

Permutations and Combinations. The Pigeonhole Principle.

A question

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

We want to open a door, but it's locked.



It seems that to open the lock, we must press **10 buttons** in the right order.

Each button must be pressed exactly once.

How many combinations do we have to try?

A question

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
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We want to open a door, but it's locked.



It seems that to open the lock, we must press **10 buttons** in the right order.

Each button must be pressed exactly once.

How many combinations do we have to try?

$$10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 3628800.$$

If it takes one second to try one combination, we will need 42 days to try each.

Another question

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle



There are 7 persons in a team, and 7 distinct individual tasks, in how many ways the tasks can be assigned to the team members?

(Everyone gets exactly one task).

Another question

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Combinations

The Pigeonhole
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There are 7 persons in a team, and 7 distinct individual tasks, in how many ways the tasks can be assigned to the team members?

(Everyone gets exactly one task).

$$7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 5040.$$

Factorial function

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

$$10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 3628800$$

This function is called *factorial* and denoted by $n!$:

$$1! = 1$$

$$2! = 2 \cdot 1$$

$$3! = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

...

$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-3) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

and by convention,

$$0! = 1$$

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Def. A *permutation* of a set of distinct objects is an ordered arrangement of these objects.

The number of permutations of n objects is

$$P(n) = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = n!$$

So, for example, given 6 pictures of cats, there are $6! = 720$ ways to arrange them in a row.

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 15 different magazines on a table.



While waiting, you skimmed through each of them. In how many different orders it was possible to do?

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 15 different magazines on a table.



While waiting, you skimmed through each of them. In how many different orders it was possible to do?

$$15! = 1307674368000.$$

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 15 different magazines on a table.



You read three of them. In how many ways it was possible to do?

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 15 different magazines on a table.



You read three of them. In how many ways it was possible to do?

$$15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 = 2730.$$

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle



An arrangement of 3 objects out of n is called a 3-permutation.

Def. An ordered arrangement of r elements from a set of n is called an *r -permutation*.

$$P(n, r) = \underbrace{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-r+1)}_{\text{product of } r \text{ numbers}}$$

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle



An arrangement of 3 objects out of n is called a 3-permutation.

Def. An ordered arrangement of r elements from a set of n is called an *r -permutation*.

$$P(n, r) = \underbrace{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-r+1)}_{\text{product of } r \text{ numbers}} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Let's prove the last formula.

The number of r -permutations of the set of n elements:

$$P(n, r) = \underbrace{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-r+1)}_{\text{product of } r \text{ numbers}}$$

Multiply and divide by $(n-r) \cdot (n-r-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1$,

$$P(n, r) = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{(n-r) \cdot (n-r-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

How many ways are there to select a first-prize winner and a second-prize winner from 100 different people who have entered a contest?

Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

How many ways are there to select a first-prize winner and a second-prize winner from 100 different people who have entered a contest?

$$P(100, 2) = 100 \cdot 99 = 9900.$$

Alternatively,

$$P(100, 2) = \frac{100!}{(100-2)!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 100}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 98} = 99 \cdot 100 = 9900.$$

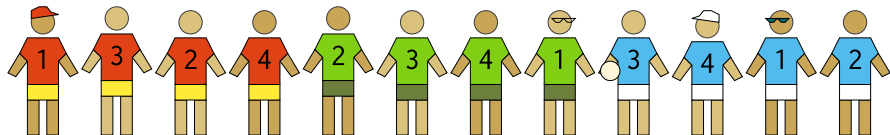
Permutations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Three sport teams of four want to take a group photo.



In how many ways can they stand in a row so that all members of the same team are standing together?

Another problem

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 4 paintings in a collection. In how many ways can we hang 3 of them on a wall?



Another problem

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 4 paintings in a collection. In how many ways can we hang 3 of them on a wall?



