

Permutations with Non-Ordered Elements

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Consider possible arrangements of:

aAB

aAB AaB BaA  
aBA ABa BAa

$$n(s_1) = 6$$

aABC

$$n(s_3) = {}_4P_4$$

$$= 4!$$

$$= 24$$

AAB

AAB ~~AAB~~ BAA  
ABA ~~ABA~~ BAA

$$n(s_2) = 3$$

AABC

$$n(s_4) = 12$$

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aAB

aAB AaB BaA  
aBA ABa BAa

$$n(\text{all}) = 6$$

AAB

AAB ABA BAA

$$n(\text{all}) = 3$$

The reason for the difference is that aA has 2! permutations, which are lost when we switch to AA.

$$n(aAB) = {}_3P_3 = 3!$$

$$n(AAB) = \frac{{}_3P_3}{{}_2P_2} = \frac{3!}{2!}$$

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Ex. Compare possible arrangements for:

- (a)  $A_1A_2BC$  and  $AABC$   
 (b)  $A_1A_2B_1B_2$  and  $AABB$

(a)  $S_1 = A_1A_2BC$      $S_2 = AABC$

$$n(S_1) = {}_4P_4 = 4!$$

$$n(S_2) = \frac{{}_4P_4}{{}_2P_2}$$

permutations of AA  
that are identical

(b)  $S_3 = A_1A_2B_1B_2$      $S_4 = AABB$

$$n(S_3) = {}_4P_4 = 4!$$

$$n(S_4) = \frac{{}_4P_4}{{}_2P_2 \times {}_2P_2}$$

AA

BB

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In general, the number of arrangements of n-elements is given by:

$${}_nP_n = n!$$

For p duplicate elements:

$$\frac{{}_nP_n}{p!} = \frac{n!}{p!}$$

If there are multiple sets of duplicate elements (p, q, r, ...)

$$\frac{n!}{p!q!r!...}$$

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Ex. A hockey team ends the season with 12 wins, 8 losses and 4 ties. How many ways could this occur?

$$n(\text{all}) = \frac{{}_{24}P_{24}}{12! 8! 4!}$$

← ordering of games vs unique teams

the teams we beat don't matter  
 $\underbrace{www \dots ww}_{12!}$

who we lost to doesn't matter  
 $\underbrace{LLL \dots LL}_{8!}$

$\underbrace{TTT}_{4!}$

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Ex. For the letters in the word NUMBER, how many ways to arrange if:

- (a) the consonants must stay in the same order.
- (b) the vowels must stay in the same order.
- (c) ordered consonants and ordered vowels.

(a) 6 letters,  $n(\text{all}) = 6! = {}_6P_6$

NMBR

NMVBRE  
 NUMBER  
 MVBREN  
 BURNEM

4! ways to arrange NMBR

Since NMBR must stay in order, it is like cccc

NUMBER  $\rightarrow$  CUCCEC

$$\frac{6!}{4!}$$

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(b) NUMBER  $\rightarrow$  NVMBVR  
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 vowel

$$n(\text{vowel in order}) = \frac{6!}{2!}$$

(c) NUMBER  $\rightarrow$  CVCCVC

$$n(\text{C in order, V in order}) = \frac{6!}{4!2!}$$

remove  
arrangements  
of NMBR

remove  
arrangements  
of VE

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### Assigned Work:

p.108 # 4, 5  
 # 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15  
 # 18, 19

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