

Kombinatorika



Universitas **Al Azhar** Indonesia

Ali Akbar Septiandri

Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia

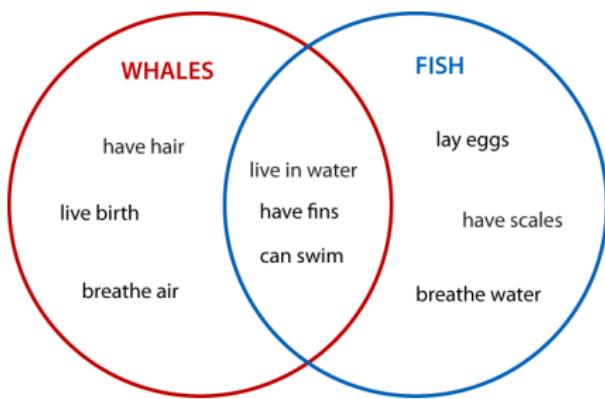
March 26, 2019

Ulasan

Prinsip Umum Pencacahan

$$|A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n| = \prod_i |A_i|$$

Prinsip Inklusi/Eksklusi



Total elemen dari dua himpunan adalah jumlah elemen kedua himpunan, dikurangi dengan jumlah elemen yang masuk ke dalam keduanya, i.e.

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

Permutasi

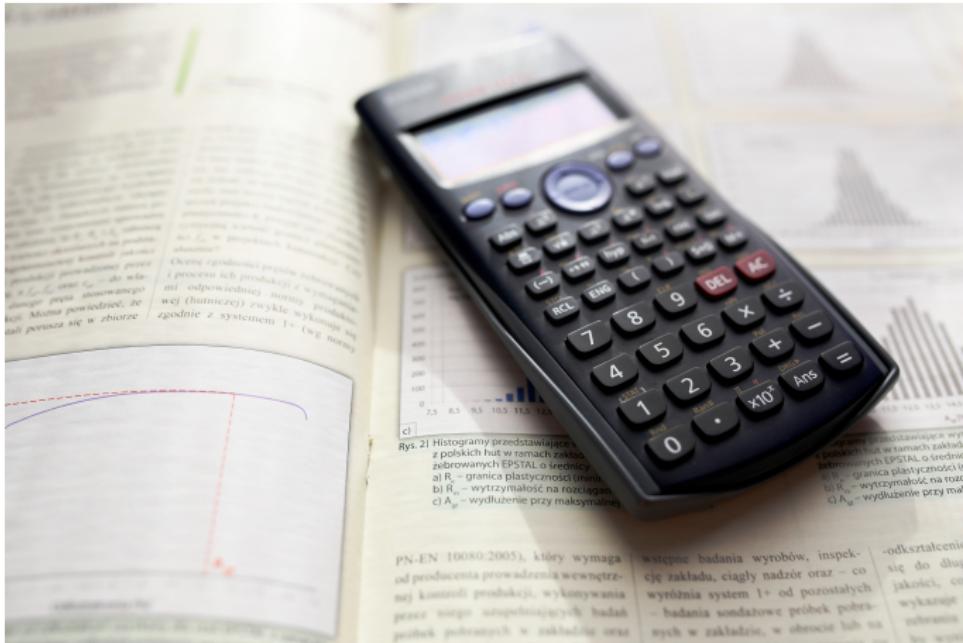
Permutasi

Jumlah cara untuk mengurutkan n objek yang dapat dibedakan

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n = \prod_{i=1}^n i$$

Example

Ada berapa urutan cara untuk mengoreksi tugas dari 9 orang?



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Misalkan ada A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, dan I.

1. Koreksi #1: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Asumsikan kita pilih A

Example

Ada berapa urutan cara untuk mengoreksi tugas dari 9 orang?

Jawab

Misalkan ada A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, dan I.

1. Koreksi #1: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Asumsikan kita pilih A

2. Koreksi #2: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Asumsikan kita pilih B

Example

Ada berapa urutan cara untuk mengoreksi tugas dari 9 orang?

Jawab

Misalkan ada A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, dan I.

1. Koreksi #1: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Asumsikan kita pilih A

2. Koreksi #2: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Asumsikan kita pilih B

3. Koreksi #3: C, D, E, F, G, H, I

dst.

