

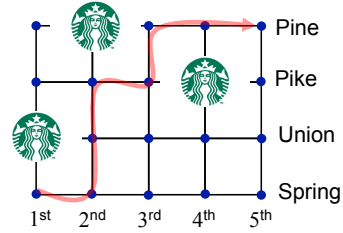
Counting



counting is hard with only 10 fingers

How many ways to do **X**?

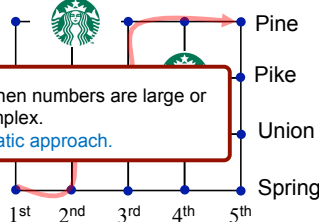
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**X** = "Walk from 1<sup>st</sup> and Spring to 5<sup>th</sup> and Pine."



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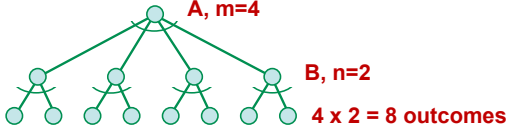
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Counting is hard when numbers are large or constraints are complex.  
 We need a systematic approach.

the basic principle of counting (product rule)

If there are **m** outcomes from some event **A**, followed sequentially by **n** outcomes from some event **B**, then there are... **m x n** outcomes overall.



**A, m=4**  
**B, n=2**  
**4 x 2 = 8 outcomes**

Generalizes to more events. 

examples

How many n-bit numbers are there?  
 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2 = 2^n$

How many subsets of a set of size n are there?  
 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$   
 Set contains 1 or doesn't contain 1.  
 Set contains 2 or doesn't contain 2.  
 Set contains 3 or doesn't contain 3...  
 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2 = 2^n$

examples

How many 4-character passwords are there if each character must be one of a, b, c, ..., z, 0, 1, 2, ..., 9?

$36 \cdot 36 \cdot 36 \cdot 36 = 1,679,616 \approx 1.7 \text{ million}$

Same question, but now characters cannot be repeated...

$36 \cdot 35 \cdot 34 \cdot 33 = 1,413,720 \approx 1.4 \text{ million}$

permutations

How many arrangements of the letters {a,b,c} are possible (using each once, no repeat, order matters)?

a	b	c	b	a	c	c	a	b
a	c	b	b	c	a	c	b	a

More generally, how many arrangements of  $n$  distinct items are possible?

$n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 1 = n!$  (n factorial)

permutations

Q. How many permutations of DOGIE are there?

$5! = 120$

Q. How many of DOGGY ?

$5!/2! = 60$


DOG<sub>1</sub>G<sub>2</sub>Y  
DOG<sub>2</sub>G<sub>1</sub>Y

Q. How many of GODOGGY ?

$\frac{7!}{3!2!1!1!} = 420$

combinations

Your dark elf avatar can carry three objects chosen from:



How many ways can he/she be equipped?

$\frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{3!} = \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!} = 10$

combinations

**Combinations:** Number of ways to choose  $r$  things from  $n$  things

$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Pronounced “n choose r” aka “binomial coefficients”

E.g.,  $\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \Theta(n^2)$

**Many identities:**

- $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$  ← by symmetry of definition
- $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n-1}{r-1} + \binom{n-1}{r}$  ← 1st object either in or out
- $\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n}{r} \binom{n-1}{r-1}$  ← team + captain

the binomial theorem

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_k \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

**Proof 1:** Induction ...

**Proof 2:** Counting

$(x+y) \cdot (x+y) \cdot (x+y) \cdot \dots \cdot (x+y)$

Pick either x or y from first factor  
 Pick either x or y from second factor  
 ...  
 Pick either x or y from nth factor

$\binom{n}{k}$

How many ways to get exactly  $k$  x's?

an identity with binomial coefficients

$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$

Proof:

$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 1^k 1^{n-k} = (1 + 1)^n = 2^n$

counting paths

How many ways to walk from 1<sup>st</sup> and Spring to 5<sup>th</sup> and Pine only going North and East?

A: *Changing the visualization often helps.*  
 Instead of tracing paths on the grid above, list choices. You walk 7 blocks; at each intersection choose N or E; must choose N exactly 3 times.

$$\binom{7}{3} = 35$$

counting paths

How many ways to walk from 1<sup>st</sup> and Spring to 5<sup>th</sup> and Pine only going North and East, if I want to stop at Starbucks on the way?

Other problems

10 people of different heights. How many ways to line up 5 of them?

Line up 5 of them in height order?

# of ways to rearrange letters in word SYSTEMS

Other problems

# of 7 digit numbers (decimal) with at least one repeating digit? (allowed to have leading zeros).