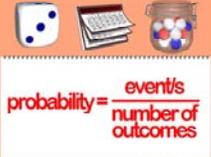
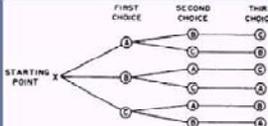


5.3 Permutations.notebook

5.3 Permutation

ORDER MATTERS: Permutations
 Order DOESN'T Matter: Combinations

Permutations: arrangements, order of objects

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

total # objects → n
 how many you pick to arrange → r

Ex.) A class of 32 students are voting for a president, vice president, and secretary. How many possible arrangements are there?

order matter? yes, they are diff. jobs

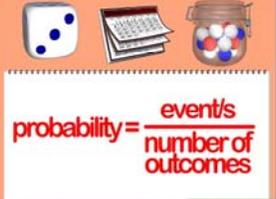
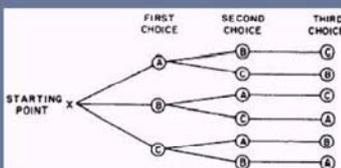
$${}_{32} P_3 = \frac{32!}{(32-3)!} = \frac{32!}{29!} = \frac{32 \cdot 31 \cdot 30 \cdot \cancel{29!}}{\cancel{29!}}$$

$$= 32 \cdot 31 \cdot 30$$

$$= \boxed{29760}$$

$${}_{32} P_r 3$$

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Ex.) There are 10 different book on a shelf. Four are chosen to be arranged for a display. How many possible arrangements are there?

$${}_{10} P_4 = \frac{10!}{(10-4)!} = \frac{10!}{6!} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot \cancel{6!}}{\cancel{6!}} = \boxed{5040}$$

Ex.) For a play there are 4 male roles and 3 females roles. If there are 6 actors and 8 actresses to pick from, how many casts are available?

Actresses & Actors

$$= {}_8 P_3 \times {}_6 P_4$$

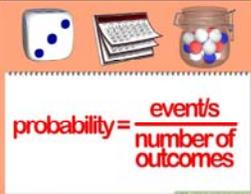
$$= 336 \times 360$$

$$= \boxed{120960}$$

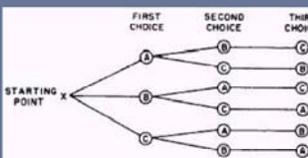
and - multiply
 or - add

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5.3 Permutations.notebook



$\text{probability} = \frac{\text{event/s}}{\text{number of outcomes}}$



Ex.) Matt has downloaded 10 new songs from an online music store. He wants to create a playlist using 6 of these songs arranged in any order. How many different 6-song playlist can be created from his new downloaded songs?

$${}_{10}P_6 = \frac{10!}{4!} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot \cancel{4!}}{\cancel{4!}} = \boxed{151\,200 \text{ playlists}}$$

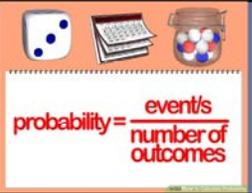
Ex.) Tania needs to create a password for a social networking website she registered with. The password can use any digits from 0 to 9 and/or any letters of the alphabet. The password is case sensitive, so she can use both lower- and upper-case letters. A password must be at least 4 characters to a maximum of 6 characters, and each character can be used only once in the password. How many different passwords are possible?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 26 \\
 26 \\
 \hline
 62
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 {}_{62}P_4 \\
 \hline
 4 \text{ character}
 \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{l}
 {}_{62}P_5 \\
 \hline
 5 \text{ character}
 \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{l}
 {}_{62}P_6 \\
 \hline
 6 \text{ character}
 \end{array}$$

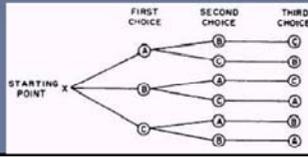
$$13388280 + 776520240 + 4.42 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \cancel{4.5 \times 10^{10}} \\
 4.5 \times 10^{10}
 \end{array}
 = \boxed{4.5 \times 10^{10}}$$

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$\text{probability} = \frac{\text{event/s}}{\text{number of outcomes}}$



Ex.) At a used car lot, seven different car models are to be parked close to the street for easy viewing.

a) The three red cars must be parked so that there is a red car at each end and the third red car is exactly in the middle. How many ways can the seven cars be parked?

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{red \& other cars} \\
 \underline{R} \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{R} \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{R} = {}_3P_3 \times {}_4P_4 \\
 = 3! \times 4! = \boxed{144}
 \end{array}$$

b) The three red cars must be parked side by side. How many ways can the seven cars be parked?

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{R} \underline{R} \underline{R} \\
 \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \underline{\quad} \\
 5
 \end{array}$$

$$3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$${}_3P_3 \times {}_4P_4 \times 5 = {}_3P_3 \times {}_5P_5 = \boxed{720}$$

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5.3 Permutations.notebook



The image shows a probability formula and a tree diagram. The formula is $\text{probability} = \frac{\text{event/s}}{\text{number of outcomes}}$. The tree diagram starts at a 'STARTING POINT X' and branches into three 'FIRST CHOICE' options: A, B, and C. Each first choice branches into three 'SECOND CHOICE' options: B, C, and A. Each second choice branches into three 'THIRD CHOICE' options: C, B, and A.

Ex.) A social insurance number (SIN) in Canada consists of a nine-digit number that uses the digit 0 to 9.

- a) If there are no restrictions on the digits selected for each position in the number, how many SIN's can be created if each digit can be repeated?

$$\underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} = 10^9 = \boxed{1,000,000,000}$$

- b) How does the compare with the number of SIN's that can be created if no repetition is allowed?

$$10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 10! = 10P_{10} = 3,628,800$$

Pg. 93 # 1ab, 2, 5, 7, 9-11, 15.

Pg. 104 # 1, 2, 4-6, 9-11.

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