

For every relation, also try to find out whether it is a partial/total/well order relation.

Define the relation  $R$  on  $\mathbb{R}$  by  $xRy$  if  $xy > 0$ . Is  $R$  an equivalence relation? If so, what are the equivalence classes of  $R$ ?

equivalence relation  
partial order relation

~~R~~, S, T  
~~R~~, A, T

R X 0.0 ~~0~~

S ✓ if  $xy > 0$  then  $yx > 0$

A X

T ✓ if  $xy > 0$  and  $yz > 0$  then  $xz > 0$   
 $\begin{matrix} ++ \\ -- \end{matrix}$        $\begin{matrix} ++ \\ -- \end{matrix}$        $\begin{matrix} ++ \\ -- \end{matrix}$

4. Let  $Q$  be the binary relation on  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$  defined by  $(r, A)Q(s, B)$  if and only if  $r \leq s$  and  $A \subseteq B$ .  
Is  $Q$  a partial order relation? Is  $Q$  a total order relation?

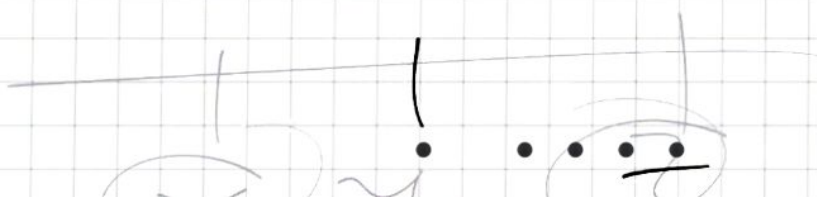
R A T

total order relation = partial order relation +  
 $aRb$  or  $bRa$  for all  $a, b$  of set  $A$

R. ✓ every real number  $x \leq$  itself,  
every set is  $\subseteq$  itself

A ✓  $a \leq b$  and  $b \leq a$  iff  $a = b$   
 $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq A$  iff  $A = B$

T if  $x \leq y$  and  $y \leq z \rightarrow x \leq z$   
if  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq C \rightarrow A \subseteq C$



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Is  $Q$  a partial order relation? Is  $Q$  a total order relation?

R A T

total order relation = partial order relation +  
 $aRb$  or  $bRa$  for all  $a, b$  of set  $S$

R. ✓ every real number  $x \leq$  itself,  
 every set is  $\subseteq$  itself

A. ✓  $a \leq b$  and  $b \leq a$  iff  $a = b$   
 $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq A$  iff  $A = B$

T. ✓ if  $x \leq y$  and  $y \leq z \rightarrow x \leq z$   
 if  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq C \rightarrow A \subseteq C$

partial order relation ✓

$(1, \{1, 2\}) \not\leq (2, \{1, 3\})$  and  
 $(2, \{1, 3\}) \not\leq (1, \{1, 2\}) \dots$

total order relation ✗

w8

# Warm Up

a. 10P6

b. 13C5

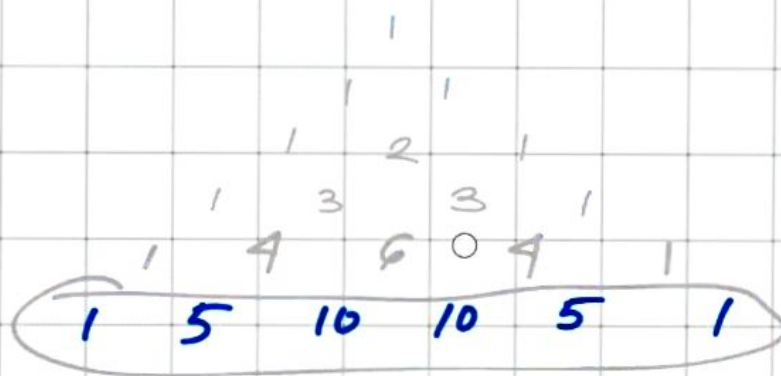
c.  $(3x+2y)^5$

d.  $(3x-2y)^5$

a. 
$$\frac{10!}{4!}$$

b. 
$$\frac{13!}{8! 5!}$$

c.



• • • • •

W8

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- c.  $(3x+2y)^5$
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b.  $\frac{13!}{8! 5!}$

$$c. \begin{matrix} 1(3x)^5(2y)^0 & + & 5(3x)^4(2y)^1 & + & 10(3x)^3(2y)^2 & + \\ 10(3x)^2(2y)^3 & + & 5(3x)^1(2y)^4 & + & 1(3x)^0(2y)^5 \end{matrix}$$

$$d. \begin{matrix} +1(3x)^5(2y)^0 & - & 5(3x)^4(2y)^1 & + & 10(3x)^3(2y)^2 & - \\ 10(3x)^2(2y)^3 & + & 5(3x)^1(2y)^4 & - & 1(3x)^0(2y)^5 \end{matrix}$$

How many 7-digit numbers can be made from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 if there is no repetition and the odd digits must appear in an unbroken sequence. (So, 1357246 and 2753146 satisfy this condition, but 7654231 does not.)



W8

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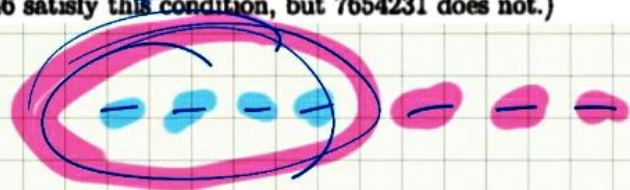
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1.

How many 7-digit numbers can be made from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 if there is no repetition and the odd digits must appear in an unbroken sequence. (So, 1357246 and 2753146 satisfy this condition, but 7654231 does not.)



$$4! \times 4!$$

$$\dots = 576$$

2.

Determine

$$|\{X \in P(\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}) : |X| = 4\}|.$$

the number of subsets of  $\{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$  that  
contain 4 elements

10 C 4

3. How many different ways are there for Mary to choose any combination of 6 fruits from a store that sells papayas, oranges, apples and persimmons?



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$$10 \begin{matrix} \swarrow \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

3. How many different ways are there for Mary to choose any combination of 6 fruits from a store that sells papayas, oranges, apples and persimmons?

papayas	oranges	apples	persimmons
—	—	—	—

unorderd with repetition

$9C_3$

...

nts using letter in word "~~ch~~~~amp~~~~ionship~~"

$$\frac{12!}{2!2!2!}$$

e 8 different books on a bookshelf if 3 particular books must

4. How many arrangements using letter in word "~~ch~~~~am~~~~pi~~~~on~~~~sh~~~~i~~~~p~~"

$$\frac{12!}{2! 2! 2!}$$

4. How many arrangements using letter in word "~~champion~~ship"

$$\frac{12!}{2! 2! 2!}$$

5. Number of ways to arrange 8 different books on a bookshelf if 3 particular books must be

a. Together

b. Separated

6. Number of ways dividing 10 people ~~into~~ <sup>into</sup>

a. Group of 2,3,5 people

b. Group of 4,3,3 people

c. 5 pairs