Combinations with Repetitions

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Outline

Review

Salad

Combinations with Repetitions

Review

We considered selections of k items out of n possible options

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	With repetitions	Without repetitions
Ordered		
Unordered		

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Consider $k = 2$ and $n = 3$ options: a, b, c

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Unordered		{a, b}, {a, c}, {b, c}

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Unordered	{a, b}, {a, c}, {b, c} {a, a}, {b, b}, {c, c}	{a, b}, {a, c}, {b, c}

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Suppose $k = 2, n = 3$.

Here is the list of all distributions:

$$(2, 0, 0), (0, 2, 0), (0, 0, 2)$$

$$(1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1)$$

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- Several videos can fall in the same category
- So classifying videos we pick k unordered categories out of n with repetitions

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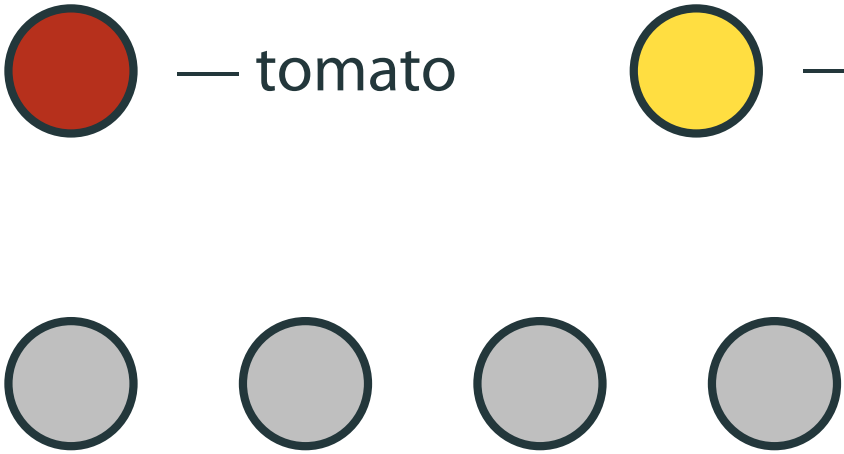
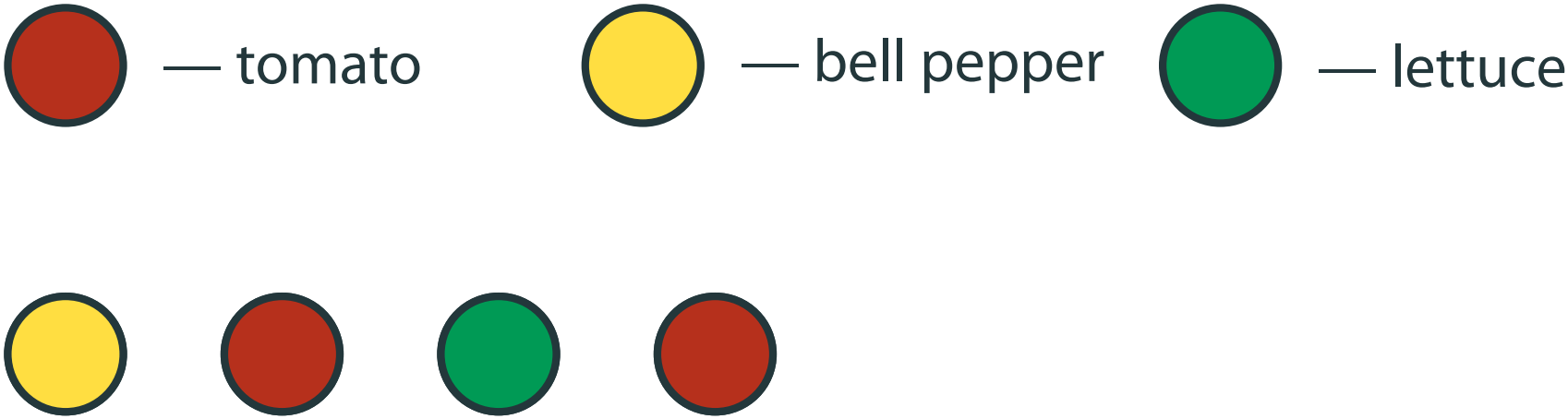
- We pick 4 items out of 3 options with repetitions
- Order does not matter
- So this is our setting
- Still do not know how to count
- We will list all possible salads, then count them
- But we want to do it wisely

