

Problem Solving with Combinations

Feb 27/2020

Consider an experiment with  $N$  distinct elements:

1, 2, 3, ...,  $n$

The set of elements would be:  $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$

We may also be interested in subsets of the set. A subset is any combination of elements from the set, from zero to the total number of elements,  $n$ .

For example, a subset of 3 elements could be

$\{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $\{1, 2, 4\}$ ,  $\{2, 3, 4\}$ , etc.

The total number of subsets would be  $nC_3$

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Ex. At the movies, they offer popcorn (P), chocolate (C), and soda (S). How many ways can you choose at least one treat?

① build all possible sets.

$$\begin{array}{r} P, C, S \\ PC, PS, CS \\ PCS \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} {}_3C_1 \\ + \\ {}_3C_2 \\ + \\ {}_3C_3 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

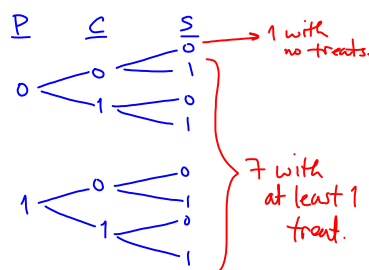
②

| popcorn | choc | soda |
|---------|------|------|
| 0       | 0    | 0    |
| 1       | 1    | 1    |

$2 \text{ choices} \times 2 \text{ choices} \times 2 \text{ choices} = 8$   
for popcorn

$$8 - 1 = 7$$

remove choosing no treats.



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The total number of possible subsets is a sum of all sets of all possible sizes.

$${}_n C_0 + {}_n C_1 + {}_n C_2 + \dots + {}_n C_n$$

${}_n C_0 = 1$  is the number of null, or empty, sets.

The total number of subsets is also given by  $2^n$

The number of non-empty subsets is  $2^n - 1$

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Why is the number of subsets  $2^n$  ?

Consider each element in the set:  $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$

Each element can either be included in a subset, or excluded from a subset. Thus, each element has two options, or states, when forming subsets.

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2 = 2^n$$

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Ex. The break room needs snacks. Ravi can purchase some items without putting the order through accounting: up to 3 cases of cookies, 4 of juice, and 2 of tea. How many different purchases are possible?

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| $\frac{C}{0}$ | $\frac{J}{0}$ | $\frac{T}{0}$ |
| 1             | 1             | 1             |
| 2             | 2             | 2             |
| 3             | 3             |               |
|               | 4             |               |

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$$4 \times 5 \times 3 = 60$$

$$60 - 1 = 59$$

no snacks.

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When choosing between some, all, or none of  $p$  identical items, the number of choices is  $(p+1)$ .

For multiple types,  $p$  items,  $q$  items,  $r$  items, etc., the total number of choices is

$$(p + 1)(q + 1)(r + 1) \dots$$

Remember to think carefully about whether or not you want to include the null set, or no items. If you must choose at least one item

$$(p + 1)(q + 1)(r + 1) \dots - 1$$

Assigned Work:

Day 1: p.286 # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

Day 2: p.287-288 # 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22

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Assigned Work:

Day 1: p.286 # 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

Day 2: p.287-288 # 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22

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