Combinatorics: An Introduction

Understanding Permutations and Combinations

- Combinatorics is a branch of mathematics that deals with counting, arranging, and choosing objects.
- Two fundamental concepts are permutations and combinations.

Permutations

- ▶ A permutation is an ordered arrangement of objects.
- ► The number of permutations of n distinct objects taken r at a time is denoted by P(n, r) and given by:

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

where n! is the factorial of n.

Permutations Example

Example: Permutations of 3 elements taken 2 at a time.

```
# R Code
library(gtools)
permutations <- permutations(3, 2)
```

Combinations

- A combination is an unordered selection of objects.
- ► The number of combinations of n distinct objects taken r at a time is denoted by C(n, r) and given by:

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

Combinations Example

Example: Combinations of 4 elements taken 2 at a time.

```
# R Code
library (gtools)
combinations <- combinations (4, 2)
```

Combining Elements in R

Using the Base Package

Introduction to combining vectors, lists, and data frames in R.

Combining Vectors

▶ Use the c() function to combine vectors.

```
# Example vector1 \leftarrow c(1, 2, 3) vector2 \leftarrow c(4, 5, 6) combined_vector \leftarrow c(vector1, vector2)
```

Combining Lists

- Use the list() function to create lists.
- Use the c() function to combine lists.

```
# Example list1 \leftarrow list(a = 1, b = 2) list2 \leftarrow list(c = 3, d = 4) combined_list \leftarrow c(list1, list2)
```

Combining Data Frames

- ▶ Use the data.frame() function to create data frames.
- Use functions like rbind() or cbind() to combine data frames.

Conclusion

- Combining elements is essential for data manipulation in R.
- ► The base package provides functions like c(), list(), data.frame(), rbind(), and cbind() for combining vectors, lists, and data frames.