Discrete Mathematics

Counting



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Combinatorics

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- Counting the number of arrangements with particular property is one of the primary concerns here
- Analyzing complexity of algorithms, discrete probabilities, etc. require knowledge of number of arrangements

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 - How many functions are there from a set with *m* elements to a set with *n* elements?

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• If a task can be done either in one of n_1 ways or in one of n_2 ways, where none of the set of n_1 ways is the same as any of the set of n_2 ways, then there are $n_1 + n_2$ ways to do the task.

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 - The alphabet of a given language consists of three symbols namely A, B, and C. A word in the given language can contain at most 4 letters. How many words are there in the given language?
 - How many ways are there to put one white king and one black king on a chess-board such that they do not attack each other?

Principle of inclusion-exclusion

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 - How many bit strings of length eight either start with a 1 bit or end with the two bits 00?
 - There are six letters in a given language. A word is a sequence of six letters, some pair of which are the same. How many words are there in the given language?

Example: Euler's ϕ function

• For $n \in Z^+$, n > 2, let $\phi(n)$ be the number of positive integers m, where $1 \le m < n$ and gcd(m, n) = 1, that is, m, n are relatively prime. Find $\phi(n)$

Example

• How many ways are there to put eight rooks on a chessboard so that they do not attack each other?

Example

• There are *N* boys and *N* girls in a dance class. How many ways are there to arrange them in pairs for a dance?

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 - In any group of 27 English words, there must be at least two that begin with the same letter, because there are 26 letters in the English alphabet.
 - Show that for every integer *n* there is a multiple of *n* that has only 0s and 1s in its decimal expansion.

• During a month with 30 days, a baseball team plays at least one game a day, but no more than 45 games. Show that there must be a period of some number of consecutive days during which the team must play exactly 14 games.

• Show that an equilateral triangle cannot be covered completely by two smaller equilateral triangles.

• Prove that there exists a power of three which ends with the digits 001 in decimal notation

Permutation

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- A permutation of a set of distinct objects is an ordered arrangement of the objects.
- An ordered permutation of *r* elements of a set is called a *r*-permutation.
- It is denoted as P(n, r) or ${}^{n}P_{r}$

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$$P(n,r) = n \cdot (n-1) \cdots (n-r+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

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- The number of *r*-permutations of a set of *n* objects with repetition allowed is *n^r*

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- Example:
 - Suppose that a cookie shop has four different kinds of cookies. How many different ways can six cookies be chosen?

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• The number of different permutations of n objects, where there are n_1 indistinguishable objects of type 1, n_2 indistinguishable objects of type 2, ..., and n_k indistinguishable objects of type k, is

 $\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \cdots n_k!}$

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- Distinguishable objects and indistinguishable boxes
 - Let S(n, j) be the number of ways to allocate n distinguishable objects in j indistinguishable boxes such that no box is empty

$$S(n,j) = \frac{1}{j!} \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} (-1)^i {j \choose i} (j-i)^n$$

• Stirling number of the second type

• A group of *n* fans of the winning IPL team throw their hats high into the air. The hats come back randomly, one hat to each of the *n* fans. How many ways h(n, k) are there for exactly *k* fans to their own hats back?

• 2n players are participating in a chess tournament. Find the number P_n of pairings for the first round.



• Find a closed formula for
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} k^2$$

• Consider all $2^n - 1$ non-empty subsets of the set $\{1, 2, ..., n\}$. For every such subset, we find the product of the reciprocals of each of its elements. Find the sum of all these products.

• Find the number of integers from 0 through 999999 that have no two equal neighboring digits in their decimal representation.

- A rook stands on the leftmost box of a 1 x 30 strip of squares and can shift any number of boxes to the right in one move.
 - i) How many ways are there for the rook to reach the rightmost box?
 - ii) How many ways are there to reach the rightmost box in exactly 7 moves?

• Within a table of *m* rows and *n* columns a box is marked at the intersection of the *p*th row and the *q*th column. How many of the rectangles formed by the boxes of the table contain the marked box?

Thank you!