

Contents: Chapter 4

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	This section begins on page 14 and ends on page 18. How many pages are there in this section?	
	Choices	19
	How many different outfits can you make by choosing one of three pairs of pants and one of five shirts?	
	Venn Diagrams	23
	How can 20 students like broccoli and 15 students like asparagus if there are only 25 students?	
	Factorials	28
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Chapter 4: Counting



MATH TEAM

Counting

The regional
Math Bowl is on
October 30th.

Open your books to
page 74. We're going to
begin the section
on counting.

We have a
lot of work to do
between now and
then.



Counting?
We all know
how to count.

I could still
use some
practice.

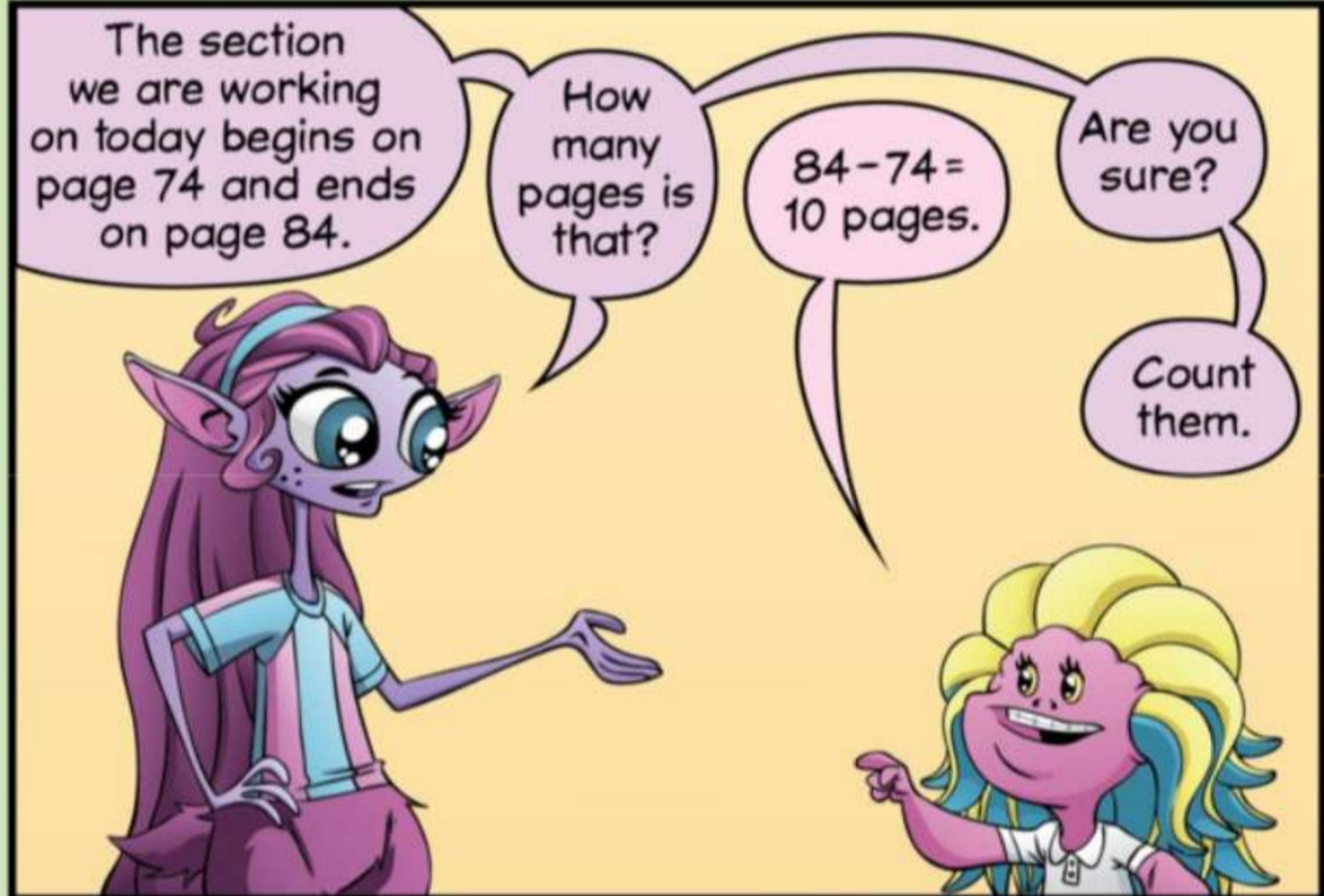
The section
we are working
on today begins on
page 74 and ends
on page 84.

How
many
pages is
that?

$$84 - 74 = 10 \text{ pages.}$$

Are you
sure?

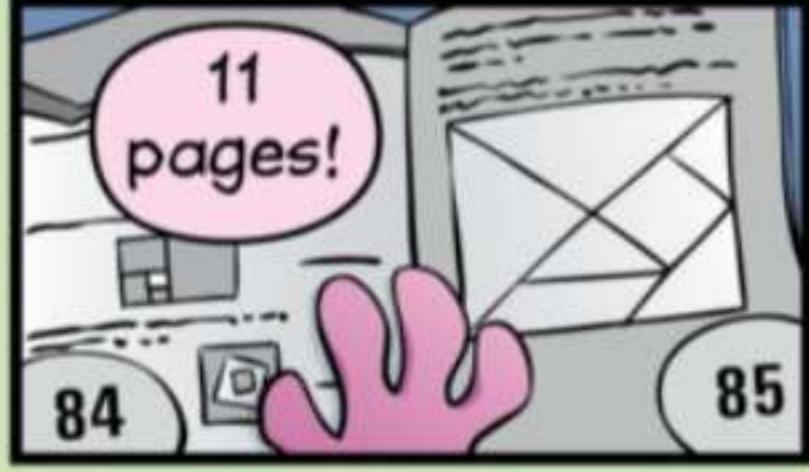
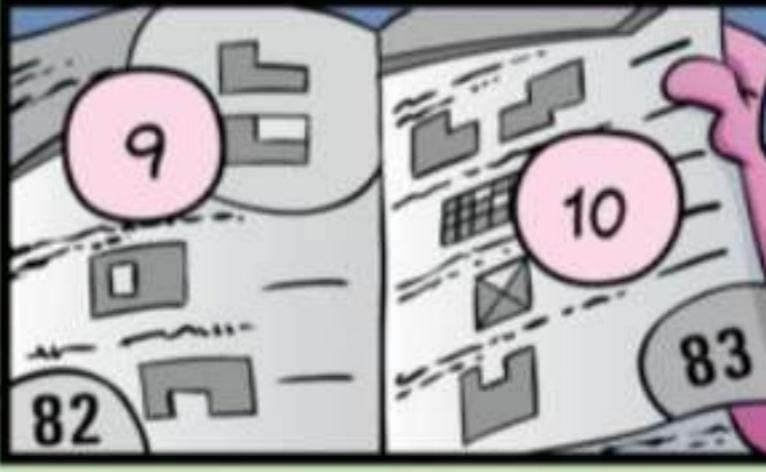
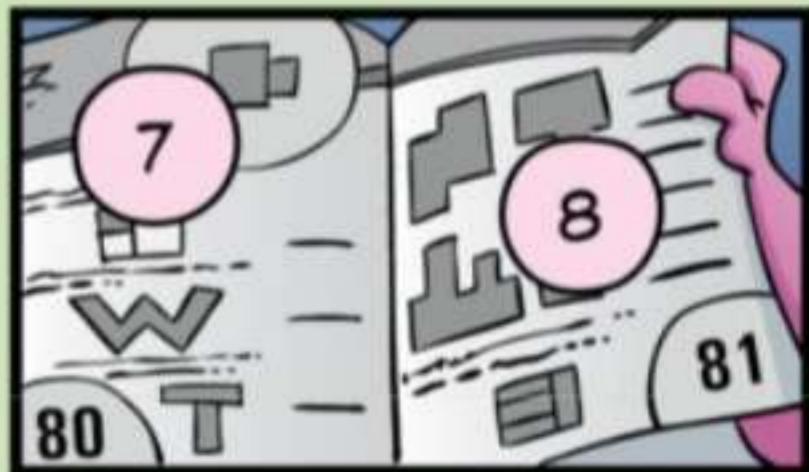
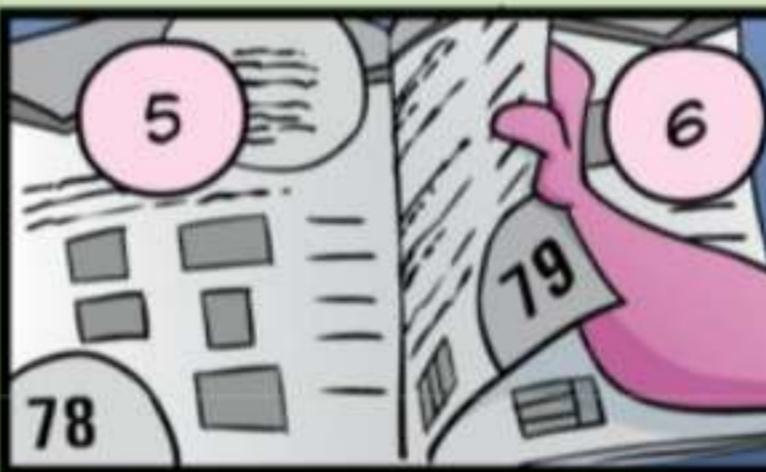
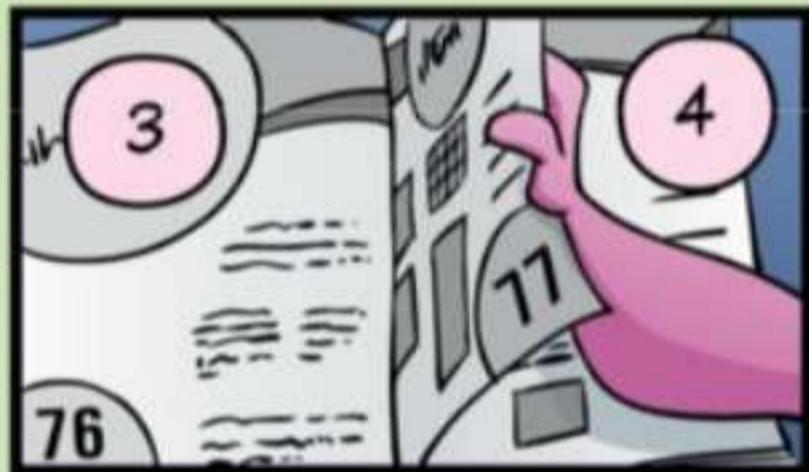
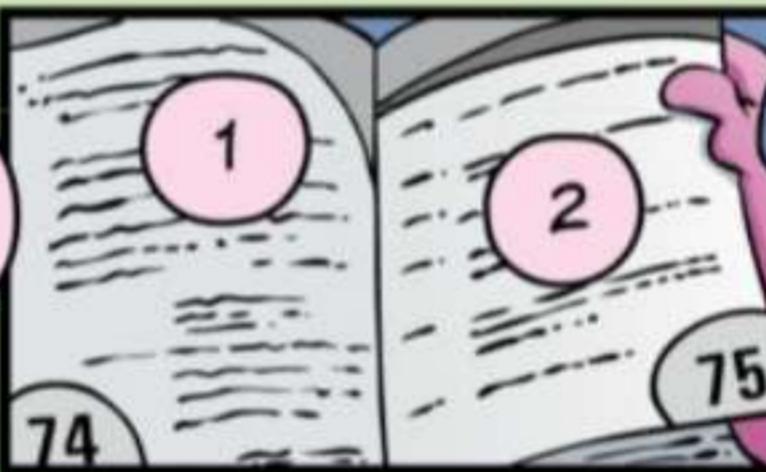
Count
them.

