

MATHEMATICS

Chapter 6: PERMUTATION AND COMBINATION



PERMUTATION AND COMBINATION

Key Concepts

- Fundamental principles of counting:** There are two fundamental principles of counting:
 - Multiplication principle
 - Addition principle
- Multiplication principle:** If an event can occur in M different ways following which another event can occur in N different ways, then the total number of occurrences of the events in the given order is $M \times N$. This principle can be extended to any number of finite events. Keyword here is 'And'.
- Addition principle:** If there are two jobs such that they can be performed independently in M and N ways, respectively, then either of the two jobs can be performed in $M + N$ ways. This principle can be extended to any number of finite events. Keyword here is 'OR'.
- The notation ' $n!$ ' represents the product of the first n natural numbers.

$$n! = 1.2.3.4.....n$$
- A permutation is an arrangement in a definite order of a number of objects taken some or all at a time. In permutations, order is important.
- The number of permutation of n different objects taken r at a time, where $0 < r \leq n$ and the objects do not repeat is $n(n-1)(n-2)...(n-r+1)$ denoted by ${}^n P_r$.
- The number of permutation of n different objects taken r at a time, where repetition is allowed is ${}^n P$.
- The number of permutation of n objects taken all at a time, where p objects are of one kind and q are of another kind, such that $p + q = n$ is given by $\frac{n!}{p!q!}$.
- The number of permutation of n objects, where p_1 are of one kind, p_2 are of second kind... p_k are of k^{th} kind, such that

$$p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_k = n \text{ is } \frac{n!}{p_1! p_2! \dots p_k!}$$
- The number of permutation of n objects, where p objects are of one kind, q are of another kind and remaining are all distinct is given by

11. Assume that there are k things to be arranged with repetitions. Let $p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_k$ integers such that the first object occurs exactly p_1 times, the second occurs exactly p_2 times and so on. Then the total number of permutations of these k objects with the above condition is $\frac{(p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + \dots + p_k)!}{p_1! p_2! \dots p_k!}$.
12. Keyword of permutations is 'arrangement'.
13. Combination is a way of selecting their objects from a group, irrespective of their arrangements.
14. Permutations and Combinations:

Permutations	Combinations
Arrangement in a definite order is considered.	Selection is made irrespective of the arrangement.
Ordering of the objects is essential.	Ordering of the selected object is immaterial.
Permutation corresponds to only one combination.	Combination corresponds to many permutations.
Number of permutations exceeds the number of combinations.	Number of combinations is lesser than the number of permutations.

15. The number of combinations or selection of r different objects out of n given different objects is ${}^n C_r$ and is given by

$${}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \quad 0 \leq r \leq n$$

16. Number of combinations of n different things taking nothing at all is considered to be 1.
17. Counting combinations is merely counting the number of ways in which some or all objects at a time are selected.
18. The keyword for combinations is 'selection'.
19. Selecting r objects out of n objects is the same as rejecting $n - r$ objects, so ${}^n C_{n-r} = {}^n C_r$.

Key Formulae

1. $n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$ or $n! = n \times (n - 1)!$

2. $n!$ is defined for positive integers only.

3. $n! = n(n - 1)(n - 2)!$ (provided $n \geq 2$)

4. $n! = n \cdot n(n - 1)(n - 2)(n - 3)!$ (provided $n \geq 3$)

5. $0! = 1! = 1$

6. ${}^n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$, $0 \leq r \leq n$

7. ${}^n P_n = \frac{n!}{(n-n)!} = \frac{n!}{0!} = n!$

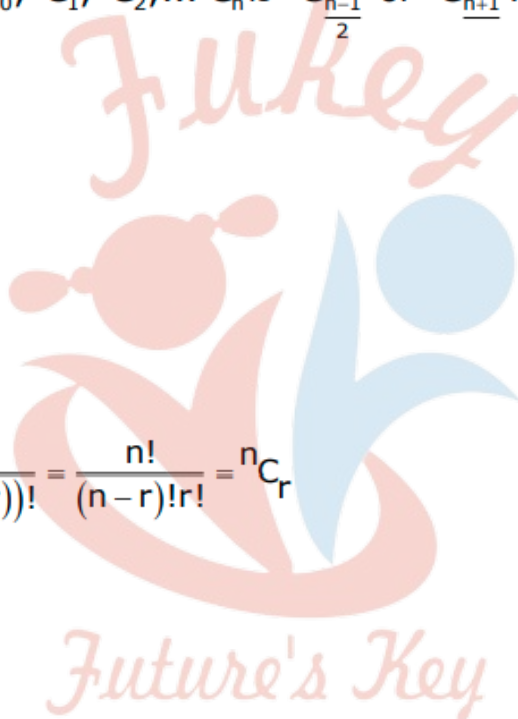
8. ${}^n P_0 = \frac{n!}{(n-0)!} = \frac{n!}{n!} = 1$