Salad



Salad

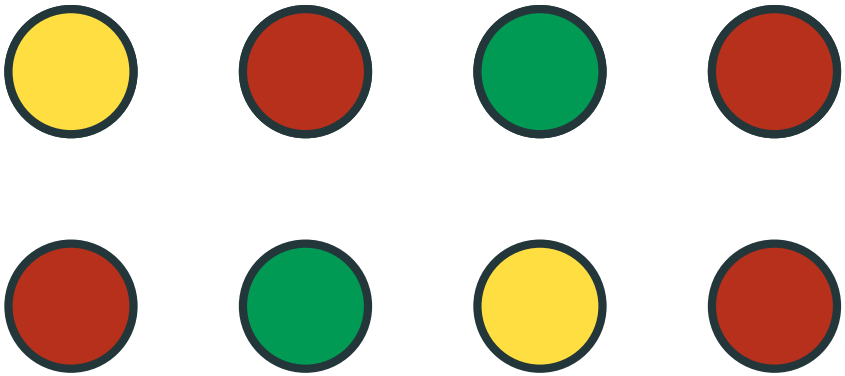


Salad

— tomato

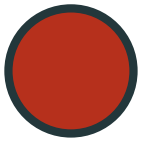
— bell pepper

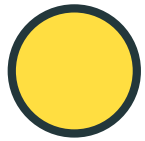
— lettuce

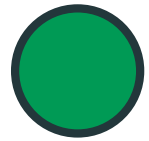


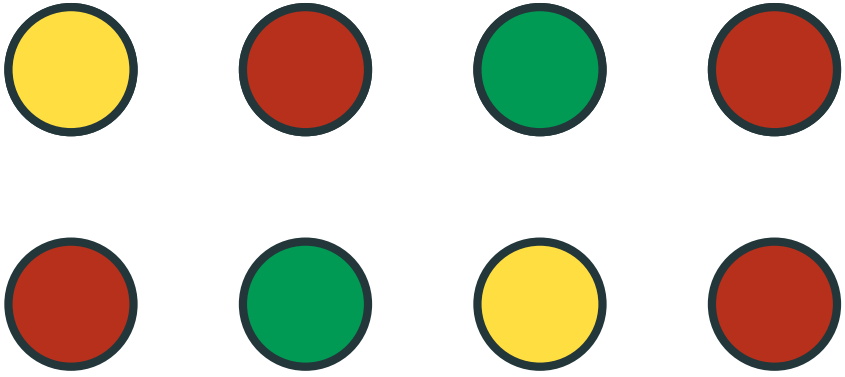
The same salad

Salad

 — tomato

 — bell pepper

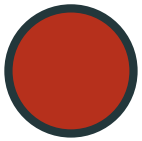
 — lettuce

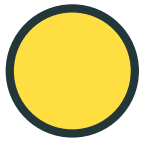


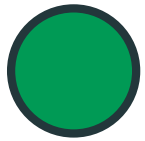
The same salad

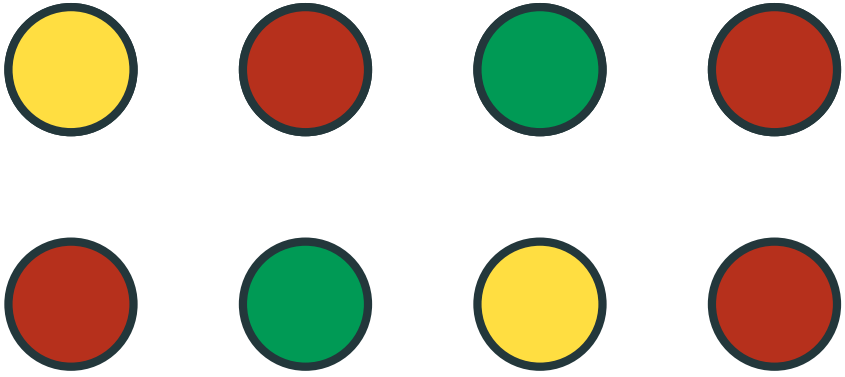
- The order does not matter

Salad

 — tomato

 — bell pepper

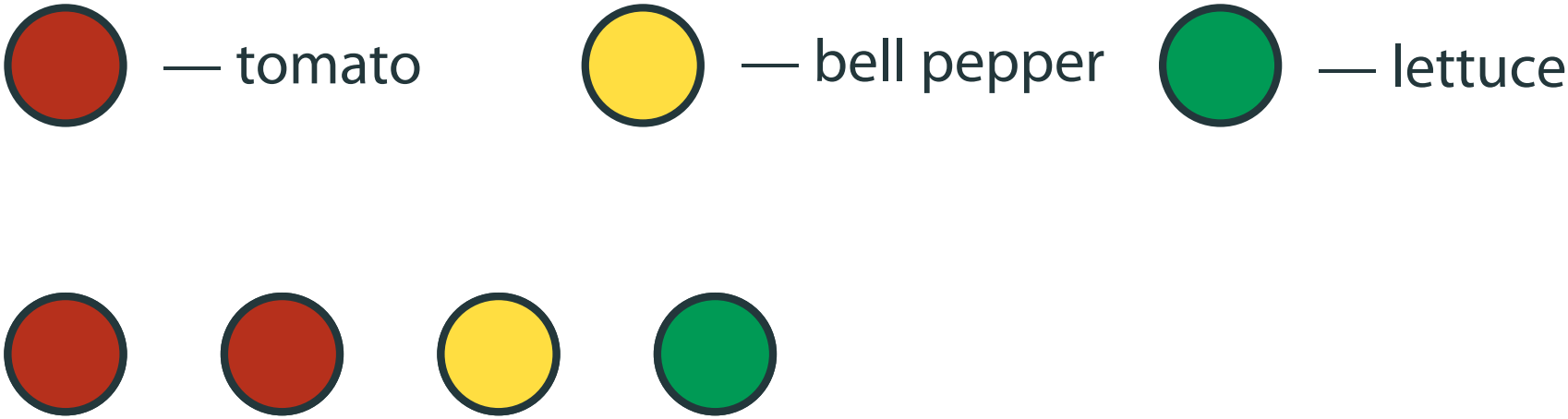
 — lettuce



The same salad

- The order does not matter
- So let's draw tomatoes first, then bell peppers, then lettuce

