Great Theoretical Ideas in Computer Science
Counting I: One-To-One Correspondence and Choice Trees

Lecture 6, September 11, 2008
Addition Rule

Let A and B be two disjoint finite sets

The size of \((A \cup B)\) is the sum of the size of A and the size of B
Addition Rule

Let A and B be two disjoint finite sets.

The size of \((A \cup B)\) is the sum of the size of A and the size of B.

\[|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|\]
Addition Rule
(2 possibly overlapping sets)

Let A and B be two finite sets

\[ |A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| \]
Addition of multiple disjoint sets:

Let $A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_n$ be disjoint, finite sets.

\[ \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |A_i| \]
Partition Method

To count the elements of a finite set $S$, partition the elements into non-overlapping subsets $A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_n$.

$$|S| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |A_i|$$
Partition Method

$S =$ all possible outcomes of one white die and one black die.
Partition Method

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Partition $S$ into 6 sets:
Partition Method

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Partition S into 6 sets:

$A_1 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 1.}$
Partition Method

$S =$ all possible outcomes of one white die and one black die.

Partition $S$ into 6 sets:

$A_1 =$ the set of outcomes where the white die is 1.
$A_2 =$ the set of outcomes where the white die is 2.
Partition Method

S = all possible outcomes of one white die and one black die.

Partition S into 6 sets:

$A_1 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 1.}$
$A_2 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 2.}$
$A_3 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 3.}$
$A_4 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 4.}$
$A_5 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 5.}$
$A_6 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 6.}$
Partition Method

S = all possible outcomes of one white die and one black die.

Partition S into 6 sets:

\[ A_1 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 1.} \]
\[ A_2 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 2.} \]
\[ A_3 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 3.} \]
\[ A_4 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 4.} \]
\[ A_5 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 5.} \]
\[ A_6 = \text{the set of outcomes where the white die is 6.} \]

Each of 6 disjoint sets has size 6 = 36 outcomes
Partition Method

S = all possible outcomes where the white die and the black die have different values
$S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values. } |S| = ?$

$A_i \equiv \text{set of outcomes where black die says } i \text{ and the white die says something else.}$
\( S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values.} \ | S | = ? \)

\( A_i \equiv \text{set of outcomes where black die says } i \text{ and the white die says something else.} \)

\[
| S | = \bigcup_{i=1}^{6} | A_i | = \sum_{i=1}^{6} | A_i | = \sum_{i=1}^{6} 5 = 30
\]
$S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values. } |S| =$ ?
S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values.} \quad \mid S \mid = ?

T \equiv \text{set of outcomes where dice agree.}
= \{ <1,1>, <2,2>, <3,3>, <4,4>, <5,5>, <6,6> \}
$S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values. } |S| = ?$

$T \equiv \text{set of outcomes where dice agree.}$

$= \{ <1,1>, <2,2>, <3,3>, <4,4>, <5,5>, <6,6> \}$

$|S \cup T| = \# \text{ of outcomes} = 36$
S ≡ Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values. |S| = ?

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= \{ <1,1>, <2,2>, <3,3>, <4,4>, <5,5>, <6,6> \}

| S \cup T | = # of outcomes = 36
|S| + |T| = 36
S ≡ Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values. |S| = ?

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|S ∪ T| = # of outcomes = 36
|S| + |T| = 36
|T| = 6
$S \equiv$ Set of all outcomes where the dice show different values. $|S| = ?$

$T \equiv$ set of outcomes where dice agree.

$= \{ <1,1>, <2,2>, <3,3>, <4,4>, <5,5>, <6,6> \}$

$|S \cup T| = \# \text{ of outcomes} = 36$

$|S| + |T| = 36$

$|T| = 6$

$|S| = 36 - 6 = 30$
S ≡ Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die. |S| = ?
$S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die. } |S| = ?$

$A_i \equiv \text{set of outcomes where the black die says } i \text{ and the white die says something larger.}$
$S \equiv$ Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die. $|S| = ?$

$A_i \equiv$ set of outcomes where the black die says $i$ and the white die says something larger.

$S = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4 \cup A_5 \cup A_6$
$S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die.} \ |S| = \ ?$

$A_i \equiv \text{set of outcomes where the black die says } i \text{ and the white die says something larger.}$

$S = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4 \cup A_5 \cup A_6$

$|S| = 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 = 15$
$S \equiv$ Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die. $|S| = ?$

$L \equiv$ set of all outcomes where the black die shows a larger number than the white die.
\( S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die.} \ | S | = ? \)

\( L \equiv \text{set of all outcomes where the black die shows a larger number than the white die.} \)

\[ |S| + |L| = 30 \]
S ≡ Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die. |S| = ?

