

Que In how many ways can six persons be arranged in a row?
 (A) $6!$ (B) 6^6 (C) 6^5 (D) 5^6

Que How many 5-digit odd numbers can be formed using digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 without repeating digits?
 (A) $4 \times 4!$ (B) 288 (C) $5!$ (D) 300

Summary

Arrangement

(1) 'n' different items taken all at a time (Repetition allowed)
 $\Rightarrow n \times n \times n \times \dots \times n$ times
 $\Rightarrow (n)^n$

(2) 'n' different items taken all at a time (Repetition not allowed)
 $\Rightarrow n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1 = (n!)$

(3) 'n' different items taken 'r' at a time $= {}^n P_r = \frac{n!}{n-r!}$

Order doesn't matter Selection Group

CASE 1: 'n' diff. items taken all at a time (Without Replacement Without Repetition)

Changing the order

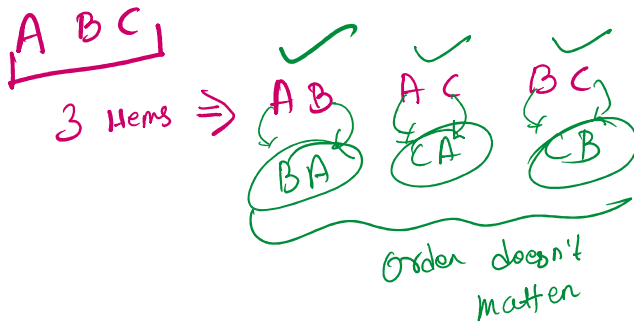
$\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{A B C D E} = 5 \text{ Items.} \\ \underline{B D A C E} = 5 \text{ Items.} \\ \underline{E A C D B} = 5 \text{ Items.} \end{array} \right\}$

Groups

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

Total No. of ways = 1 ways

CASE 2: n different items Selection r at a time. (Without Replacement)

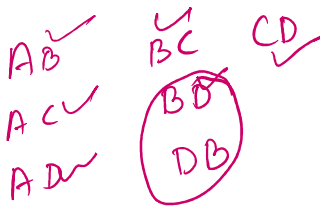


Total No. of ways = 3 ways

Que ABCD

2 - at a time

Total No. of selection = 6



n diff. items Selection r at a time.

----- $n P_r \rightarrow$ Permutations

Total No. of Selection / group \Rightarrow $\cancel{n} = \frac{n P_r}{r} = \frac{\text{No. of arrangement}}{\text{Ordering of objects}}$

Reduced Overcounting

$$r = \frac{{}^n C_r}{{}^{n-r} C_r}$$

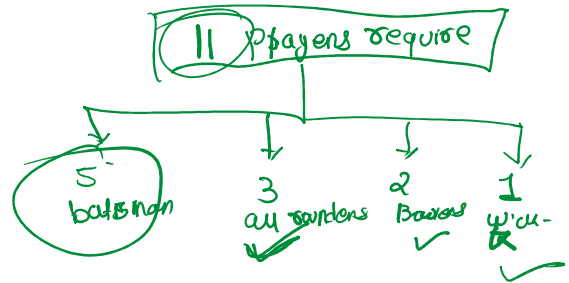
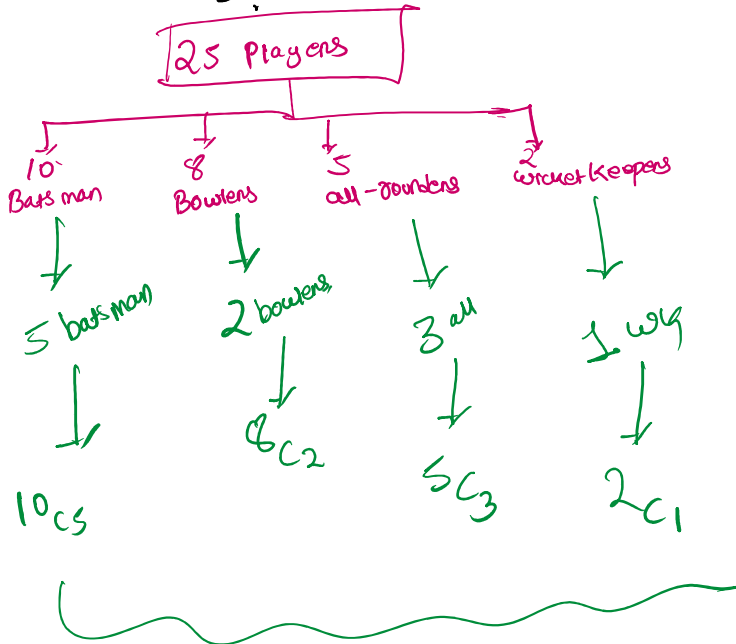
Combination

Que

In how many ways can a cricket team be Selected from a group of 25 players containing 10 batsmen, 8 bowlers, 5 all-rounders and 2 wicket keepers? Assume that the team

a group of 11 players
 5 all-rounders and 2 wicket keepers? Assume that the team
 of 11 players requires 5 batsmen, 3 all-rounders, 2 bowlers
 and 1 wicket keeper.