Salad



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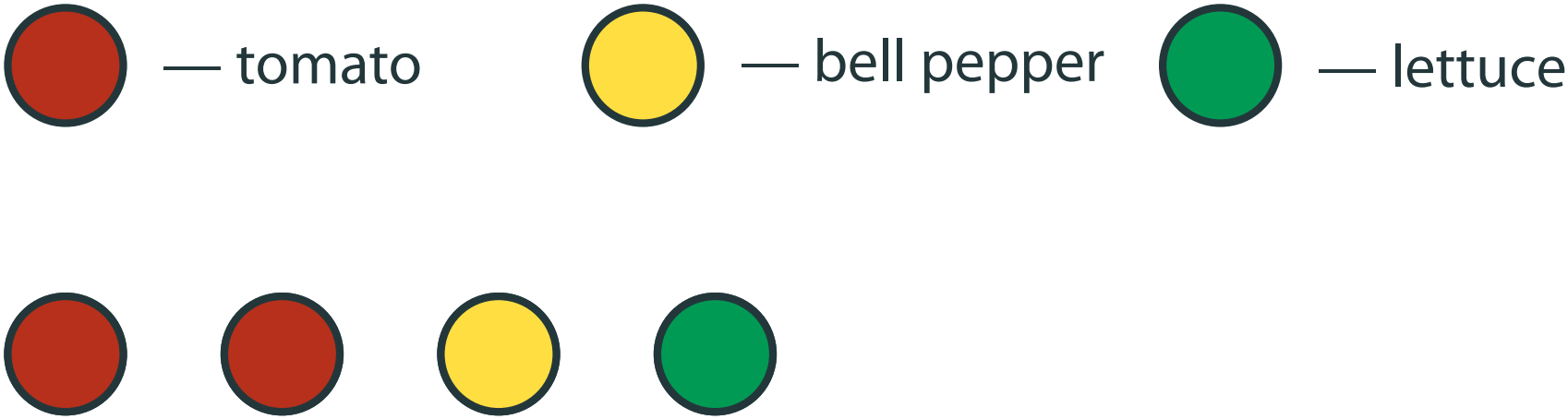

- The order does not matter
- So let's draw tomatoes first, then bell peppers, then lettuce
- Let's consider all possible numbers of tomatoes in the salad and count in each case separately

Salad

Salad

Case 1: 4 tomatoes

Salad

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Salad

Case 1: 4 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad

Salad

Case 2: 3 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad

Salad

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Salad

Case 2: 3 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads

Salad

Case 3: 2 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads

Salad

Case 3: 2 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads

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Case 3: 2 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads

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Case 3: 2 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads

Salad

Case 3: 2 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads

Salad

Case 4: 1 tomato

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads

Salad

Case 4: 1 tomato

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
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Salad

Case 4: 1 tomato

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads

Salad

Case 4: 1 tomato

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads
- 1 tomato: 4 salads

Salad

Case 5: 0 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads
- 1 tomato: 4 salads

Salad

Case 5: 0 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads
- 1 tomato: 4 salads

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Salad

Case 5: 0 tomatoes

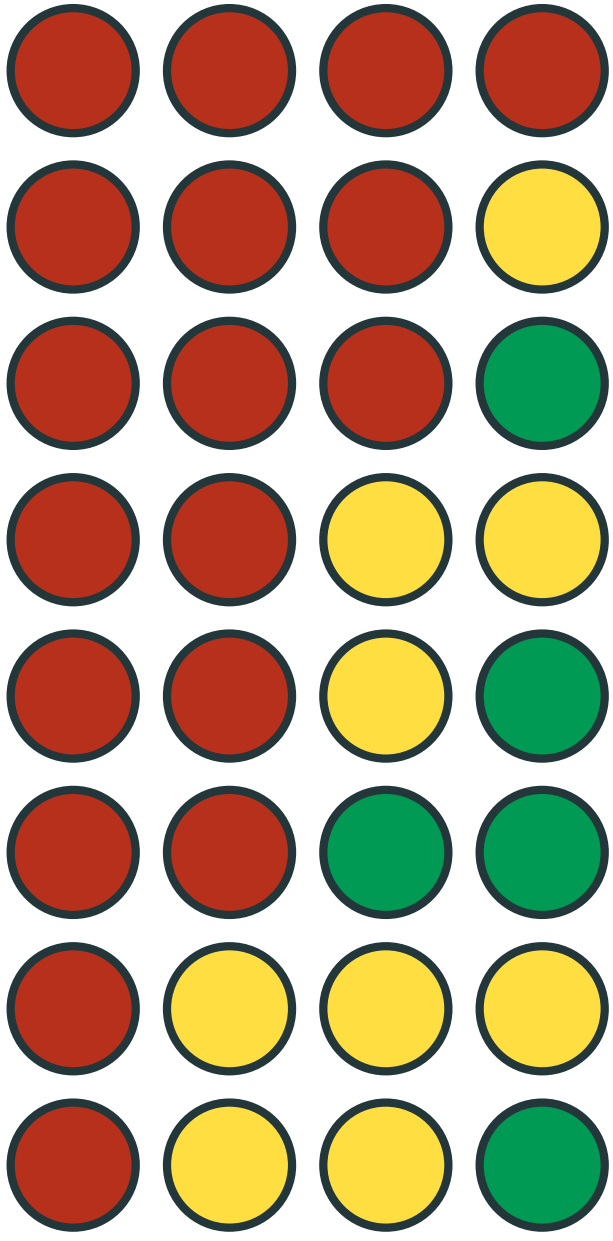
- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads
- 1 tomato: 4 salads
- 0 tomatoes: 5 salads