Example

Ada berapa urutan cara untuk mengoreksi tugas dari 9 orang?

Jawab

Misalkan ada A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, dan I.

1. Koreksi #1: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Asumsikan kita pilih A

2. Koreksi #2: B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Asumsikan kita pilih B

3. Koreksi #3: C, D, E, F, G, H, I

dst.

Berarti ada $9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 9! = 362,880$ cara.

Example

Bagaimana kalau tugas dari mata kuliah yang sama harus dikoreksi bersamaan? Misalkan ada STAT-A, PROG-B, STAT-C, STAT-D, PROG-E, MAT-F, MAT-G, PROG-H, dan STAT-I.

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Bagaimana kalau tugas dari mata kuliah yang sama harus dikoreksi bersamaan? Misalkan ada STAT-A, PROG-B, STAT-C, STAT-D, PROG-E, MAT-F, MAT-G, PROG-H, dan STAT-I.

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Jawab

1. Kelompokkan: STAT-A, STAT-C, STAT-D, STAT-I, PROG-B, PROG-E, PROG-H, MAT-F, MAT-G

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Bagaimana kalau tugas dari mata kuliah yang sama harus dikoreksi bersamaan? Misalkan ada STAT-A, PROG-B, STAT-C, STAT-D, PROG-E, MAT-F, MAT-G, PROG-H, dan STAT-I.

Jawab

1. Kelompokkan: STAT-A, STAT-C, STAT-D, STAT-I, PROG-B, PROG-E, PROG-H, MAT-F, MAT-G
2. $\text{STAT} = 4!$
 $\text{PROG} = 3!$
 $\text{MAT} = 2!$

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Bagaimana kalau tugas dari mata kuliah yang sama harus dikoreksi bersamaan? Misalkan ada STAT-A, PROG-B, STAT-C, STAT-D, PROG-E, MAT-F, MAT-G, PROG-H, dan STAT-I.

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Bagaimana kalau tugas dari mata kuliah yang sama harus dikoreksi bersamaan? Misalkan ada STAT-A, PROG-B, STAT-C, STAT-D, PROG-E, MAT-F, MAT-G, PROG-H, dan STAT-I.

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Berarti ada $4! \cdot 3! \cdot 2! \cdot 3! = 1,728$ cara.

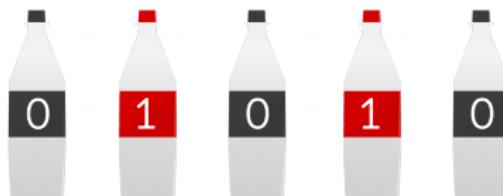
Permutasi dengan Elemen yang Serupa

Jumlah cara untuk mengurutkan n objek, dengan beberapa grup yang tidak dapat dibedakan

$$\binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m} = \frac{n!}{k_1! k_2! \dots k_m!}$$

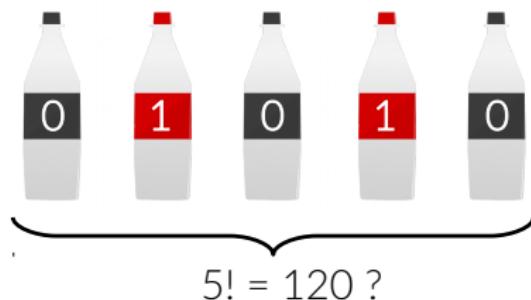
Return of the binary strings

How many **distinct** bit strings are there consisting of **three** 0's and **two** 1's?



