PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS

By Prasad Weerathunga

Multiplication Rule

If one event can occur in **m** ways, a second event in **n** ways and a third event in **r**, then the three events can occur in **m** × **n** × **r** ways.

Example Erin has 5 tops, 6 skirts and 4 caps from which to choose an outfit.
In how many ways can she select one top, one skirt and one cap?

Solution: Ways = 5 × 6 × 4

Repetition of an Event

If one event with **n** outcomes occurs **r** times with repetition allowed, then the number of ordered arrangements is $\mathbf{n}^{\mathbf{r}}$

Example 1 What is the number of arrangements if a die is rolled

(a) 2 times ? $6 \times 6 = 6^2$

(b) 3 times ? $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 6^3$

(b) r times ? $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times \ldots\ldots\ldots = 6^r$

Repetition of an Event

Example 2

(a) How many different car number plates are possible with 3 letters followed by 3 digits?

Solution: $26 \times 26 \times 26 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 26^3 \times 10^3$

(b) How many of these number platesbegin with ABC

Solution: $1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^3$

(c) If a plate is chosen at random, what is the probability that it begins with ABC?

Solution: $$\frac{10^3}{26^3 \times 10^3} = \frac{1}{26^3}$$

Factorial Representation

$n! = n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots 3 \times 2 \times 1$

For example $5! = 5.4.3.2.1$

Note $0! = 1$

Example

a) In how many ways can 6 people be arranged in a row?

Solution : $6.5.4.3.2.1 = 6!$

b) How many arrangements are possible if only 3 of them are chosen?

Solution: $6.5.4 = 120$

Arrangements or Permutations

Distinctly ordered sets are called **arrangements** or **permutations**.

The number of permutations of **n** objects taken **r** at a time is given by:

$$^{n}P_{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

where n = number of objects

r = number of positions

Arrangements or Permutations

Example. A maths debating team consists of 4 speakers.

a) In how many ways can all 4 speakers be arranged in a row for a photo?

Solution : 4.3.2.1 = 4! or $^4P_4$

b) How many ways can the captain and vice-captain be chosen?

Solution : 4.3 = 12 or $^4P_2$

Arrangements or Permutations

Example

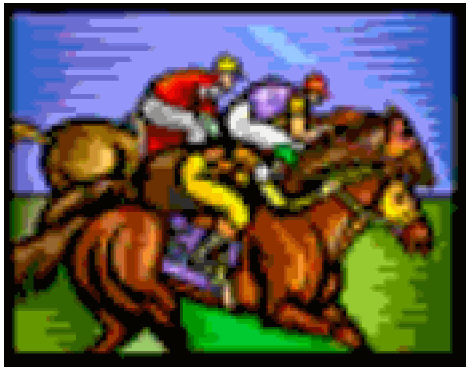
. A flutter on the horses There are 7 horses in a race.

a) In how many different orders can the horses finish?

Solution : $\mathbf{7.6.5.4.3.2.1 = 7!}$ **or** $\mathbf{{}^{7}P_{7}}$

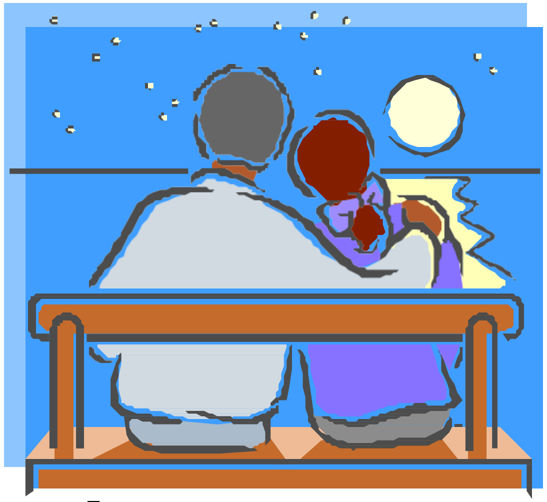
b) How many trifectas (1st , 2nd and 3rd) are possible?

Solution : $\mathbf{7.6.5 = 210}$ **or** $\mathbf{{}^{7}P_{3}}$



Permutations with Restrictions

Example. In how many ways can 5 boys and 4 girls be arranged on a bench if



a) there are no restrictions?