9. If P_m represents ${}^m P_m$, then $1 + 1 \cdot P_1 + 2 \cdot P_2 + 3 \cdot P_3 + \dots + n \cdot P_n = (n + 1)!$

10. ${}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$, $0 \leq r \leq n$

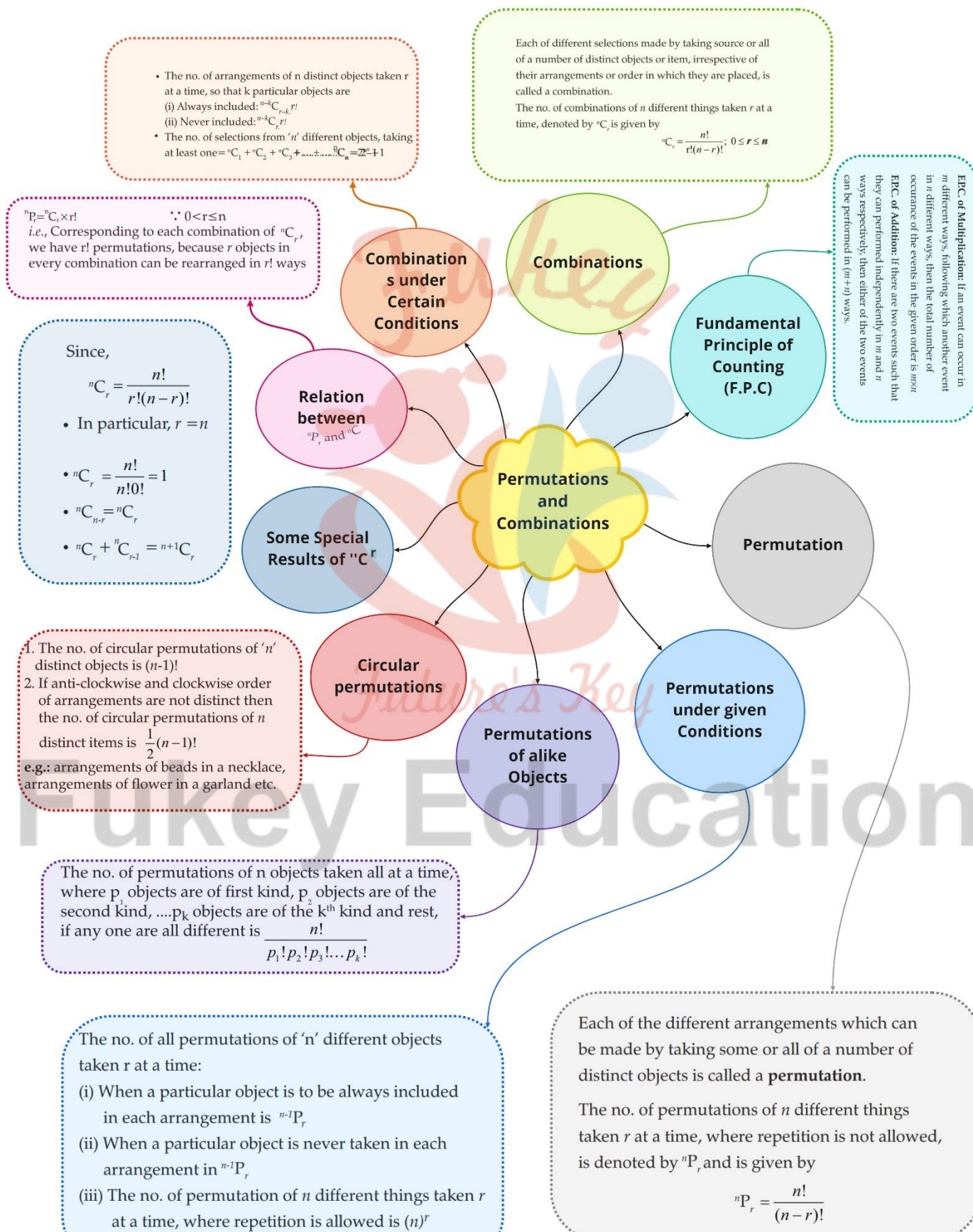
11. ${}^n C_x = {}^n C_y \Leftrightarrow x + y = n$ or $x = y$