We can compute the number of 3-permutations of 4 objects, which is $P(4, 3) = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 24$.

abc	acb	bac	bca	cab	cba	$\{a, b, c\}$
abd	adb	bad	bda	dab	dba	$\{a, b, d\}$
acd	acb	cad	cda	dac	dca	$\{a, c, d\}$
bcd	$bc b$	cbd	cdb	dbc	dcb	$\{b, c, d\}$

Observe that there are 4 ways to pick a set of 3 paintings, and each of them can be arranged in $3! = 6$ many ways, and $4 \cdot 3! = 24$ too.

Another problem



Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole Principle

$$P(4, 3) = 24 = 4 \cdot 3!$$

When we arrange r objects out of n :

$$P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

But also,

$$P(n, r) = X \cdot r!$$

Where X is the number of ways to *choose r objects out of n without assigning any order* to them. This is exactly what we did when we were selecting 3 paintings.

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

$$P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$P(n, r) = X \cdot r!$$

X is the number of ways to choose r objects out of n without assigning any order to them.

Knowing this X can be useful. Can we find a formula for it?

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

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X is the number of ways to choose r objects out of n without assigning any order to them.

Knowing this X can be useful. Can we find a formula for it?

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

It is the number of so-called *r -combinations*.

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

$$P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

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Knowing this X can be useful. Can we find a formula for it?

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

It is the number of so-called *r -combinations*.

Def. An *r -combinations* is an unordered selection of r objects from a set of n objects.

We write

$$C(n, r) = \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

The number of r -combinations:

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!} \quad (\text{Note that } \binom{n}{r} \text{ reads as “}n \text{ choose } r\text{”}).$$

An r -combination is a selection of r objects without specifying the order in which the objects are chosen.

Exercise:

There are three paintings, you'd like to buy some of them.

In how many ways one painting can be chosen? Two? Three?

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

In how many ways a team of 6 can be selected from a group of 12 students?

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

In how many ways a team of 6 can be selected from a group of 12 students?

$$\binom{12}{6} =$$

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

In how many ways a team of 6 can be selected from a group of 12 students?

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{12}{6} &= \frac{12!}{(12-6)! 6!} = \frac{12!}{6! \cdot 6!} = \frac{7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12}{6!} \\ &= \frac{7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = \frac{7 \cdot 11 \cdot 12}{1} = 924.\end{aligned}$$

Example with cards

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Count the number of ways 5 cards can be dealt from the deck of 52 if their order does not matter.

Example with cards

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Count the number of ways 5 cards can be dealt from the deck of 52 if their order does not matter.

$$\binom{52}{5} = \frac{52!}{(52-5)! 5!} = \frac{52!}{47! 5!} = \frac{48 \cdot 49 \cdot 50 \cdot 51 \cdot 52}{5!} = 2598960.$$

Example with cards

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Count the number of ways 5 cards can be dealt from the deck of 52 if their order does not matter.

$$\binom{52}{5} = \frac{52!}{(52-5)! 5!} = \frac{52!}{47! 5!} = \frac{48 \cdot 49 \cdot 50 \cdot 51 \cdot 52}{5!} = 2598960.$$

More examples:

$$\binom{52}{2} = \frac{51 \cdot 52}{2} = 1326. \quad \binom{52}{1} = 52.$$

Combinations

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Let's try to prove that for $1 \leq k \leq n$:

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$$

Summary

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Given a set with n elements.

The number of *permutations* of the elements the set:

$$P(n) = n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

The number of *r-permutations* of the set:

$$P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} = \underbrace{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-r+1)}_{\text{product of } r \text{ numbers}}$$

The number of unordered *r-combinations* (“ n choose r ”):

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{P(n, r)}{P(r)} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

Solve

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Problem 1.

How many permutations of the letters ABCDEFG contain

- (a) the string BCD?
- (b) the string CFGA?
- (c) the strings BA and GF?
- (d) the strings BAC and CED?

Solve

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Problem 2.