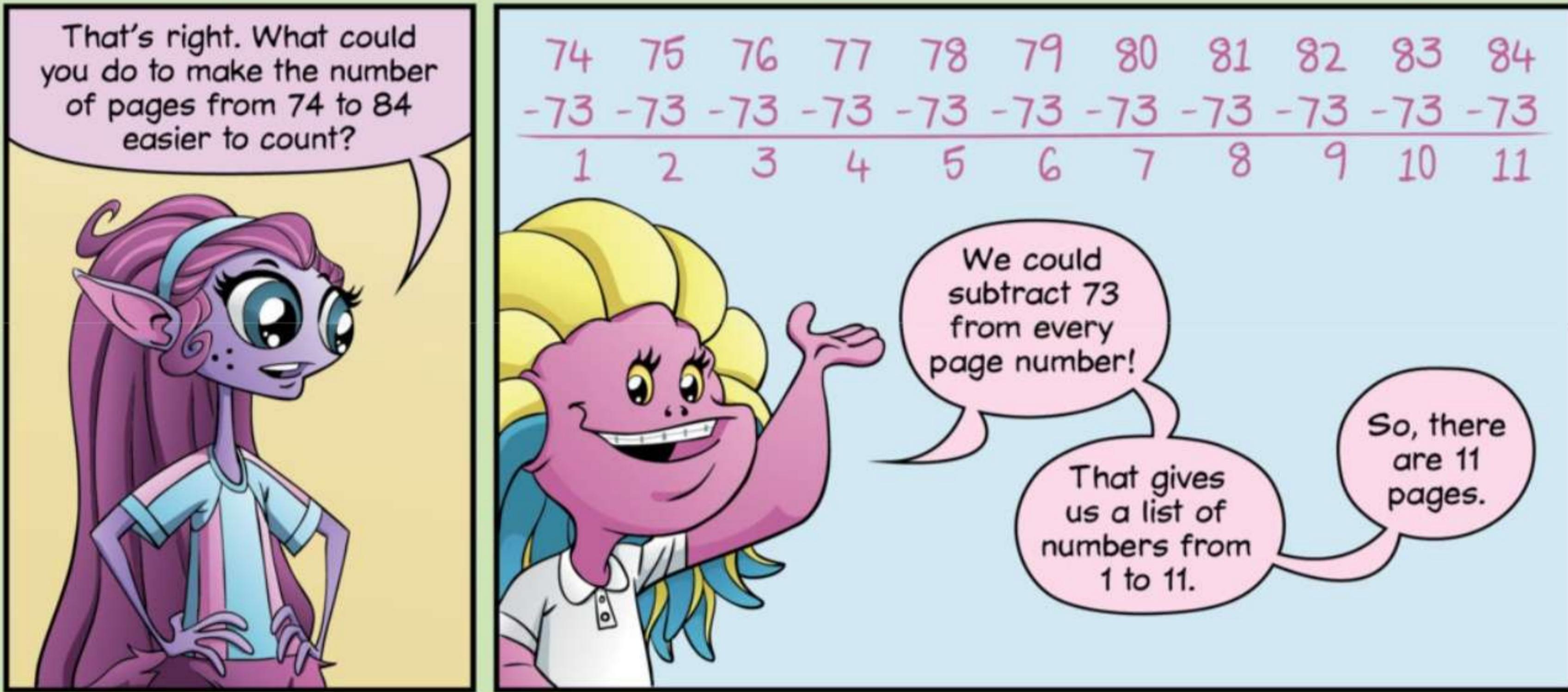


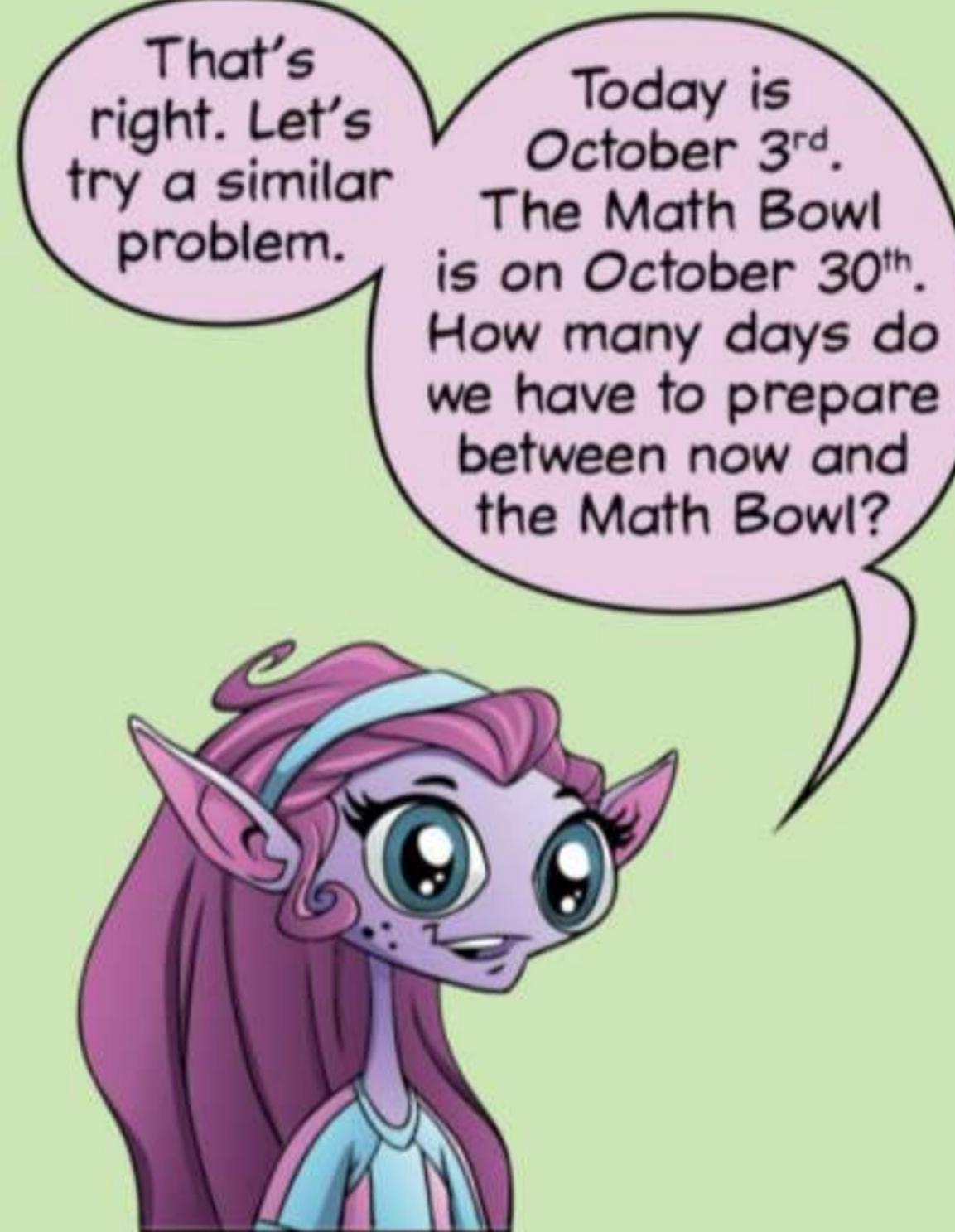
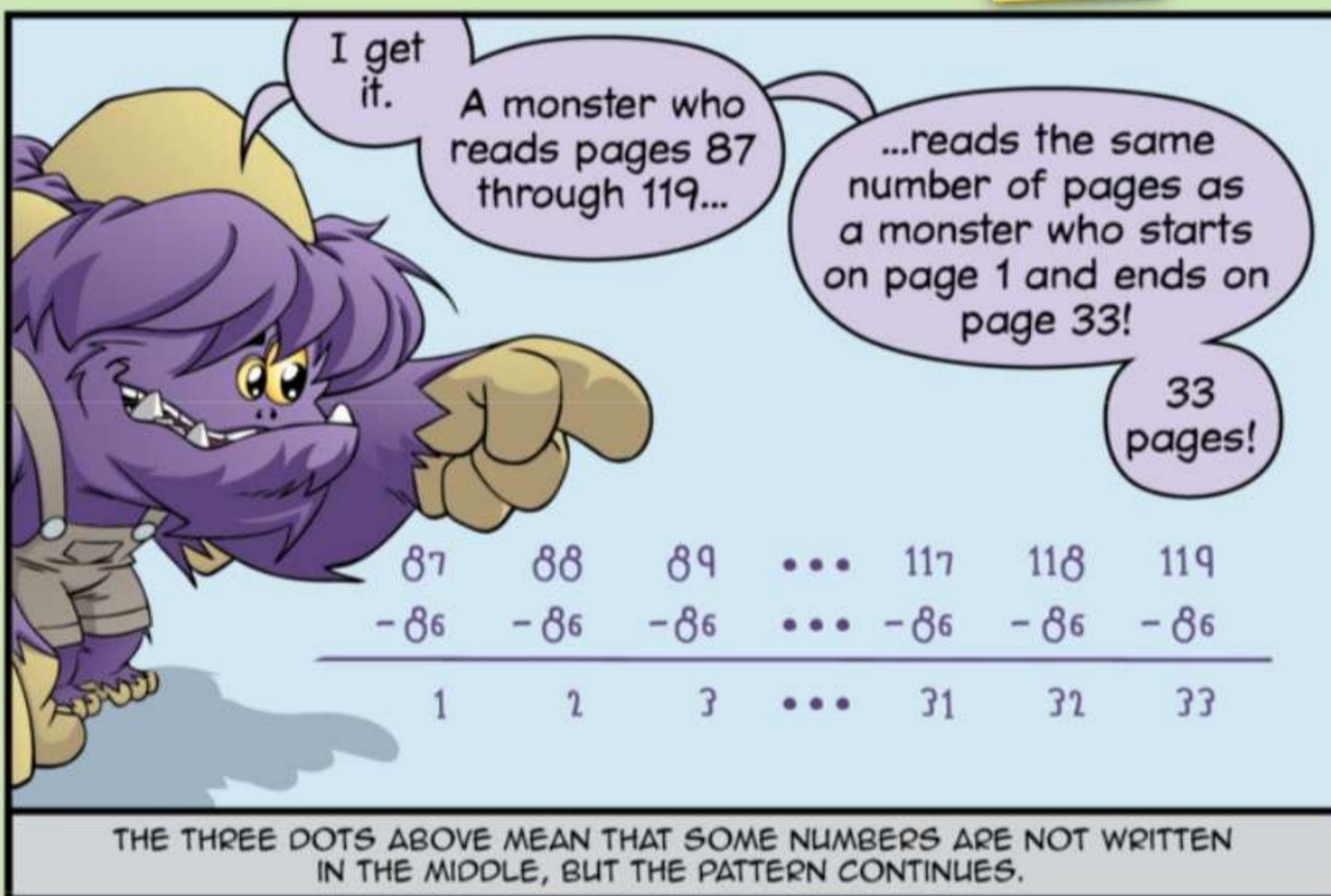
I think
there are 11
pages from
74 to 84.

Huh?

Starting on
page 74, we
have...









To count the number of days from October 3rd to October 30th **inclusive**, we can subtract 2 from each date.

That gives us a list from 1 to 28, so there are 28 days to practice.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 28 & 29 & 30 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & \cdots & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 26 & 27 & 28 \end{array}$$

Perfect.

Now, let's find the number of days we have to practice from October 3rd to October 30th **exclusive**.

That means we **exclude** the 3rd and the 30th.



In that case, we start counting days on the 4th and stop on the 29th.

We subtract 3 from each date to get a list from 1 to 26.

So, if we don't include today, or the day of the math bowl, we only have 26 days to practice.

There's not much time! We better hit the books!



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 4 & 5 & 6 & \cdots & 27 & 28 & 29 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 & \cdots & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 24 & 25 & 26 \end{array}$$



That's the spirit, Grogg! After you read pages 74 to 84, try to solve the section review problems.

All of them?

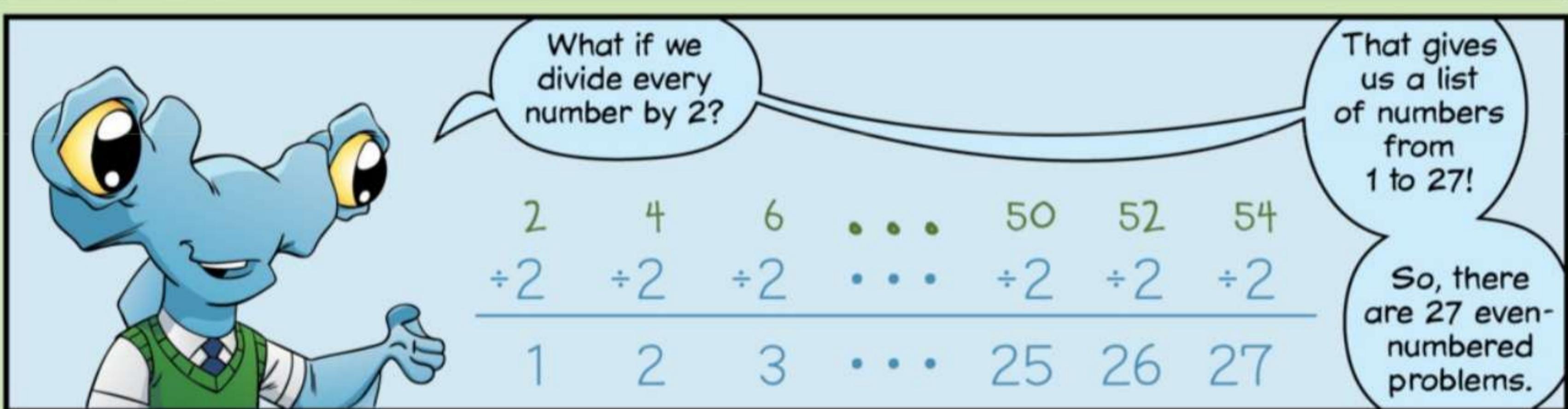
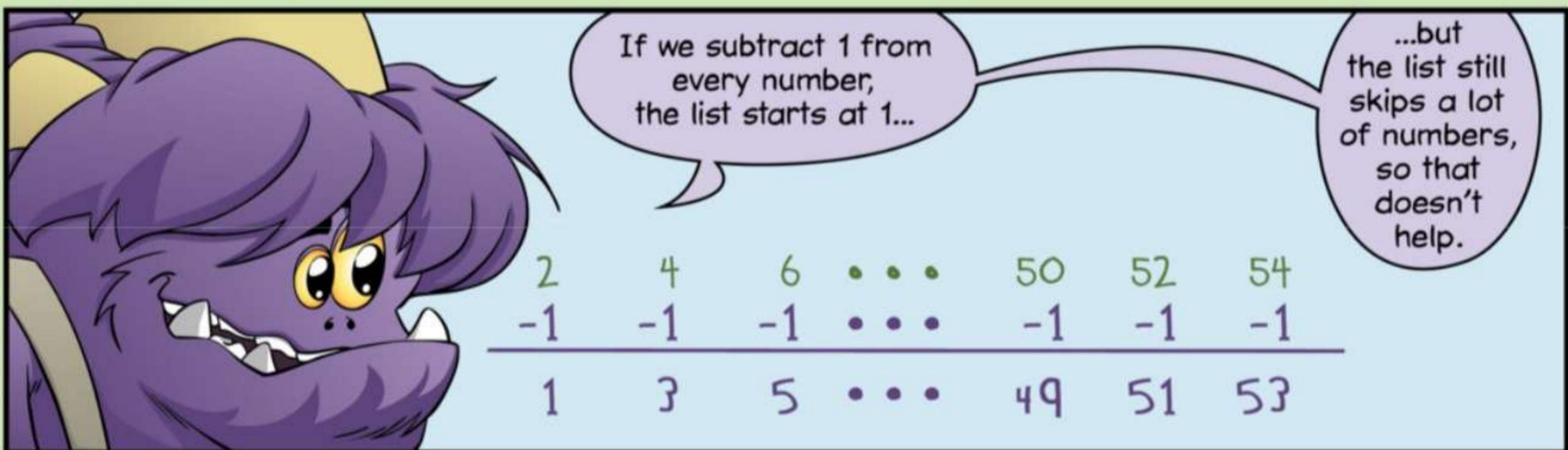
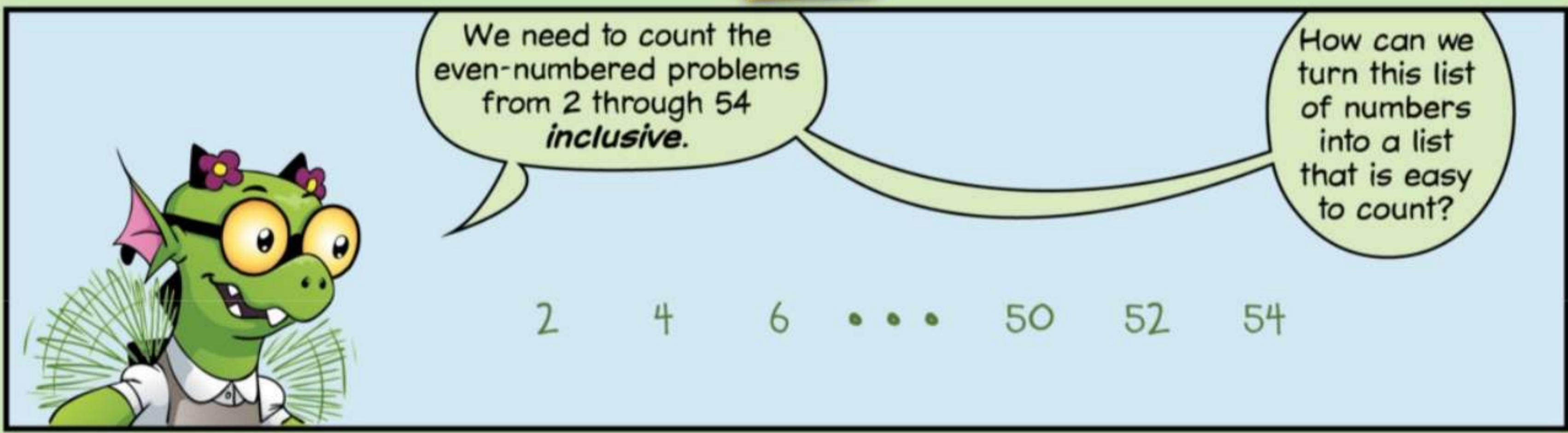
The problems are numbered 1 through 55.