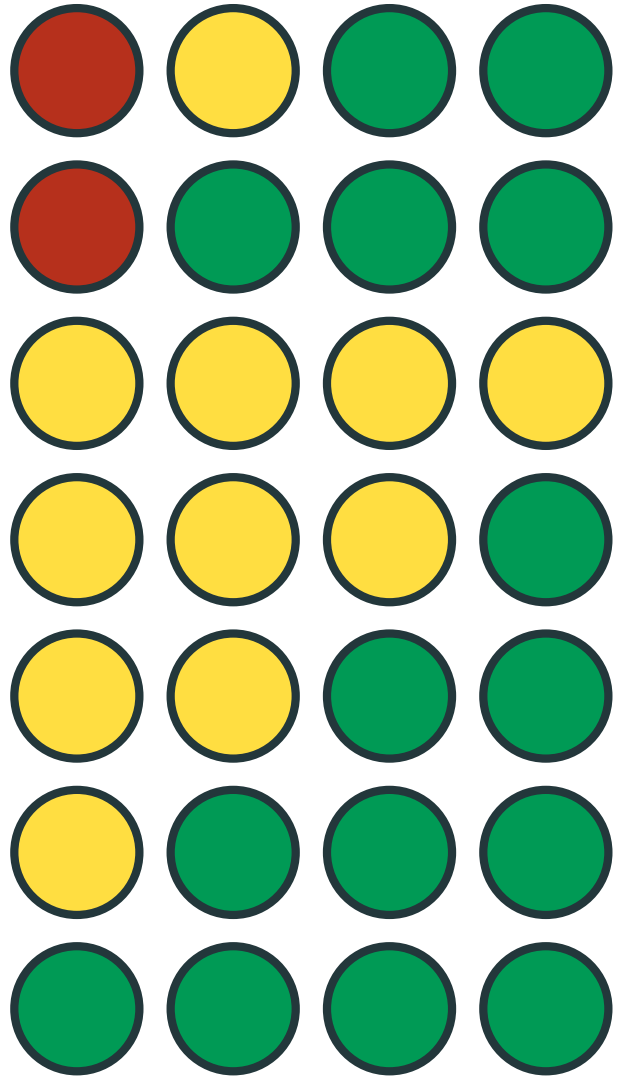
Salad

Case 5: 0 tomatoes

- 4 tomatoes: 1 salad
- 3 tomatoes: 2 salads
- 2 tomatoes: 3 salads
- 1 tomato: 4 salads
- 0 tomatoes: 5 salads
- In total: 15 salads

List of all Salads





Summary

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- Same structure for larger salads
- But more complicated for more ingredients
- Yet, the same strategy works for recursive counting for any salad size and any number of ingredients

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We have an unlimited supply of tomatoes, bell peppers, lettuce and eggplant. We want to make a salad out of 7 units among these four ingredients (we do not have to use all ingredients). How many different salads we can make?

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- But now we will obtain a formula

