

DPP6 (hold)

1) AUROBIND

A I O U



* Interview Prob. *

$$\frac{8!}{4!}$$

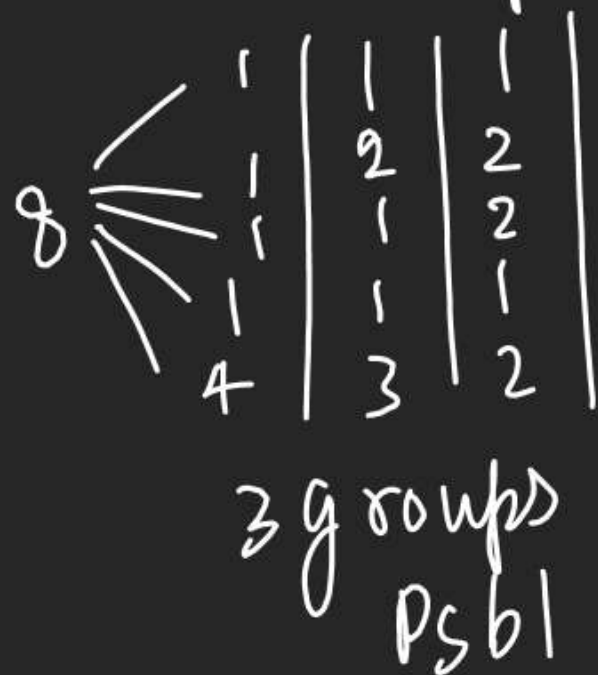
(2) hold O A I(3) Kanghi Prob - 1
 $3! \times 5! - 1$

(4) Distr. (hold)

(5)

Q In HMM 8 different

Computers can be distributed among 5 different schools so that each school get at least one computer.



$$\left\{ \frac{8!}{(1!)^4 \cdot 4!} \times \frac{1}{4!} \right\}$$

← divide

Distribution of different in A like.

- 1) Proceed as Previous. then make the No. of distribution equal to 1.
- 2) here No. of distribution = No. of divide $\times 1$

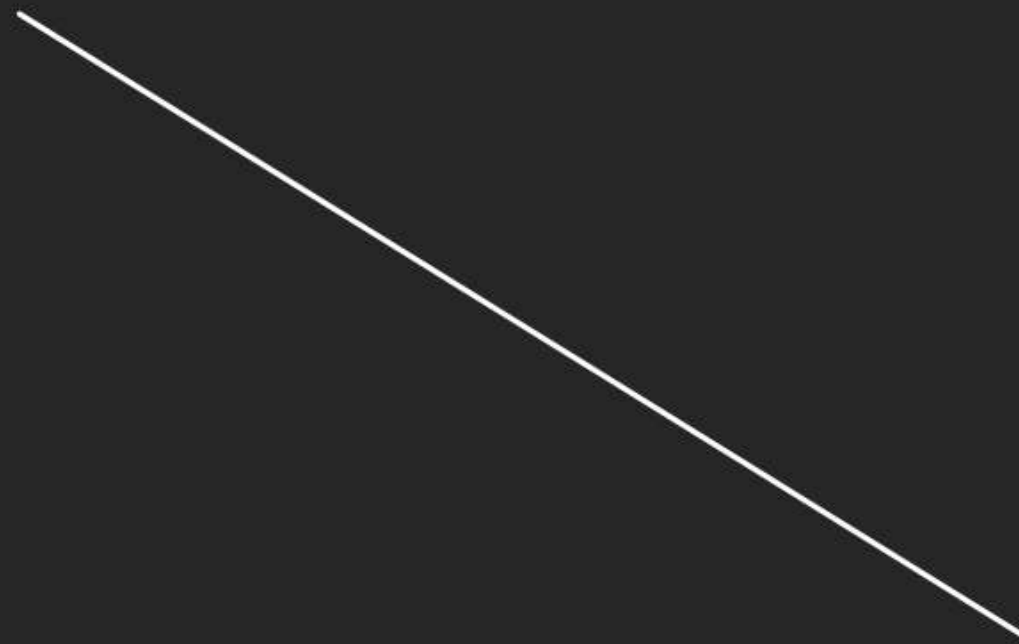
$$\left\{ \frac{8!}{(1!)^4 \cdot 4!} \times \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{8!}{(1!)^3 \cdot 2! \cdot 3!} \times \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{8!}{(2!)^3 \cdot (1!)^2 \cdot 3! \cdot 2!} \times \frac{1}{2!} \right\} \times \underbrace{5!}_{\text{dist.}}$$

Q In HMM can 7 different toys be arranged in 4 Identical Boxes, so that each box get at least toy.

$$7 \leq \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \left\{ \frac{7!}{(1!)^3 \cdot 4!} \times \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{7!}{(2!)^3 \cdot 1! \cdot 3!} \times \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{7!}{(1!)^2 \cdot 2! \cdot 3! \cdot 2!} \times \frac{1}{2!} \right\} \times 1$$

Distribution of A like indifferent

Beggar's Method
(अपेक्षित)



Distribution of Alike in Alike.