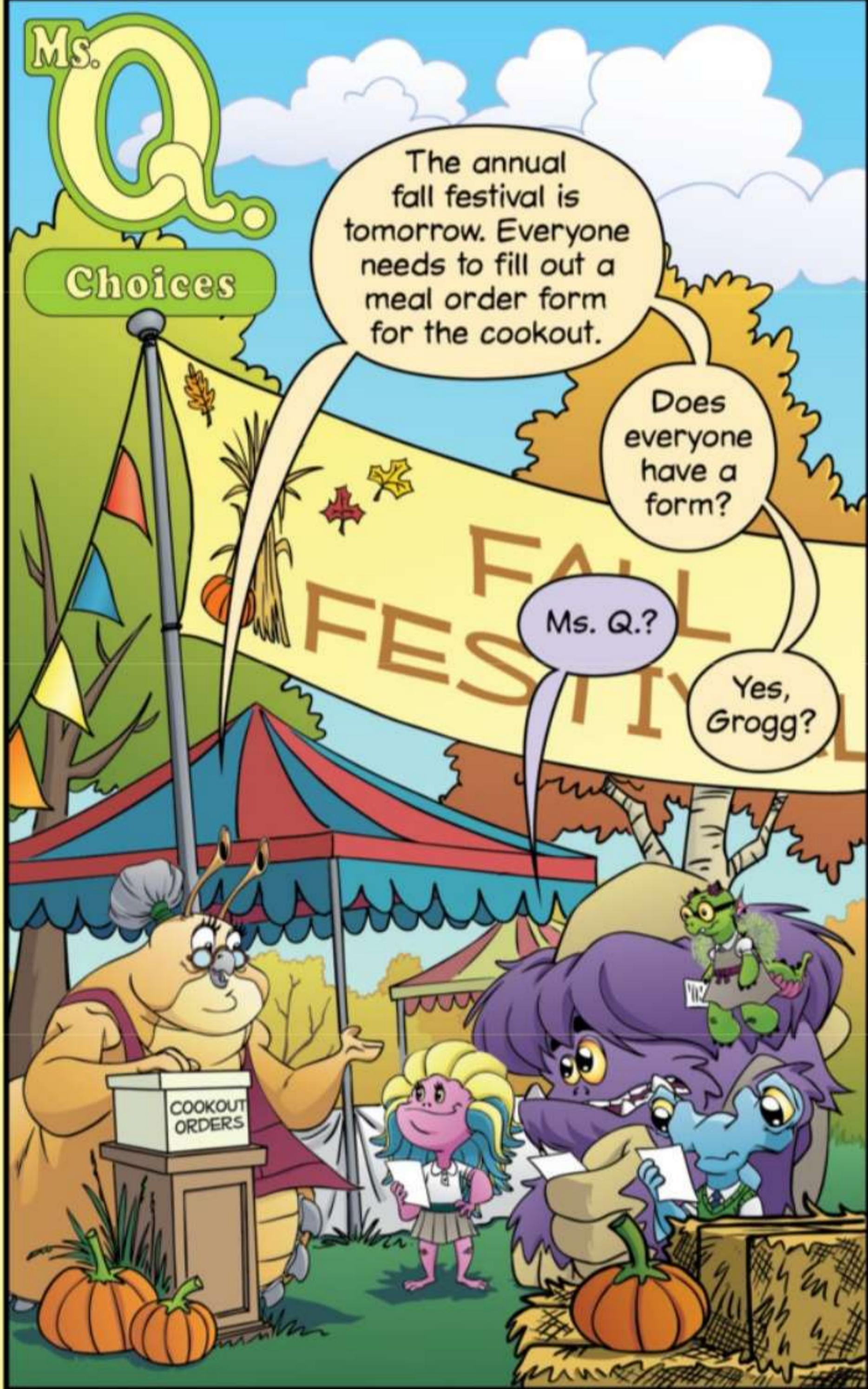
Try all of the even-numbered problems. We'll save the odd-numbered problems for later.

How many even-numbered problems are there?



Try it.





This doesn't seem like a lot of choices.

There are only 2 choices of meat, 3 sides, 3 drinks, and 2 desserts to choose from.

Name _____

Fall Festival Cookout Order Form
Circle 1 item from each category:

Meat

Hot Dog Hamburger

Add Ketchup Add Mustard

Sides

Potato Salad Green Beans Corn

Drink

Milk Juice Lemonade

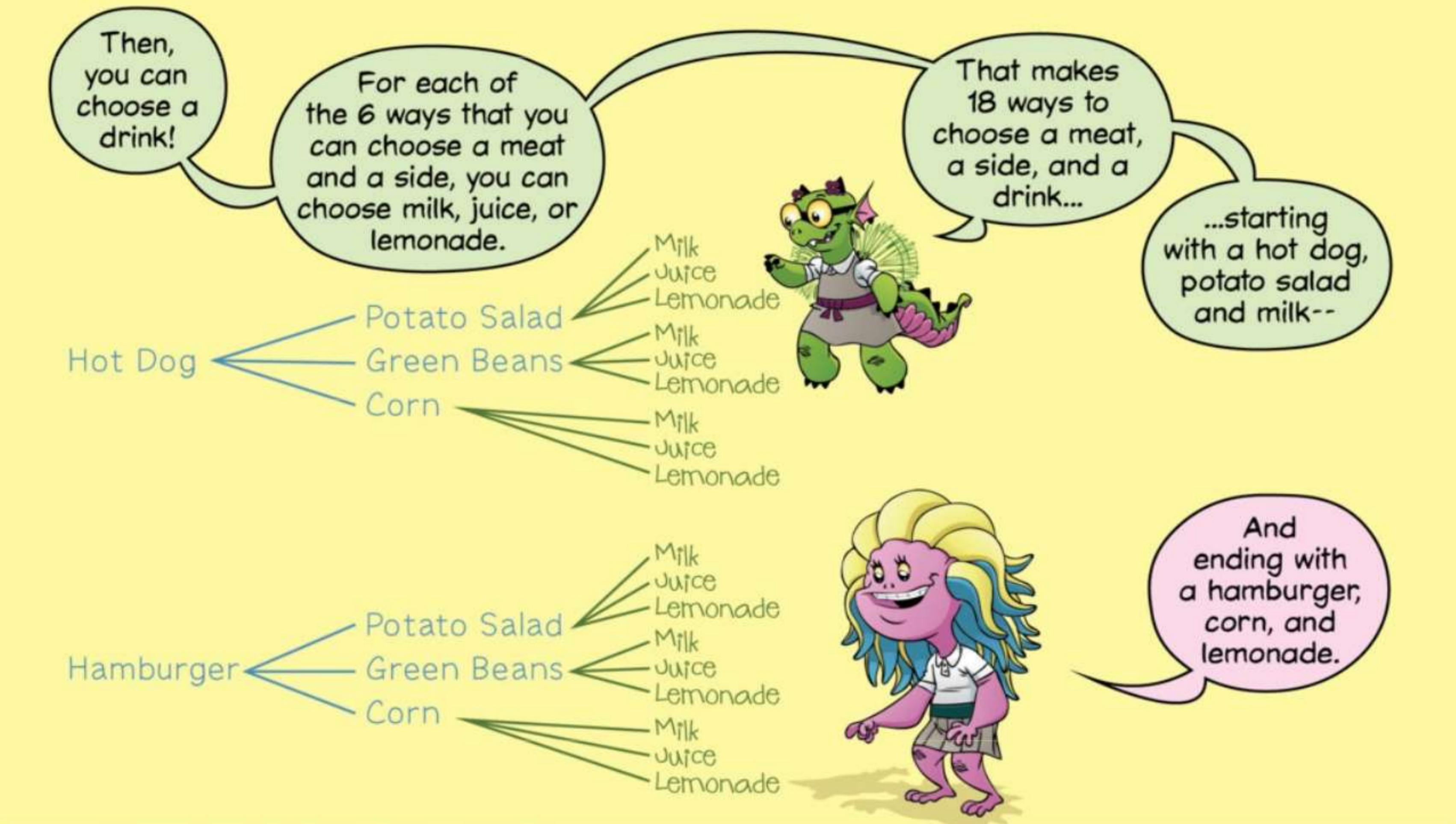
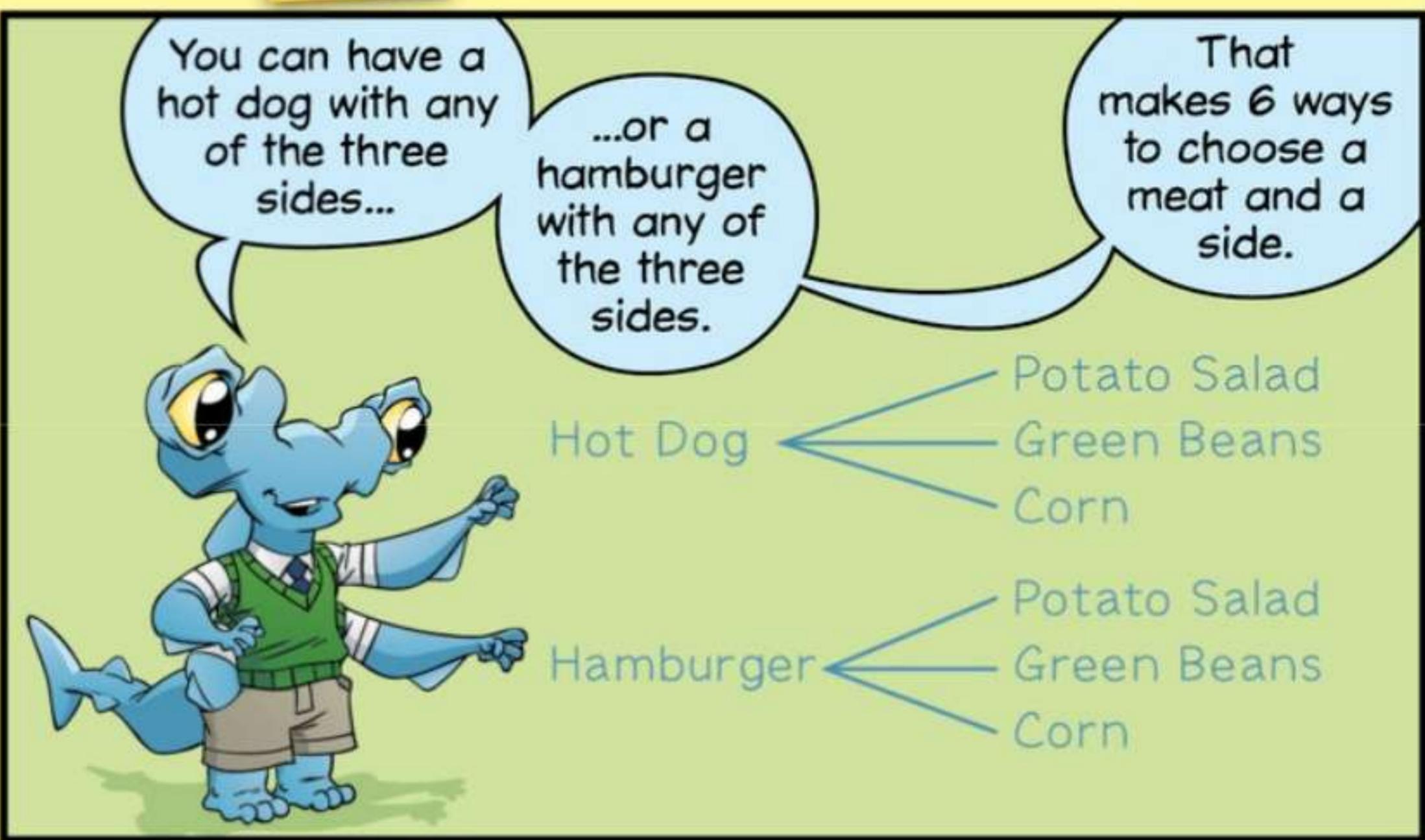
Dessert

Brownie Pie

You can choose one of each.

How many different meals can you make with those choices?







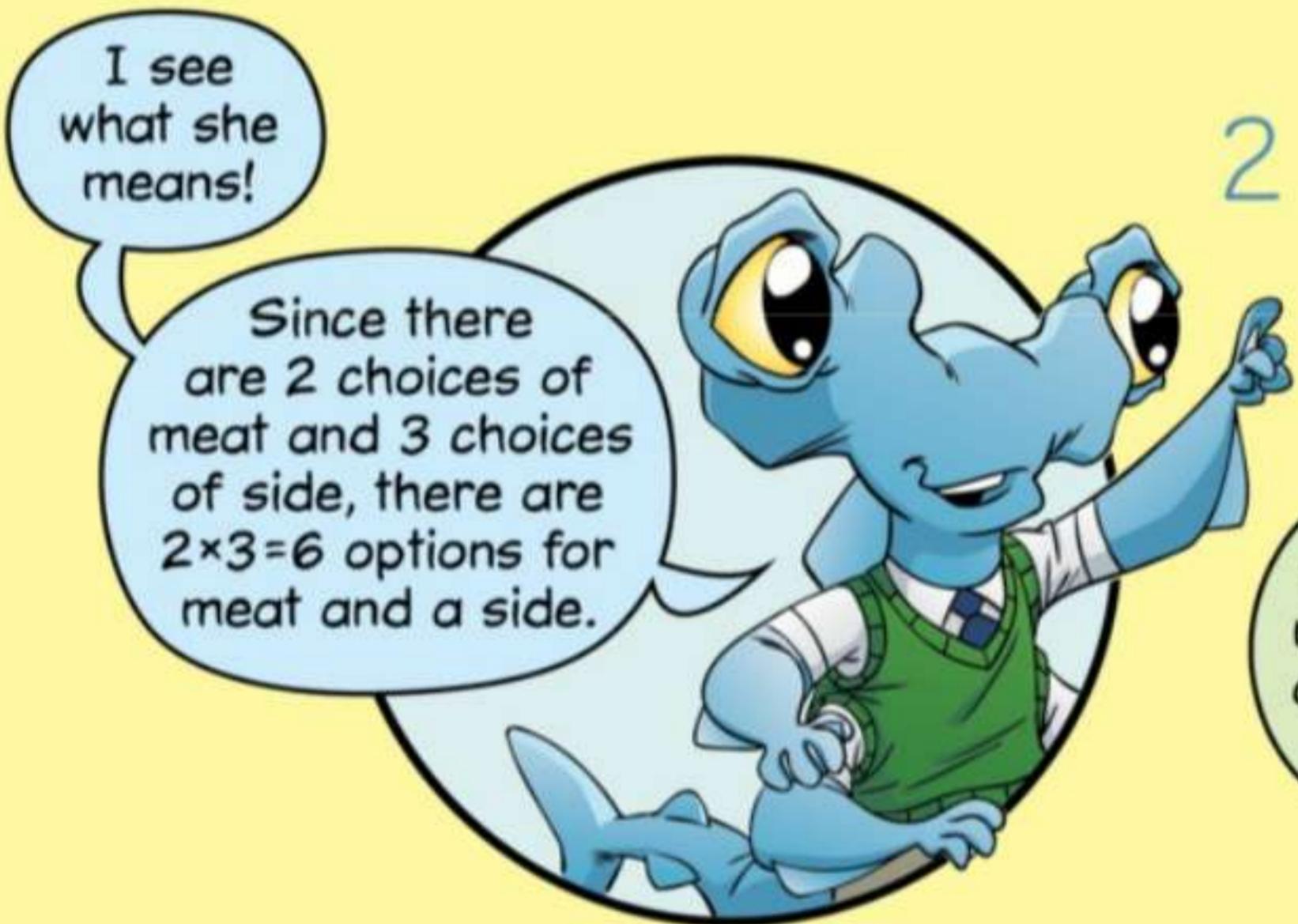
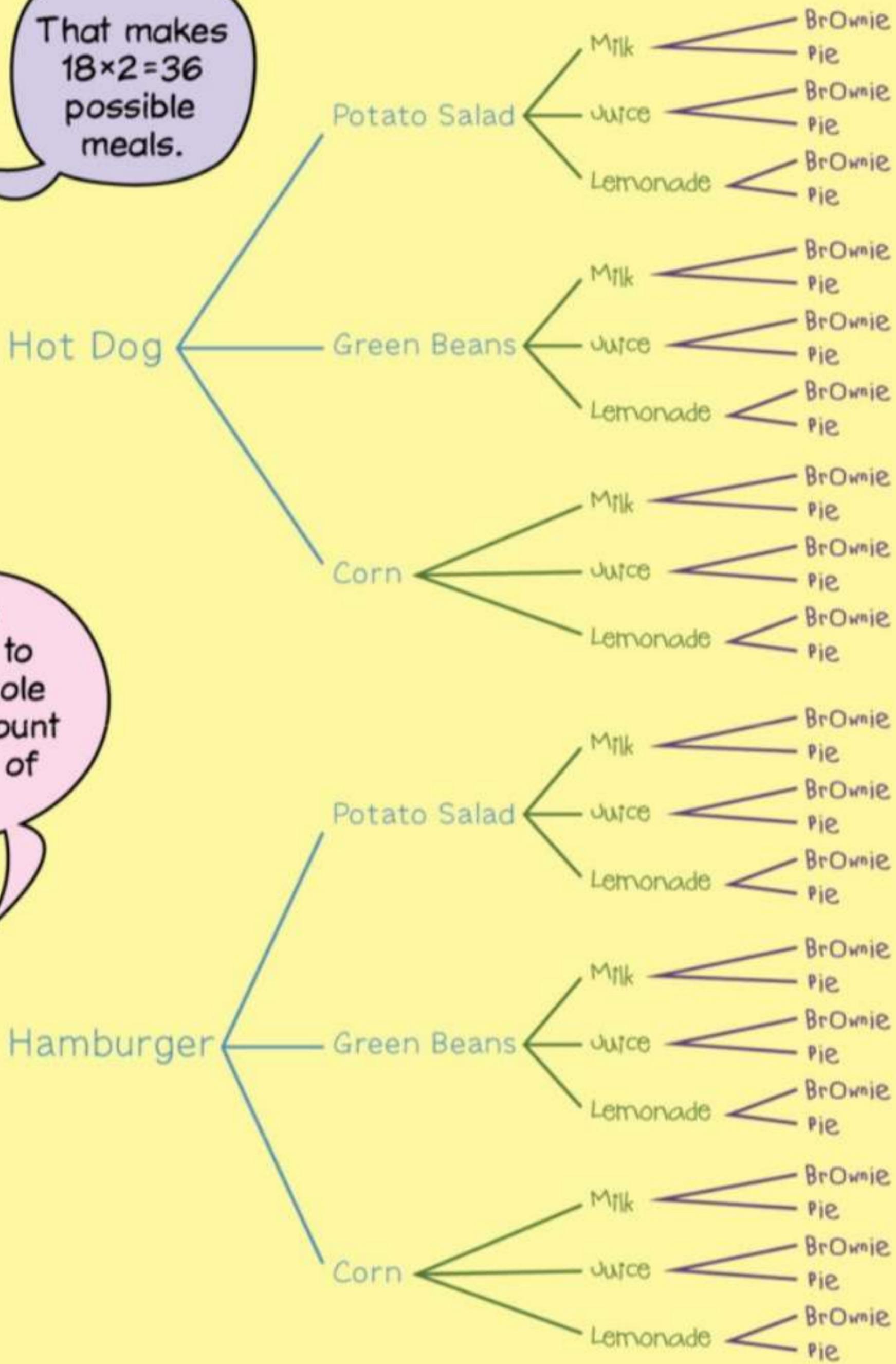
I'll write "brownie" and "pie" next to each of the 18 meals we have so far.