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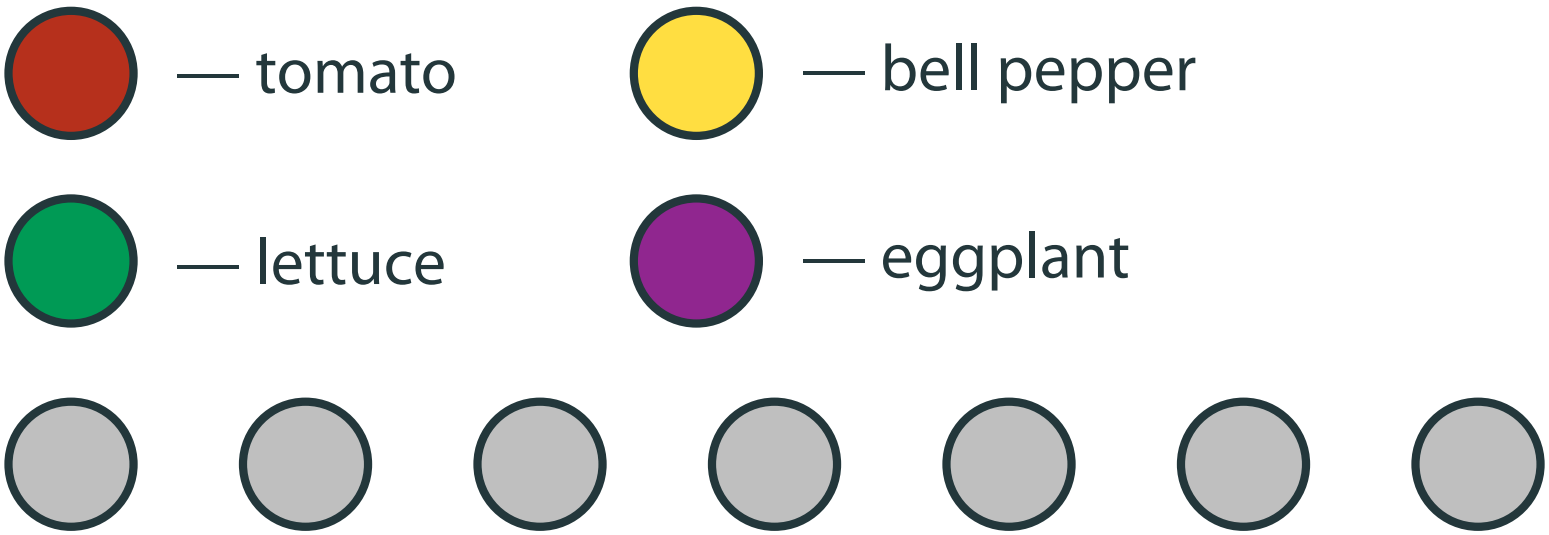
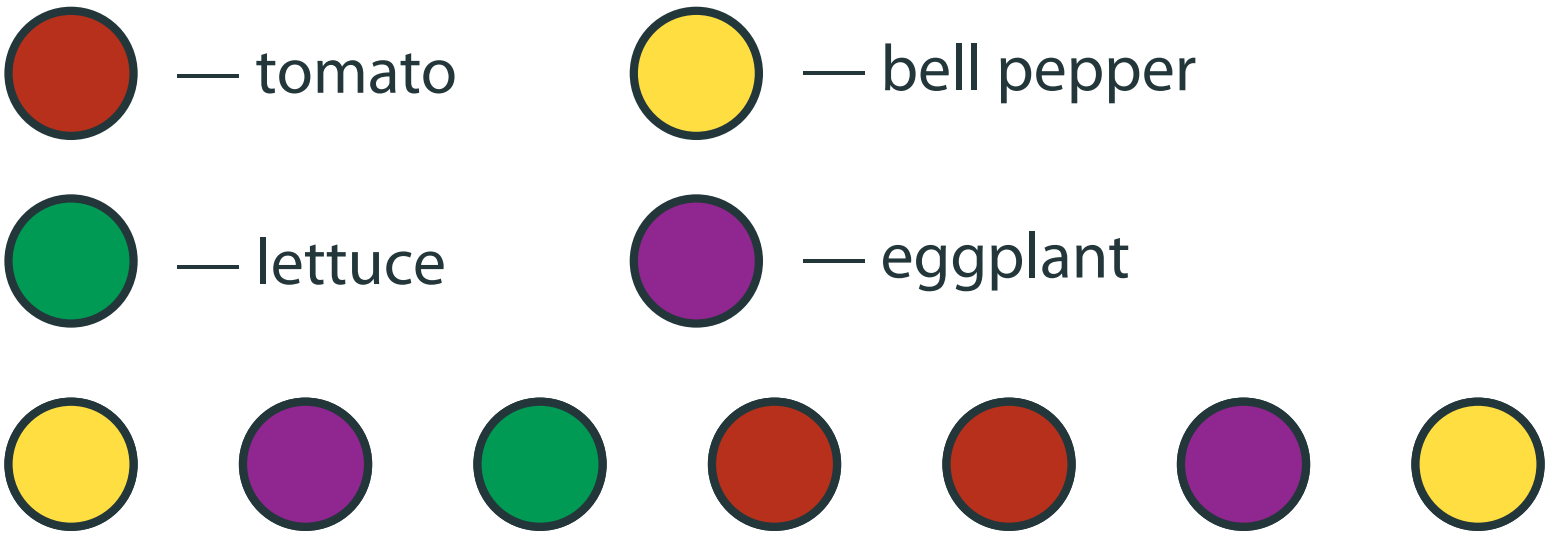
- We can use recursive counting here as well
- But now we will obtain a formula
- This will be a general solution

