

Permutation of alike objects taken some  
at a time

Find no. of ways to (i) select 5 letters

(ii) form 5 letter words using

the letters of the word 'INDEPENDENCE'

# 'INDEPENDENCE'

I, NNN, DD, EEEE, P, C

<u>Cases</u>	<u>Selections</u>	<u>Arrangements</u>
4 Alike + 1 Diff.	$1 \times {}^5C_1$	$1 \times {}^5C_1 \times \frac{5!}{4!}$
3 A + 2 others Alike	${}^2C_1 {}^2C_1$	${}^2C_1 {}^2C_1 \frac{5!}{3!2!}$
3 A + 2 D	${}^2C_1 {}^5C_2$	${}^2C_1 {}^5C_2 \frac{5!}{3!}$
2 A + 2 OA + 1 D	${}^3C_2 \times {}^4C_1$	${}^3C_2 {}^4C_1 \frac{5!}{2!2!}$
2 A + 3 D	${}^3C_1 {}^5C_3$	${}^3C_1 {}^5C_3 \frac{5!}{2!}$
5 D	${}^6C_5$	${}^6C_5 5!$

2. Find no. of 4 digit numbers that can be formed using the digits  $\boxed{1, 2, 3, 4, 0}$ .

$$2A+2D \rightarrow 1 \times {}^4C_2 \left( \frac{4!}{2!} \right) - 1 \times {}^3C_1 \left( \frac{3!}{2!} \right)$$

$$4D \rightarrow 4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \quad \text{or} \quad {}^5C_4 - {}^4C_3 \cdot 3!$$

$$\boxed{159} - \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \boxed{0} \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad}$$

3: How many 6 letter words can be formed using the letters from the word 'INTEGRATION' if each word has 3 vowels and 3 consonants.

$$\text{I, I, E, A, O} ; \text{N, N, T, T, G, R}$$

$${}^4C_2 {}^2C_1 {}^3C_1 \frac{6!}{2!} {}^6C_3 (33)(42)$$

$\downarrow \downarrow - \downarrow - -$

Vowels  $\rightarrow$  2A+1D

$$1 \times {}^3C_1 \times \frac{3!}{2!}$$

$(2A+1D, 2A+1D), (2A+1D, 3D)$

3D

$${}^4C_3 \times 3!$$

$(3D, 2A+1D), (3D, 3D)$

Consonants  $\rightarrow$  2A+1D

$$2C_1 {}^3C_1 \frac{3!}{2!} 33$$

$$3D \rightarrow {}^4C_3 \frac{3!}{2!}$$

Q. Find the coefficient of  $x^5 y^4 z^3$  in the expansion

$$\text{of } (x+y+z)^{12} = (x+y+z)(x+y+z) \cdots (x+y+z)$$

$$\frac{- - - -}{5+4+3 \text{ in } 12 \text{ places}} = \frac{12!}{5! 4! 3!}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore - - - -$$

$$\frac{\text{Total number of combinations (deletion of at least one object)}}{= (P+1)(Q+1)(R+1) - 1}$$

↓  
from 'n' distinct objects

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2 - 1 = 2^n - 1$$

$${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_3 + \dots + {}^nC_n$$

$\overline{T_1} \rightarrow$   
 $\overline{T_2} \rightarrow$   
 $\vdots$

$$\frac{{}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + \dots + {}^nC_n = 2^n}{2 \rightarrow 1} = 2^n$$

from p alike T-I objects →  
q alike T-II objects  
r alike T-III objects

T-I  $\xrightarrow{10}$  objects → 1 way  
1 objects → 1 ways  
2 objects → 1

p alike T-I  
q alike T-II  
r alike T-III

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= (P+1)(Q+1)(R+1) \\ &= (P+1) \text{ ways} \\ &\quad - 1 \\ &= (P+1)(Q+1)(R+1) 2^S - 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(i) at least one fruit

2 orange,  
3 Mango, 4 Apple

(ii) at least one fruit of every species

if Case I : fruits of same species are alike  $\begin{cases} (i) 3 \times 4 \times 5 - 1 \\ (ii) 3 \times 3 \times 4 \end{cases}$

Case II : fruits of same species are different.

(i)  $2^9 - 1$ (ii)  $(2^2 - 1)(2^3 - 1)(2^4 - 1)$ 

DPP-4, DPP-5 (1-6) ✓