L ≡ set of all outcomes where the black die shows a larger number than the white die.

|S| + |L| = 30

It is clear by symmetry that |S| = |L|.
\[ S \equiv \text{Set of all outcomes where the black die shows a smaller number than the white die.} \quad |S| = ? \]

\[ L \equiv \text{set of all outcomes where the black die shows a larger number than the white die.} \]

\[ |S| + |L| = 30 \]

It is clear by symmetry that \(|S| = |L|\).

Therefore \(|S| = 15\).
“It is **clear** by symmetry that $|S| = |L|$?”
Pinning Down the Idea of Symmetry by Exhibiting a Correspondence

Put each outcome in S in correspondence with an outcome in L by swapping color of the dice.
Pinning Down the Idea of Symmetry
by Exhibiting a Correspondence

Put each outcome in S in correspondence with an outcome in L by **swapping** color of the dice.

Each outcome in S gets matched with exactly one outcome in L, with none left over.
Pinning Down the Idea of Symmetry by Exhibiting a Correspondence

Put each outcome in S in correspondence with an outcome in L by **swapping** color of the dice.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c}
L \\
\end{array}
\]

Each outcome in S gets matched with exactly one outcome in L, with none left over.

Thus: \(|S| = |L|\)
Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ Be a Function From a Set $A$ to a Set $B$

**f is 1-1 if and only if**

$$\forall x, y \in A, \ x \neq y \implies f(x) \neq f(y)$$

**f is onto if and only if**

$$\forall z \in B, \ \exists x \in A \ f(x) = z$$
Let’s Restrict Our Attention to **Finite** Sets

\[ \exists \text{1-1 } f : A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow |A| \leq |B| \]
\[ \exists \text{ onto } f : A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow |A| \geq |B| \]
\[ \exists \text{ 1-1 onto } f : A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow |A| = |B| \]
f being 1-1 onto means $f^{-1}$ is well defined and unique
Correspondence Principle

If two finite sets can be placed into 1-1 onto correspondence, then they have the same size.

It’s one of the most important mathematical ideas of all time!
Question: How many n-bit sequences are there?
Question: How many n-bit sequences are there?

\[
\begin{align*}
000000 & \iff 0 \\
000001 & \iff 1 \\
000010 & \iff 2 \\
000011 & \iff 3 \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
111111 & \iff 2^{n-1}
\end{align*}
\]
Question: How many n-bit sequences are there?

Each sequence corresponds to a unique number from 0 to $2^{n-1}$. Hence $2^n$ sequences.
A = \{ a,b,c,d,e \} Has Many Subsets
\{a\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,d,e\}, \{a,b,c,d,e\},
\{e\}, \Ø, \ldots
A = \{ a,b,c,d,e \} Has Many Subsets
\{a\}, \{a,b\}, \{a,d,e\}, \{a,b,c,d,e\},
\{e\}, \emptyset, \ldots

The entire set and the empty set are subsets with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto
Question: How Many Subsets Can Be Made From The Elements of a 5-Element Set?
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

1 means “TAKE IT”
0 means “LEAVE IT”

{ b, c, e }
Question: How Many Subsets Can Be Made From The Elements of a 5-Element Set?

Each subset corresponds to a 5-bit sequence (using the “take it or leave it” code)
A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, ..., a_n\}

B = set of all n-bit strings

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
  & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\
\hline
b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \\
\end{array}
\]

For bit string \( b = b_1b_2b_3...b_n \), let \( f(b) = \{ a_i \mid b_i=1 \} \)
A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n\}
B = set of all n-bit strings

For bit string b = b_1b_2b_3\ldots b_n, let \( f(b) = \{ a_i \mid b_i = 1 \} \)

Claim: f is 1-1
A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n\}
B = set of all n-bit strings

For bit string \( b = b_1b_2b_3 \ldots b_n \), let \( f(b) = \{ a_i | b_i=1 \} \)

Claim: \( f \) is 1-1

Any two distinct binary sequences \( b \) and \( b' \) have a position \( i \) at which they differ

Hence, \( f(b) \) is not equal to \( f(b') \) because they disagree on element \( a_i \)
A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n\}

