

**Example.** Count the number of ways

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.*

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s



**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_1 \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$

$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$

$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$

$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3!$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:

number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$

$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ . **Example.** Count the number of ways

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct}, x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct}, y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$



**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

*Solution.*

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent, if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ ,

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_1 \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_1 \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_1 \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_1 \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
 number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG$ ,

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent, if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$

$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
 number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRRGB, RRGGB,$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
 if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
 and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct}, x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$

$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct}, y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
 number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRRGB, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent, if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.
 Alternatively,

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct}, x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$

$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct}, y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
 number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGB, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
 if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
 and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X,$

$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_1 \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$

$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_1 \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$



**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct}, x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct}, y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, \textcolor{red}{RRGGG}, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X,$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_1 \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_1 \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, \textcolor{red}{RGGGG}$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$
$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:

**Example.** Count the number of ways to permute  $AAABBB$ .

*Solution.* More familiar modification:  
 number of ways to permute  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$ . *Answer:*  $5!$

Two rearrangements of  $A_1A_2A_3B_1B_2$  are equivalent,  
 if the permutations are only among the  $A_i$ s  
 and / or only among the  $B_i$ s.

$$A := \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mid x_i \text{ are distinct, } x_i \in \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}\}$$

$$B := \{(y_1, y_2) \mid y_i \text{ are distinct, } y_i \in \{B_1, B_2\}\}$$

$$f : A \times B \rightarrow X$$

$$f((x_1, x_2, x_3), (y_1, y_2)) = x_1x_2x_3y_1y_2$$

Size of each equivalence class:  $3! \times 2!$

Final answer:  $\frac{5!}{3! \times 2!}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGB, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGB, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.*

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$   
Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$



**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$   
Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m-1)\}$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1, \dots, x_m - 1\}$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1, \dots, x_m - 1\}$$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$



**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1, \dots, x_m - 1\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1, \dots, x_m - 1\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$  for  $i \geq 2$ ,

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1, \dots, x_m - 1\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$  for  $i \geq 2$ , otherwise,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 1, \dots, x_m - 1\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$  for  $i \geq 2$ , otherwise,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - 1$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - 1\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$  for  $i \geq 2$ , otherwise,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - 1$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - 2\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$  for  $i \geq 2$ , otherwise,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - 1$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - 2\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$  for  $i \geq 3$ , otherwise,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - 1$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - 2\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$  for  $i \geq 3$ , otherwise,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - 2$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$



**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - 2$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - (m - 1)$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - (m - 1)$

Rest, exercise!

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  balls from an infinite supply of red, green, and blue ones.

*Solution.* If  $m = 5$ , examples of selections:  
 $RRRGG, RRGGB, RGGGG$

Alternatively,  
 $XXX|X|X, XX|XX|X, X|XXXX|$

Final answer:  $\binom{m+2}{m}$

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:

Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$

and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$

and  $x_m \leq n - (m - 1)$

Rest, exercise!

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

*Solution.*

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - (m - 1)$

Rest, exercise!

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - (m - 1)$

Rest, exercise!

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea:

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:  
Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$   
and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$   
and  $x_m \leq n - (m - 1)$

Rest, exercise!

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

**Example.** Count the number of ways to select  $m$  integers out of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  so that they contain no consecutive integers.

*Solution.* Consider such a set,  $A = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ . Main idea:

Order the elements

$$A := \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_m\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 2$

and  $x_m \leq n$

$$B := \{x_1, x_2 - 1, x_3 - 2, \dots, x_m - (m - 1)\}$$

where,  $x_{i+1} - x_i \geq 1$

and  $x_m \leq n - (m - 1)$

Rest, exercise!

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .



**Example.**

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:

$$\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$$

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  
$$\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$$
2. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only any number of objects:

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$
2. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only any number of objects:  $n^m$

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  
$$\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$$
2. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only any number of objects:  $n^m$
3. Number of ways to *arrange*  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes:

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$
2. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only any number of objects:  $n^m$
3. Number of ways to *arrange*  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes:  $\frac{(n-1+m)!}{(n-1)!}$
4. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  identical objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$
2. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only any number of objects:  $n^m$
3. Number of ways to *arrange*  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes:  $\frac{(n-1+m)!}{(n-1)!}$
4. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  identical objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\binom{n}{m}$

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .



**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$
2. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only any number of objects:  $n^m$
3. Number of ways to *arrange*  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes:  $\frac{(n-1+m)!}{(n-1)!}$
4. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  identical objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\binom{n}{m}$
5. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  identical objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain any number of objects:

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .

**Example.**

1. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$
2. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only any number of objects:  $n^m$
3. Number of ways to *arrange*  $m$  distinct objects in  $n$  distinct boxes:  $\frac{(n-1+m)!}{(n-1)!}$
4. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  identical objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain only 1 object:  $\binom{n}{m}$
5. Number of ways to distribute  $m$  identical objects in  $n$  distinct boxes if each box can contain any number of objects:  $n^m$

**Example.** Show that the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$  with consecutive terms that differ by  $n$  are more than permutations which do not.

*Solution.* Main idea: Let  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$  be an element that is not in the set

We can create an element which is in the set:

If  $|x_j - x_1| = n$ , consider the element  $x_2 \dots x_1 x_j \dots x_n$ .