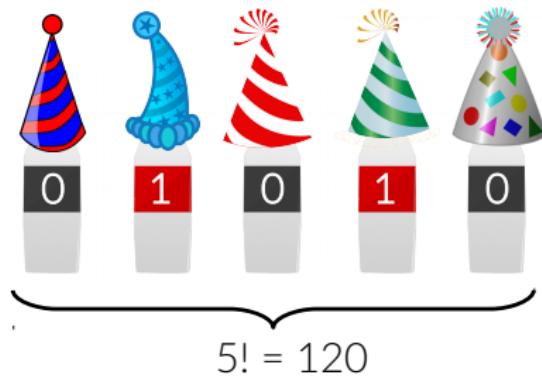
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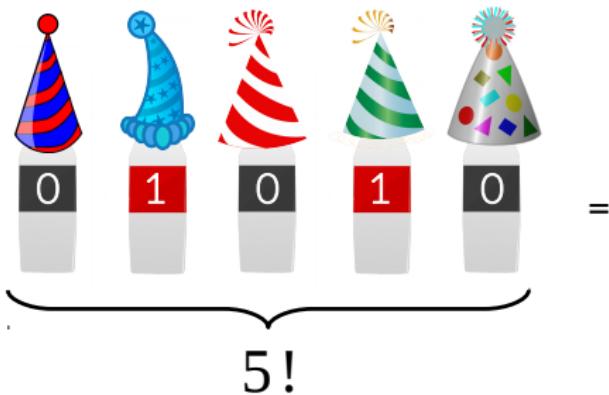
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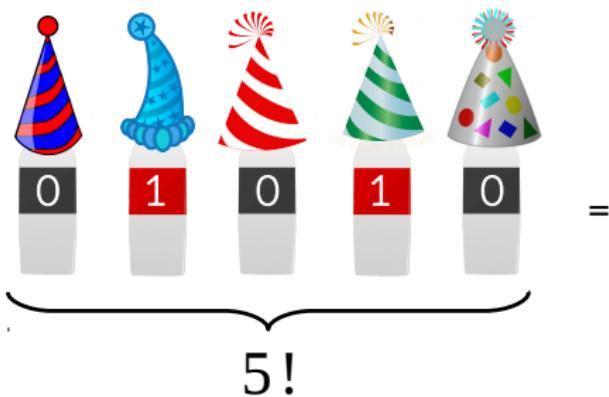
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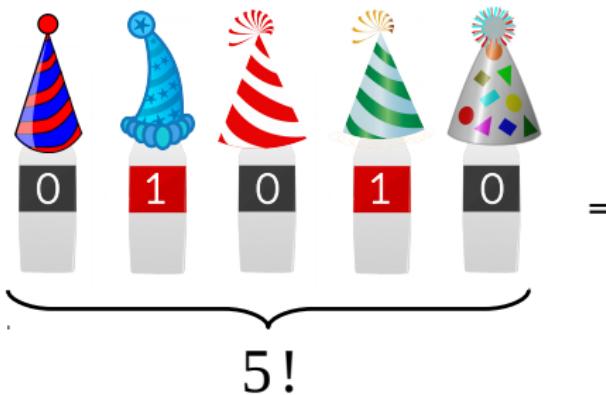
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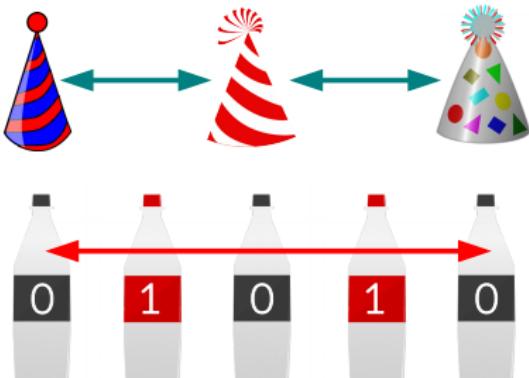


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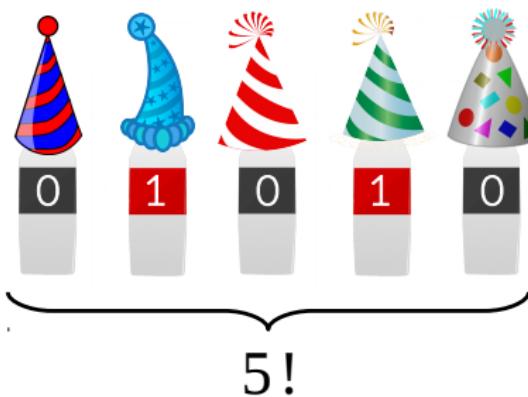