12. Pascal's rule: If n and k are non-negative integers such that $k \leq n$, then ${}^n C_k + {}^n C_{k-1} = {}^{n+1} C_k$.
13. If n and k are non-negative integers such that $1 \leq k \leq n$, then ${}^n C_k = \frac{n}{k} {}^{n-1} C_{k-1}$.
14. If n and k are non-negative integers such that $1 \leq k \leq n$, then $n {}^{n-1} C_{k-1} = (n-k+1) {}^n C_{k-1}$.
15. The greatest among ${}^n C_0, {}^n C_1, {}^n C_2, \dots, {}^n C_n$ is ${}^n C_{\frac{n}{2}}$ when n is an even natural number.
16. The greatest among ${}^n C_0, {}^n C_1, {}^n C_2, \dots, {}^n C_n$ is ${}^n C_{\frac{n-1}{2}}$ or ${}^n C_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$ when n is an odd natural number.
17. ${}^n P_r = {}^n C_r \times r!, 0 < r \leq n$
18. ${}^n C_0 = 1$
19. ${}^n C_0 + {}^n C_1 + \dots + {}^n C_n = 2^n$
20. ${}^n C_n + {}^n C_{n-1} + \dots + {}^n C_1 = 2^n - 1$
21. ${}^n C_{n-r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!(n-(n-r))!} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!} = {}^n C_r$



Fukey Education

Class : 11th mathematics
Chapter- 7: Permutations and Combinations



Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. It is required to seat 5 men and 4 women in a row so that the women occupy the even places. The number of ways such arrangements are possible are

- (a) 8820
- (b) 2880
- (c) 2088
- (d) 2808

Question 2. Six boys and six girls sit along a line alternately in x ways and along a circle (again alternatively in y ways), then

- (a) $x = y$
- (b) $y = 12x$
- (c) $x = 10y$
- (d) $x = 12y$

Question 3. How many 3-letter words with or without meaning, can be formed out of the letters of the word, LOGARITHMS, if repetition of letters is not allowed

- (a) 720
- (b) 420
- (c) none of these
- (d) 5040

Question 4. A committee of 7 has to be formed from 9 boys and 4 girls. In how many ways can this be done when the committee consists of at least 3 girls

- (a) 588
- (b) 885
- (c) 858
- (d) None of these

Question 5. In how many ways can 12 people be divided into 3 groups where 4 persons must be there in each group?

- (a) none of these
- (b) $12!/(4!)^3$
- (c) Insufficient data

(d) $12! / \{3! \times (4!)^3\}$

Question 6. How many factors are $2^5 \times 3^6 \times 5^2$ are perfect squares

- (a) 24
- (b) 12
- (c) 16
- (d) 22

Question 7. If ${}^n C_{15} = {}^n C_6$ then the value of ${}^n C_{21}$ is

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 21
- (d) None of these

Question 8. If ${}^{n+1} C_3 = 2 {}^n C_2$, then the value of n is

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

Question 9. There are 15 points in a plane, no two of which are in a straight line except 4, all of which are in a straight line. The number of triangle that can be formed by using these 15 points is

- (a) $15C_3$
- (b) 490
- (c) 451
- (d) 415

Question 10. In how many ways in which 8 students can be sated in a circle is

- (a) 40302
- (b) 40320
- (c) 5040
- (d) 50040

Very Short:

