum:

If there are m ways to arrange something, and n ways to arrange something else then the number of ways to arrange either of those things is $m + n$

2- Rule of product:

If there are m ways to arrange something, and n ways to arrange something else then the number of ways to arrange both of those things is $m \times n$

Rule of product and sum

1- Rule of sum:

If there are m ways to arrange something, and n ways to arrange something else then the number of ways to arrange **either** of those things is $m + n$

2- Rule of product:

If there are m ways to arrange something, and n ways to arrange something else then the number of ways to arrange **both** of those things is $m \times n$

2- Rule of product:

T-Shirt Color

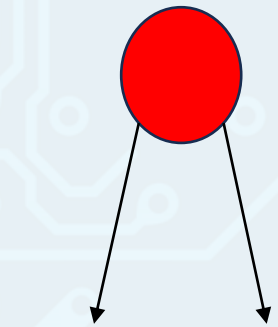


Shoes Type

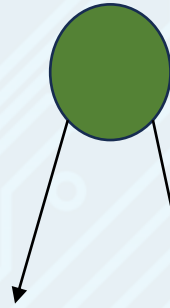
Classic – Sport



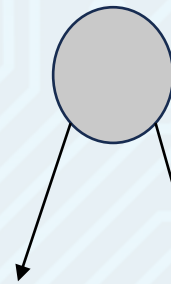
2- Rule of product:



Sport Classic



Sport Classic



Sport Classic

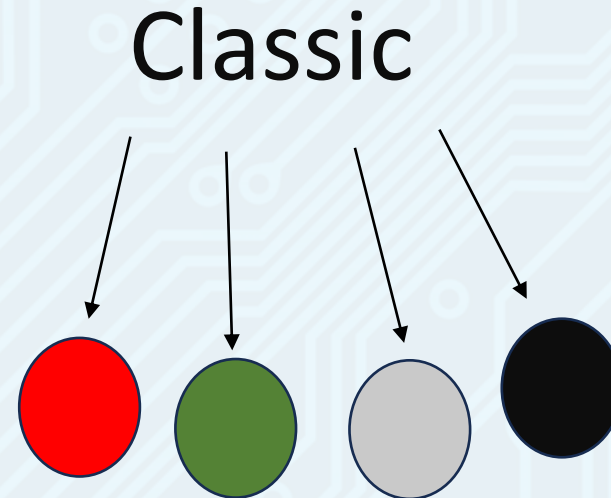
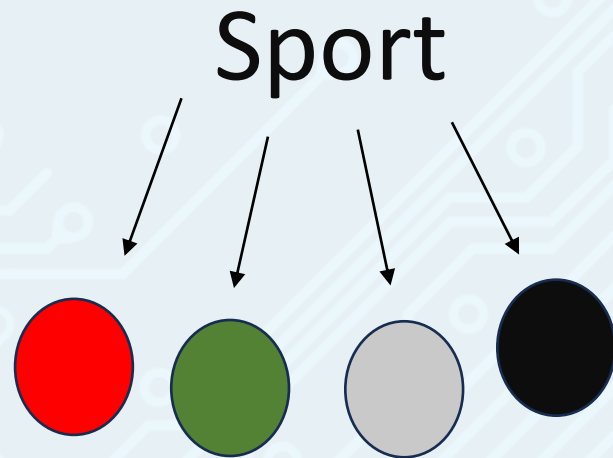


Sport Classic

Count the number of leaves

$N \times M$

2- Rule of product:



Count the number of leaves

Also $N \times M$

Question

What about wearing pants this time?

If he will choose his outfit from
4 T-Shirts 2 shoes 3 pants



The answer is $4 \times 2 \times 3 = 22$ Really?

Question

What about wearing pants this time?

If he will choose his outfit from
4 T-Shirts 2 shoes 3 pants

The answer is $4 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$



Question



If he will choose 3 pants from supermarket and this supermarket have 5 colors for pants find the result

The answer is $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$

Question

If he will choose 3 pants from supermarket and this supermarket have 5 colors for pants find the result

$$5^3 = 125$$



Application

In the truth table to find the number of rows we use the same way

$$2^N$$

N is the number of inputs

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
0	0	0
0	0	1
0	1	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	0	1
1	1	0
1	1	1

What if I will choose the elements without repetition

I have 5 numbers and want to make number contain those 5 numbers in how many ways I can?

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I have 5 numbers and want to make number contain those 5 numbers in how many ways I can?

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 5 & \times & 4 & \times & 3 & \times & 2 & \times & 1 \\ - & & - & & - & & - & & - \end{array}$$

What if I will choose the elements without repetition

I have 5 numbers and want to make number contain those 5 numbers in how many ways I can?

5!

What if I will choose the elements without repetition

*I have 5 numbers and want to make number contain **only 3** digits in how many ways I can?*

What if I will choose the elements without repetition

I have 5 numbers and want to make number contain only 3 digits in how many ways I can?