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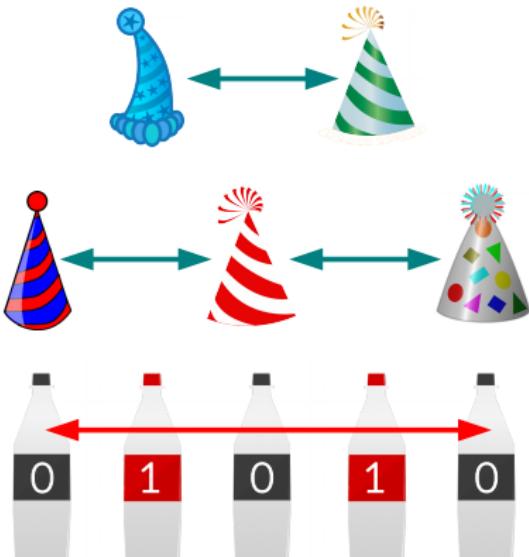


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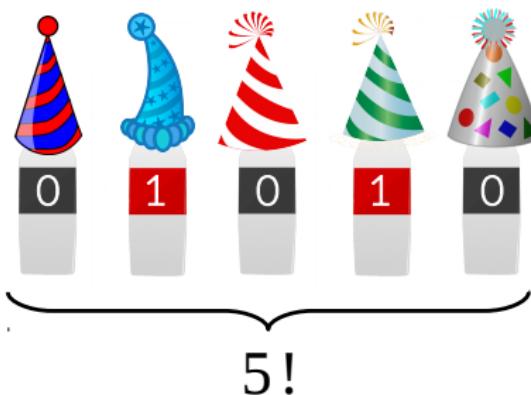


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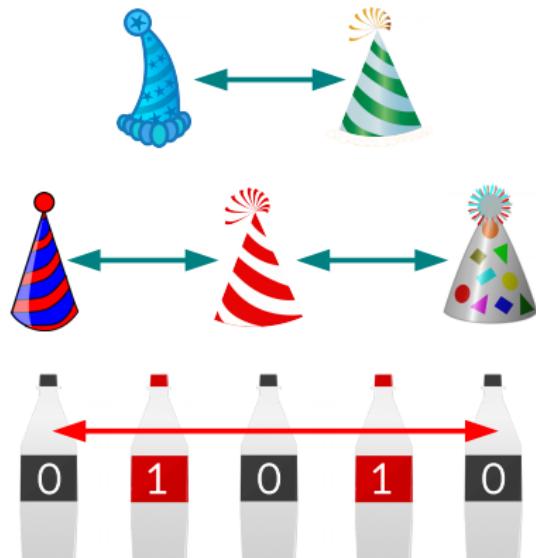
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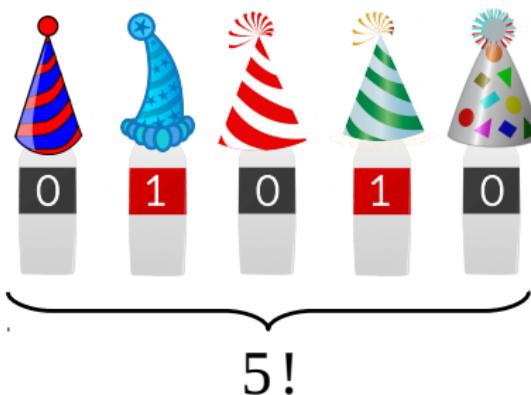
$2!$

=

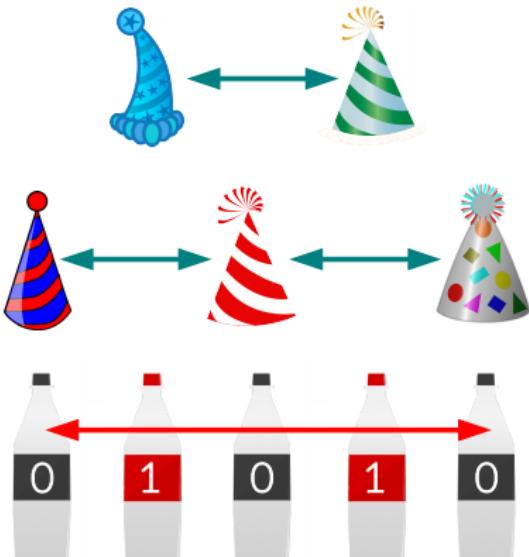


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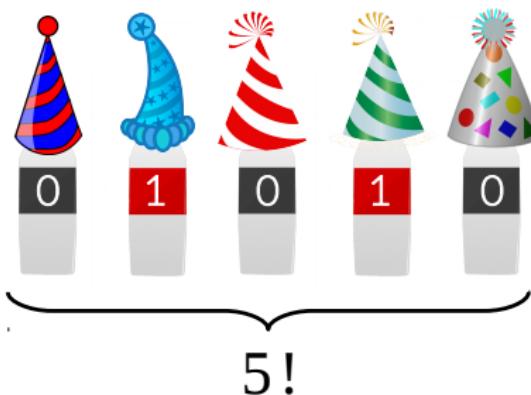


