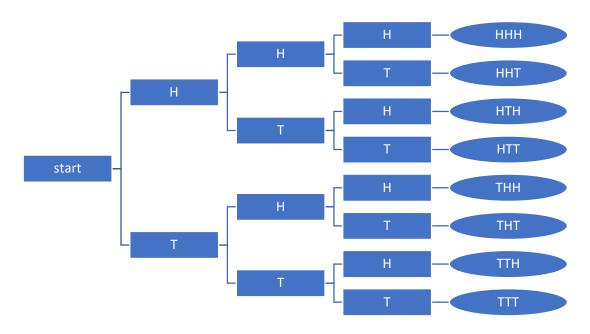
Exp) Tossing 3 coins ( H – Head-الصورة ) ( T – Tail-الكتابة )



There are methods for the counting process represented by:

### 2-1) Arrangements

If n objects are taken out of the total number of objects to form groups with attention being paid to the order of objects in each group, then these groups are called "arrangements".

اذا اخذنا n من الأشياء والمخرجة من مجموعة من الأشياء ونريد ان نرتبها الى مجاميع وهذه المجاميع تسمى "تراتيب"

وتأخذ التراتيب حالتان:

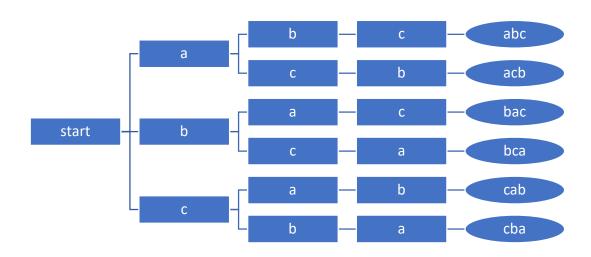
1\_ Repetition is allowed :

2\_ Repetition is not allowed : تكرار غير مسموح

### Exp)

In how many ways can the letters  $\ a$  ,  $\ b$  and  $\ c$  be arranged in a row , with 3\_digit; If repetition is not allowed:

$$\underline{3}$$
 عدد الطرق الكلية  $\underline{6}$   $\underline{1}$   $\underline{2}$   $\underline{3}$   $\underline{2}$   $\underline{1}$ 

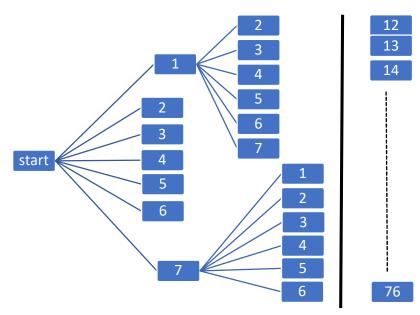


# Exp)

How many 2\_digit numbers can be formed from the seven digit numbers  $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$  if repetition is not allowed :

Sol/

$$7 \quad 6 \quad = \quad 7 \times 6 = 42 \text{ ways}$$



كم عدد فردي (odd) يمكن تكوينه من هذه الاعداد في

يتم احتساب الاعداد الفردية أو لا ووضعها في موقها فيمثل عدد الأرقام باستبعاد الاعداد الزوجية .

الأرقام من المثال السابق ....

$$\underline{\phantom{a}}$$
  $\underline{\phantom{a}}$   $\underline{\phantom{a}}$  =  $6 \times 3 = 18$  ways

## \* if repetition is allowed:

Exp)

How many  $2_{\text{digit}}$  numbers can be formed from  $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$ ; if repetition is allowed:

Sol/

$$\underline{7}$$
  $\underline{7}$  =  $7 \times 7$  = 49 ways

$$_{-}$$
  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$   $\overline{\phantom{a}$ 

\_ 
$$\frac{7}{2}$$
  $\frac{3}{2}$  =  $7 \times 3$  = 21 ways اعداد زوجية وتكرار مسموح

Exp)

How many 4\_digit numbers can be formed from {1,2,4,5,6,7,9}; find if?

1-repetition is not allowed

2- repetition is allowed

Sol/

\_ 
$$\overline{\phantom{a}}$$
 6  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  6  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  =  $7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4$  = 840 ways تكرار غير مسموح

\_ 
$$\frac{7}{2}$$
  $\frac{7}{2}$   $\frac$ 

\_\_\_ عدد زوجي (even)

\_ 
$$\underline{6}$$
  $\underline{5}$   $\underline{4}$   $\underline{3}$   $= 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3$   $= 360$  ways تكرار غير مسموح

\_ 
$$\underline{6}$$
 5  $\underline{4}$   $\underline{4}$  =  $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 4$  =  $480$  ways تكرار غير مسموح

$$\frac{7}{2}$$
  $\frac{7}{2}$   $\frac{7}{4}$   $\frac{4}{2}$   $\frac{7}{2}$   $\frac{7}{4}$   $\frac{7$ 

From the previous example:

\_ how many of them are start with 5 and end with 9.

$$\underline{1}$$
 5 4  $\underline{1}$  =  $1 \times 5 \times 4 \times 1$  = 20 ways تكرار غير مسموح

\_ 
$$\underline{1}$$
  $\underline{7}$   $\underline{7}$   $\underline{1}$   $= 1 \times 7 \times 7 \times 1 = 49$  ways تكرار مسموح

Exp)

How many 3\_digit numbers can be formed from {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}; find if?