1. Evaluate $4! - 3!$
2. If ${}^n C_a = {}^n C_b$ find n

3. The value of $0!$ is?
4. Given 5 flags of different colours here many different signals can be generated if each signal requires the use of 2 flags. One below the other
5. How many 4 letter code can be formed using the first 10 letter of the English alphabet, if no letter can be repeated?
6. A coin is tossed 3 times and the outcomes are recorded. How many possible out comes are there?
7. Compute $\frac{8!}{6! \times 2!}$
8. If ${}^n C_3 = {}^n C_2$ find ${}^n C_2$
9. In how many ways of selecting 9 balls from 6 red balls, 5 white balls and 5 blue balls if each selection consists of 3 balls of each colours.
10. Find r , if $5.4 P_r = 6.5 P_{r-1}$

Short Questions:

1. How many words, with or without meaning can be made from the letters of the word MONDAY. Assuming that no. letter is repeated, it
 - (i) 4 letters are used at a time
 - (ii) All letters are used but first letter is a vowel?
2. Prove that:

$${}^n C_r + {}^n C_{r-1} = {}^{n+1} C_r$$
3. A bag contains 5 black and 6 red balls determine the number of ways in which 2 black and 3 red balls can be selected.
4. In how many ways can 5 girls and 3 boys be seated in a row so that no two boys are together?
5. How many words, with or without meaning, each of 3 vowels and 2 consonants can be formed from the letters of the word INVOLUTE.

Long Questions:

1. A group consists of 4 girls and 7 boys. In how many ways can a team of 5 members be selected if the team has :
 - (i) no girl? (ii) at least one boy and one girl? (iii) at least 3 girls?
2. Find the number of words with or without meaning which can be made using all the letters of the word. AGAIN. If these words are writer as in a dictionary, what will be the 50th word?

3. What is the number of ways of choosing 4 cards from a pack of 52 playing cards? In how many of these
- Four cards one of the same suit
 - Four cards belong to four different suits
 - Are face cards.
 - Two are red cards & two are black cards.
 - Cards are of the same colour?
4. If ${}^n P_r = {}^n P_{r+1}$ and ${}^n C_r = {}^n C_{r-1}$ find the value of n and r .
5. Find the value of such n that.

(i) ${}^n P_5 = 42 {}^n P_3, n > 4$

(ii) $\frac{{}^n P_4}{{}^{n-1} P_4} = \frac{5}{3}, n > 4$

Answer Key:

MCQ:

- (b) 2880
- (d) $x = 12y$
- (a) 720
- (a) 588
- (d) $12! / \{3! \times (4!)^3\}$
- (a) 24
- (b) 1
- (d) 6
- (c) 451
- (c) 5040

Very Short Answer:

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4! - 3! &= 4 \cdot 3! - 3! \\
 &= (4-1) \cdot 3! \\
 &= 3 \cdot 3! = 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \\
 &= 18
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$${}^n C_a = {}^n C_b \Rightarrow {}^n C_a = {}^n C_{n-b}$$

$$a = n - b$$

$$n = a + b$$

3.

$$0! = 1$$

4.

First flag can be chosen is 5 ways

Second flag can be chosen is 4 ways

By F.P.C. total number of ways = $5 \times 4 = 20$

5. First letter can be used in 10 ways

Second letter can be used in 9 ways

Third letter can be used in 8 ways

Forth letter can be used in 7 ways

By F.P.C total no. of ways = $10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7$

$$= 5040$$

6. Total no. of possible out comes = $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

7.

$$\frac{8!}{6!2!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot \cancel{6!}}{\cancel{6!} \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= 4 \times 7 = 28$$

8. Given

$${}^n C_8 = {}^n C_2 \Rightarrow {}^n C_{n-8} = {}^n C_2$$

$$n - 8 = 2$$

$$n = 10$$

$$\therefore {}^n C_2 = {}^{10} C_2 = \frac{10!}{(10-2)!2!}$$

$$= \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot \cancel{8!}}{\cancel{8!} \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 5 \times 9 = 45$$

9. No. of ways of selecting 9 balls

$$= {}^6 C_3 \times {}^5 C_3 \times {}^5 C_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{16}{3 \cdot 3} \times \frac{15}{2 \cdot 3} \times \frac{15}{2 \cdot 3} \\
 &= \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 3} \times \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3} \times \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3} \\
 &= 20 \times 10 \times 10 = 2000
 \end{aligned}$$

10.