सबसे आसान

Just form group & count them.

Q HMW 7 Marbles can be put in 4 identical Boxes, So that Each Box gets at least one Marble.

$$7 \left\{ \begin{array}{|l|l|l|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{Ans} = 3 \text{ Ways.}$$

इन्हें गिनें

Basic Qs of Distribution

Q NOW to form 2 team each containing 2 players.

4 players a, b, c, d

$$\frac{{}^4C_2}{2!} = \frac{4!}{2!2!}$$

$$\frac{4!}{(2!)^2} \times \frac{1}{2!}$$

2 or Repeat

a b	c d	Actual team 3 ways
a c	b d	
a d	b c	
c d	a b	
b d	a c	
b c	a d	

Q Now in which 30 Jawans can be divided equally in 3 groups.

$$30 \leq \begin{matrix} 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{Now} = \frac{30!}{10!10!10!} \times \frac{1}{3!}$$

Q Now in which 30 Jawans can be } Piche
deputed at 3 cities equally in } Qs one
3 groups. } only divide
the 30
distribution
hai.

$$\left\{ \frac{30!}{(10!)^3} \times \frac{1}{3!} \right\} \times 3!$$

Q Now in which 200 ppl can be divided into 100 couples. {only divide 21}

$$200 \leq \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{Now. } \frac{200!}{(2!)^{100}} \times \frac{1}{100!}$$

Q 6 different books to be distributed Adv 2002 b/t R/S/G. So that each child gets atleast 1 Book.

$$6 \leq \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix} \left\{ \frac{6!}{(1!)^4!} \times \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{6!}{1!2!3!} + \frac{6!}{(2!)^3} \times \frac{1}{3!} \right\} \times 3!$$

Q For a game in which every pair play with other pair. Six men are available. Find No. of games in which can be played.

$$6 \leq \frac{2}{2} \quad \left\{ \frac{6!}{(2!)^3} \times \frac{1}{3!} \right\} \times 3!$$

Q Now in which 8 ppl can be seated in 3 different taxis each having 3 seats for passengers & duly numbered when

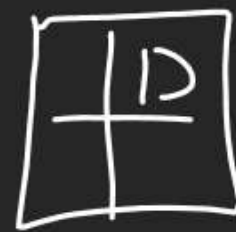
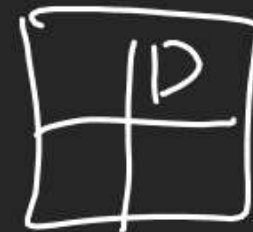
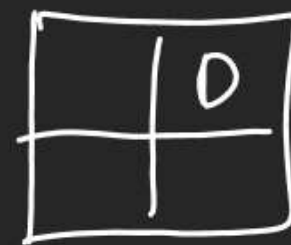
① Internal Arrangement also matter.

$${}^9_6 \times 3!$$

(2) When Internal Arrangement Does not matter.

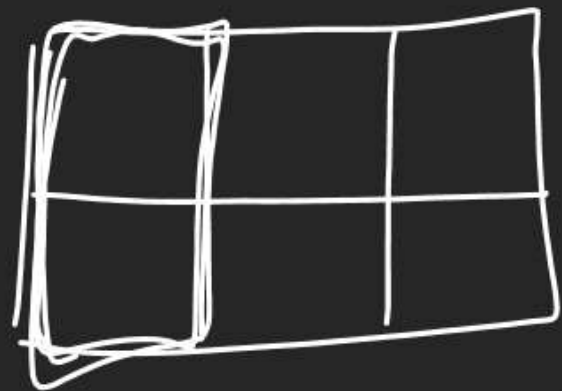
Internal matter nahi chahiye

$$8 \leq \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{8!}{2!3!3!} \times \frac{1}{2!} \right\} \times 3!$$



Q In a Jeep there are 3 seats in Front & 3 in Back. Now 6 person of different ht. Can be seated so that every one in front is shorter than the person directly Behind him.

$$6 \leq \binom{2}{2} \binom{2}{2}$$



$$\left\{ \frac{6!}{(2!)^3} \times \frac{1}{3!} \right\} \times 3! \times 1$$

Q A Rack has 5 pair of shoes, then No of ways in which 4 shoes can be Chosen from it so that there is no complete pair.

L	R
①	○
②	○
○	④
○	③
③	②

$${}^5C_4 \times {}^5C_0 + {}^5C_3 \times {}^2C_1 + {}^5C_2 \times {}^3C_2 + {}^5C_1 \times {}^4C_3 + {}^5C_0 \times {}^5C_4$$

$$= 80 \text{ ways}$$

$${}^5C_4 \times {}^2C_1 \times {}^2C_1 \times {}^2C_1 \times {}^2C_1 = 80 \text{ ways}$$