Suppose that a department contains 10 men and 15 women. How many ways are there to form a committee with six members if it must have the same number of men and women?

Problem 3.

How many bit strings contain exactly 8 zeros and 10 ones?

Problem 4.

How many bit strings contain exactly 8 zeros and 10 ones if every zero must be immediately followed by a one?

Solve: “Knights of the Round Table”

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Def. A *circular permutation* of n people is their seating around a circular table, where seatings are considered to be the same if they can be obtained from each other by rotating the table.

Def. Similarly, a *circular r -permutation* of n people is a seating of r of these n people around a circular table, where, again, the seatings that can be obtained by rotation are considered to be the same.

Problem 5.

In how many ways can King Arthur seat n different knights at his round table?

Problem 6.

Count the number of circular r -permutations of n people.

“Knights of the Round Table”

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Problem 5. In how many ways can King Arthur seat n different knights at his round table?

Answer: Because n normal permutations result in a single circular permutation, $\frac{n!}{n} = (n-1)!$

Problem 6.

Count the number of circular r -permutations of n people.

Answer: r normal r -permutations result in one circular r -permutation, so we get $\frac{n!}{(n-r)! r}$. Transform this formula:

$$\frac{n!}{(n-r)! r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!} \cdot \frac{r!}{r} = \binom{n}{r} \cdot \frac{r!}{r}$$

So, equivalently, we first choose r knights out of n , and then count their circular permutations.

A typical situation

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

A drawer in a dark room contains red socks, green socks, and blue socks. How many socks must you withdraw to be sure that you have a matching pair?



A typical situation

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Principle

A drawer in a dark room contains red socks, green socks, and blue socks. How many socks must you withdraw to be sure that you have a matching pair?



Four is enough.

The Pigeonhole Principle

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle



If you have 10 pigeons in 9 boxes, at least one box contains two birds.

The pigeonhole principle. If k is a positive integer and $k + 1$ or more objects are placed into k boxes, then there is at least one box containing two or more of the objects.

The Pigeonhole Principle

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 7 colleges in a city.

What is the minimum number of students to be invited for a survey to make sure that at least two are from the same college?

The Pigeonhole Principle

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

There are 7 colleges in a city.

What is the minimum number of students to be invited for a survey to make sure that at least two are from the same college?

$$7 + 1 = 8 \text{ students.}$$

Generalized Pigeonhole Principle

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

The ceiling function:

$\lceil x \rceil$ = the smallest integer not less than x

So, for example,

$$\lceil 2.0 \rceil = 2$$

$$\lceil 0.5 \rceil = 1$$

$$\lceil -3.5 \rceil = -3$$

The Generalized Pigeonhole Principle.

If N objects are placed into k boxes, then there is at least one box containing at least $\lceil N/k \rceil$ objects.

Generalized Pigeonhole Principle

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

The Generalized Pigeonhole Principle.

If N objects are placed into k boxes, then there is at least one box containing at least $\lceil N/k \rceil$ objects.

Example: How many cards must be selected from a standard deck of 52 cards to guarantee that at least three cards of the same suit are chosen?

Generalized Pigeonhole Principle

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

The Generalized Pigeonhole Principle.


If N objects are placed into k boxes, then there is at least one box containing at least $\lceil N/k \rceil$ objects.

Example: How many cards must be selected from a standard deck of 52 cards to guarantee that at least three cards of the same suit are chosen?

“Birds” are cards. “Boxes” are suits, $k = 4$.

How many cards, N , should we take to guarantee that at least three of them fall in the same “box” (suit):

$$\left\lceil \frac{N}{k} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{N}{4} \right\rceil \geq 3 > 2.$$

The smallest possible $N = 2 \cdot 4 + 1 = 9$. 

Solve

Permutations

Combinations

The Pigeonhole
Principle

Assume that in a group of six people, each pair of individuals consists of two friends or two enemies. Show that there are either three mutual friends or three mutual enemies in the group.