

Reminders

1. HW 10.1, 10.2 due Friday 03/18, 11:59 pm
2. Exam #2 03/29
3. See Exam #2 Study guide on D2L (click on the link)
under class note
4. Project

Unfinished problem from last time

Home work

Raj keeps phone numbers for seven closest friends (3 men & 4 women) in his digital phone memory. How many ways can he list them for the following conditions.

- (a) men listed before women

Men Women
 $\boxed{3} \cdot \boxed{2} \cdot \boxed{1}$. $\boxed{4} \cdot \boxed{3} \cdot \boxed{2} \cdot \boxed{1}$

- (b) men are all listed ^{all}_{together} ^{1st and 2nd}

$$3! \cdot 4! = 144$$

- (b) Since the men must be together, it is like arranging 5 phone numbers

$$so \quad 5!$$

But you still have to find an arrangement for the men = $3!$

The complete solution becomes

$$5! \cdot 3! = 720 \text{ ways}$$

10.3 Permutation and Combination

Permutation

You want to arrange n distinct objects taking r at a time ($r \leq n$)

$$nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

Example

- How many different ways could first, second, third place finishes occur in a race with 6 runners

approach 1

$$\{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$$

$$6P_3 = \frac{6!}{(6-3)!} = \frac{6!}{3!} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3!}{3!} = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 120$$

approach 2

$$\boxed{6} \cdot \boxed{5} \cdot \boxed{4} = 120$$

1st and 3rd

- Identification # in a project consist of 3 letters followed by 3 digits and then 3 more letters

example (ABC123DEF)

Assume repetitions are not allowed within any of the 3 groups, but letters in the first group ~~can~~ may occur in the last group.

How many distinct identification # are possible?

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3
$26P_3$	$10P_3$	$26P_3$

first 3 letters 3 digits last 3 letters

$$= 1.75 \times 10^{11}$$
$$= 175\,219\,200\,000$$

Exercise

Radio stations in US have call letters that begin with K or W. Some have 3 call letters such as WBZ in Boston, WLS in Chicago and KGO in San Francisco. Assuming no repetition of letters, how many 3 letter sets of call letters are possible?

Solution

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 \begin{array}{l} \{K, W\} \\ \text{Part 1} \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \text{choose 2 from 25 letters} \\ (\text{since no repetition is allowed}) \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{l} \text{choose 1 from either K or W} \\ \text{2 choices} \end{array} & 25P_2 = 2 \cdot (25P_2) = 1200
 \end{array}$$

Combination

(watch for keywords
'selection', 'committee', ...)

Example

Consider the example of selecting 2 members from {A, B, C}

① order is important

$$\{AB, BA, AC, CA, BC, CB\} \quad 3P_2 = \frac{3!}{(3-2)!} = \frac{3!}{1!} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1!}{1!} = 6$$

② order is not important

$$\{AB, AC, BC\} \quad 3C_2 = \frac{3!}{(3-2)! 2!} = \frac{3!}{1! 2!} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1!}{1! 2!} = 3$$

Combination

of subsets of n distinct things taken r at a time
($r \leq n$)

$$nCr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \cdot \frac{1}{r!} = nPr \cdot \frac{1}{r!}$$

$$nCr = nPr \cdot \frac{1}{r!}$$

Exercise

1. How many ways can a sample of five cell-phones be Selected from a shipment of 24 cell-phones

$$24C5 = \frac{24!}{(24-5)!5!} = 42504$$

2. In Superlotto plus, you select five distinct numbers from 1 to 47 and one mega number from 1 to 27, hoping that your selection will match a random list selected by lottery officials

- (a) How many different sets of six numbers can you select

Selecting 1-47 Part 1	Mega Selection 1-27 Part 2
$47C5$	$27C1$

$$= 41416353$$

- (b) Paul always includes his age and his wife's age as two of the first five numbers in his Superlotto plus selection. How many ways can he complete his list of six numbers.

Part 1	Part 2
$47C3$	$27C1$

$$= 437805$$

Cards

A deck of card (52 playing cards)

4 Suits { Spade, Hearts, Diamond, Clubs }
 (13) (13) (13) (13)

A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, J, Q, K

26 Red Cards { Hearts, Diamonds }

26 Black Cards { Spade, Clubs }

Exercise

1. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

How many different 5-Card poker hands would contain
only cards of a single Suit?

$$4 \cdot 13C5 = 5148$$