That makes $18 \times 2 = 36$ possible meals.



We could have just multiplied!

Wait! We didn't need to draw the whole diagram to count the number of meals.



I see what she means!
Since there are 2 choices of meat and 3 choices of side, there are $2 \times 3 = 6$ options for meat and a side.

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

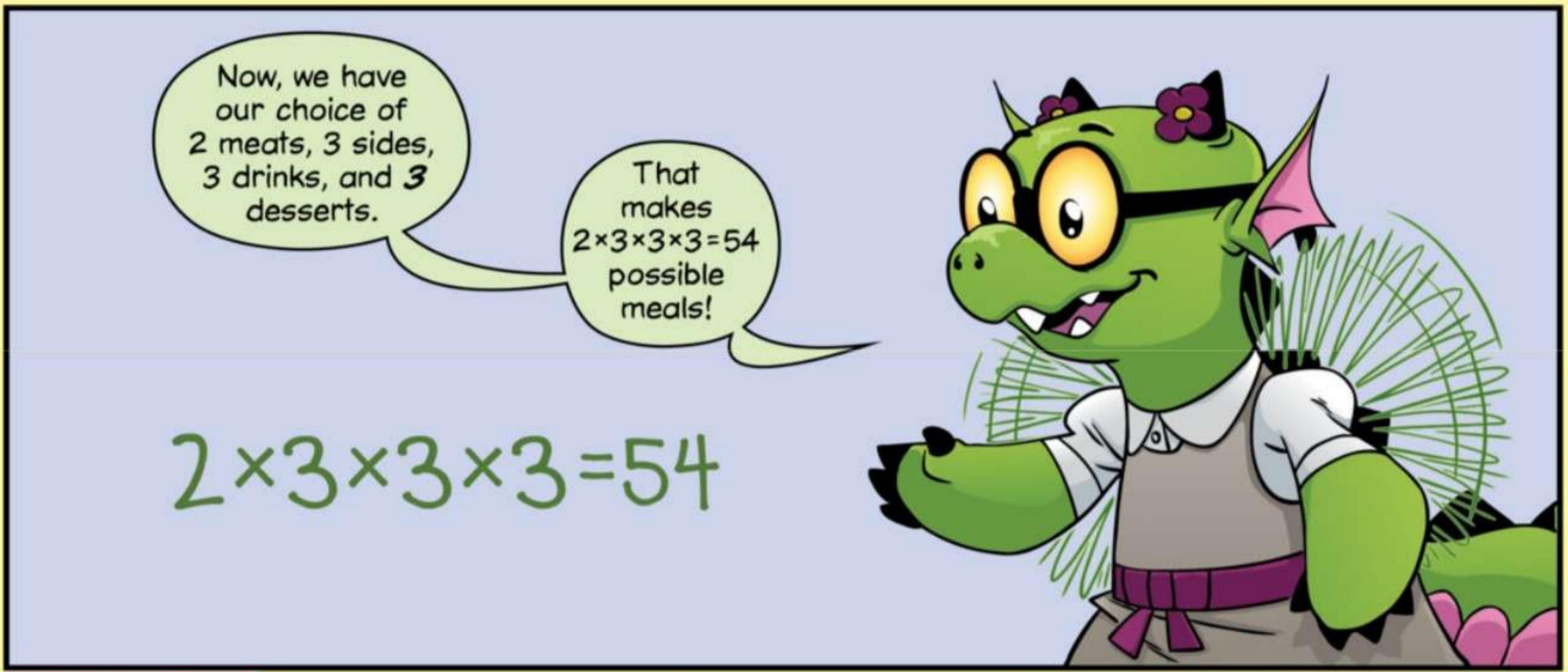
Times 3 choices of drink makes $2 \times 3 \times 3 = 18$ options for meat, side, and drink!



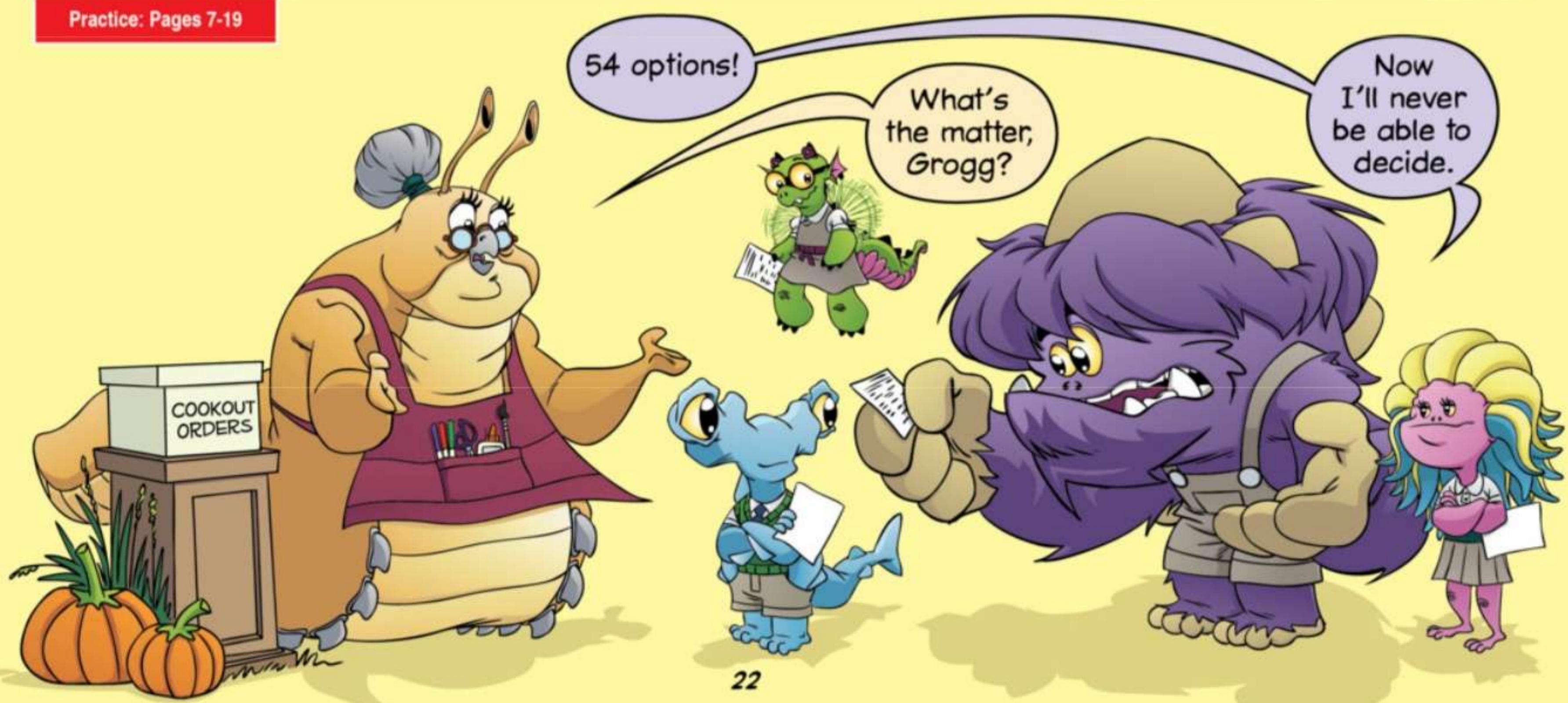
Times 2 choices for dessert makes $2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 36$ options for the entire meal!



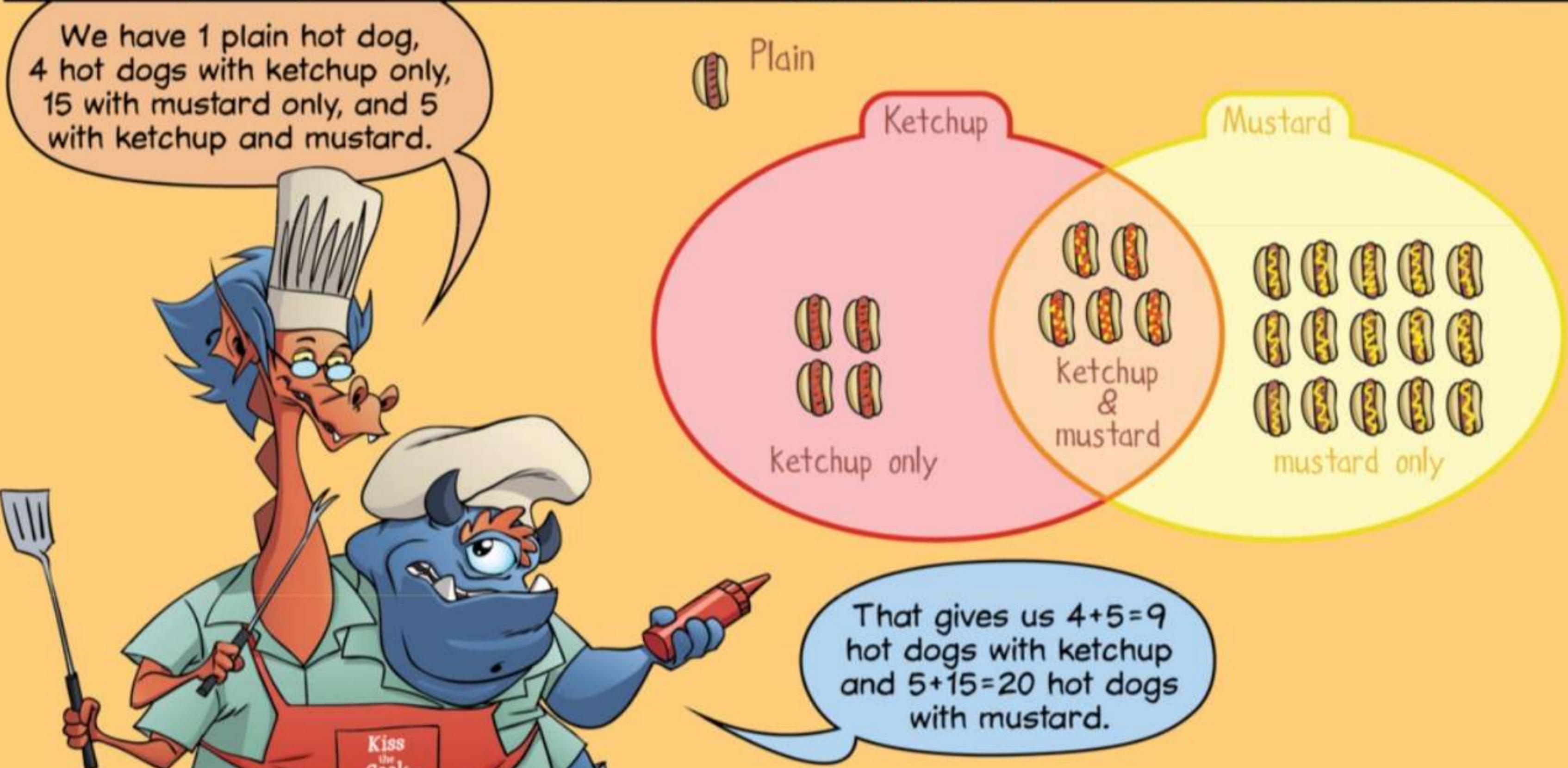
THIS IS CALLED A TREE DIAGRAM. IT IS USED FOR COUNTING POSSIBILITIES, LIKE THE NUMBER OF MEALS YOU CAN MAKE WITH THE GIVEN CHOICES.



