Combinatorics CS 491 CAP

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Objectives

- ▶ Determine the next lexicographic permutation of an array
- Calculate and use Binomial Coefficients

Permutations

- A permutation is a rearrangement of elements of an array.
 - Some permutations of 1,2,3,4,5:
 - 4 3 5 2

 - 3 2 5 1 2
- There are *n*! permutations of *n* distinct elements.

Permutations with Repetitions

- Suppose there are repeated elements
 - n total elements,
 - $ightharpoonup n_1$ elements of class 1,
 - $ightharpoonup n_2$ elements of class 2, etc...
 - $ightharpoonup n_i$ elements of class j.

There are $\frac{n!}{n_1!n_2!\cdots n_i}$ total permutations.

E.g., How many ways are there to line up 6 red balls and 3 white balls?

$$=\frac{9!}{6!3!}$$

Calculating Next Permutations

- C++ has a next_permutation function, but suppose you need to do this yourself?
 - Find the highest index i such that a[i] < a[i+1] This is the pivot.
 - Find the highest index j such that a[j] > a[i].
 - 1 4 3 5 2
 - ln the above array, a[i] = 3, a[j] = 5.
 - Swap a[j] and a[i].
 - 1 4 5 3 2
 - ► Then sort the following elements.
 - 1 4 5 2 3

Derangements

- ► A derangement is a permuation in which every element is relocated.
- ▶ Written !n

$$!0 = 0$$

$$!1 = 0$$

$$!n = (n-1) * (!(n-1)+!(n-2))$$

Not that common, but easy to code with DP.

Binomial Coefficients

- Coefficients of the expansion of $(x + y)^n$ e.g. $(x + y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4$
- ► These are everywhere. E.g. Pascal's Triangle...

 $\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
11 \\
121 \\
1331 \\
14641
\end{array}$

- Number of ways to chose k items from n objects. (k starts at 0...)
- ► The formula: $C(n,k) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$
- The recurrence: "either take or ignore an item" C(n,0) = C(n,n) = 1 C(n,k) = C(n-1,k-1) + C(n-1,k)
- ▶ Use DP if you need a lot, but not all, of these numbers.