(A) $\frac{10!}{5!}$ (B) $\frac{14 \times 10!}{3 \times 5!}$ (C) $\frac{14 \times 10!}{5!}$ (D) $\frac{10!}{3 \times 5!}$

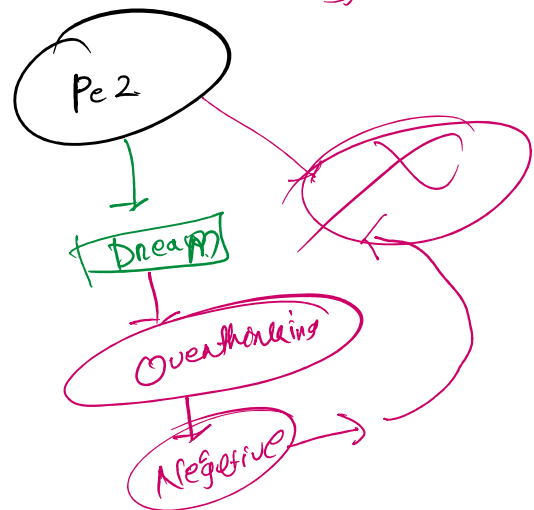
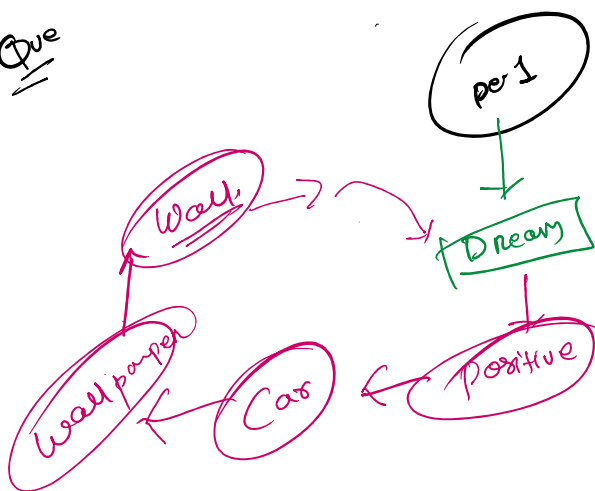


All together

$$^{10}C_5 \times ^8C_2 \times ^5C_3 \times ^2C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 252 \times 28 \times 10 \times 2$$

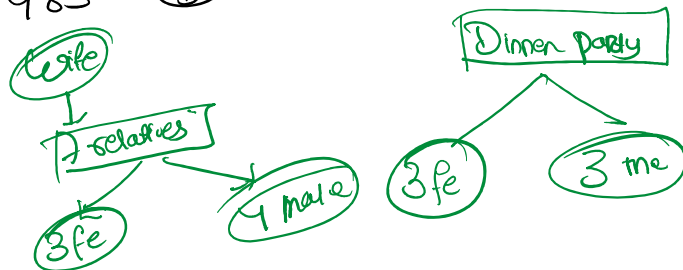
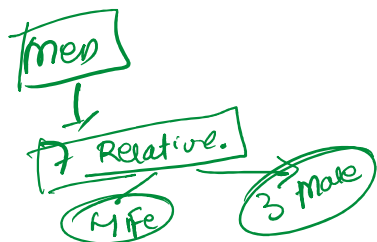
Que



Que: A man has 7 relatives, 4 of them are ladies and 3 gentlemen,
 his wife has 7 relatives, 3 of them are ladies and 4 gentlemen,
 in how many ways can he invite a dinner party of 3 ladies
 and 3 men's relatives and

Q. His wife has 7 relatives, 3 of them. In how many ways can he invite a dinner party of 3 ladies and 3 gentlemen so that there are 3 of man's relatives and 3 of wife's relatives?

- (A) 144 (B) 720 (C) 485 (D) 340



Man		Wife	
4 ladies	3 gentlemen	3 ladies	4 gentlemen
3	0	0	$3 \Rightarrow {}^4C_3 \times {}^3C_0 \times {}^3C_0 \times {}^4C_3 = 16$
0	3	3	$0 \Rightarrow {}^4C_0 \times {}^3C_3 \times {}^3C_3 \times {}^4C_0 = 1$
2	1	1	$2 \Rightarrow {}^4C_2 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^3C_1 \times {}^4C_2 = 324$
1	2	2	$1 \Rightarrow {}^4C_1 \times {}^3C_2 \times {}^3C_2 \times {}^4C_1 = 144$

$$16 + 1 + 324 + 144 = 485$$

working all together

Q. A box contains 5 different red and 6 different white balls. In how many ways can 6 balls be selected so that are at least two balls of each color?

Red (5)	White (6)	no. of ways
2	4	${}^5C_2 \times {}^6C_4 =$
3	3	${}^5C_3 \times {}^6C_3 =$
4	2	${}^5C_4 \times {}^6C_2 =$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c}
 4 & 2 & 5C_4 \times 6C_2 = \\
 \hline
 \cancel{4} & \cancel{2} & \cancel{125}
 \end{array}$$



Que In how many ways a team of 5 members can be selected from 4 ladies and 8 gentlemen such that selection includes atleast 2 ladies?

- (A) 336 (B) 448 (C) 449 (D) 456

4 ladies

2
3
4

8 gentlemen

3
2
1

No. of ways

$$\begin{array}{l}
 4C_2 \times 8C_3 = \\
 4C_3 \times 8C_2 = \\
 4C_4 \times 8C_1 =
 \end{array}$$

456