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 5 & \times & 4 & \times & 3 \\ _ & & _ & & _ \end{array}$$

What if I will choose the elements without repetition

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$$\frac{5!}{(5 - 3)!}$$

What if I will choose the elements without repetition

I have 5 numbers and want to make number contain only 3 digits in how many ways I can?

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

Permutations (nPr):

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

n: Total number of distinct elements

r: Number of elements you want to select

How many
permutations are
there of 2 letters
from ABCD ?

Question

AB	AD	BD
BA	DA	DB
AC	BC	CD
CA	CB	DC.

$$\frac{4!}{(4-2)!} = 12$$

What if the order of selection does not matter

I need to remove the excess probabilities

$$\frac{5!}{(5 - 3)!}$$

$$3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$\frac{5!}{(5 - 3)!}$$
$$3!$$

$$\frac{5!}{3! (5 - 3)!}$$

Combinations (nCr):

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

n : Total number of distinct elements

r : Number of elements you want to select

Combinations (nCr):

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

n : Total number of distinct elements

r : Number of elements you want to select

Question

How many distinct triangles can be formed from 10 points on a plane?

$$\binom{10}{3} = \frac{10!}{3! (10 - 3)!} = 120$$

Why $0! = 1$?

Why $0! = 1$?

To simplify mathematical formulas and combinatorial expressions

If I have zero numbers how many ways to arrange it? I have one way to arrange it

Why $0! = 1$?

To simplify mathematical formulas and combinatorial expressions

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

Why $0! = 1$?

To simplify mathematical formulas and combinatorial expressions

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

Why $0! = 1$?

To simplify mathematical formulas and combinatorial expressions

$$\frac{5!}{(5 - 5)!}$$

Why $0! = 1$?

To simplify mathematical formulas and combinatorial expressions

$$\frac{5!}{(0)!}$$

Why $0! = 1$?

To simplify mathematical formulas and combinatorial expressions

Imaginary number $\sqrt{-1}$

Binomial Theorem

Binomial Theorem

$$(a + b)^0 = 1$$

$$(a + b)^1 = a + b$$

$$(a + b)^2 = (a + b)(a + b) = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a + b)^{20} = ?$$

Binomial Theorem

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

Binomial Theorem

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

$$(a + b)^3 = \binom{3}{0} a^3 b^0 + \binom{3}{1} a^2 b^1 + \binom{3}{2} a^1 b^2 + \binom{3}{3} a^0 b^3$$

