

## Permutations Ex 16.5 Q2

There are 4 consonants in the word 'ALGEBRA'.

The number of ways to arrange these consonants = 4!

There are 3 vowels in the given word of which 2 are A's

The vowels can be arranged among themselves in  $\frac{3!}{2!}$  ways.

Hence, the required number of arrangements =  $4! \times \frac{3!}{2}$ =  $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times \frac{3 \times 2}{2}$ 

## Permutations Ex 16.5 Q3

In the word 'UNIVERSITY' there are 10 letters of which 2 are I's.

There are 4 vowels in the given word of which 2 are I's.

These vowels can be put together in  $\frac{4!}{2!}$  ways.

Considering these 4 vowels as one letter there are 7 letters which can be arranged in 7! ways.

Hence, by fundamental principle of multiplication, the required number of arrangements is

$$=\frac{4!}{2!}\times 7$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2!}{2!} \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2$$

= 60480.

Permutations Ex 16.5 Q4

There are 3a's, 2b's and 4c's.

So, the number of arrangements

$$=\frac{9!}{4!3!2!}$$

$$= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4!}{4! \times 3 \times 2 \times 2}$$

$$= 9 \times 4 \times 7 \times 5$$

= 1260.

Hence, the total number of arrangements are 1260.

Permutations Ex 16.5 Q5

There are 8 letters in the word 'PARALLEL' out of which A's and 3 are L's and the rest are all distinct.

So, total number of words =  $\frac{8!}{2! \ 3!}$ 

$$=\frac{8\times7\times6\times5\times4\times3!}{2\times1\times3!}$$

$$= 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 2$$

= 3360

Considering all L's together and treating them as one letter we have 6 letters out of which A repeats 2 times and others are distinct. These 6 letters can be arranged in  $\frac{6!}{2!}$  ways.

So, the number of words in which all L's come together

$$=\frac{6\times5\times4\times3\times2!}{2!}$$

- 260

Hence, the number of words in which all L's do not come together

= 3000.

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