Large Salad



Large Salad



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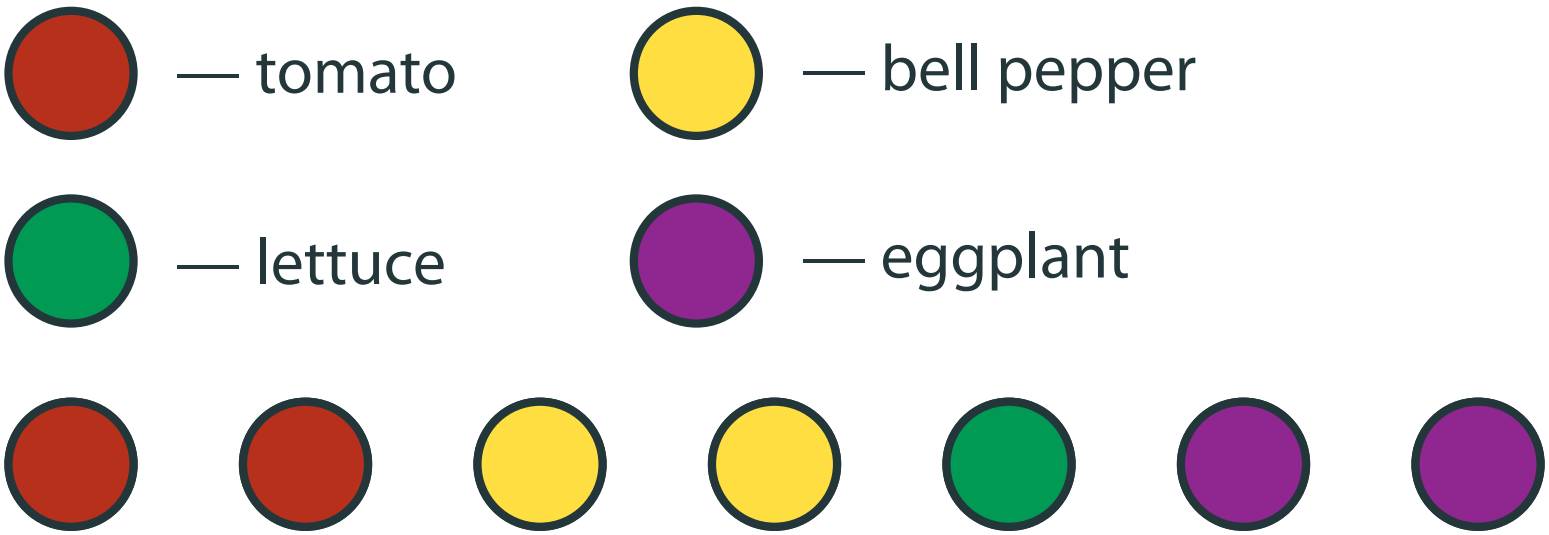
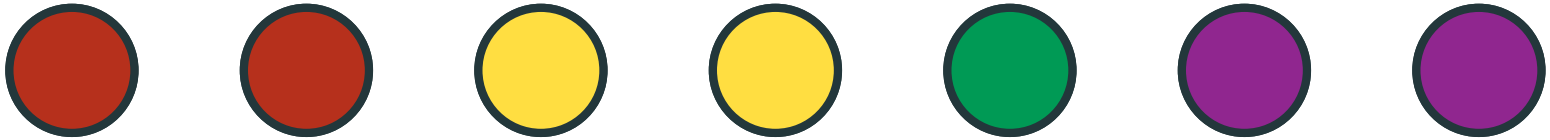
Large Salad



- The order does not matter
- Let's list first tomatoes, then bell pepper, then lettuce, then eggplant

Large Salad



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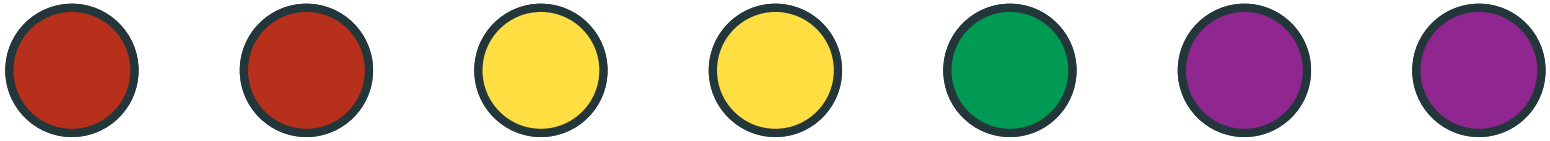
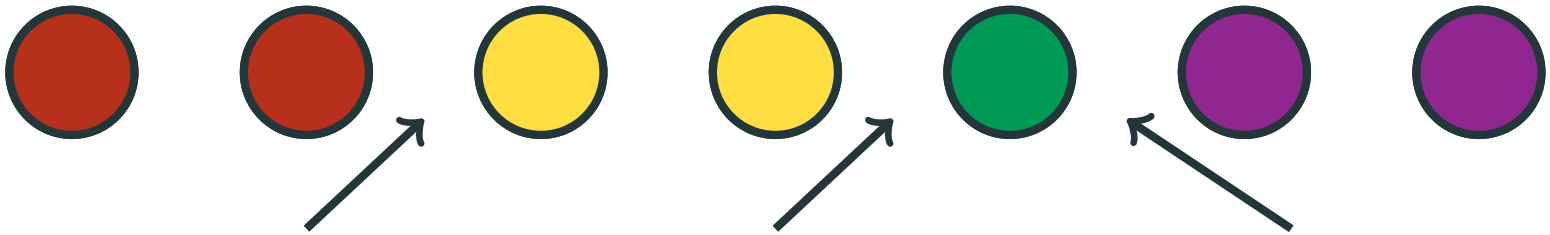


- Idea 1: to specify the list it is enough to indicate where the ingredients switch

Large Salad



Tomatoes are on the left

Bell peppers are on the left

Lettuce are on the left

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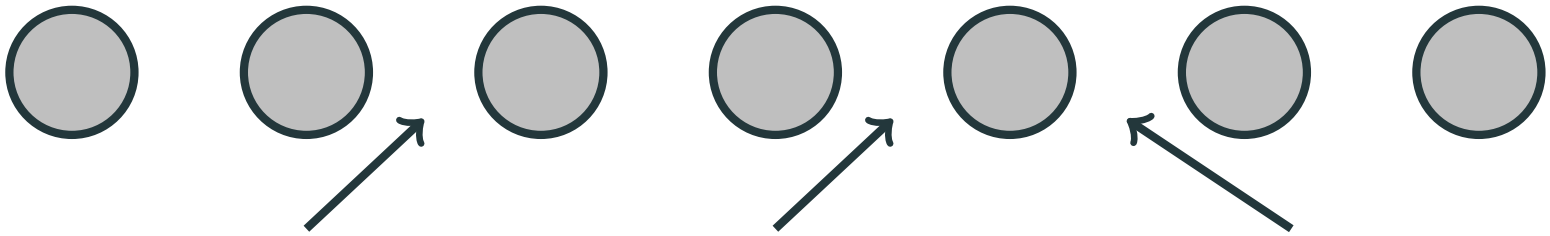