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 \cdot {}^4P_r &= 6 \cdot {}^5P_{r-1} \\
 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot \frac{4!}{(4-r)!} &= 6 \cdot \frac{5!}{(5-r+1)!} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{5 \cdot 4!}{(4-r)!} &= \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4!}{(6-r)!} \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cancel{(4-r)!}} &= \frac{6}{(6-r)(5-r)\cancel{(4-r)!}} \\
 \Rightarrow (6-r)(5-r) &= 6 \\
 \Rightarrow 30 - 6r - 5r + r^2 &= 6 \\
 \Rightarrow r^2 - 11r - 5r + r^2 &= 6 \\
 \Rightarrow r^2 - 8r - 3r + 24 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow r(r-8) - 3(r-8) &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow (r-3)(r-8) &= 0 \\
 r = 3 \text{ or } r = 8 \\
 \therefore r = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$r = 8$ Rejected. Because if we put $r = 8$ the no. in the factorial is -ve.

Short Answer:

1.

Part-I In the word MONDAY there are 6 letters

$$\therefore n = 6$$

4 letters are used at a time

$$\therefore r = 4$$

Total number of words = ${}^n P_r$

$$= {}^6P_4 = \frac{|6|}{|6-4|}$$

$$= \frac{|6|}{|2|} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot \cancel{2}}{\cancel{2}} = 360$$

Part-II All letters are used at a time but first letter is a vowel then OAMNDY

2 vowels can be arranged in 2! Ways

4 consonants can be arranged in 4! Ways

∴ Total number of words = 2! × 4!

$$= 2 \times 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 48$$

2. Proof L.H.S.

$${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = \frac{|n|}{|n-r| |r|} + \frac{|n|}{|n-r+1| |r-1|}$$

$$= \frac{|n|}{|(n-r) r |r-1|} + \frac{|n|}{(n-r+1) |n-r| |r-1|}$$

$$= \frac{|n|}{|n-r| |r-1|} \left[\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{n-r+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{|n|}{|n-r| |r-1|} \left[\frac{n-r+1+r}{r(n-r+1)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{|n(n+1)|}{|n-r(n-r+1)| |r-1| r}$$

$$= \frac{|n+1|}{|n+1-r| |n-r|} = {}^{n+1}C_r$$

3. No. of black balls = 5

No. of red balls = 6

No. of selecting black balls = 2

No. of selecting red balls = 3

Total no. of selection = ${}^5C_2 \times {}^6C_3$

$$= \frac{|5|}{|5-2| |2|} \times \frac{|6|}{|6-3| |3|}$$

$$\frac{5 \times 4 \times 3!}{3! \times 2} \times \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3!}{3! \times 3 \times 2} = 200$$

4. Let us first seat 0 the 5 girls. This can be done in 5! Ways

X G X G X G X G X G X

There are 6 cross marked places and the three boys can be seated 6P_3 in ways

Hence by multiplication principle

The total number of ways

$$= 5! \times {}^6P_3 = 5! \times \frac{6!}{3!}$$

$$= 4 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6$$

$$= 14400$$

5. In the INVOLUTE there are 4 vowels, namely I.O.E.U and 4 consonants namely M.V.L and T

The number of ways of selecting 3 vowels

$$\text{Out of } 4 = {}^4C_3 = 4$$

The number of ways of selecting 2 consonants

$$\text{Out of } 4 = {}^4C_2 = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{No of combinations of 3 vowels and 2 consonants} = 4 \times 6 = 24$$

5 letters 2 vowel and 3 consonants can be arranged in $5!$ Ways

$$\text{Therefore required no. of different words} = 24 \times 5! = 2880$$

Long Answer:

1.

