

ELEMENTARY COMBINATORICS & PROBABILITY

Review week 1

TODAY

- Problem set 5
- Review permutations & combinations
- Interim exam

- Graded assignment 2 is out
- Deadline: **TODAY, March 22, 23:59** Barcelona time
- See Google classroom

PROBLEM SET 5

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Kf4NYeMPyABbbiVnm5sYKGgZOr3oK3XDznbb1Sf0oyY/edit?usp=sharing>

THE PIGEONHOLE PRINCIPLE

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Example:

If $n = 12$ people sit on $k = 10$ chairs, then two or more people are sitting on at least one of the chairs.

GENERALIZED PIGEONHOLE PRINCIPLE

Given n items that fall into k different categories, then at least $\left\lceil \frac{n}{k} \right\rceil$ of the items must fall into the same category.

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Example:

If $n = 22$ people sit on $k = 10$ chairs, then at least $\left\lceil \frac{22}{10} \right\rceil = 3$ people are sitting on at least one of the chairs.

REMAINDERS

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Generalized pigeonhole principle:

At least $\lceil 7/5 \rceil = 2$ numbers have the same remainder when divided by 5.

GRADES

- In a discrete mathematics class of 32 students, what is the largest number of students who must receive the same grade if there are only 5 possible grades?

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Pigeons: $n = 32$ students

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Generalized pigeonhole principle:

At least $\lceil 32/5 \rceil = 7$ students must have received the same grade.

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- A. At least two of the numbers are **odd**
- B. At least two of the numbers are **even**

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Thus, it is always possible numbers such that their sum is even.

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REVIEW

DIFFERENT ARRANGEMENTS

- Imagine you have n objects. How can you arrange them?

	WITHOUT REPETITIONS	WITH REPETITIONS
ORDERED	<p><i>PERMUTATIONS</i></p> <p>Seating n people in a row</p> <p>$n!$</p>	<p><i>TUPLES</i></p> <p>Counting different n-bit strings are there?</p> <p>k^n</p>
NOT ORDERED	<p><i>COMBINATIONS</i></p> <p>Choosing k out of n different candies in a bag</p> <p>$C(n, k) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$</p>	<p><i>COMBINATIONS with repetitions</i></p> <p>Distributing k identical candies among n kids</p> <p>$C(k+n-1, n-1)$</p>

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$$10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8$$

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- How many 6-character license plates are there, if each character can be a letter or a digit?

$$36 \cdot 36 \cdot 36 \cdot 36 \cdot 36 \cdot 36 = 36^6$$

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$$C(4 + 10 - 1, 10 - 1) = \frac{13!}{9! 4!}$$

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$$\rightarrow 26 \cdot 25 + 26 \cdot 25 \cdot 10$$

passwords that consist of either two different low-case letters or two different lower-case letters and a digit.

INCLUSION-EXCLUSION

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End with 01:

Begin with 022 **and** end with 01:

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Begin with 022: 3^3

End with 01: 3^4

Begin with 022 **and** end with 01: 3

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Begin with 022: 3^3

End with 01: 3^4

Begin with 022 **and** end with 01: 3

Begin with 022 **or** end with 01: $3^3 + 3^4 - 3$

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$$\rightarrow C(15, 5) \cdot C(10, 5) = \frac{15!}{5!10!} \cdot \frac{10!}{5!5!} = \frac{15!}{(5!)^3}$$

different sharing menus

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$$C(15 + 5 - 1, 15 - 1) = \frac{19!}{14!5!} \text{ ways of choosing cold starters}$$

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$$C(15 + 5 - 1, 15 - 1) = \frac{19!}{14!5!} \text{ ways of choosing cold starters}$$

$$C(10 + 5 - 1, 10 - 1) = \frac{14!}{9!5!} \text{ ways of choosing cold starters}$$

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$$C(10 + 5 - 1, 10 - 1) = \frac{14!}{9!5!} \text{ ways of choosing cold starters}$$

$$\rightarrow C(19, 14) \cdot C(14, 9) = \frac{19!}{14!5!} \cdot \frac{14!}{9!5!} = \frac{19!}{9! \cdot (5!)^2}$$

different sharing menus

INTERIM EXAM

- Exam available on Google classroom as of 10:20
- Open book
- 15 questions
 - 5 one-point questions;
 - 10 two-point questions.
- Solutions must be written in the file
 - typed or pictures;
 - should contain explanations.
- **Deadline: 12:30 Barcelona time**

GOOD LUCK!