Introductory Combinatorics - Permutations and Combinations

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1 Four Basic Counting Principles

1.1 The Addition Principle

Suppose that a set S is partitioned into pairwise disjoint parts $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_m$. The number of objects in S can be determined by finding the number of objects in each of the parts and adding the numbers obtained.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= S_1 \cup S_2 \cup \cdots \cup S_m \\ |S| &= |S_1| + |S_2| + \cdots + |S_m| \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

The number of objects of a set S is denoted by $|S|$ and is called the size of S.

1.2 The Multiplication Principle

Let S be a set of ordered pairs (a, b) of objects, where the first object a comes from a set of size p, and for each choice of object a there are q choices for object b. Then the size of S is $p \times q$.
It's important for a and b to be independent choices.

1.3 The Substraction Principle

Let A be a set and let U be a larger set containing A. Let

$$\bar{A} = U \backslash A = \{x \in U : x \notin A\}$$

be the *complement* of A. Then the number of objects in A is given by:

$$|A| = |U| - |\bar{A}|$$

1.4 The Division Principle

Let S be a finite set that is partitioned into k parts in such a way that each part contains the same number of objects. Then the number of parts in the partition is given by the rule:

$$k = \frac{|S|}{\text{number of objects in a part}}$$

2 Permutations of Sets

We denote $P(n, r)$ the number of $r - permutations$ of a set of n elements.

Given n and r are positive integers with $n \geq r$,

$$P(n, r) = n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-r+1)$$

Which can be written as:

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

3 Combinations (Subsets) of Sets

4 Permutations of Multisets

5 Combinations of Multisets

6 Finite Probability