# CMPT 210: Probability and Computing

Lecture 3

Sharan Vaswani

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# Recap - Counting

**Product Rule**: For sets $A_1$, $A_2 \ldots, A_m$, $|A_1 \times A_2 \times \ldots \times A_m| = \prod_{i=1}^{m} |A_i|$ (E.g: Selecting one course each from every subject.)

**Sum rule**: If $A_1, A_2 \ldots A_m$ are disjoint sets, then, $|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \ldots \cup A_m| = \sum_{i=1}^{m} |A_i|$ (E.g Number of rainy, snowy or hot days in the year).

**Generalized product rule**: If $S$ is the set of length $k$ sequences such that the first entry can be selected in $n_1$ ways, after the first entry is chosen, the second one can be chosen in $n_2$ ways, and so on, then $|S| = n_1 \times n_2 \times \ldots n_k$. (E.g Number of ways $n$ people can be arranged in a line $= n!$)

**Division rule**: $f : A \to B$ is a $k$-to-1 function, then, $|A| = k|B|$. (E.g. For arranging people around a round table, $f$ : seatings $\to$ arrangements is an $n$-to-1 function).

**Number of ways of choosing size $k$-subsets from a size $n$-set**: $\binom{n}{k}$ (E.g. Number of $n$-bit sequences with exactly $k$ ones).

# Counting subsets - Example

**Q**: How many $m$-bit binary sequences contain exactly $k$ ones?

Consider set $A = \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$ and selecting $S$, a subset of size $k$. For example, say $m = 10, k = 3$ and $S = \{1, 3, 7\}$, then $S$ records the positions of the 1's, and can mapped to the sequence 001 0001 001. Similarly, every $m$-bit sequence with exactly $k$ ones can be mapped to a subset of size $k$. Hence, there is a bijection:
$f$ : $m$-bit sequence with exactly $k$ ones $\rightarrow$ subsets of size $k$ from size $m$-set, and
$|m\text{-bit sequence with exactly } k \text{ ones}| = |\text{subsets of size } k| = \binom{m}{k}$.

**Q**: Suppose we want to buy 10 donuts. There are 5 donut varieties – chocolate, lemon-filled, sugar, glazed, plain. What is the number of ways to select the 10 donuts?

Recall that the number of ways of selecting 10 donuts with 5 varieties = number of 14-bit sequences with exactly 4 ones $= \binom{14}{4} = 1001$.

Q: What is the number of ways of choosing $n$ things with $k$ varieties?

# Counting subsets - Example

Q: What is the number of $n$-bit binary sequences with at least $k$ ones?

Q: What is the number of $n$-bit binary sequences with less than $k$ ones?

Q: What is the total number of $n$-bit binary sequences?

# Binomial Theorem

For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

*Example*: If $a = b = 1$, then $\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$ (result from previous slide).

If $n = 2$, then $(a+b)^2 = \binom{2}{0} a^2 + \binom{2}{1} ab + \binom{2}{2} b^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

Q: What is the coefficient of the terms with $ab^3$ and $a^2b^3$ in $(a+b)^4$? .

Q: For $a, b > 0$, what is the coefficient of $a^{2n-7}b^7$ and $a^{2n-8}b^8$ in $(a+b)^{2n} + (a-b)^{2n}$?

Questions?

# Generalization to Multinomials

We saw how to split a set into two subsets - one that contains some elements, while the other does not. Can generalize the arguments to split a set into more than two subsets.

A $(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m)$-split of set $A$ is a sequence of sets $(A_1, A_2, \dots A_m)$ s.t. sets $A_i$ form a partition ($A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots = A$ and for $i \neq j$, $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$) and $|A_i| = k_i$.

An example of a $(2, 1, 3)$-split of $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ is $(\{2, 4\}, \{1\}, \{3, 5, 6\})$. Here, $m = 3$, $A_1 = \{2, 4\}$, $A_2 = \{1\}$, $A_3 = \{3, 5, 6\}$ s.t. $|A_1| = 2$, $|A_2| = 1$, $|A_3| = 3$, $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 = A$ and for $i \neq j$, $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$.