1-repetition is not allowed

2- repetition is allowed

Sol/

\_ 
$$\underline{9}$$
  $\underline{10}$   $\underline{10}$  =  $9 \times 10 \times 10$  =  $900$  ways

 $\underline{\phantom{a}}$  How many of them are odd number :

$$\underline{9}$$
  $\underline{10}$   $\underline{5}$   $=$   $9 \times 10 \times 5$   $=$  450 ways

\_ How many of them are even number :

When repetition is not allowed:

$$a_{\underline{}}$$
  $\underline{8}$   $\underline{8}$   $\underline{4}$  =  $8 \times 8 \times 4$  = 256 ways

$$b_{-}$$
  $9$   $8$   $1$  =  $9 \times 8 \times 1$  = 72 ways  
=  $(256 + 72) = 328$  ways

When repetition is allowed:

$$a_{-}$$
  $9$   $10$   $4$   $= 9 \times 10 \times 4 = 360$  ways

$$b_{-}$$
  $9$   $10$   $1$  =  $9 \times 10 \times 1$  = 90 ways  
=  $(360 + 90) = 450$  ways

Exp)

How many 3\_digit numbers can be formed from {0,2,4,5,7}; find if?

1-repetition is not allowed

2- repetition is allowed

Sol/

$$\underline{4}$$
  $\underline{5}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{4}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{5}$ 

\_ How many of them odd number :

\_ 
$$3$$
  $3$   $2$   $=$   $3 imes 3 imes 2$   $=$  18 ways تكرار غير مسموح

$$\underline{4}$$
  $\underline{5}$   $\underline{2}$   $\underline{4}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{2}$   $\underline{4}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{2}$   $\underline{4}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{5}$ 

\_ How many of them are even number :

هناك حالتان للحل في حالة الرقم زوجي عند وجود الصفر في مجموعة الاعداد:

When repetition is not allowed:

$$a_{\underline{}}$$
  $\underline{3}$   $\underline{3}$   $\underline{2}$  =  $3 \times 3 \times 2$  = 18 ways

$$b_{-}$$
  $4$   $3$   $1$  =  $4 \times 3 \times 1$  = 12 ways  
=  $(18 + 12)$  = 30 ways

When repetition is allowed:

$$a_{\underline{}}$$
  $\underline{4}$   $\underline{5}$   $\underline{2}$  =  $4 \times 5 \times 2$  = 40 ways

b\_ 4 5 1 = 
$$4 \times 5 \times 1$$
 = 20 ways  
=  $(40 + 20)$  = 60 ways

مثال)

كم لوحة سيارة يمكن تكوينها اذا كانت تتكون من خمسة مواقع ، اول موقعين من الحروف والثلاثة من الأرقام ؟

When repetition is not allowed:

$$\underline{26}$$
  $\underline{25}$   $\underline{9}$   $\underline{9}$   $\underline{8}$  =  $26 \times 25 \times 9 \times 9 \times 8 = 421200$  ways

When repetition is allowed:

$$\underline{26}$$
  $\underline{26}$   $\underline{9}$   $\underline{10}$   $\underline{10}$  =  $26 \times 26 \times 9 \times 10 \times 10 = 604400$  ways

# ملاحظة :

يتم استخدام طريقة المواقع في الحلات الاتية:

1- إيجاد الاعداد الزوجية او الفردية .

2- اذا طلب ايجاد اقل رقم او اكبر رقم من بين مجموعة من الأرقام .

3- اذا ابتدأ برقم معين او انتهى برقم معين .

### 2\_2) Permutations

طريقة التباديل

\_ Definition :-

An arrangement of a set of n different objects in a given order is called a permutation of the objects ( taken all at a time ) .

The arrangement of any  $r \le n$  of these objects in a given order is called a permutation of n objects taken r at a time and is denoted by  $P_r^n$  or P(n,r).

$$P_r^n = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}; \quad r \le n \quad ; \quad 0 \le r \le n$$

1- If 
$$r = n \rightarrow P_r^n = n!$$

Where 
$$P_n^n = \frac{n!}{(n-n)!} = \frac{n!}{(0)!} = \frac{n!}{1} = n!$$

$$2-\text{ If } r>n \quad \to \ P_r^n=0$$

3- If 
$$r=0 \rightarrow P_r^n=1$$

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

4- If repetition is allowed  $\rightarrow P_r^n = n^r$ 

$$5 - n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots + n_k \rightarrow P_{n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_k}^n = \frac{n!}{n_1! * n_2! * n_3! * \dots * n_k!}$$

6- The total number of arrangement of n different objects around a circle is (n-1)!

7- The number of permutation of n different objects taken all at a time is n!.

( على صف واحد in a row )