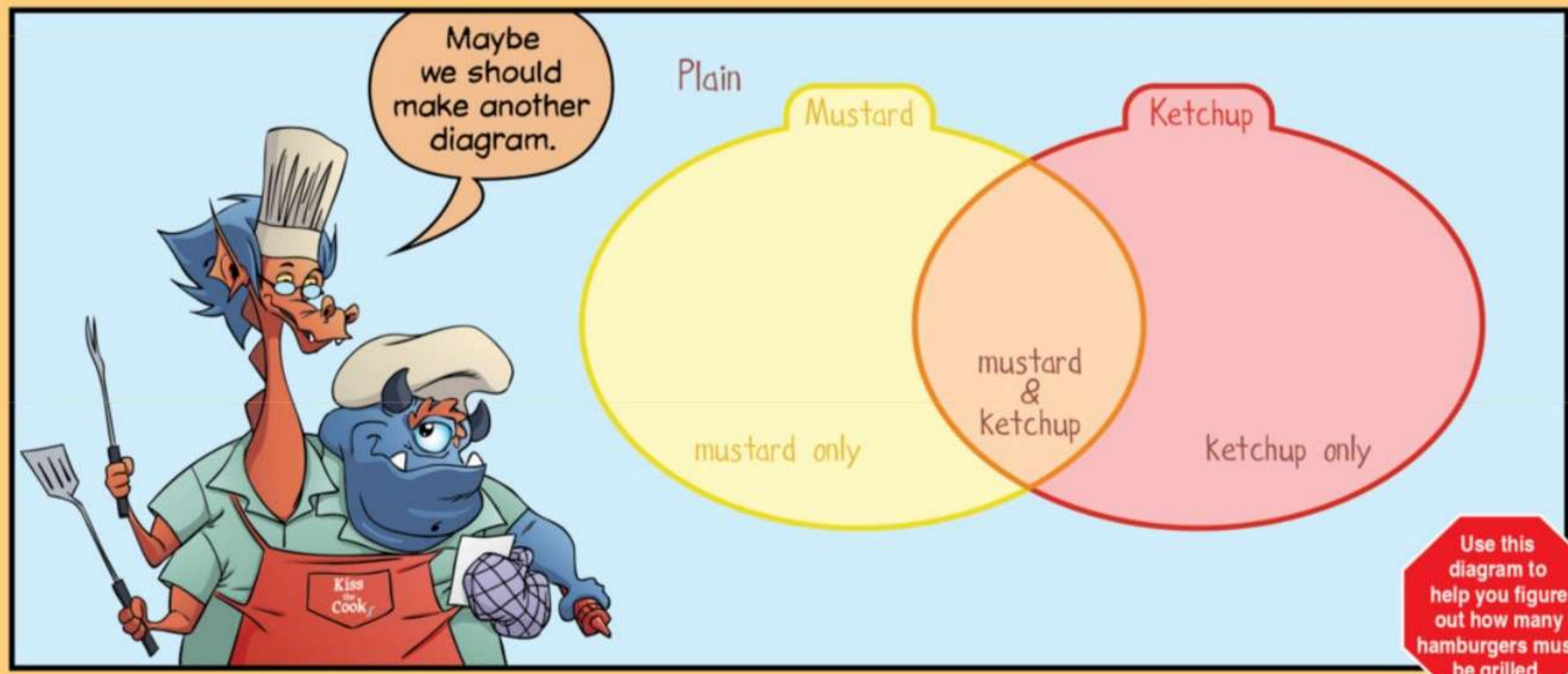
Practice: Pages 7-19





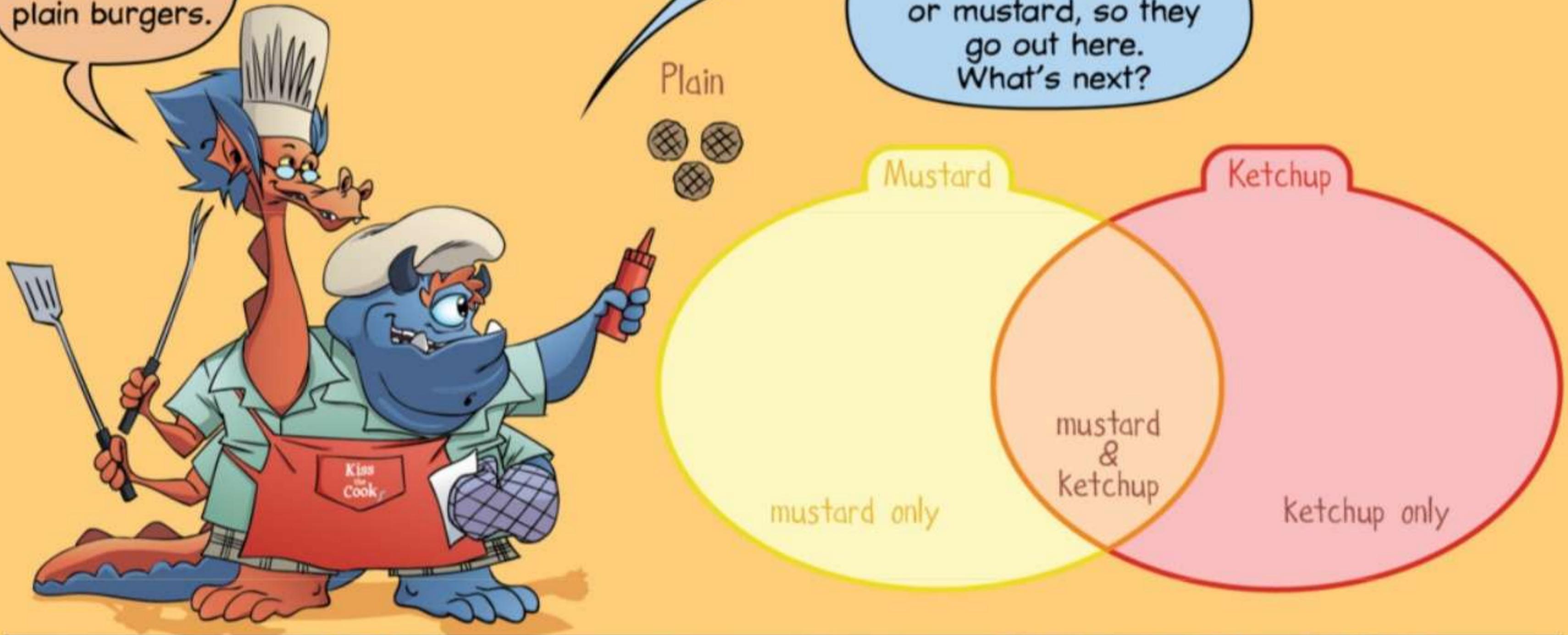


THIS DIAGRAM IS CALLED A **VENN DIAGRAM**. EACH LABELED RING REPRESENTS A CATEGORY. THE ITEMS INSIDE EACH RING BELONG IN THAT CATEGORY. ITEMS IN THE REGION WHERE THE TWO RINGS OVERLAP ARE PART OF BOTH CATEGORIES.



We can start with the three plain burgers.

Got it. Plain burgers don't have ketchup or mustard, so they go out here. What's next?



We don't know how many burgers have just ketchup...

...or just mustard.

But, we do know how many have ketchup *and* mustard.

There are 7 monsters who want ketchup and mustard.



Plain



Mustard

Ketchup

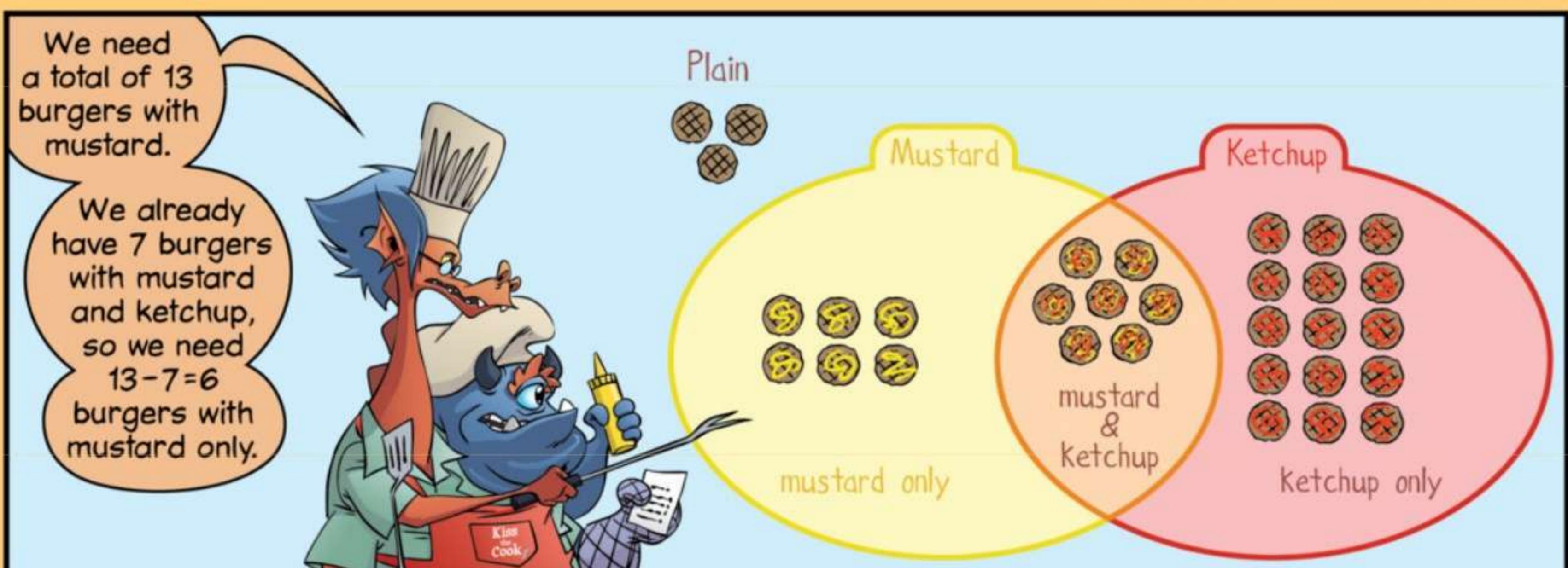
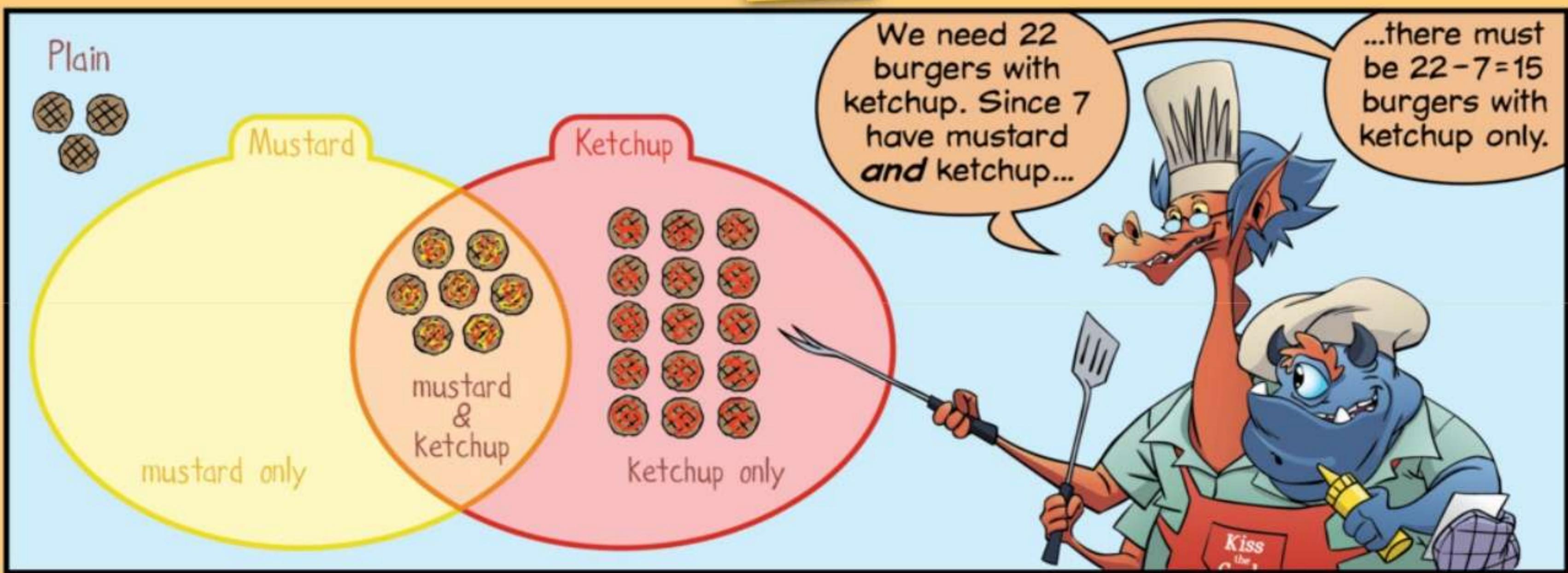
Burgers that need ketchup and mustard go in the middle of our diagram...

...where ketchup and mustard overlap.