*Example*: Consider strings of length 6 of $a$'s, $b$'s and $c$'s such that number of $a$'s $= 2$; number of $b$'s $= 1$ and number of $c$'s $= 3$. Possible strings: abaccc, ccbaac, bacacc, cbacac.

Each possible string, e.g. bacacc can be written as a $(2, 1, 3)$-split of $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ as $(\{2, 4\}, \{1\}, \{3, 5, 6\})$ where $A_1$ records the positions of $a$, $A_2$ records the positions of $b$ and $A_3$ records the positions of $c$.

# Generalization to Multinomials

**Q**: Show that the number of ways to obtain an $(k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_m)$ split of $A$ with $|A| = n$ is $\binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \ldots k_m} = \frac{n!}{k_1! \, k_2! \ldots k_m!}$ where $\sum_i k_i = n$.

Can map any permutation $(a_1, a_2, \ldots a_n)$ into a split by selecting the first $k_1$ elements to form set $A_1$, next $k_2$ to form set $A_2$ and so on. For the same split, the order of the elements in each subset does not matter. Hence $f$ : number of permutations $\rightarrow$ number of splits is a $k_1! \, k_2! \, \ldots k_m!$-to-1 function.

Hence, $|\text{number of splits}| = \frac{|\text{number of permutations}|}{k_1! \, k_2! \ldots k_m!} = \frac{n!}{k_1! \, k_2! \ldots k_m!}$.

# Generalization to Multinomials - Example

**Q**: Count the number of permutations of the letters in the word BOOKKEEPER.

We want to count sequences of the form $(1E, 1P, 2E, 1B, 1K, 1R, 2O, 1K) = EPEEBKROOK$. There is a bijection between such sequences and $(1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1)$ split of $A = \{1, 2, \ldots, 10\}$ where $A_1$ is the set of positions of $B$'s, $A_2$ is the set of positions of $O$'s, $A_3$ is set of positions of $K$ and so on.

For example, the above sequence maps to the following split:
({5}, {8,9}, { 6, 10}, { 1,3,4 }, { 2 }, { 7 })

Hence, the total number of sequences that can be formed from the letters in BOOKKEEPER = number of $(1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1)$ splits of $A = [10] = \{1, 2, \ldots, 10\} = \frac{10!}{1!\,2!\,2!\,3!\,1!\,1!}$.

Q: Count the number of permutations of the letters in the word (i) ABBA (ii) $A_1 BBA_2$ and (iii) $A_1 B_1 B_2 A_2$?

# Generalization to Multinomials - Example

Q: Suppose we are planning a 20 km walk, which should include 5 northward km, 5 eastward km, 5 southward km, and 5 westward km. How many different walks are possible?

# Multinomial Theorem

For all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z_1, z_2, \ldots z_m \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(z_1 + z_2 + \ldots + z_m)^n = \sum_{\substack{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_m \\ k_1 + k_2 + \ldots k_m = n}} \binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_m} z_1^{k_1} z_2^{k_2} \ldots z_m^{k_m}$$

where $\binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_m} = \frac{n!}{k_1! k_2! \ldots k_m!}$.

*Example 1*: If $m = 2$, $k_1 = k$, $k_2 = n - k$ and $z_1 = a$, $z_2 = b$, recover the Binomial theorem.

*Example 2*: If $n = 4$, $m = 3$, then the coefficient of $abc^2$ in $(a + b + c)^4$ is $\binom{4}{1,1,2} = \frac{4!}{1!1!2!}$.

Questions?

# Inclusion-Exclusion Principle

Recall that if $A, B, C$ are disjoint subsets, then, $|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C|$ (this is the Sum rule from Lecture 1).

For two general sets $A$, $B$, $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$. The last term fixes the "double counting".

Similarly, $|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |B \cap C| - |A \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$.