B = \text{set of all n-bit strings}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a_1</th>
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<th>a_4</th>
<th>a_5</th>
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<tr>
<td>b_1</td>
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For bit string \( b = b_1 b_2 b_3 \ldots b_n \), let \( f(b) = \{ a_i \mid b_i = 1 \} \)
A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n\}
B = \text{set of all } n\text{-bit strings}

\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|c}
  a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\
  \hline
  b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \\
\end{tabular}

For bit string \( b = b_1b_2b_3\ldots b_n \), let \( f(b) = \{ a_i \mid b_i=1 \} \)

Claim: \( f \) is onto
A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n\}
B = \text{set of all } n\text{-bit strings}

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For bit string \( b = b_1b_2b_3\ldots b_n \), let \( f(b) = \{ a_i | b_i=1 \} \)

**Claim: f is onto**

Let \( S \) be a subset of \( \{a_1, \ldots, a_n\} \).
For bit string $b = b_1 b_2 b_3 \ldots b_n$, let $f(b) = \{ a_i \mid b_i=1 \}$

**Claim:** $f$ is onto

Let $S$ be a subset of $\{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}$.
Define $b_k = 1$ if $a_k$ in $S$ and $b_k = 0$ otherwise.
A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n\}
B = \text{set of all n-bit strings}

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c}
\hline
a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\
\hline
b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

For bit string b = b_1b_2b_3\ldots b_n, let f(b) = \{ a_i \mid b_i=1 \}

**Claim: f is onto**

Let S be a subset of \{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}.
Define b_k = 1 if a_k in S and b_k = 0 otherwise.
Note that f(b_1b_2\ldots b_n) = S.
The number of subsets of an n-element set is $2^n$
Let \( f : A \to B \) Be a Function From Set A to Set B

f is 1-1 if and only if 
\[ \forall x, y \in A, \quad x \neq y \implies f(x) \neq f(y) \]

f is onto if and only if 
\[ \forall z \in B, \quad \exists x \in A \text{ such that } f(x) = z \]
Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ Be a Function From Set A to Set B

$f$ is a **1-to-1 correspondence** iff

\[ \forall z \in B \ \exists \text{ exactly one } x \in A \text{ such that } f(x) = z \]
Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a function from set $A$ to set $B$

$f$ is a 1-to-1 correspondence iff
$\forall z \in B \ \exists$ exactly one $x \in A$ such that $f(x) = z$

$f$ is a $k$-to-1 correspondence iff
$\forall z \in B \ \exists$ exactly $k$ $x \in A$ such that $f(x) = z$
Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ Be a Function From Set A to Set B

$f$ is a **1-to-1 correspondence** iff
\[ \forall z \in B \ \exists \text{ exactly one } x \in A \text{ such that } f(x) = z \]

$f$ is a **k-to-1 correspondence** iff
\[ \forall z \in B \ \exists \text{ exactly } k \ x \in A \text{ such that } f(x) = z \]

3 to 1 function
To count the number of horses in a barn, we can count the number of hoofs and then divide by 4.
If a finite set $A$ has a $k$-to-$1$ correspondence to finite set $B$, then $|B| = |A|/k$
How many seats in this auditorium?
How many seats in this auditorium?

Count without Counting:
The auditorium can be partitioned into $n$ rows with $k$ seats each

Thus, we have $nk$ seats in the room
Choice Trees
I own 3 beanies and 2 ties. How many different ways can I dress up in a beanie and a tie?
A Restaurant Has a Menu With 5 Appetizers, 6 Entrees, 3 Salads, and 7 Desserts

How many items on the menu?
A Restaurant Has a Menu With 5 Appetizers, 6 Entrees, 3 Salads, and 7 Desserts

How many items on the menu?

$$5 + 6 + 3 + 7 = 21$$
A Restaurant Has a Menu With 5 Appetizers, 6 Entrees, 3 Salads, and 7 Desserts

How many items on the menu?

\[ 5 + 6 + 3 + 7 = 21 \]

How many ways to choose a complete meal?
A Restaurant Has a Menu With 5 Appetizers, 6 Entrees, 3 Salads, and 7 Desserts

How many items on the menu?

$$5 + 6 + 3 + 7 = 21$$

How many ways to choose a complete meal?