Solution : **9!** **or** $^{9}P_{9}$

c) boys and girls alternate?

Solution : **A boy will be on each end BGBGBGBGB =**

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

$= 5! \times 4!$ **or** $^{5}P_{5} \times {}^{4}P_{4}$

Permutations with Restrictions

Example. In how many ways can 5 boys and 4 girls be arranged on a bench if

c) boys and girls are in separate groups?

Solution : **Boys & Girls or** **Girls & Boys**

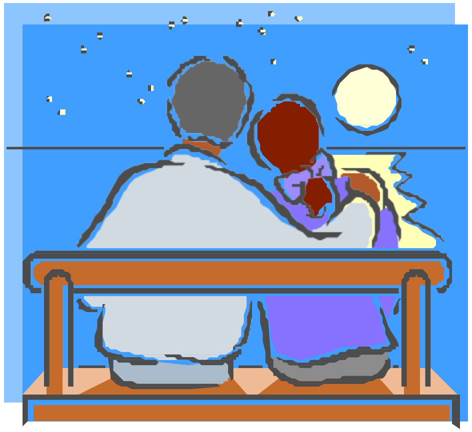
= 5! x 4! + 4! x 5! = **5! x 4! x 2**

or $^5P_5 \times {}^4P_4 \times 2$

d) Anne and Jim wish to stay together?

Solution : **(AJ) _ _ _ _ _ _ _**

= 2 x 8! **or** **2 x $^8P_8$**



Arrangements with Repetitions

If we have **n** elements of which x are alike of one kind, ***y*** are alike of another kind, ***z*** are alike of another kind,

………… then the number of ordered selections or permutations is given by:

$$\frac{\mathbf{n!}}{\mathbf{x!\ y!\ z!}}$$

Arrangements with Repetitions

Example : How many different arrangements of the word **PARRAMATTA** are possible?

Solution :

P

A A A A R

R

M

T T

10 letters but note repetition (4 A's, 2 R's, 2 T's)

$$\text{No. of arrangements} = \frac{10!}{4!\,2!\,2!}$$

$$= 37\ 800$$

Arrangements with Repetitions

Example. How many arrangements of the letters of the word **REMAND** are possible if:

a) there are no restrictions?

Solution : $^{6}P_{6} = 720$ **or 6!**

b) they begin with RE?

Solution : **R E _ _ _ _** $= {}^{4}P_{4} =$ **24 or 4!**

c) they do not begin with RE?

Solution : Total – (b) = 6! – 4! = 696

Arrangements with Repetitions

Example. How many arrangements of the letters of the word REMAND are possible if:

d) they have RE together in order?

Solution : **(RE) _ _ _ _** = $^{5}P_{5}$ **= 120 or 5!**

e) they have REM together in any order?

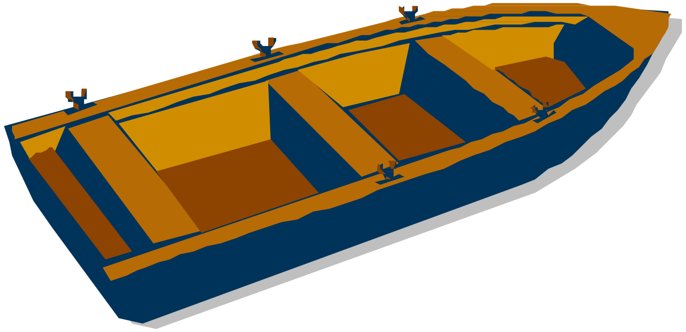
Solution : **(REM) _ _ _** = $^{3}P_{3} \times {}^{4}P_{4}$ **= 144**

f) R, E and M are not to be together?

Solution : **Total – (e) = 6! – 144 = 576**

Arrangements with Repetitions

Example.There are 6 boys who enter a boat with 8 seats, 4 on each side. In how many ways can



a) they sit anywhere?

Solution : $^{8}P_{6}$

b) two boys A and B sit on the port side and another boy W sit on the starboard side?

