

COMBINATORICS

- ① Arrangement \rightarrow Permutation
② Selection / Choosing \rightarrow Combination

Q) In how many ways we can solve 2 Qs?
[T/F]

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \hline Q_1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \hline Q_2 \end{array} = 4$$

$\{T, F\}$ $\{T, F\}$

Q ₁	Q ₂
T	T
T	F
F	T
F	F

India and Pakistan play a 3-match series. How many results are possible? Note that we consider (Ind, Ind, Pak) different from (Ind, Pak, Ind) etc.

2 1

2 1

2

2

2

= 8

40 users have participated

10

A

6

25%

10

B

9

25%

19



C

8

48%



1

D

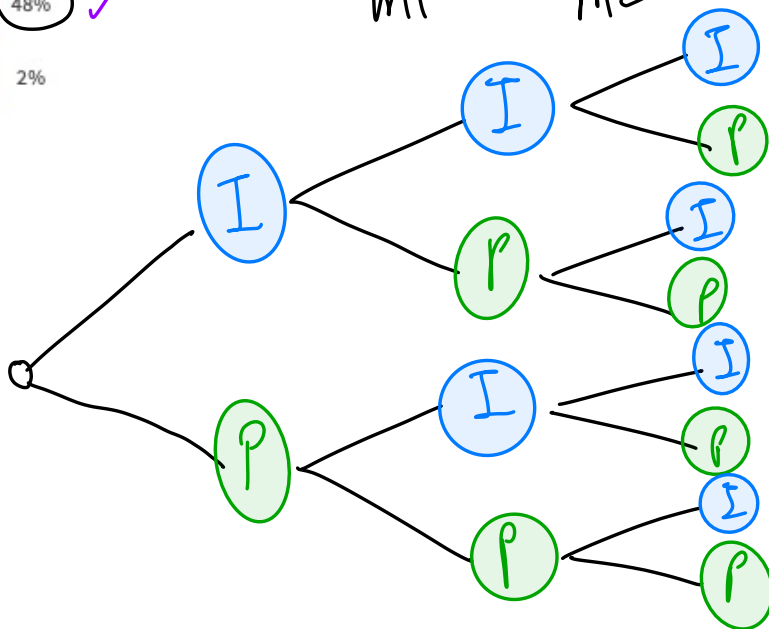
4

2%

I/P
M1

I/P
M2

I/P
M3



III
IIP

IPI
IPP

PII
PIP
PPI
PPP

In a bowl-out, for a specific ball you have to choose a bowler and a wicket keeper. Suppose you have 5 bowlers and 3 wicket keepers. How many ways can you select for a ball?

10}

40 users have participated		
A	8	5% ✓
B	125	20% ✓✓
C	243	0%
✓ D	15	75%
E	2	0%

5

3

= 15

B

B1
B2
B3
B4
B5

W

W1
W2
W3

B1

B2

B3

B4

B5

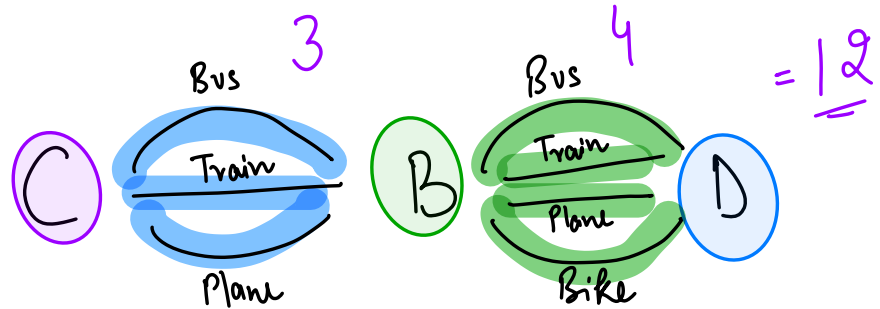
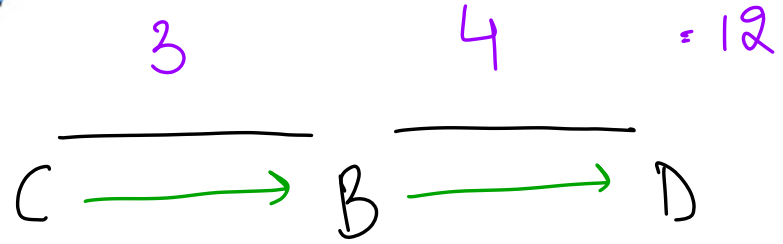
There are 3 ways to move from Chennai to Bangalore.

There are 4 ways to move from Bangalore to Delhi.