Number of girls = 4

Number of boys = 7

Number of selection of members = 5

(i) If team has no girl

We select 5 boys

\therefore Number of selection of 5 members

$$= {}^7C_5 = \frac{7!}{5!2!} = 21$$

(ii) At least one boy and one girl the team consist of

Boy	Girls
1	4
2	3
3	2
4	1

The required number of ways

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= {}^7C_1 \times {}^4C_4 + {}^7C_2 \times {}^4C_3 + {}^7C_3 \times {}^4C_2 + {}^7C_4 \times {}^4C_1 \\
 &= 7 + 84 + 210 + 140 \\
 &= 441
 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) At least 3 girls

Girls	Boys
3	2
4	1

The required number of ways

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= {}^4C_3 \times {}^7C_2 + {}^4C_4 \times {}^7C_1 = 84 + 7 \\
 &= 91
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

In the word 'AGAIN' there are 5 letters in which 2 letters (A) are repeated

Therefore total no. of words $\frac{5!}{2!} = 60$

If these words are written as in a dictionary the number of words starting with Letter A.

$$AAGIN = 4! = 24$$

$$\text{The no. of words starting with G GAAIN} = \frac{4!}{2!} = 12$$

$$\text{The no. of words starting with I IAAGN} = \frac{4!}{2!} = 12$$

Now

$$\text{Total words} = 24 + 12 + 12 = 48$$

$$49^{\text{th}} \text{ words} = \text{NAAGI}$$

$$50^{\text{th}} \text{ word} = \text{NAAIG}$$

3. The no. of ways of choosing 4 cards from 52 playing cards.

$${}^{52}C_4 = \frac{52!}{4!48!} = 270725$$

(i) If 4 cards are of the same suit there are 4 type of suits. Diamond club, spade and heart 4 cards of each suit can be selected in ${}^{13}C_4$ ways

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Required no. of selection} &= {}^{13}C_4 + {}^{13}C_4 + {}^{13}C_4 + {}^{13}C_4 \\ &= 4 \times {}^{13}C_4 = 2860 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) If 4 cards belong to four different suits then each suit can be selected in ${}^{13}C_1$ ways required no. of selection

$$= {}^{13}C_1 \times {}^{13}C_1 \times {}^{13}C_1 \times {}^{13}C_1 = 13^4$$

(iii) If all 4 cards are face cards. Out of 12 face cards 4 cards can be selected in ${}^{12}C_4$ ways.

$$\therefore \text{required no. of selection } {}^{12}C_4 = \frac{12!}{8!4!} = 495$$

(iv) If 2 cards are red and 2 are black then. Out of 26 red card 2 cards can be selected in ways similarly 2 black card can be selected in ${}^{26}C_2$ ways

$$\therefore \text{required no. of selection} = {}^{26}C_2 \times {}^{26}C_2$$

$$= \frac{26!}{2!4!} \times \frac{26!}{2!4!} = (325)^2$$

$$= 105625$$

(v) If 4 cards are of the same colour each colour can be selected in ${}^{26}C_4$ ways

Then required no. of selection

$$= {}^{26}C_4 + {}^{26}C_4 = 2 \times \frac{26!}{4!22!}$$

$$= 29900$$

4.

Given that

$${}^n P_r = {}^n P_{r+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|n}{n-r} = \frac{|n}{n-r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(n-r)(n-r-1)} = \frac{1}{n-r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow n-r=1 \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

$$\text{also } {}^n C_r = {}^n C_{r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|n}{(n-r)r} = \frac{|n}{(n-r+1)r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(n-r)r(r-1)} = \frac{1}{(n-r+1)(n-r)r-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{n-r+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow n-2r = -1 \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

Solving eq (i) and eq (ii) we get $n = 3$ and $r = 2$

5.

$$(i) {}^n P_5 = 42 {}^n P_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|n}{(n-5)} = 42 \frac{|n}{(n-3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(n-5)} = \frac{42}{(n-3)(n-4)(n-5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-3)(n-4) = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 4n - 3n + 12 = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 7n - 30 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 10n + 3n - 30 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(n-10) + 3(n-10) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+3)(n-10) = 0$$

$$n = -3 \text{ or } n = 10$$

$$n = -3 \text{ is rejected}$$

Because negative factorial is not defined $\therefore n = 10$

(ii)

$$\frac{{}^n P_4}{{}^{n-1} P_4} = \frac{5}{3} \quad n > 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|n}{(n-4)} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{n-4} \times \frac{n-5}{n-1} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{n} \cancel{n-1}}{(n-4) \cancel{n-5}} \times \frac{\cancel{n-5}}{\cancel{n-1}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n = 5n - 20$$

$$\Rightarrow -2n = -20 \Rightarrow n = 10$$



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