$$= \begin{matrix} 2! \\ \cdot \\ 3! \end{matrix}$$



Return of the binary strings

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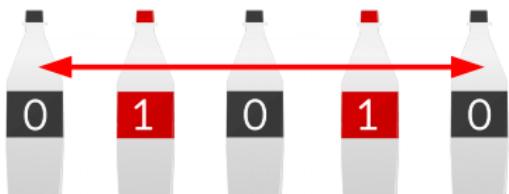
$$2!$$



$$3!$$

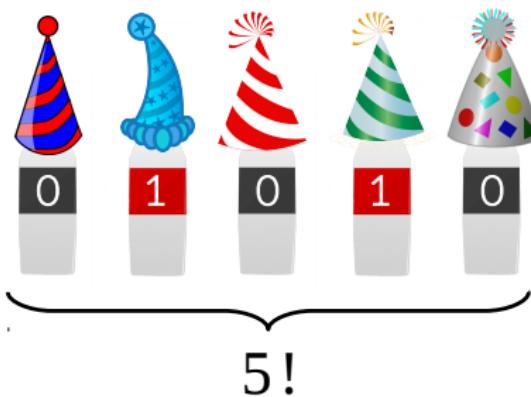


$$X$$



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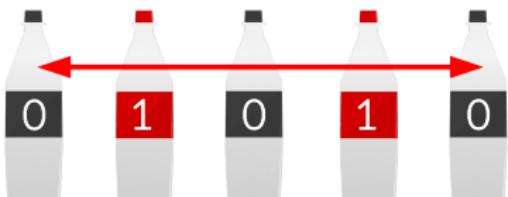
$$2!$$



$$3!$$



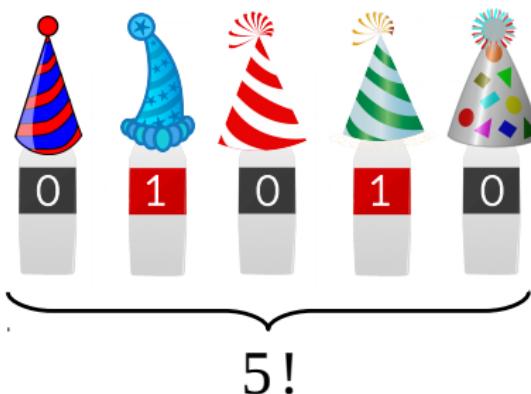
$$x$$



$$5! = 2! \cdot 3! \cdot x$$

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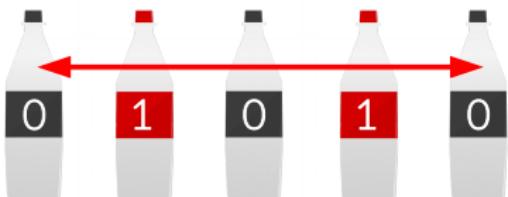
$$2!$$



$$3!$$



$$x$$



$$x = \frac{5!}{2! \cdot 3!}$$

Example: Passcode guessing

4-digit passcode on a phone.

How many possible codes?



Example: Passcode guessing

4-digit passcode on a phone.

How many possible codes?



<https://bit.ly/1a2ki4G> → <https://b.socrative.com/login/student/>

Room: CS109SUMMER17

Example: Passcode guessing

4 smudges on phone for a 4-digit passcode.

How many possible codes?



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Room: CS109SUMMER17

Example: Passcode guessing

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$$4! = 24$$

Example: Passcode guessing

3 smudges on phone for a 4-digit passcode.

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3 smudges on phone for a 4-digit passcode.

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3 smudges =
(less, same, more)
possibilities vs.
4 smudges?

