

BOOKKEEPER

1 The Tao of Bookkeeper

1 4!

2 4!

3 A 2

B 3

C 2

D 3

E 1

F 1

4 Total SURjective 2-to-1

5 $\frac{4!}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6!}{3!}$

P

R E E E K

K E E P E R

1 2 3

1 3 2

2 1 3

2 3 1

3 1 2

3 2 1

8 6-to-1

$$\cancel{7} \frac{6!}{3!}$$

$$8|3 \quad \frac{(1+2+2+3+1+1)!}{1!2!2!3!1!1!}$$

$$10 \frac{8!}{1!}$$

$$11 \frac{9!}{2!}$$

$$12 \frac{10!}{2!}$$

$$14 \frac{(1+\cancel{2}+2+2)!}{1!5!2!2!}$$

$$15 \binom{n}{k}$$

2 Pigeonhole Principle

1 Days of the Year \rightarrow People

2 Yes. Student Ids $\rightarrow \{1, \dots, 81\}$

3 Classes of $\frac{115}{37} \approx 3$ \rightarrow Box ints $\frac{54m}{37} \approx 100$

4,

3 More Counting Problems

1 Set we know: Split every

Permutation into first k and

the rest. Undo the permutations of the

splits by the division rule. ~~that's what we have~~

$$\text{Simpl} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

Bijection: take the first k .

$$2 \binom{16}{4} \quad 12 \text{ os and } 4 \text{ is.}$$

$$3 \binom{8!}{2!2!1!1!2!1!}$$

$$4 \frac{102!}{2^{52}}$$

4 Fun with Phonology: Hawaiian

$$1 |Vvvv| + |Cvvv| + |Cvv| + |VVcv|$$

$$+ |CVcv| = 25^4 + 8 \cdot 25^3 + 8 \cdot 25^3 + 8 \cdot 25^2$$

2 Because when we have C* we

always $\sum_{i=0}^{n-2}$ have CV then $K \leq n/2$

$$\rightarrow |A| = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |A_i|$$

3 we merge all K CV's into 0's.

So we have $n-K$ digits.

$$4 |A_K| = \binom{n-K}{K} \cdot 8^K \cdot 25^{n-K}$$

↑
5

$$6 |A| = \sum_{K=0}^{n/2} |A_K| = \sum_{K=0}^{n/2} \binom{n-K}{K} \cdot 8^K \cdot 25^{n-K}$$