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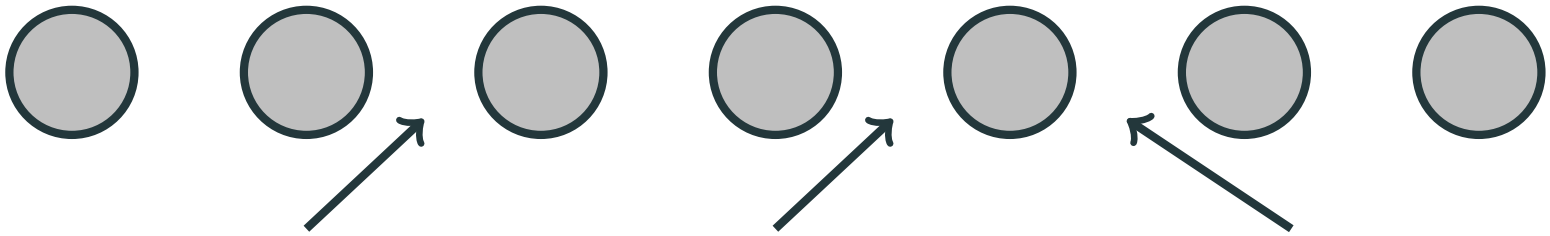
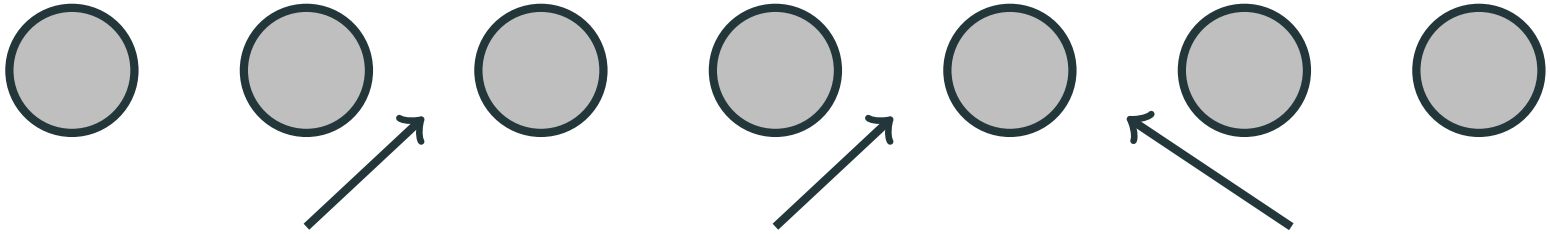


- Idea 1: to specify the list it is enough to indicate where the ingredients switch
- Idea 2: Do not even need the text descriptions

Large Salad



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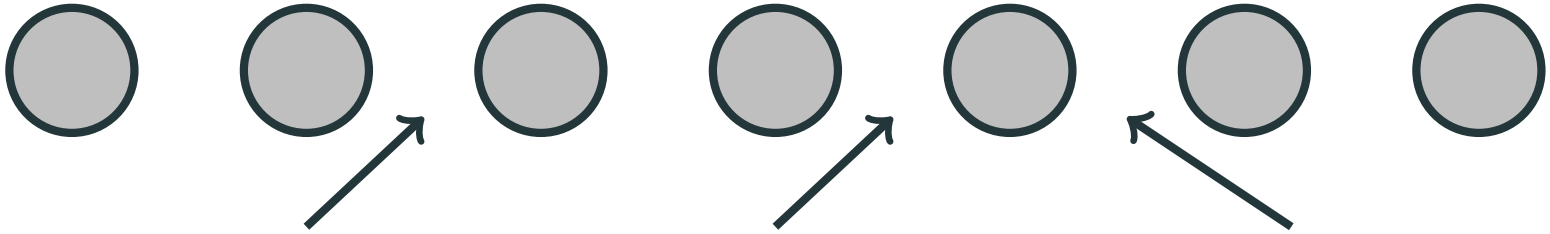

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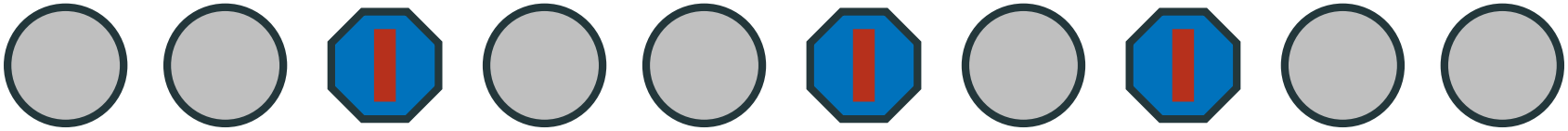
- Idea 2: Do not even need the text descriptions
- Idea 3: Can represent places of switch as delimiter signs