$$5 \times 6 \times 3 \times 7 = 630$$
A Restaurant Has a Menu With 5 Appetizers, 6 Entrees, 3 Salads, and 7 Desserts

How many items on the menu?

\[ 5 + 6 + 3 + 7 = 21 \]

How many ways to choose a complete meal?

\[ 5 \times 6 \times 3 \times 7 = 630 \]

How many ways to order a meal if I am allowed to skip some (or all) of the courses?
A Restaurant Has a Menu With 5 Appetizers, 6 Entrees, 3 Salads, and 7 Desserts

How many items on the menu?

\[ 5 + 6 + 3 + 7 = 21 \]

How many ways to choose a complete meal?

\[ 5 \times 6 \times 3 \times 7 = 630 \]

How many ways to order a meal if I am allowed to skip some (or all) of the courses?

\[ 6 \times 7 \times 4 \times 8 = 1344 \]
Hobson’s Restaurant Has Only 1 Appetizer, 1 Entree, 1 Salad, and 1 Dessert

$2^4$ ways to order a meal if I might not have some of the courses
Hobson’s Restaurant Has Only 1 Appetizer, 1 Entree, 1 Salad, and 1 Dessert

$2^4$ ways to order a meal if I might not have some of the courses

Same as number of subsets of the set {Appetizer, Entrée, Salad, Dessert}
We can use a “choice tree” to represent the construction of objects of the desired type.
Choice Tree For $2^n$ n-bit Sequences

Label each leaf with the object constructed by the choices along the path to the leaf.
2 choices for first bit
× 2 choices for second bit
× 2 choices for third bit
:    :    :
× 2 choices for the $n^{th}$
Leaf Counting Lemma

Let $T$ be a depth-$n$ tree when each node at depth $0 \leq i \leq n-1$ has $P_{i+1}$ children.

The number of leaves of $T$ is given by:

$$P_1 P_2 \cdots P_n$$
A choice tree is a rooted, directed tree with an object called a “choice” associated with each edge and a label on each leaf.
A choice tree provides a “choice tree representation” of a set $S$, if

1. Each leaf label is in $S$, and each element of $S$ is some leaf label
2. No two leaf labels are the same
We will now combine the correspondence principle with the leaf counting lemma to make a powerful counting rule for choice tree representation.
Product Rule

IF set S has a choice tree representation with $P_1$ possibilities for the first choice, $P_2$ for the second, $P_3$ for the third, and so on,

THEN

there are $P_1 P_2 P_3 \ldots P_n$ objects in S

Proof:

There are $P_1 P_2 P_3 \ldots P_n$ leaves of the choice tree which are in 1-1 onto correspondence with the elements of S.
Product Rule (Rephrased)

Suppose every object of a set S can be constructed by a sequence of choices with $P_1$ possibilities for the first choice, $P_2$ for the second, and so on.

**IF**

1. Each sequence of choices constructs an object of type S

2. No two different sequences create the same object

**AND**

**THEN**

There are $P_1P_2P_3...P_n$ objects of type S
How Many Different Orderings of Deck With 52 Cards?
How Many Different Orderings of Deck With 52 Cards?

What object are we making?
How Many Different Orderings of Deck With 52 Cards?

What object are we making? Ordering of a deck
How Many Different Orderings of Deck With 52 Cards?

What object are we making? Ordering of a deck

Construct an ordering of a deck by a sequence of 52 choices:

- 52 possible choices for the first card;
- 51 possible choices for the second card;
- ...;
- 1 possible choice for the 52\textsuperscript{nd} card.
How Many Different Orderings of Deck With 52 Cards?

What object are we making? Ordering of a deck

Construct an ordering of a deck by a sequence of 52 choices:

52 possible choices for the first card;
51 possible choices for the second card;
    :                                      :  
1 possible choice for the 52\textsuperscript{nd} card.

By product rule: $52 \times 51 \times 50 \times \ldots \times 2 \times 1 = 52!$
A permutation or arrangement of n objects is an ordering of the objects.

The number of permutations of n distinct objects is $n!$. 
How many sequences of 7 letters are there?

$26^7$

(26 choices for each of the 7 positions)
How many sequences of 7 letters contain at least two of the same letter?
How many sequences of 7 letters contain at least two of the same letter?

$$26^7 - 26\times25\times24\times23\times22\times21\times20$$

number of sequences containing all different letters
Sometimes it is easiest to count the number of objects with property Q, by counting the number of objects that do not have property Q.
Helpful Advice:

In logic, it can be useful to represent a statement in the contra positive.