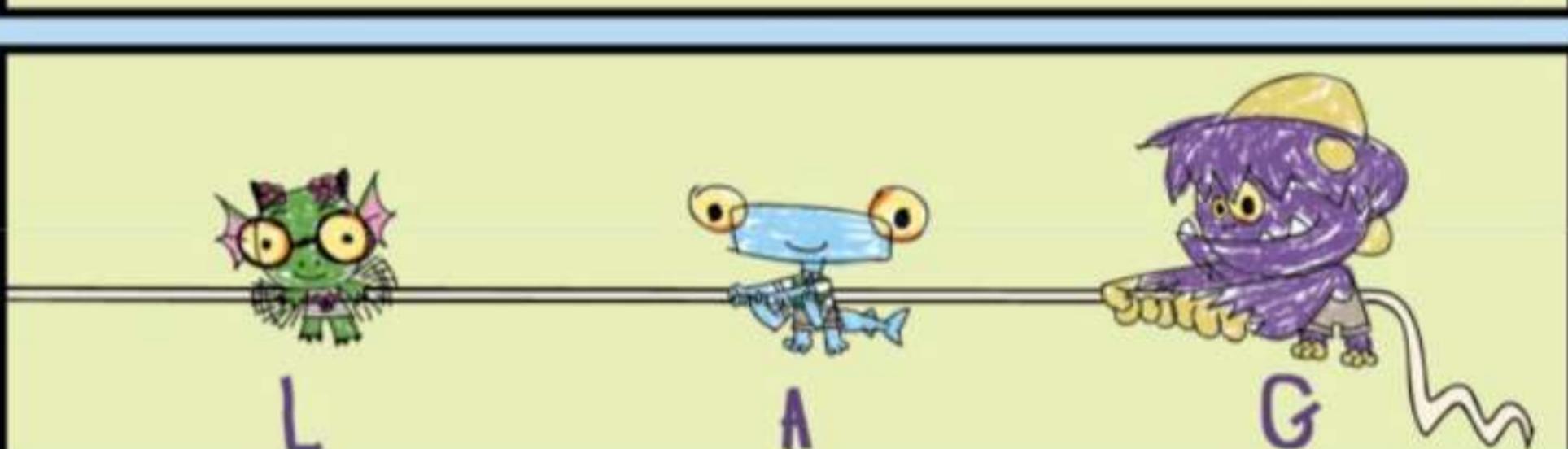
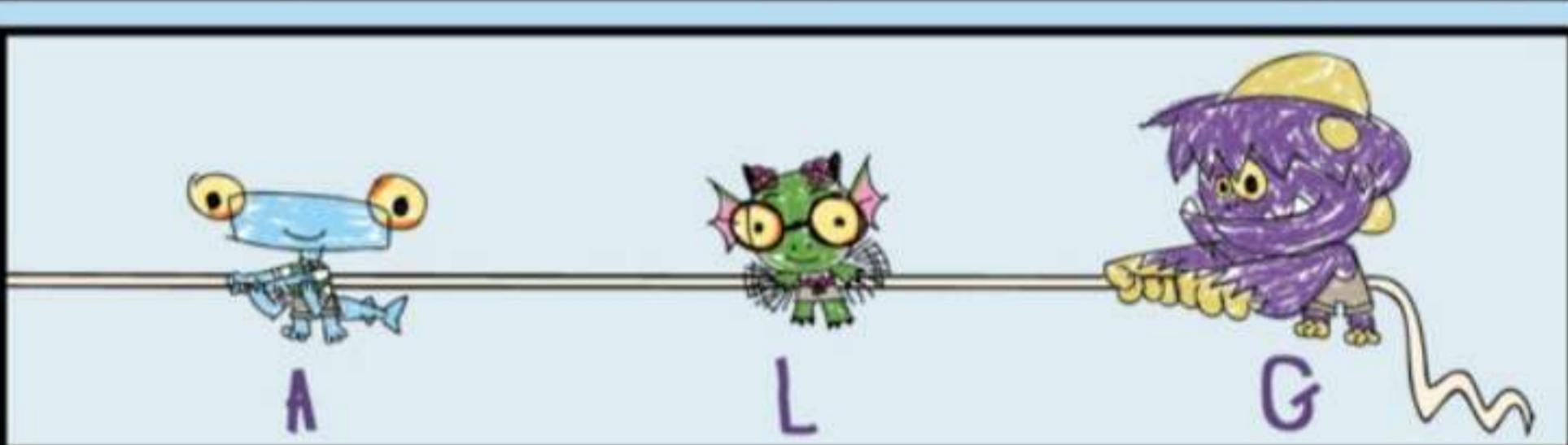
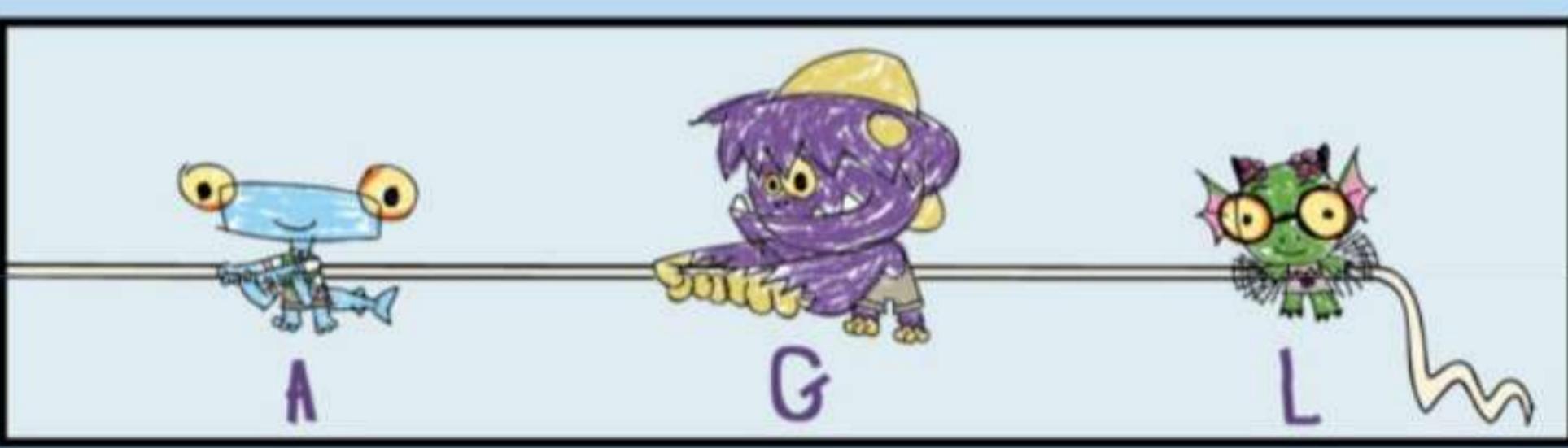
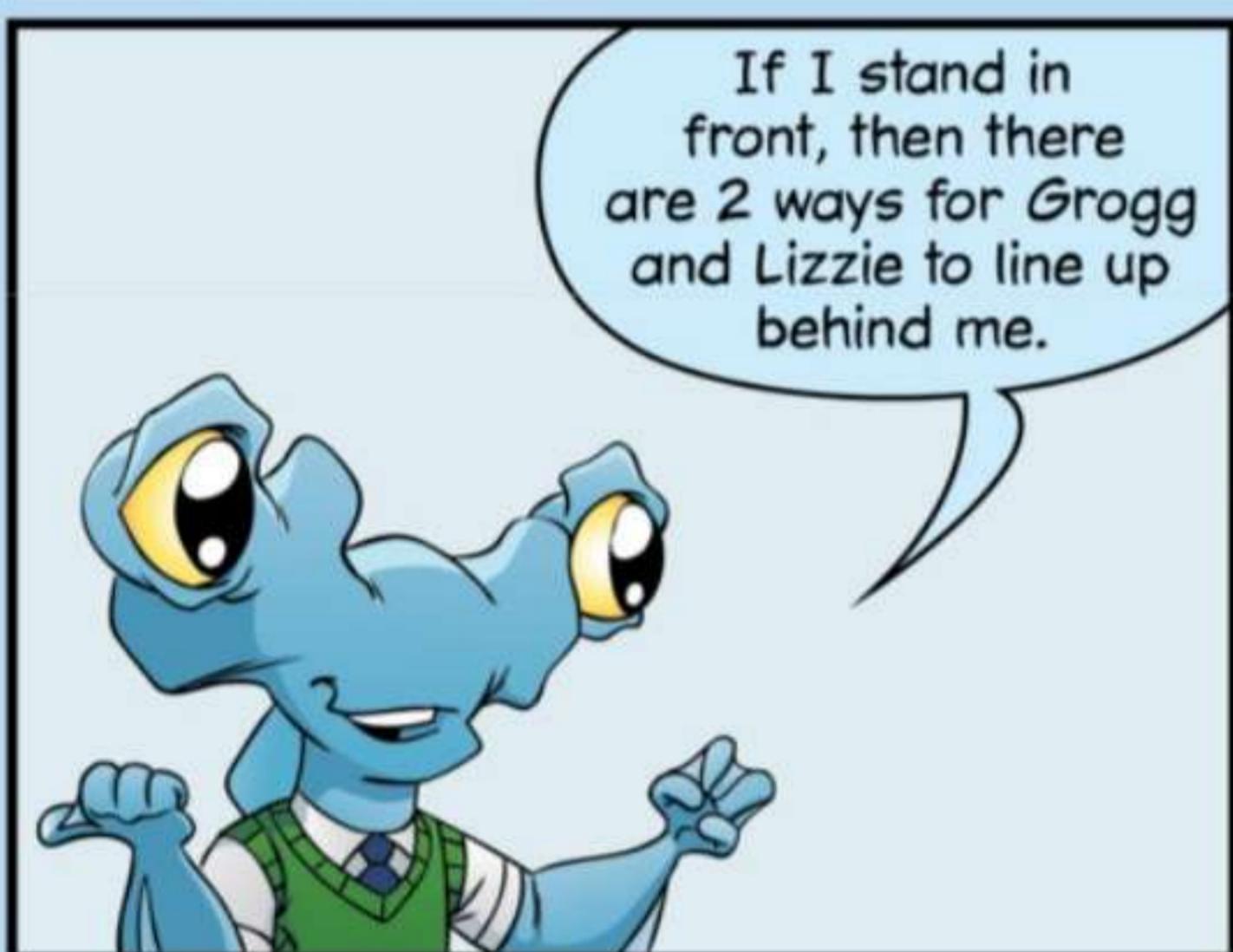
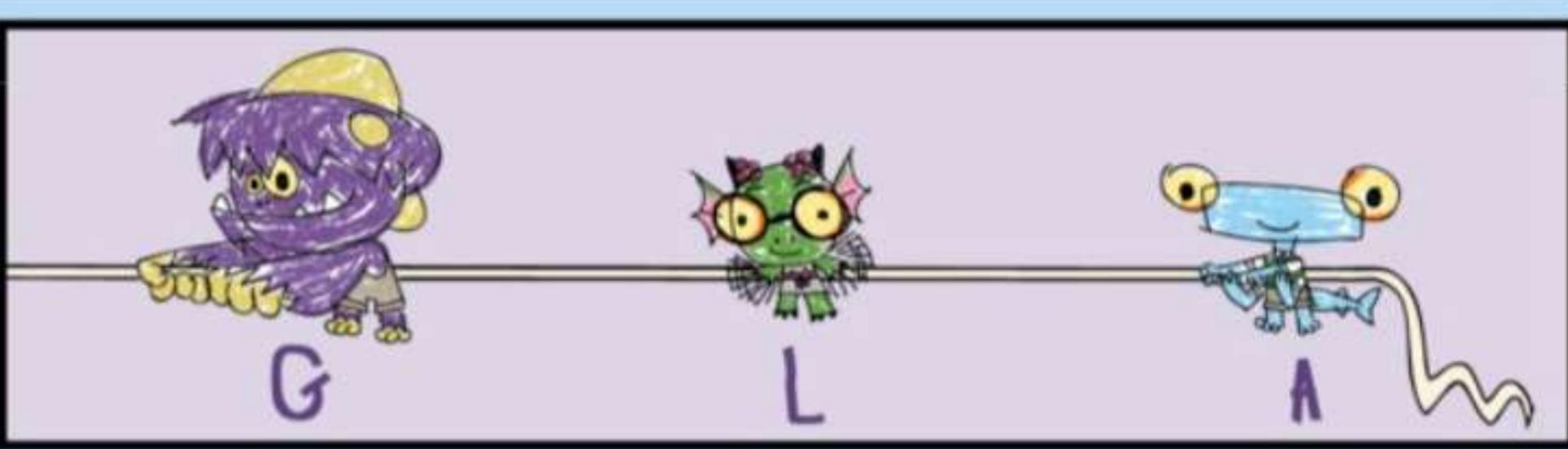
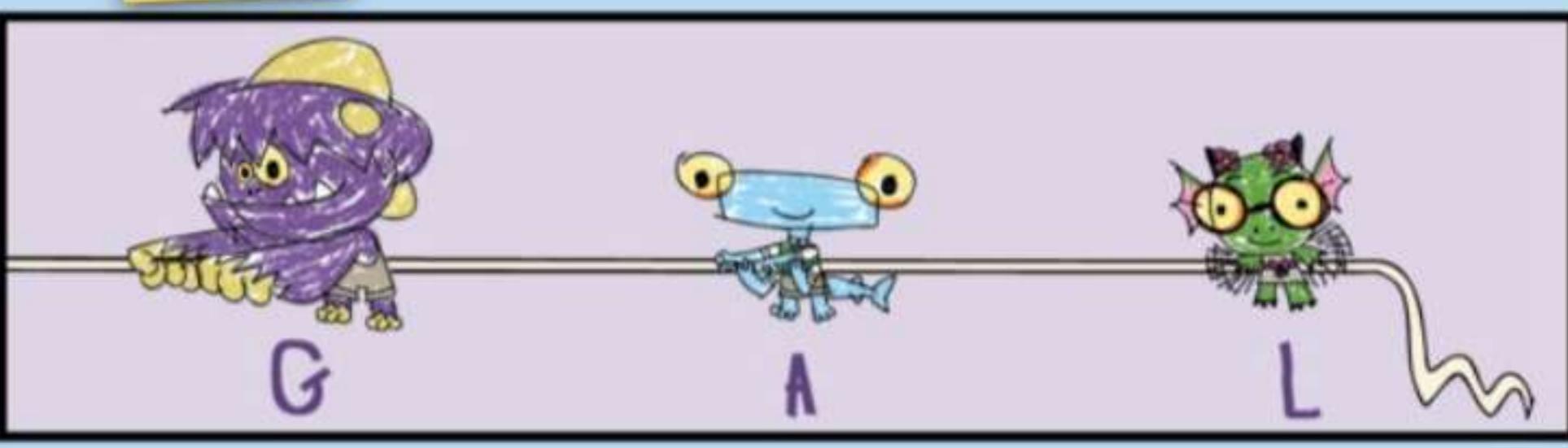
mustard & ketchup

Ketchup only







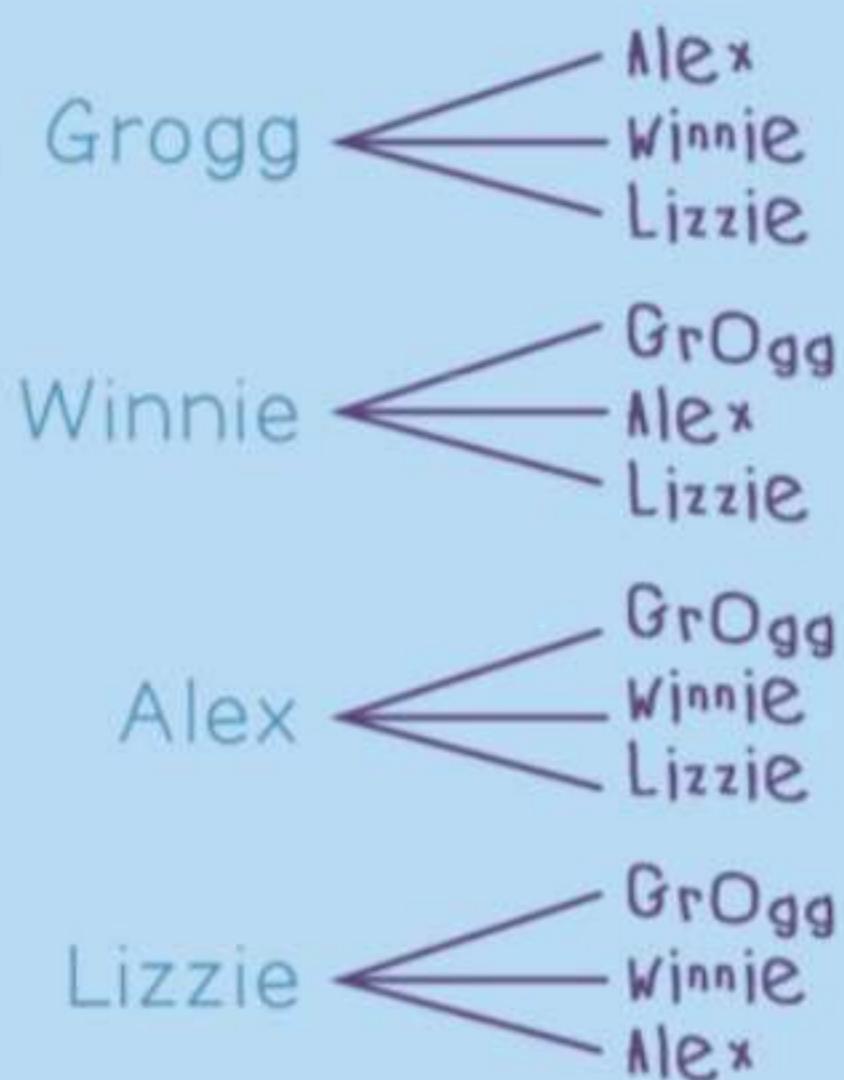


Did the little monsters find all the possible ways?



Maybe making a tree diagram would help.

