

04 Counting Methods

04_03_Examples

Example. How many car license plates can be formed if the plates consist of three distinct capital letters followed by four distinct digits.

[Solution]

$$P(26, 3) * P(10, 4) = 26 * 25 * 24 * 10 * 9 * 8 * 7 = 78,624,000.$$

Example. Suppose there are 8 mathematical faculty members and 6 computer science faculty members in a Department of Mathematics and Computer Science. How many ways are there to form a committee on developing a Data Science program such that the committee consisting of 6 members and

[1] the number of computer science faculty members is equal to the number of mathematical faculty members.

[2] the number of computer science faculty members is equal to or greater than the number of mathematical faculty members.

[Solution]

[1] In this case, the number of computer science faculty members in the committee = the number of mathematical faculty members = 3. Thus, the number of the committee is

$$\begin{aligned} C(8, 3) * C(6, 3) &= 8! / ((8 - 3)! 3!) * 6! / ((6 - 3)! 3!) \\ &= 56 * 20 = 1120. \end{aligned}$$

[2] In this case, we have the following subcases.

Case 2.1

the number of computer science faculty members in
the committee = 3,
the number of mathematical faculty members in
the committee = 3.

Case 2.2

the number of computer science faculty members in
the committee = 4,
the number of mathematical faculty members in
the committee = 2.

Case 2.3

the number of computer science faculty members in
the committee = 5,
the number of mathematical faculty members in
the committee = 1.

Case 2.4

the number of computer science faculty members in
the committee = 6,
the number of mathematical faculty members in
the committee = 0.

Thus, the total number of committees can be formed
is

$$\begin{aligned} &C(8, 3)*C(6, 3) + C(8, 2)*C(6, 4) + \\ &C(8, 1)*C(6, 5) + C(8, 0)*C(6, 6) \\ &= 1589. \end{aligned}$$

Example. Find the numbers of bit strings of length 8 having

[1] at least six 1s.

[2] at most three 1s.

[3] an equal number of 0s and 1s.

[Solution]

[1] $C(8, 6) + C(8, 7) + C(8, 8) = 28 + 8 + 1 = 37.$

[2] $C(8, 3) + C(8, 2) + C(8, 1) + C(8, 0)$
 $= 56 + 28 + 8 + 1 = 93.$

[3] $C(8, 4) = 70.$

Example. Find the numbers of permutations of the integers

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 such that

[1] each of the permutations has sequence 345.

[2] each of the permutations has sequences 21 and 56.

[Solution]

[1] Counting the sequence 345 as one unit, we have that the answer is $4! = 24.$

[2] Counting the sequences 21 and 56 as two different units, we have that the answer is $4! = 24.$

Example. There are 5 red balls and 5 blue balls in a bag.

Find the number of ways of arranging the 10 balls such that the red balls and blue balls appear alternatively in one row.

[Solution]

The first pattern for arranging the 10 balls is

“R B R B R B R B R B”.

Under this pattern, the number of ways for arranging the 10 balls is $5! \cdot 5!$.

The second pattern for arranging the 10 balls is

“B R B R B R B R B R”.

Under this pattern, the number of ways for arranging the 10 balls is $5! \cdot 5!$.

Thus, the number of ways of arranging the 10 balls such that the red balls and blue balls appear alternatively in one row is $5! \cdot 5! + 5! \cdot 5! = 28,800$.

The above problem can be generalized as follows.

Example. There are n red balls and n blue balls in a bag. Find the number of ways of arranging the 10 balls such that the red balls and blue balls appear alternatively in one row.

[Solution]

The answer is $2 \cdot n! \cdot n!$.

Example. Find the number of paths from $(0, 0)$ to $(4, 3)$ in which only horizontal moves to east and the vertical moves to north are allowed.

[Solution]

In each path, there are 7 moves. Each path is uniquely

decided by 4 horizontal moves or 3 vertical moves.

Thus, the number of the paths is

$$C(7, 4) = C(4 + 3, 4) = C(4 + 3, 3) = C(7, 3) = 35.$$

The above problem can be generalized as follows.

Example. Find the number of paths from $(0, 0)$ to (m, n) in which only horizontal moves to east and the vertical moves to north are allowed.

[Solution] The answer is

$$C(m + n, m) = C(m + n, n).$$