Solution : $\mathbf{A \,\&\, B = {}^{4}P_{2}}$

$\mathbf{W = {}^{4}P_{1}}$

$\mathbf{Others = {}^{5}P_{3}}$

$\mathbf{Total = {}^{4}P_{2} \times {}^{4}P_{1} \times {}^{5}P_{3}}$

Arrangements with Restrictions

Example.From the digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

a) how many numbers greater than 4 000 can be formed?

Solution : 5 digits (any) = $^5P_5$

4 digits (must start with digit ≥ 4) = Total = $^3P_1 \times {}^4P_3$

$^5P_5 + {}^3P_1 \times {}^4P_3$

b) how many 4 digit numbers would be even?

Even (ends with 2, 4 or 6) = _ _ _ $^3P_1$

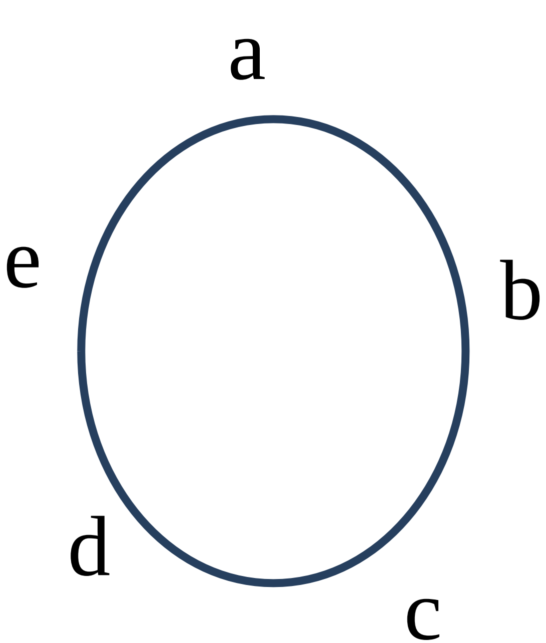
$= {}^4P_3 \times {}^3P_1$

Circular Arrangements

Circular arrangements are permutations in which objects are arranged in a circle.

Consider arranging 5 objects (a, b, c, d, e) around a circular table.

The arrangements



abcde

bcdea

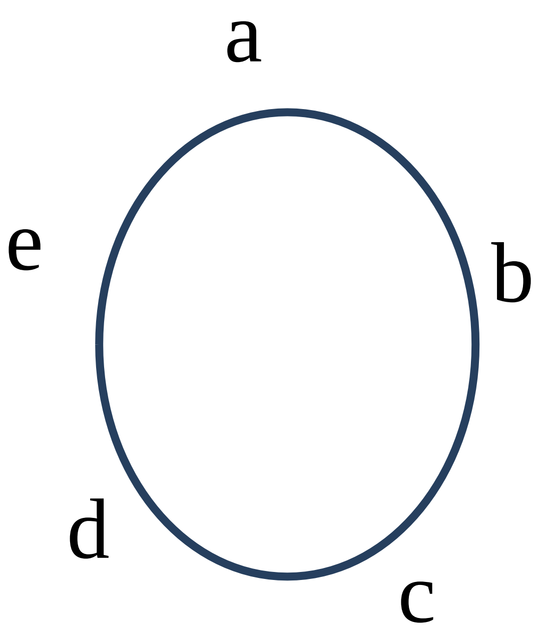
cdeab

deabc

eabcd

are different in a line, but are **identical** around a circle.

Circular Arrangements



To calculate the number of ways in which n objects can be arranged in a circle, we arbitrarily fix the position of one object, so the remaining (n-1) objects can be arranged as if they were on a straight line in (n-1)! ways.

i.e. the number of arrangements = in a circle **(n – 1) !**

Circular Arrangements

Example. At a dinner party 6 men and 6 women sit at a round table. In how many ways can they sit if:

a) there are no restrictions

Solution : (12 – 1)! = 11!

b) men and women alternate

Solution : (6 – 1)! X **6! = 5!** X **6!**

Circular Arrangements

Example. At a dinner party 6 men and 6 women sit at a round table. In how many ways can they sit if:

c) Ted and Carol must sit together

Solution : **(TC)** & **other 10 =** **2!** X **10!**

d) Bob, Ted and Carol must sit together

Solution : **(BTC)** & **other 9 =** **3!** X **9!**

Circular Arrangements

Example . At a dinner party 6 men and 6 women sit at a round table. In how many ways can they sit if:

d) Neither Bob nor Carol can sit next to Ted.