What are the total ways of moving from Chennai to Delhi?

42 users have participated

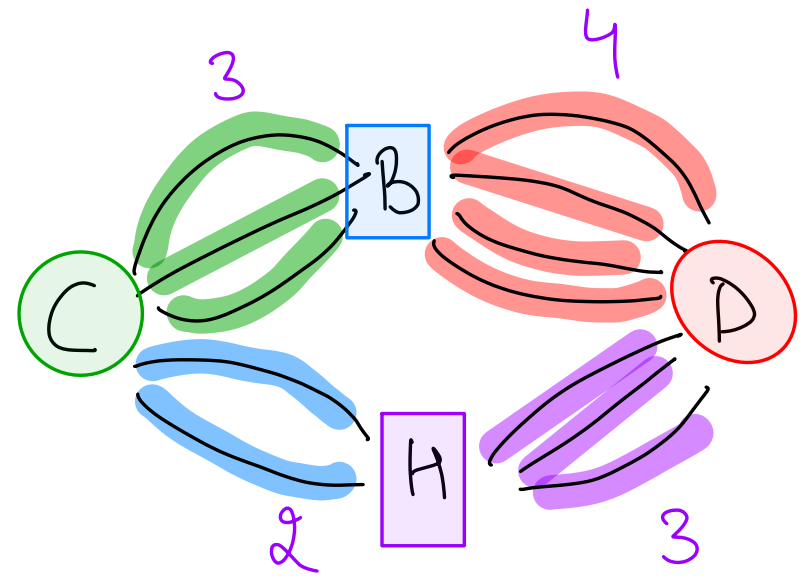
A	7	5%
B	12	93%
C	81	0%
D	64	2%



There are 3 ways to move from Chennai to Bangalore, and 4 ways to move from Bangalore to Delhi.
 There are 2 ways to move from Chennai to Hyderabad, and 3 ways to move from Hyderabad to Delhi.
 In how many ways can we move from Chennai to Delhi?

45 users have participated

A	12 ✓	2%
B	6 ✓	4%
C	72 ✓	11%
✓ D	18	82% ✓



$$C \xrightarrow{3} B \xrightarrow{4} D = 12$$

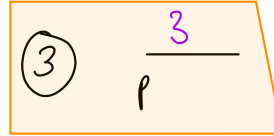
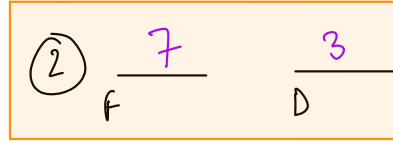
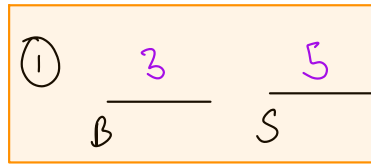
$$C \xrightarrow{2} H \xrightarrow{3} D = \frac{6}{18}$$

Burgers: 3
Pizza: 3
Drinks: 3
Sandwiches: 5
Fruits: 7

- 1 Burger & 1 Sandwich
- 1 Fruit & 1 drink
- 1 Pizza

43 users have participated

Category	Count	Percentage
A	21	5%
B	945	7%
C	39	86%
D	30	2%

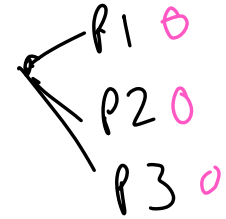
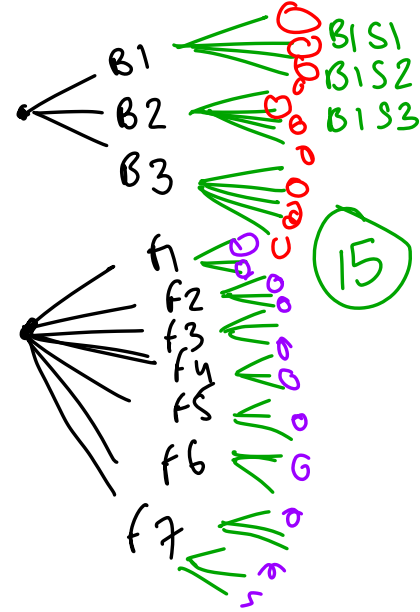


= 15

$$= 2$$

≈ 3

39



Permutation.

↳ Arrangement of object

→ Order matters

$$\begin{aligned} ({}^o_{i,j}) &\neq ({}^o_{j,i}) \\ a,b &\neq b,a \end{aligned}$$

Combination

↳ Selection of object

→ Order doesn't matter

$$\begin{aligned} ({}^o_{i,j}) &= ({}^o_{j,i}) \\ a,b &= b,a \end{aligned}$$

What is the number of ways of ARRANGING three characters A, B, C? without repetition?

