

# 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  $\frac{6!}{3!}$

7

P  
R E E E K  
^

~~KEEPER~~

1 2 3

1 3 2

2 1 3

2 3 1

3 1 2

3 2 1

8 6-to-1

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

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

$$\frac{10!}{10!}$$

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

$$\frac{10!}{2!2!5}$$

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

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

## 2 Pigeonhole Principle

1 Days of the year  $\xrightarrow{\text{B.Day}}$  People 500

2 yes. Student IDs  $\xrightarrow{\text{Sem}}$   $\{1, \dots, 81\}$

3 Classes of  $\frac{37}{=}$   $\xleftarrow{\frac{37}{=}}$   $\frac{100}{100}$

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 the same~~

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

Bijection: take the first  $k$ .

$$2 \binom{16}{4} \quad 12 \text{ Os and } 4 \text{ Is.}$$

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

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

4 Fun with Phonology: Hawaiian<sup>n</sup>

$$1 \quad |vvvv| + |cvvv| + |vclvv| + |vvclv| + |cvclv| = 25^4 + 8 \cdot 25^3 + 8 \cdot 25^3 + 8 \cdot 25^3 + 8^2 \cdot 25^2$$

2 Because when we have ~~c~~ we always  <sup>$\sum_{i=1}^{n/2}$</sup>  have cv then ~~k~~  <sup>$n/2$</sup>   $\rightarrow |A| = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} |A_i|$

3 we merge all k cv's into 0s. So we have  $n-k$  digits.

$$4 \quad |A_k| = \binom{n-k}{k} \cdot 8^k \cdot 25^{n-k}$$

5  $\uparrow$

$$6 \quad |A| = \sum_{k=0}^{n/2} |A_k| = \sum_{k=0}^{n/2} \binom{n-k}{k} \cdot 8^k \cdot 25^{n-k}$$