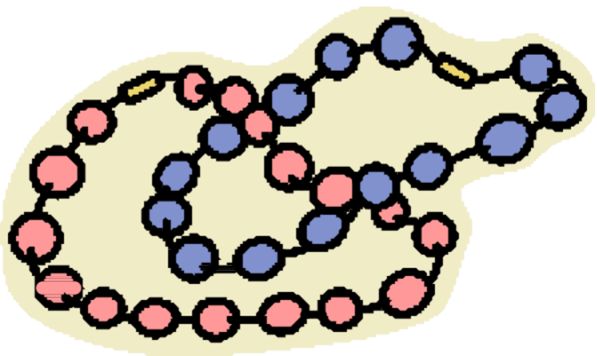
Solution : **Seat 2 of the other 9 people next to Ted in(9** X **8) ways or $^{9}P_{2}$**

Then sit the remaining 9 people (including Bob and Carol) in 9! ways

Ways = (9 X **8)** X **9!** or **$^{9}P_{2}$** X **9!**

Circular Arrangements

Example. In how many ways can 8 differently coloured beads be threaded on a string?



Solution :

As necklace can be turned over, clockwise and anti-clockwise arrangements are the same

= (8-1)! ÷ 2 = 7! ÷ 2

Unordered Selections

The number of different **combinations** (i.e. unordered sets) of **r** objects from **n** distinct objects is represented by :

No. of Combinations = $\dfrac{\text{number of permutations}}{\text{Arrangements of r objects}}$

and is denoted by

$$\mathbf{{}^{n}C_{r} = \frac{{}^{n}P_{r}}{r!} = \frac{n!}{r!\,(n-r)!}}$$

Combinations

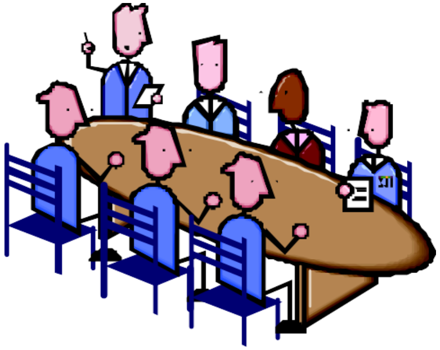
Example. How many ways can a basketball team of 5 players be chosen from 8 players?

Solution :

8_{C_5}

Combinations

Example. A committee of 5 people is to be chosen from a group of 6 men and 4 women. How many committees are possible if



a) there are no restrictions?

Solution : $^{10}C_5$

b) one particular person must be chosen on the committee?

Solution : $\underline{1} \times {}^{9}C_4$

c) one particular woman must be excluded from the committee?

Solution : $^{9}C_5$

Combinations

Example. A committee of 5 people is to be chosen from a group of 6 men and 4 women. How many committees are possible if:

d) there are to be 3 men and 2 women?

Solution : **Men & Women = $^6C_3$ X $^4C_2$**

e) there are to be men only?

Solution : $^6C_5$

f) there is to be a majority of women?

Solution :

3 Women & 2 men Or 4 Women & 1 man

$= {}^4C_3 \times {}^6C_2 + {}^4C_4 \times {}^6C_1$

Combinations

Example. In a hand of poker, 5 cards are dealt from a regular pack of 52 cards.

(i) What is the total possible number of hands if there are no restrictions?

Solution :

$\mathbf{52_{C_5}}$

Combinations

Example. In a hand of poker, 5 cards are dealt from a regular pack of 52 cards.

ii) In how many of these hands are there:

a) 4 Kings?

Solution : $\mathbf{4_{C_4} \times 48_{C_1}}$ or **1 X 48**

b) 2 Clubs and 3 Hearts?

Solution : $\mathbf{13_{C_2} \times 13_{C_3}}$

Combinations

Example. In a hand of poker, 5 cards are dealt from a regular pack of 52 cards.

ii) In how many of these hands are there:

c) all Hearts?

Solution : $^{13}C_5$

d) all the same colour?