43 users have participated

A	3	12%
B	4	2%
C	6	53%
D	8	16%
E	9	16%

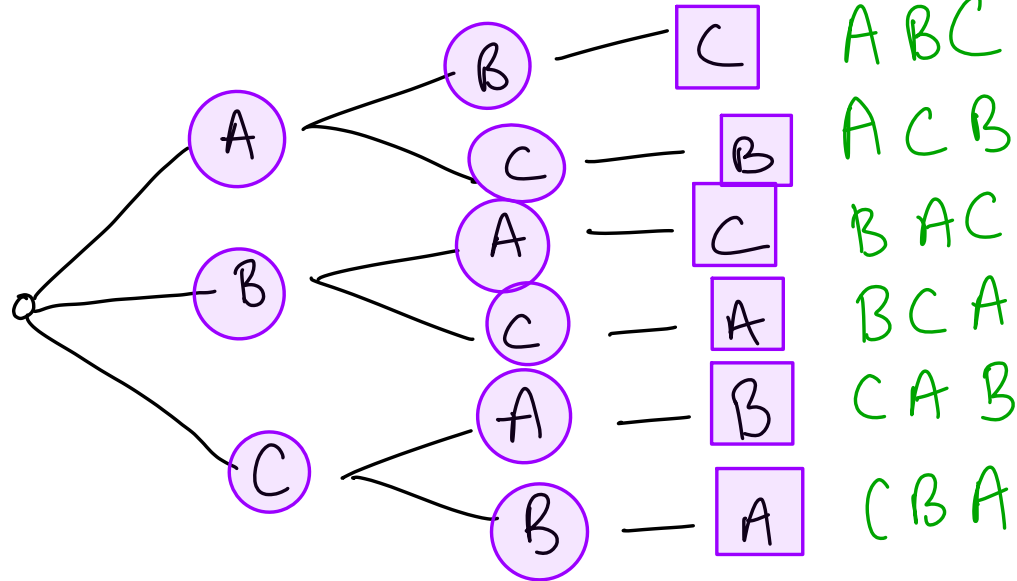
$\frac{3}{A} \quad \frac{2}{B} \quad \frac{1}{C} = 6$
 $\{A, B, C\} \quad \{B, C\} \quad \{C\}$

$$3 \times 2 \times 1 = 3!$$

$$n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times 1 = n!$$

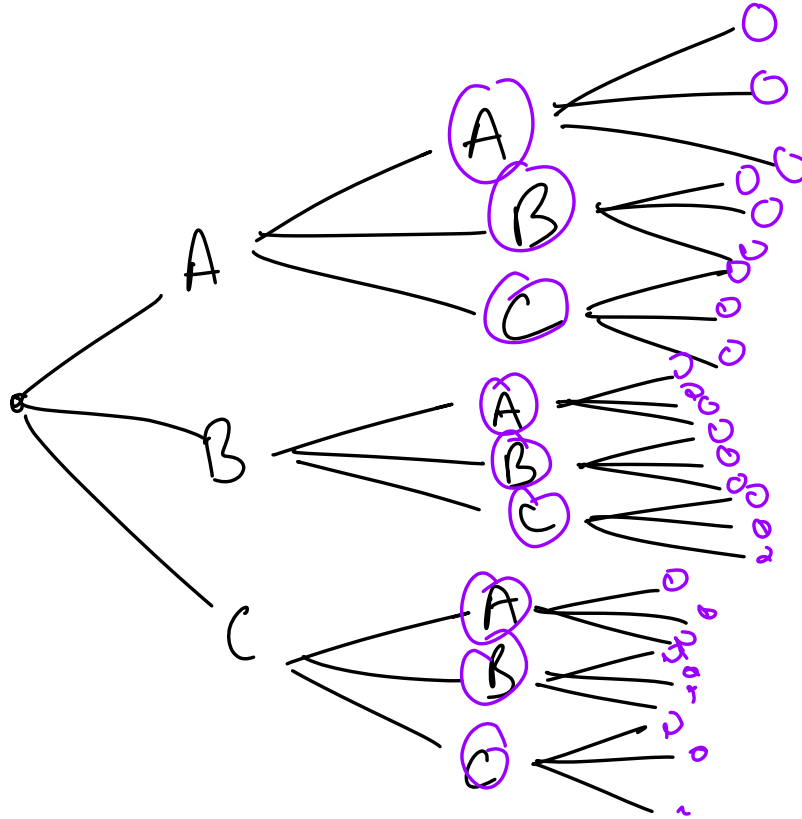
$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$0! = 1$$



What is the number of ways of ARRANGING three characters A, B, C?

with repetition
allowed?



