

12-2 Permutations and Combinations

**Permutations:** When a group of objects are in a certain order and order **DOES** matter. (telephone numbers)

$$P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

Total picking

\* n total objects  
picking r at a  
time

**Example 1:** Eight people entered a pie contest. How many ways can blue, red, and white be awarded?

order matters

$$P(8, 3) = \frac{8!}{5!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot \cancel{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{\cancel{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}} = 336 \text{ ways}$$

**Example 2:** There are 10 finalists in a skating competition. How many ways can gold, silver, and bronze be awarded?

order matters

$$P(10, 3) = \frac{10!}{7!} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot \cancel{7!}}{\cancel{7!}} = 720 \text{ ways}$$

Permutations with Repetitions:

$$\frac{n!}{p!q! \dots}$$

← total # of letters

repeats (any letter that repeats)

Example 3: How many different (distinguishable) ways to arrange letters of Mississippi?

$$= \frac{11!}{4!4!2!}$$

(i) (s)

4-i's  
4-s's  
2-p's

$$= \frac{11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4!}{4! \cdot 4! \cdot 2! \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

34,650 ways

**Combinations:** Order is NOT important. (committee members)

$$C(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

"n" total objects  
choosing "r" at a time

**Example 4:** Twenty people are at a birthday party. Three people need to pick up the pizza. How many ways to choose the people?

order doesn't matter

$$C(20, 3) = \frac{20!}{17! 3!} = \frac{20 \cdot 19 \cdot 18 \cdot \cancel{17!}}{17! \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \boxed{1,140 \text{ ways}}$$

**Example 5:** Six cards are drawn from a deck of cards. How many hands consist of two hearts and four spades?

order does not matter

$$C(13, 2) \cdot C(13, 4) = 78 \cdot 715 = \boxed{55,770 \text{ ways}}$$

hearts                      spade

**Example 6:** Seven students in a group and 2 students need to present their project. How many ways can the students be chosen?

order does not matter

$$C(7, 2) = \frac{7!}{5! 2!} = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot \cancel{5!}}{\cancel{5!} \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \frac{42}{2} = \boxed{21}$$

**Example 7:** Five cards are drawn from a deck of cards. How many hands consist of 3 clubs and 2 diamonds?

Clubs • diamonds

$$C(13, 3) \cdot C(13, 2) = 286 \cdot 78 = \boxed{22,308}$$

on calculator

$$\boxed{13} \boxed{MATH} \boxed{PRB} \boxed{nCr} \boxed{3} = 286$$