Solution : **Red or Black** $^{26}C_5 + {}^{26}C_5 = 2 \times {}^{26}C_5$

=

Combinations

Example. In a hand of poker, 5 cards are dealt from a regular pack of 52 cards.

ii) In how many of these hands are there:

e) four of the same kind?

Solution :

$$\mathbf{{}^{4}C_{4} \times {}^{48}C_{1} \times 13 = 1 \times 48 \times 13}$$

f) 3 Aces and two Kings?

Solution : $\mathbf{{}^{4}C_{3} \times {}^{4}C_{2}}$

Further Permutations and Combinations

Example: If 4 Maths books are selected from 6 different Maths books and 3 English books are chosen from 5 different English books, how many ways can the seven books be arranged on a shelf:

a) If there are no restrictions?

Solution : $^6C_4 \times {}^5C_3 \times 7!$

c) If the 4 Maths books remain together?

Solution : $= \text{(MMMM)} \_ \_ \_$

$= {}^6P_4 \times {}^5C_3 \times 4!$ or $({}^6C_4 \times 4!) \times {}^5C_3 \times 4!$

Further Permutations and Combinations

Example :If 4 Maths books are selected from 6 different Maths books and 3 English books are chosen from 5 different English books, how many ways can the seven books be arranged on a shelf if:

c) a Maths book is at the beginning of the shelf?

Solution :

= M _ _ _ _ _ _

$$= 6 \times {}^{5}C_{3} \times {}^{5}C_{3} \times 6!$$

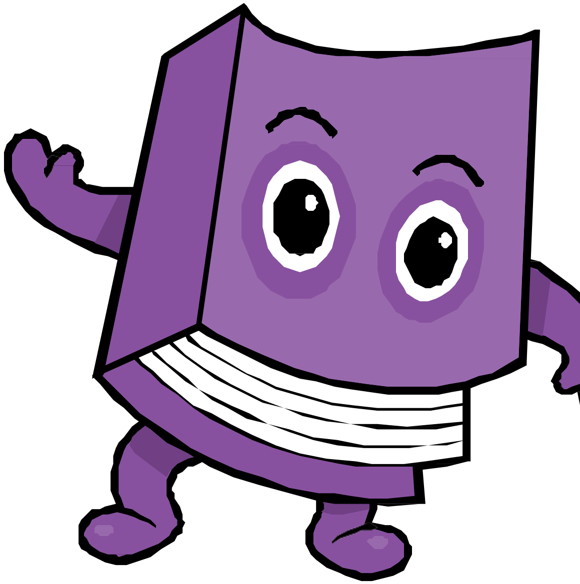
Further Permutations and Combinations

Example :If 4 Maths books are selected from 6 different Maths books and 3 English books are chosen from 5 different English books, how many ways can the seven books be arranged on a shelf if:

d) Maths and English books alternate

Solution : = **M E M E M E M**

= $^{6}P_{4}$ X $^{5}P_{3}$



Further Permutations and Combinations

Example :If 4 Maths books are selected from 6 different Maths books and 3 English books are chosen from 5 different English books, how many ways can the seven books be arranged on a shelf if:

e) A Maths is at the beginning and an English book is in the middle of the shelf.

Solution :

M _ _ E _ _ _

$= \mathbf{6} \times \mathbf{5} \times {}^{5}C_{3} \times {}^{4}C_{2} \times 5!$

Further Permutations and Combinations

Example (i) How many different 8 letter words are possible using the letters of the word SYLLABUS ?

Solution : **2 S's** & **2 L's**

$$\textbf{Words} = \frac{8!}{2! \times 2!}$$

$$= \mathbf{10\ 080}$$

Further Permutations and Combinations

SYLLABUS **= 10 080 permutations**

(ii) If a word is chosen at random, find the probability that the word:

a) contains the two S's together

Solution : **(SS) _ _ _ _ _ _** **(Two L's)**

Words = $\frac{7!}{2!}$ **= 2520** **Prob =** $\frac{2520}{10080}$ **=** $\frac{1}{4}$

b) begins and ends with L

Solution : **L _ _ _ _ _ _ L** **(Two S's)**

Words = $\frac{6!}{2!}$ **= 360** **Prob =** $\frac{360}{10080}$ **=** $\frac{1}{28}$

THANK YOU