27

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{3} & \underline{3} & \underline{3} = \underline{27} \\ \{A\ B\ C\} & \{A\ B\ C\} & \{A\ B\ C\} \end{array}$$

What is the number of ways of ARRANGING four characters A, B, C, D

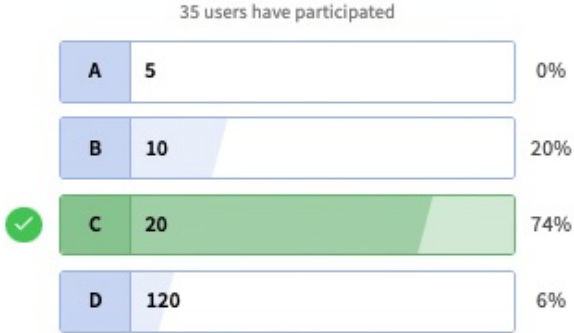
40 users have participated

A	4	0%
B	12	5%
C	16	8%
D	24	87%

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & = & 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

Given 5 different characters, in how many ways can we arrange them in 2 places?



$$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \hline A \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline B C D E \end{array} = 20$$

$A B C D E \quad B C D E$

5 Characters } Order
2 Places } matters

$${}^5P_2 = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{5!}{3!}$$

$${}^5P_2 = \frac{5!}{(5-2)!}$$

① "N" objects \rightarrow Arrange in 3 slots.

$${}^N P_3 \rightarrow N (N-1) (N-2)$$

② "N" objects \rightarrow Arrange in 4 slots

$${}^N P_4 \rightarrow N (N-1) (N-2) (N-3)$$

③ "N" objects \rightarrow Arrange in k slots.

$${}^N P_k \rightarrow \frac{N (N-1) (N-2) (N-k+1) (N-k) (N-k-1) (N-k-2) \dots 1}{(N-k) (N-k-1) (N-k-2) \dots 1}$$

$$N P_k = \frac{N!}{(N-k)!}$$

There are 4 players P1, P2, P3, and P4 who can play in the top-order positions of 1, 2, and 3. How many arrangements of top-order can we make from 3 of these 4 players?

Rohit, Virat, Shwag Sachin,

36 users have participated

A	12	8%
B	16	6%
C	9	0%
D	4	25%
✓ E	24	61%
F	48	0%

P1, P2, P3	P1, P2, P4	P1, P3, P4	P2, P3, P4
P1, P3, P2	P1, P4, P2	P1, P4, P3	P2, P4, P3
P2, P1, P3	P2, P1, P4	P3, P1, P4	P3, P2, P4
P2, P3, P1	P2, P4, P1	P3, P4, P1	P3, P4, P2
P3, P1, P2	P4, P1, P2	P4, P1, P3	P4, P2, P3
P3, P2, P1	P4, P2, P1	P4, P3, P1	P4, P3, P2

$P_1 P_2 P_3$ $P_1 P_2 P_4$ $P_1 P_4 P_3$ $P_3 P_4 P_2$
 6 6 6 6

$${}^4P_3 = \frac{4!}{(4-3)!} = \frac{4!}{1!} = 24$$

$$\text{arrangement in 3 slots} \times \text{Combination} = \text{Total arrangement}$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$3! \times 4 = 24$$