$$= (1)a^3 b^0 + (3)a^2 b^1 + (3)a^1 b^2 + (1)a^0 b^3$$

$$= a^3 + 3a^2 b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

Binomial Theorem

$$(a + b)^0 = 1$$

$$(a + b)^1 = a + b$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

Binomial Theorem

$$(a + b)^0 = 1$$

$$(a + b)^1 = 1a + 1b$$

$$(a + b)^2 = 1a^2 + 2ab + 1b^2$$

$$(a + b)^3 = 1a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + 1b^3$$

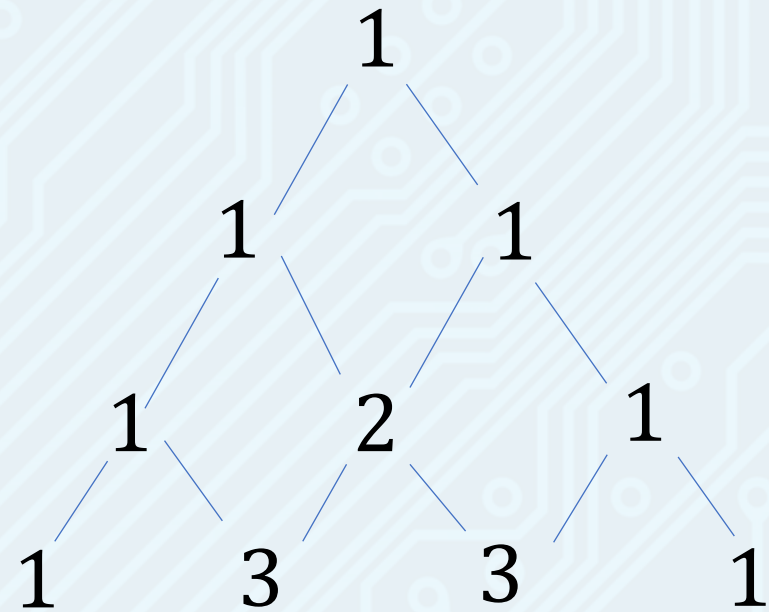
Binomial Theorem

$$(a + b)^0 =$$

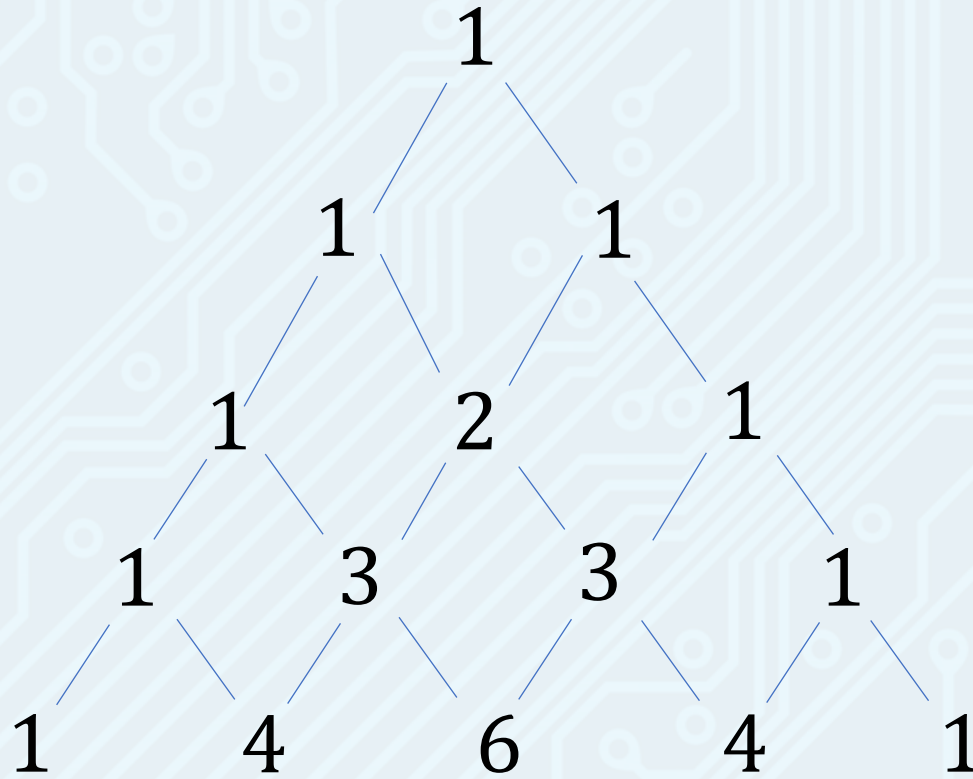
$$(a + b)^1 =$$

$$(a + b)^2 =$$

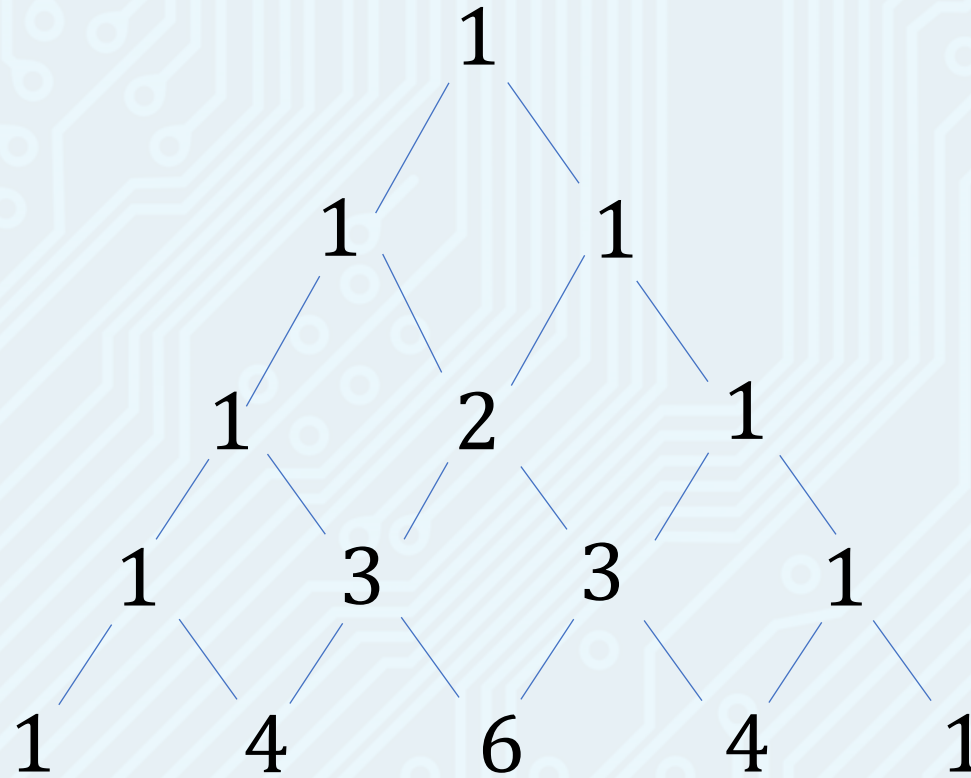
$$(a + b)^3 =$$



Pascal's triangle



Pascal's triangle



$$(a + b)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$$

Bell Number

Coding

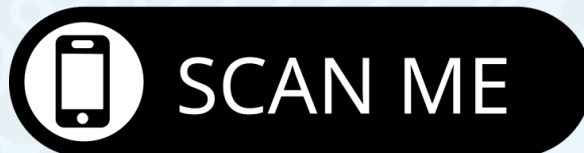
Practice

Contest

For session Materials



Any Questions?



Thank You