In counting, it can be useful to represent a set in terms of its complement.
If 10 horses race, how many orderings of the top three finishers are there?
If 10 horses race, how many orderings of the top three finishers are there?

$$10 \times 9 \times 8 = 720$$
Number of ways of ordering, permuting, or arranging $r$ out of $n$ objects

$n$ choices for first place, $n-1$ choices for second place, . . .

$$n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \ldots \times (n-(r-1))$$
Number of ways of ordering, permuting, or arranging r out of n objects

n choices for first place, n-1 choices for second place, . . .

\[ n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \ldots \times (n-(r-1)) \]

\[ = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \]
Ordered Versus Unordered

From a deck of 52 cards how many ordered pairs can be formed?
Ordered Versus Unordered

From a deck of 52 cards how many ordered pairs can be formed?

\[52 \times 51\]
Ordered Versus Unordered

From a deck of 52 cards how many ordered pairs can be formed?

\[ 52 \times 51 \]

How many unordered pairs?
From a deck of 52 cards how many ordered pairs can be formed?

\[ 52 \times 51 \]

How many unordered pairs?

\[ \frac{52 \times 51}{2} \leftarrow \text{divide by overcount} \]
Ordered Versus Unordered

From a deck of 52 cards how many ordered pairs can be formed?

$$52 \times 51$$

How many unordered pairs?

$$\frac{52 \times 51}{2} \leftarrow \text{divide by overcount}$$

Each unordered pair is listed twice on a list of the ordered pairs.
From a deck of 52 cards how many ordered pairs can be formed?

\[ 52 \times 51 \]

How many unordered pairs?

\[ \frac{52 \times 51}{2} \leftarrow \text{divide by overcount} \]

We have a 2-1 map from ordered pairs to unordered pairs.

Hence \#unordered pairs = (#ordered pairs)/2
Ordered Versus Unordered

How many ordered 5 card sequences can be formed from a 52-card deck?
Ordered Versus Unordered

How many ordered 5 card sequences can be formed from a 52-card deck?

\[52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \times 48\]
Ordered Versus Unordered

How many ordered 5 card sequences can be formed from a 52-card deck?

$$52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \times 48$$

How many orderings of 5 cards?
Ordered Versus Unordered

How many ordered 5 card sequences can be formed from a 52-card deck?

$$52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \times 48$$

How many orderings of 5 cards?

$$5!$$
Ordered Versus Unordered

How many **ordered** 5 card sequences can be formed from a 52-card deck?

$$52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \times 48$$

How many orderings of 5 cards?

$$5!$$

How many **unordered** 5 card hands?
Ordered Versus Unordered

How many \textbf{ordered} 5 card sequences can be formed from a 52-card deck?

\[ 52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \times 48 \]

How many orderings of 5 cards?

\[ 5! \]

How many \textbf{unordered} 5 card hands?

\[ \frac{(52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \times 48)}{5!} = 2,598,960 \]
A combination or choice of \( r \) out of \( n \) objects is an (unordered) set of \( r \) of the \( n \) objects.

The number of \( r \) combinations of \( n \) objects:

\[
\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}
\]
The number of subsets of size $r$ that can be formed from an $n$-element set is:

$$\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \binom{n}{r}$$
Product Rule (Rephrased)

Suppose every object of a set $S$ can be constructed by a sequence of choices with $P_1$ possibilities for the first choice, $P_2$ for the second, and so on.

**IF**
1. Each sequence of choices constructs an object of type $S$

AND

2. No two different sequences create the same object

**THEN**

There are $P_1 P_2 P_3 \ldots P_n$ objects of type $S$
How Many 8-Bit Sequences Have 2 0’s and 6 1’s?
How Many 8-Bit Sequences Have 2 0’s and 6 1’s?

Tempting, but incorrect:
8 ways to place first 0, times
7 ways to place second 0
How Many 8-Bit Sequences Have 2 0’s and 6 1’s?

Tempting, but incorrect:
  8 ways to place first 0, times
  7 ways to place second 0

Violates condition 2 of product rule!
How Many 8-Bit Sequences Have 2 0’s and 6 1’s?

Tempting, but incorrect:
8 ways to place first 0, times
7 ways to place second 0

Violates condition 2 of product rule!