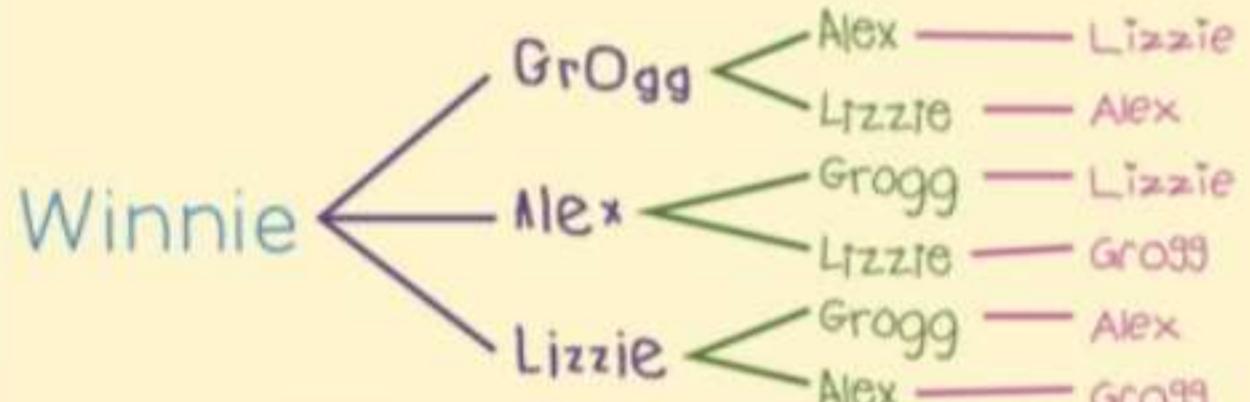
There are **four** of us, so any one of us can stand in the front.



Then, the **three** monsters who are left can choose who stands next.



After that, there are **two** monsters who can stand next.



And the **one** monster who is left stands in back!



$$4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$$

So, there are **4** choices for the monster who stands in front, then **3** choices for the next monster, and **2** choices for the third monster.

That leaves just **1** choice for the monster who stands in back.

That makes $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ ways to arrange 4 monsters!



Excellent work, little monsters!

Four little monsters can line up in $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ ways on the rope.

There be a special shortcut for writin' $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$.

We can put an exclamation point after a 4 to mean $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$.

$$4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

Four!

Arrr. Havin' an exclamation point after the 4 doesn't mean you **shout** the number...

...'tis called **4 factorial**.

Puttin' an exclamation point after a number tells you to multiply the number by each of the numbers below it...

...all the way down to 1.

For example, $7!$ be equal to 5,040.

And $8!$ be equal to 40,320.

$$7! = 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 5,040$$

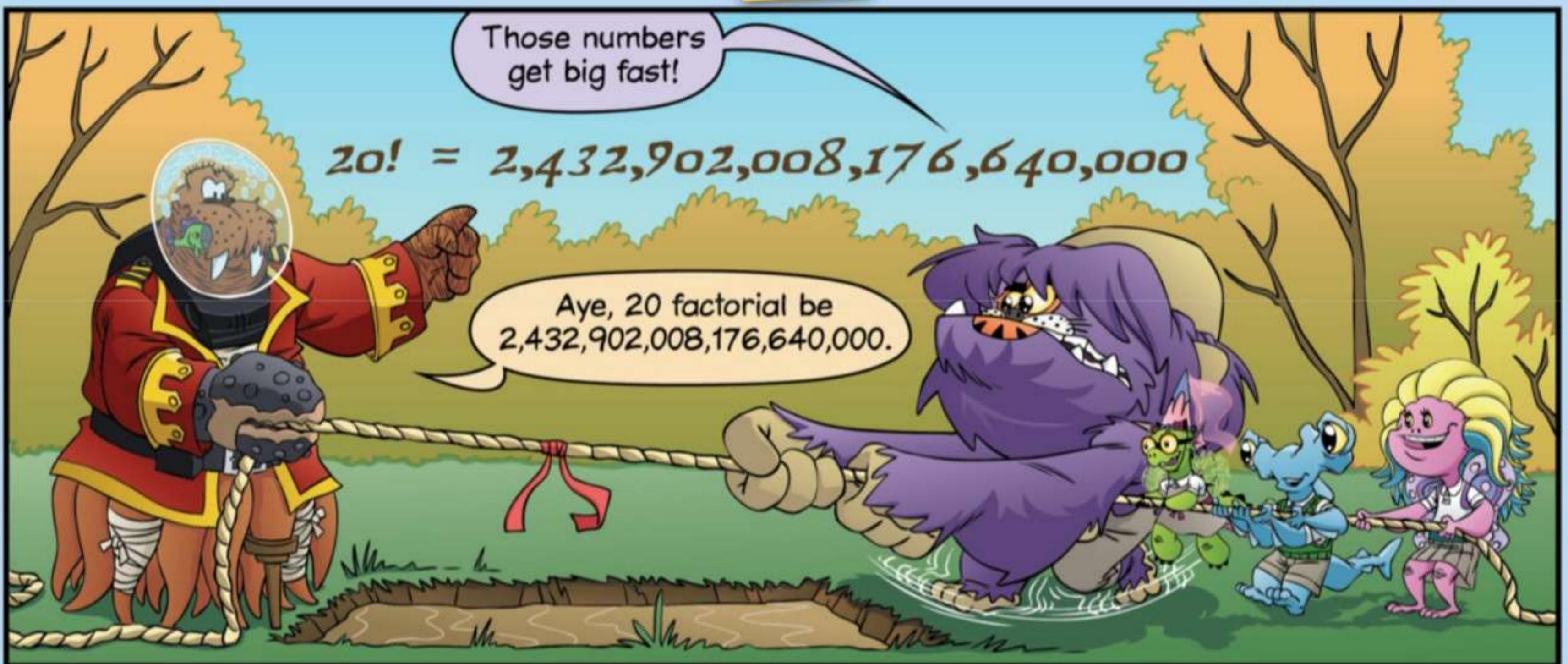
$$8! = 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 40,320$$

$$9! = 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 362,880$$

$$10! = 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 3,628,800$$

$9!$ be equal to 362,880.

And $10!$ be equal to 3,628,800.



There are 5 choices for the first monster, 4 choices for the second monster, 3 choices for the third, 2 choices for the fourth, and 1 choice for the last monster.

That makes $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$ ways to arrange five monsters!

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$ is 5 factorial!

THE EXCLAMATION POINT NOTATION CAN BE CONFUSING. FOR EXAMPLE, IF ALEX SAYS "2 PLUS 3 IS 5!" HE MEANS 5, NOT $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$. WE WILL TRY TO MAKE IT CLEAR WHENEVER 5! MEANS 5 FACTORIAL.

Aye, 5 factorial gives us the number o' ways to arrange 5 little monsters in order.

With 6 little monsters, there are 6! ways to arrange ourselves.

Cammie!
Come over
to help!

$$\begin{aligned} 6! &= 6 \times (5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1) \\ &= 6 \times 120 \\ &= 720 \end{aligned}$$

That's 720 ways!



Very good, little buccaneers.

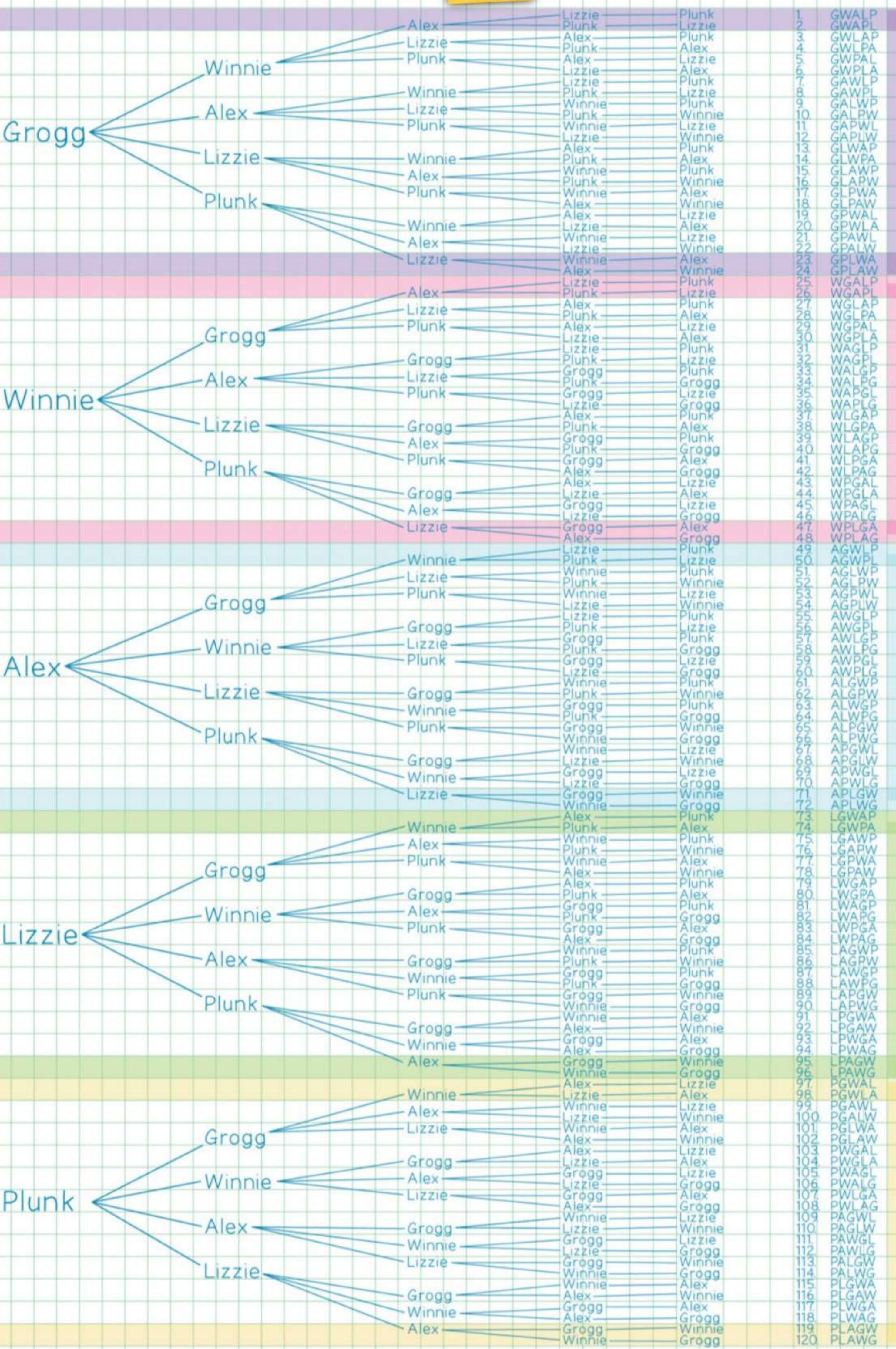
Heave Ho!

SPLOOSH!



TITLE All of the $5! = 120$ ways to arrange 5 monsters in order:

NAME Alex **DATE** 10/12

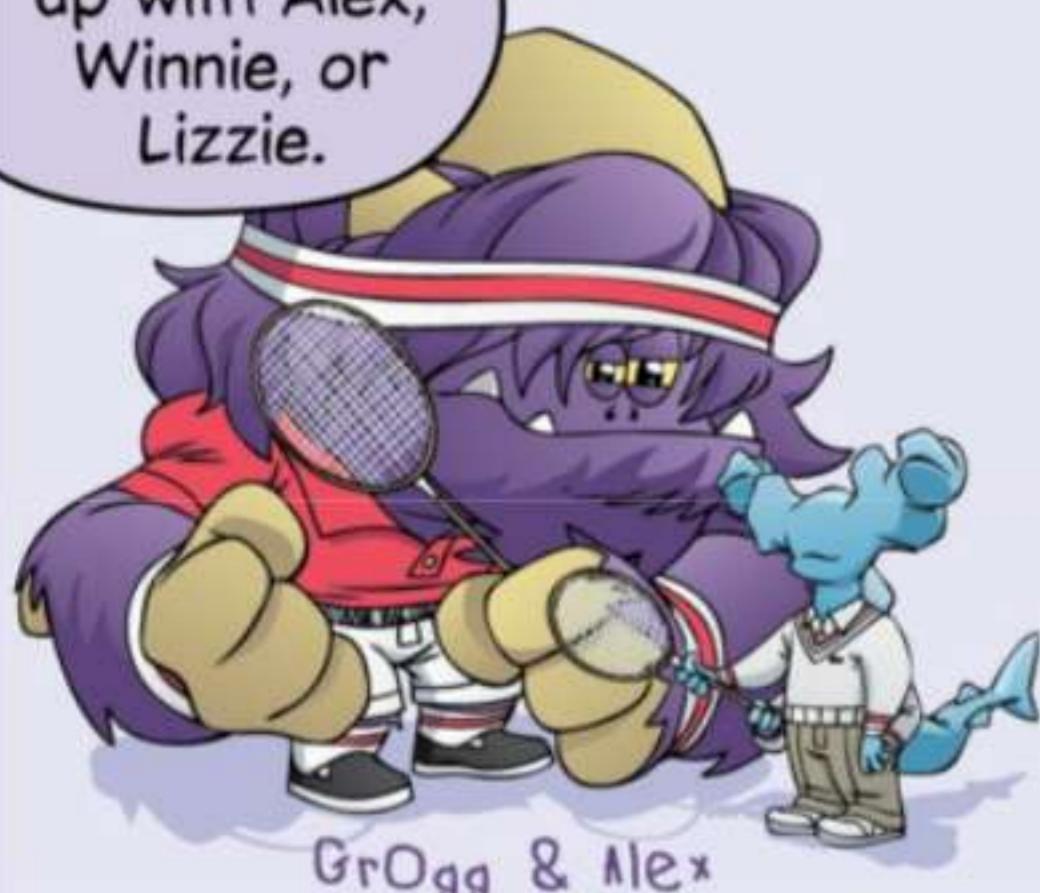


THE LAB

COUNTING PAIRS



I could pair up with Alex, Winnie, or Lizzie.



GrOgg & Alex

That makes three possible teams that I am on.



GrOgg & Winnie



GrOgg & Lizzie

I could team up with Grogg, Winnie, or Lizzie.



Alex & Grogg

That makes three possible teams that I'm on.



Alex & Winnie



Alex & Lizzie

I could pair up with Grogg, Alex, or Lizzie.



Winnie & Grogg



Winnie & Alex



Winnie & Lizzie

And I could pair up with Grogg, Alex, or Winnie.



Lizzie & Grogg

Each of the four of us can pair up with any of the other three. That makes a total of $4 \times 3 = 12$ possible teams.