Arrangement in
3 slots \times Combination = Total arrangement

$$3! \times \text{Combination} = {}^N P_3$$

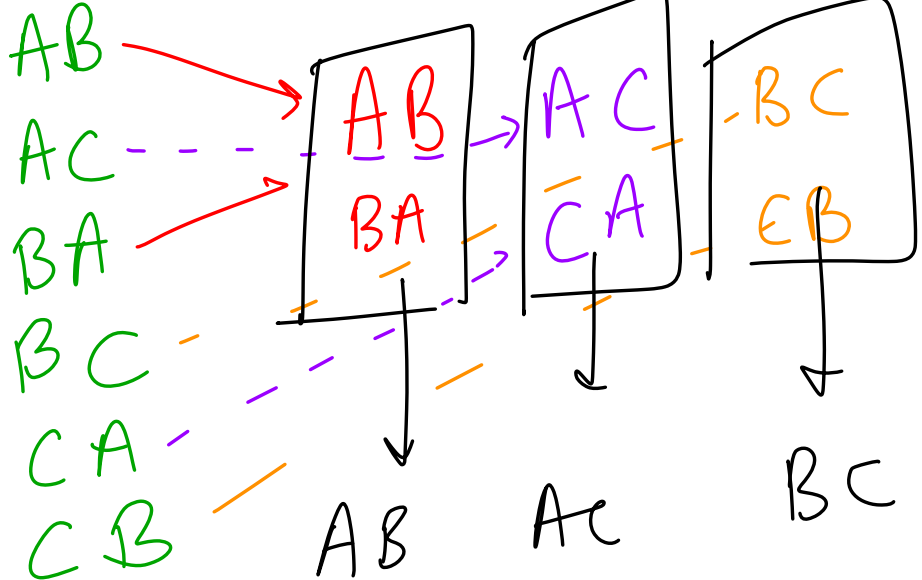
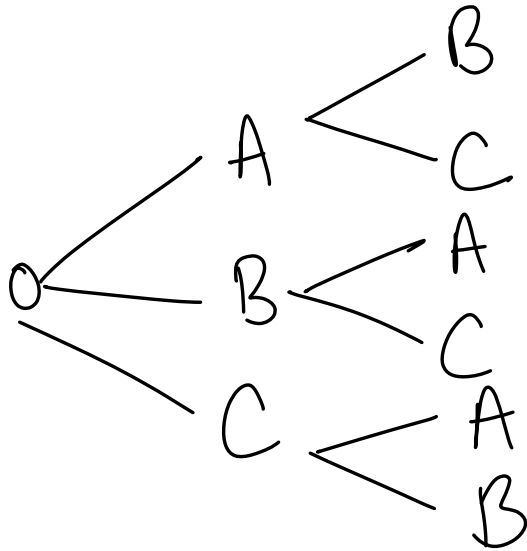
$$\Rightarrow \text{Combination} = \frac{{}^N P_3}{3!}$$

$${}^N C_3 = \frac{{}^N P_3}{3!} = \frac{N!}{3! (N-3)!}$$

$${}^N C_k = \frac{N!}{k! (N-k)!}$$

A B C

$${}^3C_2 = \frac{3!}{2!(3-2)!} = \frac{3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 1 \times 1} = \textcircled{3}$$



Total Arrangement = 6

Arrangement with k slots \times Combination = Total

$$k! \times {}^n C_k = {}^n P_k$$

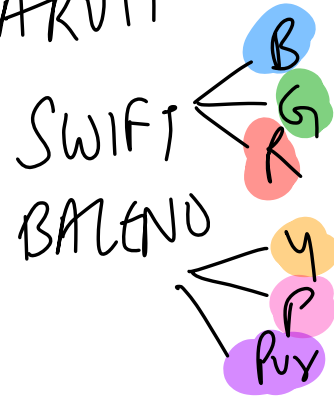
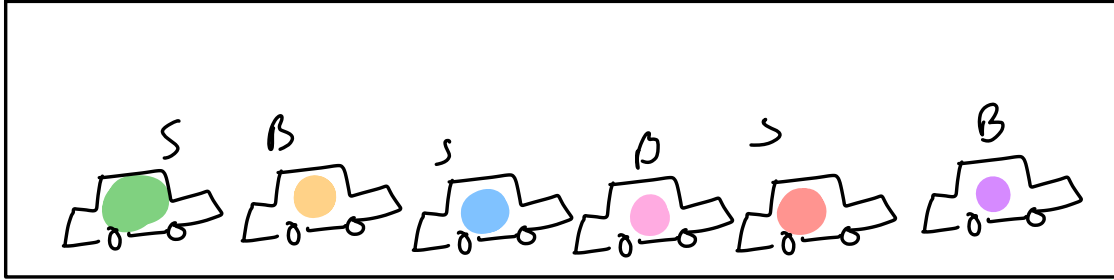
$${}^n C_k = \frac{{}^n P_k}{k!} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!}$$

We don't care about order.

Owner

Showroom

MARUTI



A Maruti Showroom has 3 colours in their “Baleno” model and 3 colours in the “Swift” model. In how many ways can they place it such that Baleno and Swift are kept in alternate slots?

33 users have participated

A	6	12%
B	36	64%
✓ C	72	18% ✓
D	216	3%
E	720	3%

$$\frac{3}{S_1} \quad \frac{3}{B_1} \quad \frac{2}{S_2} \quad \frac{2}{B_2} \quad \frac{1}{S_3} \quad \frac{1}{B_3} = 36$$

$$\frac{3}{B} \quad \frac{3}{S} \quad \frac{2}{B} \quad \frac{2}{S} \quad \frac{1}{B} \quad \frac{1}{S} = 36$$
$$= 72$$