In general,

$$| \cup_{i=1,2,\ldots n} A_i| = \sum_i |A_i| - \sum_{i,j \text{ s.t. } 1 \leq i < j \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{i,j,k \text{ s.t. } 1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k|$$
$$+ \ldots + (-1)^{n-1} | \cap_{i=1,2,\ldots n} A_i|$$

# Inclusion-Exclusion Principle - Example

**Q**: Suppose there are 60 math majors, 200 EECS majors, and 40 physics majors. A student is allowed to double or even triple major. There are 4 math-EECS double majors, 3 math-physics double majors, 11 EECS-physics double majors and 2-triple majors. What is the total number of students across these three departments?

If $M, E, P$ are the sets of Math, EECS and physics majors, then we wish to compute $|M \cup E \cup P| = |M| + |E| + |P| - |M \cap E| - |M \cap P| - |E \cap P| + |M \cap E \cap P| = 300$ - $|M \cap E| - |M \cap P| - |E \cap P| + |M \cap E \cap P|$.

$|M \cap E| = 4 + 2 = 6$, $|M \cap P| = 3 + 2 = 5$, $|P \cap E| = 11 + 2 = 13$. $|M \cap E \cap P| = 2$

$|M \cup E \cup P| = 300 - 6 - 5 - 13 + 2 = 278$.

# Inclusion-Exclusion Principle - Example

**Q**: In how many permutations of the set $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, 9\}$ do either 4 and 2, 0 and 4, or 6 and 0 appear consecutively? For example, in the following permutation $\underline{42}067891235$, 4 and 2 appear consecutively, but 6 and 0 do not (the order matters).

Let $P_{42}$ be the set of sequences such that 4 and 2 appear consecutively. Similarly, we define $P_{60}$ and $P_{04}$. So we want to compute
$|P_{42} \cup P_{60} \cup P_{04}| = |P_{42}| + |P_{60}| + |P_{04}| - |P_{42} \cap P_{60}| - |P_{42} \cap P_{04}| - |P_{60} \cap P_{04}| + |P_{42} \cap P_{60} \cap P_{04}|$.

Let us first compute $|P_{42}| = 9!$. Similarly, $|P_{60}| = |P_{04}| = 9!$.

What about intersections? $|P_{42} \cap P_{60}| =$ Number of sequences of the form $(42, 60, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9) = 8!$. Similarly, $|P_{60} \cap P_{04}| = |P_{42} \cap P_{04}| = 8!$.

$|P_{42} \cap P_{60} \cap P_{04}| =$ Number of sequences of the form $(6042, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9) = 7!$.

By the inclusion-exclusion principle, $|P_{42} \cup P_{60} \cup P_{04}| = 3 \times 9! - 3 \times 8! + 7!$.

# Combinatorial Proofs

Recall that if we have to choose $k$ elements out of a size $n$ set. Number of ways to do this is $\binom{n}{k}$. But this is equivalent to saying, we want to find the number of ways to throw away $n - k$ elements $= \binom{n}{n-k}$. Hence, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$. Can prove algebraic statements using combinatorial arguments.

**Q**: Prove Pascal's identity using a combinatorial proof: $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$

Consider $n$ students in this class. What is the number of ways of selecting $k$ students? $\binom{n}{k}$.

What is the number of ways of selecting $k$ students if we have to ensure to include a particular student? $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$.

What is the number of ways of selecting $k$ students if we have to ensure to NOT include a particular student? $\binom{n-1}{k}$.

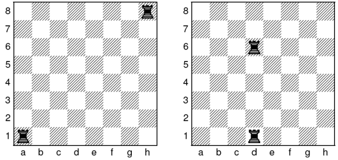
Number of ways to select $k$ students $=$ number of ways of selecting $k$ students to include a particular student $+$ number of ways of selecting $k$ students to NOT include a particular student. Hence, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$.

# Counting Practice

Q: How many ways can I select 5 toppings for my pizza if there are 14 available toppings? What is the total number of different pizzas I can make?

Q: How many different solutions over $\mathbb{N}$ are there to the following equation: $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 100$

Q: In how many ways can we place (i) two identical black rooks (ii) a black rook and a white rook such that they do not share the same row or column?




(a) valid (b) invalid

**Figure 15.2** Two ways to place 2 rooks (♖) on a chessboard. The configuration in (b) is invalid because the rooks are in the same column.

Questions?