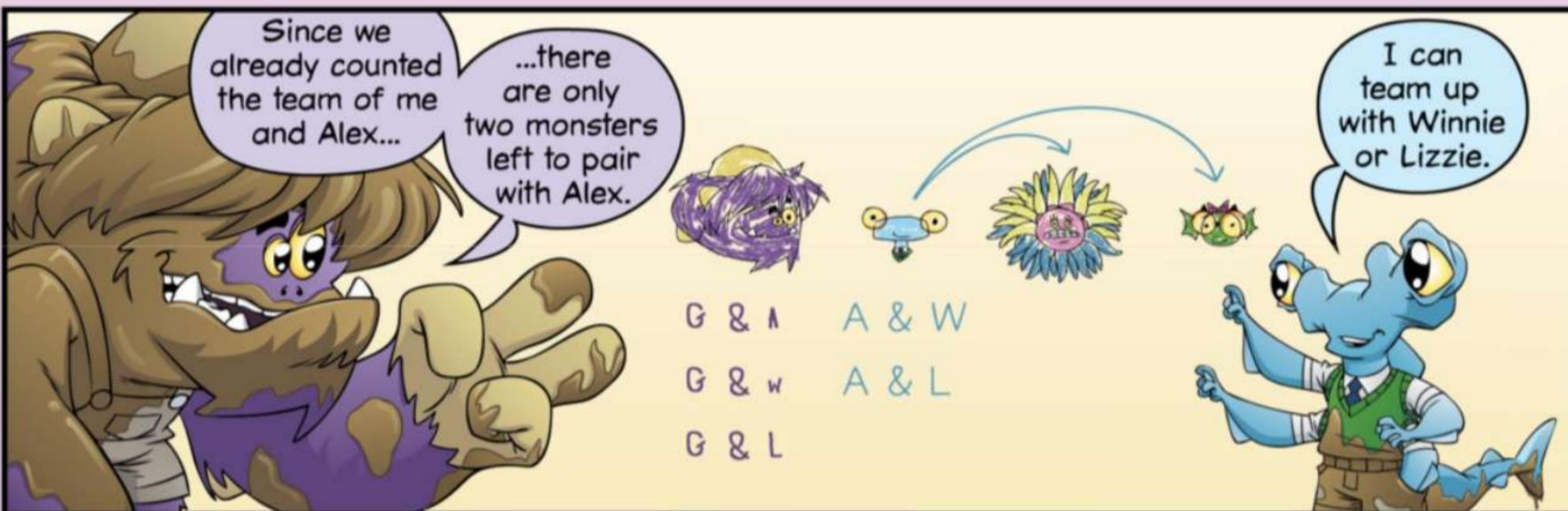
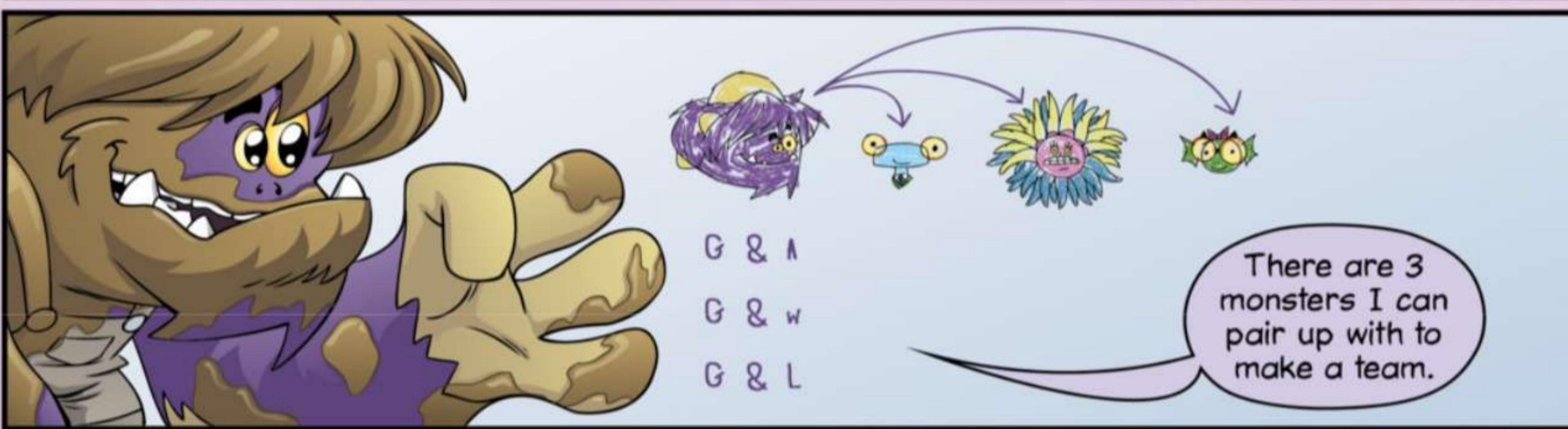
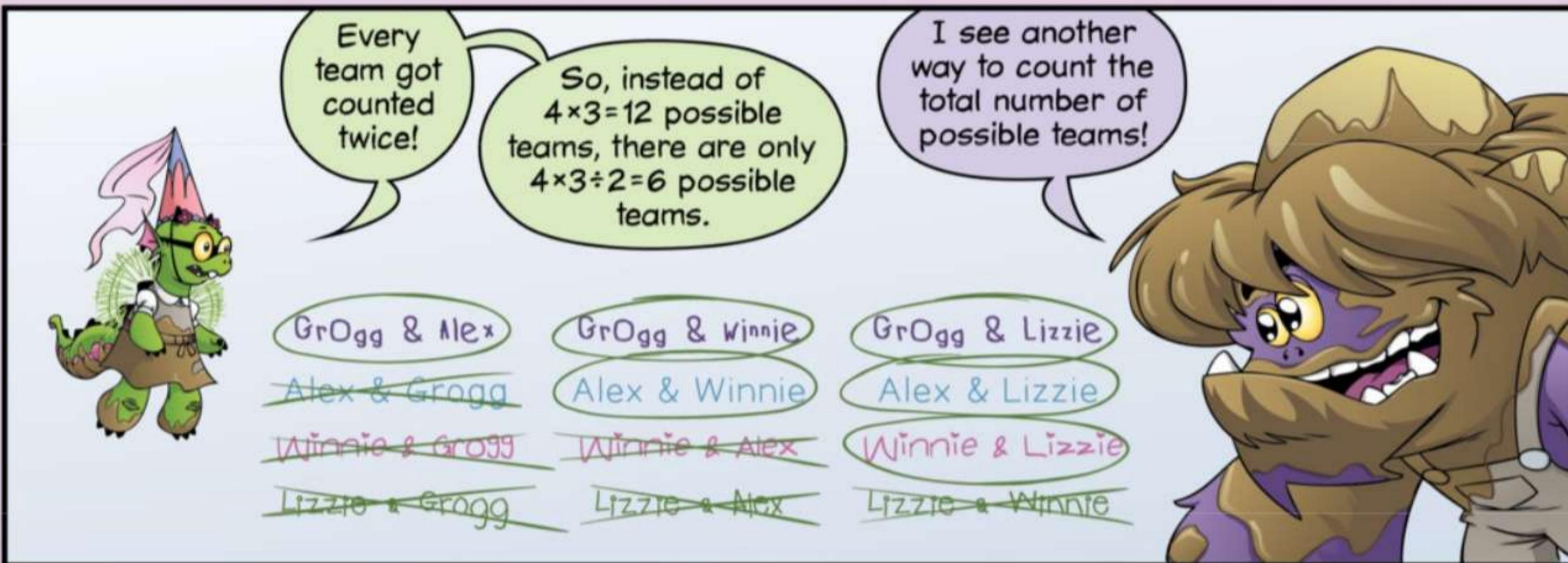
Lizzie & Alex

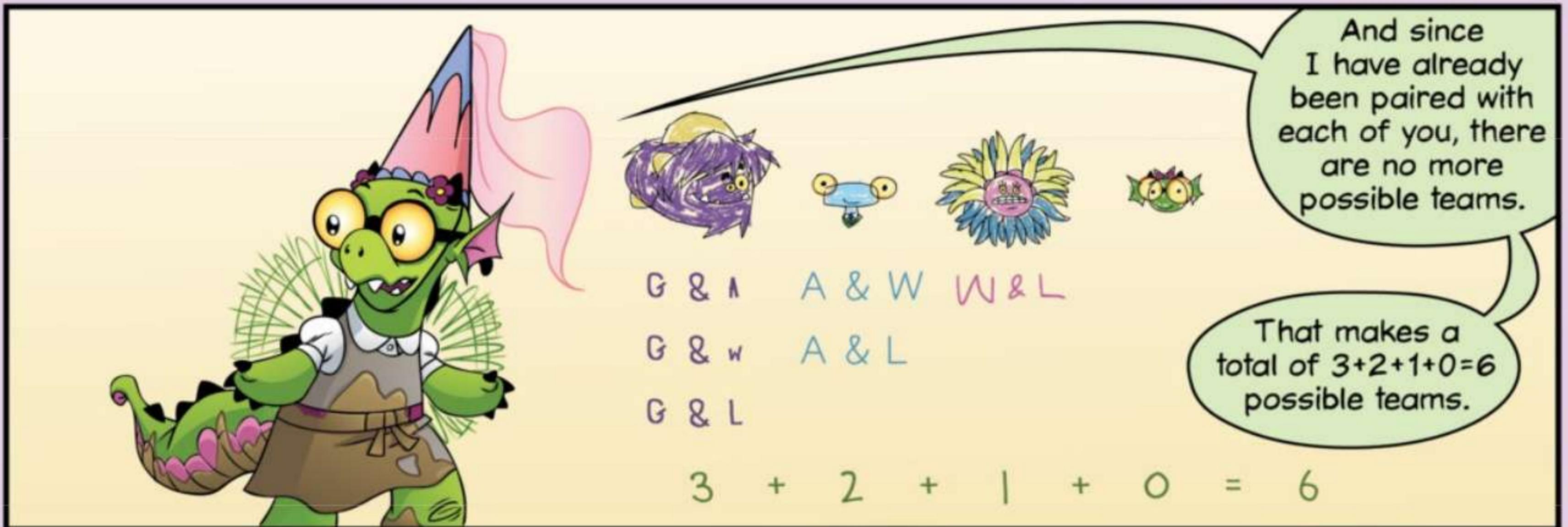
Wait. Something is wrong.

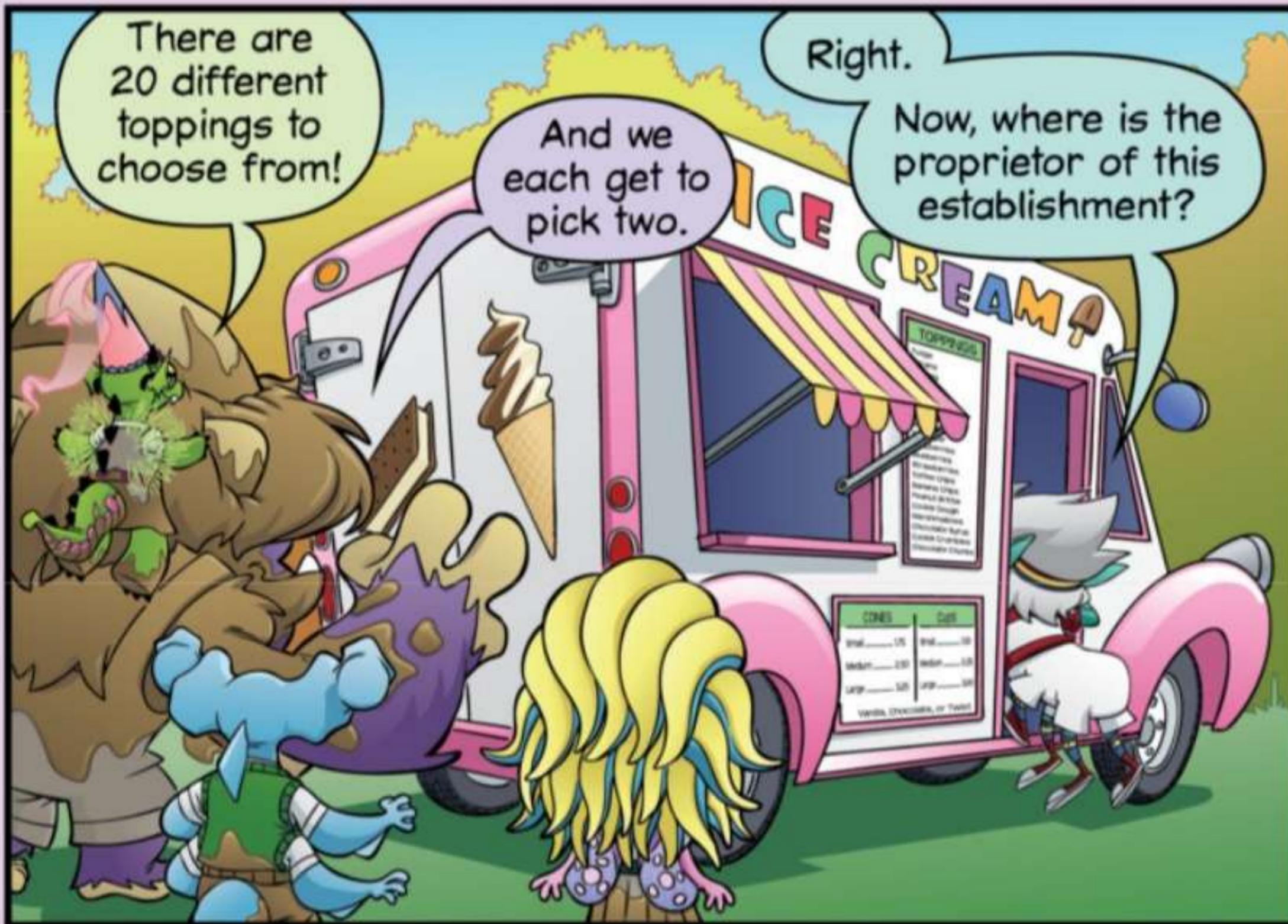


Lizzie & Winnie

What's wrong?









Starting with fudge...

...we can combine fudge with any of the other 19 toppings.

That gives us 19 different options.



TOPPINGS

Fudge
Pecans
Granola
Caramel
Cherries
Coconut
Almonds
Sprinkles
Pineapple
Raspberries
Blueberries
Strawberries
Toffee Chips
Banana Chips
Peanut Brittle
Cookie Dough
Marshmallows
Chocolate Syrup
Cookie Crumbles
Chocolate Chunks

Then, since pecans have already been paired with fudge...

...there are only 18 toppings left to pair with pecans.



TOPPINGS

Fudge
Pecans
Granola
Caramel
Cherries
Coconut
Almonds
Sprinkles
Pineapple
Raspberries
Blueberries
Strawberries
Toffee Chips
Banana Chips
Peanut Brittle
Cookie Dough
Marshmallows
Chocolate Syrup
Cookie Crumbles
Chocolate Chunks

That leaves 17 toppings to pair with granola.



TOPPINGS

Fudge
Pecans
Granola
Caramel
Cherries
Coconut
Almonds
Sprinkles
Pineapple
Raspberries
Blueberries
Strawberries
Toffee Chips
Banana Chips
Peanut Brittle
Cookie Dough
Marshmallows
Chocolate Syrup
Cookie Crumbles
Chocolate Chunks

If we pair each of the toppings with every topping below it, that will give us every possible pair of toppings.

We get
 $19+18+17+16+15+14+13+12+11+10+9+8+7+6+5+4+3+2+1+0$ pairs of toppings.



TOPPINGS

Fudge 19
Pecans +18
Granola +17
Caramel +16
Cherries +15
Coconut +14
Almonds +13
Sprinkles +12
Pineapple +11
Raspberries +10
Blueberries +9
Strawberries +8
Toffee Chips +7
Banana Chips +6
Peanut Brittle +5
Cookie Dough +4
Marshmallows +3
Chocolate Syrup +2
Cookie Crumbles +1
Chocolate Chunks +0



TOPPINGS

- Fudge
- Pecans
- Granola
- Caramel
- Cherries
- Coconut
- Almonds
- Sprinkles
- Pineapple
- Raspberries
- Blueberries
- Strawberries
- Toffee Chips
- Banana Chips
- Peanut Brittle
- Cookie Dough
- Marshmallows
- Chocolate Syrup
- Cookie Crumbles
- Chocolate Chunks

CONES	
Small ...	2.50
Medium ...	2.25
Large ...	3.00
Chocolate, or Tw	

For example, pairing coconut with sprinkles...

...is the same as pairing sprinkles with coconut.

Exactly! Multiplying 20×19 counts each pair of toppings twice.

What could you do to make sure each pair is only counted once?

So, to get the actual number of pairs...

...we divide 20×19 by 2!

$20 \times 19 = 380$,
and
 $380 \div 2 = 190$.

