

Example There are m 0's and n 1's where $m \geq 2$, $n \geq 2$, and $n \geq m$.

Q1) How many ways can the 0's and 1's be put in a line so that the 0's are all consecutive?

scratch work

$m=3, n=3$

000 111

$m+1$ ways

000111 110001

100011 111000

Q2) ... put in a line such that the first position and last position must be a zero

0 $\underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{n} \quad \quad \quad$ 0
Zero $m+n-2$ Zero

Q3) ... put in a line so that no two 0's, zeros, are adjacent?

m 0's, n 1's, no adjacent 0's

— $\frac{1}{m}$ — $\frac{1}{m}$... — $\frac{1}{m} \binom{n+1}{m}$

#3 from HW6

We want to know how many combination of students with the particular front row girls and back row boys, and the other students

1	G ₂	2	3	G ₃	4	5	6	G ₁	7	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	B ₁	9	B ₂	10	11	B ₃	12	13	B ₄	B ₃	8	B ₄	9	B ₂	10	B ₁	11	12	13

We don't care about ordered positions of the individual students, so we use $\binom{n}{r}$ not P^n_r

1 st Front row	→	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 nd Back row	→	8	9	10	11	12	13	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₄

Approach 01

Because the front row must always be populated by the girls we can pull any 1 of the 13 other students to fill the front 7 spots

G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$\binom{13}{7}$	1 st Front row	2 nd Back row	10 seats, so 10! seating arrangements
8	9	10	11	12	13	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₄	$\times 10! \times 10!$			

By default the back row gets chosen automatically

$$\text{In total } \binom{13}{7} \times 10! \times 10! \cong 22,596,613,080,000,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{10}{3} 3! \binom{10}{4} 4! 13! \\ & \rightarrow \frac{10!}{3!7!} \cdot 3! \cdot \frac{10!}{4!6!} \cdot 4! \cdot 13! = \binom{13}{7} (10!)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Approach 02

Back row choose the 4 boys $\binom{10}{4} \times 4!$ Config. of boys amongst themselves
Front row choose the 3 girls $\binom{10}{3} \times 3!$ Config. of girls amongst themselves
Placement of NPCs $\times 13!$

$$\text{In total } \binom{10}{3} \times 3! \times \binom{10}{4} \times 4! \times 13! \cong 22,596,613,080,000$$