- A) less
- B) same
- C) more

Example: Passcode guessing

3 smudges on phone for a 4-digit passcode.

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$$\frac{4!}{2!1!1!} = 12$$

Example: Passcode guessing

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$$3 \cdot \frac{4!}{2!1!1!} = 36$$

Example: Passcode guessing

2 smudges on phone for a 4-digit passcode.

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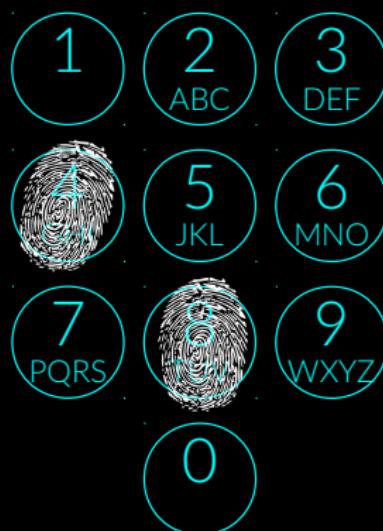
Two and two

Three and one

Example: Passcode guessing

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Two and two

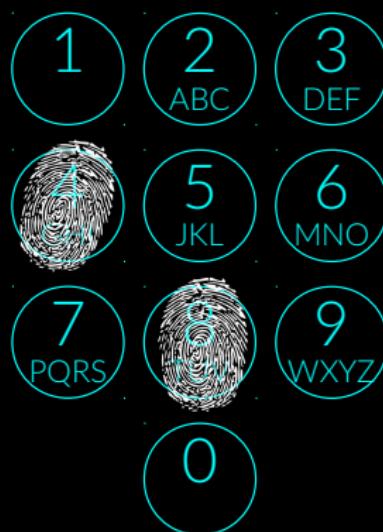
$$\frac{4!}{2!2!} = 6$$

Three and one

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Two and two

$$\frac{4!}{2!2!} = 6$$

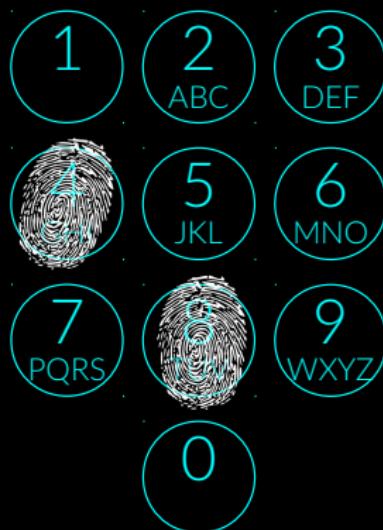
Three and one

$$\frac{2 \cdot 4!}{3!1!} = 8$$

Example: Passcode guessing

2 smudges on phone for a 4-digit passcode.

How many possible codes?



Two and two

$$\frac{4!}{2!2!} = 6$$

+

Three and one

$$\frac{2 \cdot 4!}{3!1!} = 8$$

$$= 14$$

Kombinasi

Kombinasi

Jumlah **subhimpunan** unik sejumlah k dari himpunan sejumlah n .

Objeknya dapat dibedakan dan tidak diurutkan.

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

Example

Ada berapa cara untuk mengambil 4 dari 6 tugas? Misalkan ada A, B, C, D, E, dan F.

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Jawab

1. Anggap saja ada 4 slot waktu untuk memeriksa tugas.

$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$$

Example

Ada berapa cara untuk mengambil 4 dari 6 tugas? Misalkan ada A, B, C, D, E, dan F.

Jawab

1. Anggap saja ada 4 slot waktu untuk memeriksa tugas.

$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$$

2. Apa pun urutan dari 2 tugas tersisa, sama saja!

$$6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = \frac{6!}{(6-4)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} = {}_nP_k = \binom{n}{k}$$

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3. Sebenarnya, urutan memeriksa 4 tugas di awal juga tidak berpengaruh → abaikan!

$$\frac{6!}{(6-4)!4!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} = {}_nC_k$$

Referensi bagus:
Khan Academy

Materi kuliah ini diadaptasi dari:

CS109: Probability for Computer Scientists
2 - Combinatorics by Will Monroe

Pekan depan:

Probabilitas

Terima kasih