Large Salad



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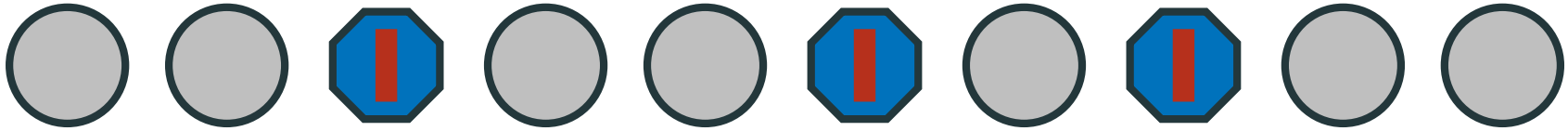
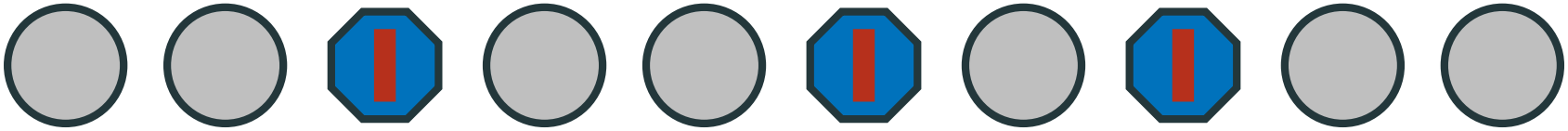


- Idea 1: to specify the list it is enough to indicate where the ingredients switch
- Idea 2: Do not even need the text descriptions
- Idea 3: Can represent places of switch as delimiter signs
- The salad can still be restored: tomatoes are on the left from the left delimiter, bell peppers are next, and so on

Large Salad



- What if there are no, say, bell peppers in the original salad?

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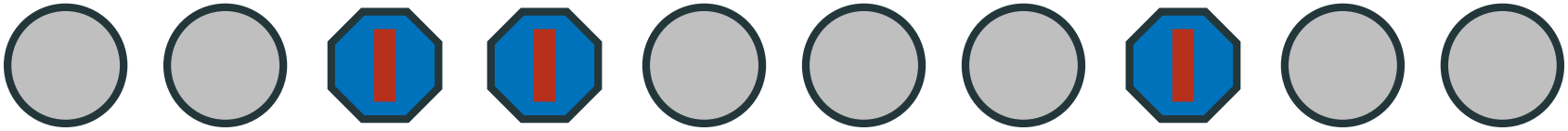

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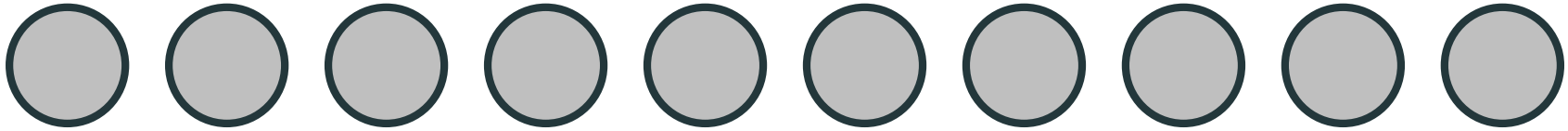
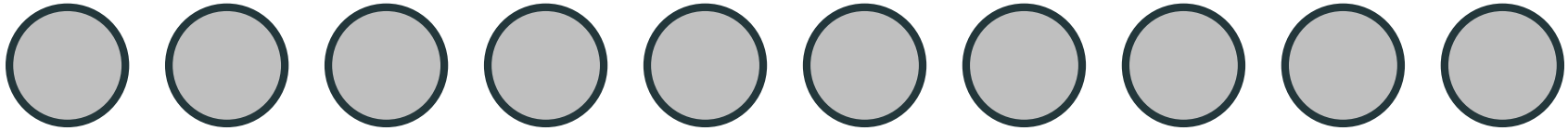


- What if there are no, say, bell peppers in the original salad?
- This is fine
- Now, to specify the salad we need to pick three positions among 10 to place delimiters

Large Salad



- What if there are no, say, bell peppers in the original salad?
- This is fine
- Now, to specify the salad we need to pick three positions among 10 to place delimiters
- These are combinations! The answer to the problem is $\binom{10}{3} = 120$!

How We Got There

Problem

We have an unlimited supply of tomatoes, bell peppers, lettuce and eggplant. We want to make a salad out of 7 units among these four ingredients (we do not have to use all ingredients). How many different salads we can make?

Main ideas:

How We Got There

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- Order salad in a convenient way
- Salad is determined by delimiters between types of ingredients
- Place delimiters in the line with ingredients
- It is left to choose delimiters in the line — old problem

General case

Combinations with Repetitions

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- Number of objects = number of ingredients
- The same argument works
- Why $k+n-1$ and $n-1$?
- n ingredients mean $n-1$ delimiters; choosing $(n-1)$ element in the line of $k+(n-1)$ elements

Standard Settings

We considered selections of k items out of n possible options

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	With repetitions	Without repetitions
Ordered	Tuples n^k	k-permutations $\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$
Unordered	Combinations with repetitions $\binom{k+n-1}{n-1}$	Combinations $\binom{n}{k}$