Choosing position i for the first 0 and then position j for the second 0 gives same sequence as choosing position j for the first 0 and position i for the second 0

2 ways of generating same object!
How Many 8-Bit Sequences Have 2 0’s and 6 1’s?

1. Choose the set of 2 positions to put the 0’s. The 1’s are forced.
How Many 8-Bit Sequences Have 2 0’s and 6 1’s?

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\[
\binom{8}{2}
\]

2. Choose the set of 6 positions to put the 1’s. The 0’s are forced.
How Many 8-Bit Sequences Have 2 0’s and 6 1’s?

1. Choose the set of 2 positions to put the 0’s. The 1’s are forced. \[ \binom{8}{2} \]

2. Choose the set of 6 positions to put the 1’s. The 0’s are forced. \[ \binom{8}{6} \]
Symmetry In The Formula

\[ \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \binom{n}{n-r} \]

“# of ways to pick \( r \) out of \( n \) elements”

= 

“# of ways to choose the \((n-r)\) elements to omit”
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?

\[
\binom{4}{3} = 4 \text{ ways of picking 3 out of 4 aces}
\]
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?

\[
\begin{align*}
\binom{4}{3} &= \text{4 ways of picking 3 out of 4 aces} \\
\binom{49}{2} &= \text{1176 ways of picking 2 cards out of the remaining 49 cards}
\end{align*}
\]
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?

\[
\binom{4}{3} = 4 \text{ ways of picking 3 out of 4 aces}
\]

\[
\binom{49}{2} = 1176 \text{ ways of picking 2 cards out of the remaining 49 cards}
\]

\[4 \times 1176 = 4704\]
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?

How many hands have exactly 3 aces?

\[
\begin{align*}
\binom{4}{3} &= 4 \text{ ways of picking 3 out of 4 aces} \\
\binom{48}{2} &= 1128 \text{ ways of picking 2 cards out of the 48 non-ace cards}
\end{align*}
\]
How Many Hands Have at Least 3 As?

How many hands have exactly 3 aces?
\[
\binom{4}{3} \times \binom{48}{2} = 4 \times \frac{1128}{4512} = \frac{4560}{4512} = 1
\]

How many hands have exactly 4 aces?
\[
\binom{4}{4} \times \binom{48}{1} = 1 \times 48 = 48
\]

Total:
\[
\frac{4560}{4512} + 48 = \frac{4560 + 216}{4512} = \frac{4776}{4512} = 1
\]

How many hands have at least 3 aces?
At least one of the two counting arguments is not correct!
Four Different Sequences of Choices Produce the Same Hand

\[
\binom{4}{3} = 4 \text{ ways of picking 3 out of 4 aces}
\]

\[
\binom{49}{2} = 1176 \text{ ways of picking 2 cards out of the remaining 49 cards}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A♣</th>
<th>A♦</th>
<th>A♥</th>
<th>A♠</th>
<th>K♦</th>
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</table>
Is the other argument correct? How do I avoid fallacious reasoning?
REVERSIBILITY CHECK:
For each object can I reverse engineer the unique sequence of choices that constructed it?
Scheme I
1. Choose 3 of 4 aces
2. Choose 2 of the remaining cards

A♣ A♦ A♥ A♠ K♦

For this hand – you can’t reverse to a unique choice sequence.

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Is the other argument correct? How do I avoid fallacious reasoning?
Scheme II
1. Choose 3 out of 4 aces
2. Choose 2 out of 48 non-ace cards

REVERSE TEST: Aces came from choices in (1) and others came from choices in (2)
Scheme II
1. Choose 4 out of 4 aces
2. Choose 1 out of 48 non-ace cards

REVERSE TEST: Aces came from choices in (1) and others came from choices in (2)
Product Rule (Rephrased)

Suppose every object of a set $S$ can be constructed by a sequence of choices with $P_1$ possibilities for the first choice, $P_2$ for the second, and so on.

**IF**
1. Each sequence of choices constructs an object of type $S$

AND

2. No two different sequences create the same object

**THEN**
There are $\prod_{i=1}^{n} P_i$ objects of type $S$
DEFENSIVE THINKING

ask yourself:

Am I creating objects of the right type?

Can I reverse engineer my choice sequence from any given object?
Correspondence Principle
If two finite sets can be placed into 1-1 onto correspondence, then they have the same size

Choice Tree

Product Rule
two conditions

Reverse Test

Counting by complementing

Binomial coefficient