

# Permutations and Combinations

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# Permutation

For any integer  $n > 0$ , the number of permutations of a set with  $n$  elements is  $n!$

- A **permutation** of a set of elements is an ordering of the elements.

- E.g. the set of elements  $\{a, b, c\}$  can be ordered in the following ways:

abc acb cba bac bca cab

- By the product rule, there are  $n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1 = n!$  permutations



Suppose there are 50 students in the class,

- In how many ways can the whole class stand in a line?

$50!$

- In how many ways can we select three students to stand in a line?

$50 \times 49 \times 48$



# r-permutation

- An **r-permutation** is an ordering of  $r$  elements of a set of  $n$  elements, denoted by  $P(n,r)$
- E.g. the 2-permutations of the set of elements  $\{a, b, c\}$  are:

ab ac ba bc ca cb

- By the product rule, there are  $n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-r+1)$   $r$ -permutations



# r-permutation

$$P(n,r) = n!/(n-r)! = n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-r+1) \\ \text{for } 0 \leq r \leq n$$

• Special cases:

$$\square P(n,0) = 1$$

$$\square P(0,0) = 1$$

$$\square P(n,n) = n!$$



- Recall: How many one-to-one functions are there from a set with  $m$  elements to one with  $n$  elements?

$$\begin{aligned} &n(n-1)\dots(n-m+1) \text{ when } m \leq n \\ &0 \text{ when } m > n \end{aligned}$$





For the solitaire hand that show initially

- How many possible hands?

$$P(52,7)$$

- How many possible hands with no Aces?

$$P(48,7)$$

- How many possible hands with one or more Aces?

$$P(52,7) - P(48,7)$$



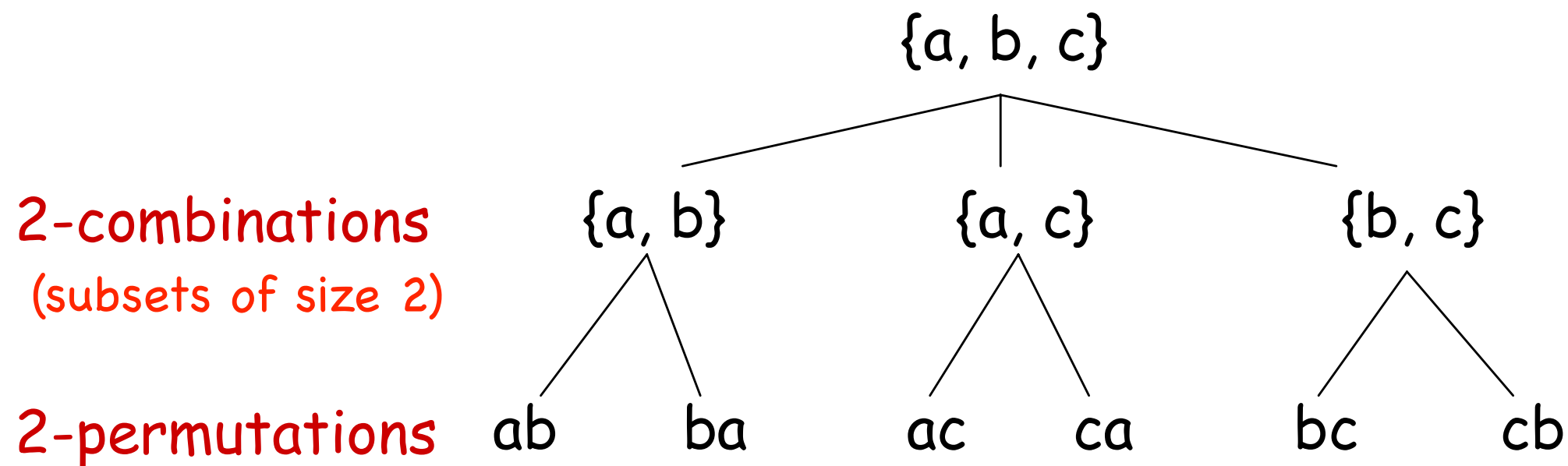
# Combinations

- An **r-combination** is an unordered selection of  $r$  elements of a set of  $n$  elements, denoted by  $C(n,r)$
- E.g. the 2-combinations of the set of elements  $\{a, b, c\}$  are:

$\{a,b\}$   $\{a,c\}$   $\{b,c\}$



# Combinations & Permutations



- There are  $r!$  permutations of each subset
- There are more  $r$ -permutations than  $r$ -combinations.



# Combinations

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

for  $0 \leq r \leq n$ .

• Corollary:  $C(n,r) = C(n,n-r)$



For a deck of 52 cards,

- How many poker hands of five cards can there be?

$$C(52,5)=2,598,960$$

- How many ways are there to select 47 cards?

$$C(52,47)=C(52,5)=2,598,960$$



# Reading and Notes

- Permutations: order does matter
- Combinations: order doesn't matter
- Recommended exercises: 5.3:  
3,5,7,9,12,14,17,19,21,23,28,33,43