15-251
Great Theoretical Ideas in Computer Science

Counting II: Recurring Problems and Correspondences
Lecture 7, September 16, 2008

( + + ) ( + ) = ?

Review from last time...

1-1 onto Correspondence
(just “correspondence” for short)
If a finite set $A$ has a $k$-to-1 correspondence to finite set $B$, then $|B| = |A|/k$.

Sometimes it is easiest to count the number of objects with property $Q$, by counting the number of objects that do not have property $Q$.

The number of subsets of an $n$-element set is $2^n$.

The number of subsets of size $r$ that can be formed from an $n$-element set is:

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

**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

**THEN**

There are $P_1 P_2 P_3 \ldots P_n$ objects of type $S$

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**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$^{nd}$ card.

By product rule: $52 \times 51 \times 50 \times \ldots \times 2 \times 1 = 52!$

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**The Sleuth’s Criterion**

There should be a unique way to create an object in $S$.

**In other words:**

For any object in $S$, it should be possible to reconstruct the (unique) sequence of choices which lead to it.
The three big mistakes people make in associating a choice tree with a set $S$ are:

1. Creating objects not in $S$
2. Leaving out some objects from the set $S$
3. Creating the same object two different ways

**DEFENSIVE THINKING**

Ask yourself:

Am I creating objects of the right type?

Can I reverse engineer my choice sequence from any given object?

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**Inclusion-Exclusion**

If $A$ and $B$ are two finite sets, what is the size of $(A \cup B)$?

$$|A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

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**Inclusion-Exclusion**

If $A$, $B$, $C$ are three finite sets, what is the size of $(A \cup B \cup C)$?

$$|A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$
Inclusion-Exclusion

If \( A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \) are \( n \) finite sets, what is the size of \((A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \ldots \cup A_n)\)?

\[
\sum_i |A_i| - \sum_{i<j} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{i<j<k} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| - \ldots +(-1)^{n-1}|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \ldots \cap A_n|
\]

Let’s use our principles to extend our reasoning to different types of objects

Counting Poker Hands

52 Card Deck, 5 card hands

4 possible suits: 
\( \heartsuit \spadesuit \clubsuit \diamondsuit \)

13 possible ranks: 
2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,J,Q,K,A

Pair: set of two cards of the same rank
Straight: 5 cards of consecutive rank
Flush: set of 5 cards with the same suit
Ranked Poker Hands

Straight Flush: a straight and a flush
4 of a kind: 4 cards of the same rank
Full House: 3 of one kind and 2 of another
Flush: a flush, but not a straight
Straight: a straight, but not a flush
3 of a kind: 3 of the same rank, but not a full house or 4 of a kind
2 Pair: 2 pairs, but not 4 of a kind or a full house
A Pair

4 of a Kind

13 choices of rank
48 choices for remaining card
$13 \times 48 = 624$

$\frac{2,598,960}{\binom{52}{5}} = 1 \text{ in } 4,165$

Flush

4 choices of suit
$\binom{13}{5} \text{ choices of cards}

\begin{align*}
4 \times 1287 &= 5148 \\
-36 \text{ straight flushes} &= 5112 \text{ flushes}
\end{align*}$

$\frac{5,112}{\binom{52}{5}} = 1 \text{ in } 508.4...$
Straight

9 choices of lowest card
$4^5$ choices of suits for 5 cards

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{9 choices of lowest card} & \times 1024 = 9216 \\
\text{4^5 choices of suits for 5 cards} & \text{“but not a straight flush…”}
\end{align*}
\]

- 36 straight flushes

\[
\frac{9,180}{\binom{52}{5}} = 1 \text{ in } 283.06...
\]

Order the 2,598,560 Poker Hands Lexicographically (or in any fixed way)

To store a hand all I need is to store its index of size \( \lceil \log_2(2,598,560) \rceil = 22 \) bits

- Hand 0000000000000000000000
- Hand 0000000000000000000001
- Hand 0000000000000000000010
  
  .
  .
  .

Storing Poker Hands: How many bits per hand?

I want to store a 5 card poker hand using the smallest number of bits (space efficient)

Hand 0000000000000000000000
Hand 0000000000000000000001
Hand 0000000000000000000010
  
  .
  .
  .

Ranking

Straight Flush 36
4-of-a-kind 624
Full House 3,744
Flush 5,112
Straight 9,180
3-of-a-kind 54,912
2-pair 123,552
A pair 1,098,240
Nothing 1,302,540
Is 22 Bits OPTIMAL?

$2^{21} = 2,097,152 < 2,598,560$

Thus there are more poker hands than there are 21-bit strings

Hence, you can’t have a 21-bit string for each hand

22 Bits is OPTIMAL

$2^{21} = 2,097,152 < 2,598,560$

A binary choice tree of depth 21 can have at most $2^{21}$ leaves.

Hence, there are not enough leaves for all 5-card hands.

*But we can encode with one fewer bit on average, if we take the probabilities into account

Binary (Boolean) Choice Tree

A binary (Boolean) choice tree is a choice tree where each internal node has degree 2

Usually the choices are labeled 0 and 1

An n-element set can be stored so that each element uses $\lceil \log_2(n) \rceil$ bits

Furthermore, any representation of the set will have some string of at least that length
Information Counting Principle:
If each element of a set can be represented using $k$ bits, the size of the set is bounded by $2^k$.

**ONGOING MEDITATION:**
Let $S$ be any set and $T$ be a binary choice tree representation of $S$.
Think of each element of $S$ being encoded by binary sequences of choices that lead to its leaf.
We can also start with a binary encoding of a set and make a corresponding binary choice tree.

Now, for something completely different...
How many ways to rearrange the letters in the word “SYSTEMS”? 
SYSTEMS

7 places to put the Y,
6 places to put the T,
5 places to put the E,
4 places to put the M,
and the S’s are forced

\[ 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 = 840 \]

SYSTEMS

Let’s pretend that the S’s are distinct:
\[ S_1YS_2TEMS_3 \]

There are \( 7! \) permutations of \( S_1YS_2TEMS_3 \)

But when we stop pretending we see that we have counted each arrangement of SYSTEMS \( 3! \) times, once for each of \( 3! \) rearrangements of \( S_1S_2S_3 \)

\[ \frac{7!}{3!} = 840 \]

Arrange \( n \) symbols: \( r_1 \) of type 1, \( r_2 \) of type 2, ..., \( r_k \) of type \( k \)

\[
\binom{n}{r_1} \binom{n-r_1}{r_2} \cdots \binom{n-r_1-r_2-\ldots-r_{k-1}}{r_k}
\]

\[
= \frac{n!}{(n-r_1)!r_1!} \cdot \frac{(n-r_1)!}{(n-r_1-r_2)!r_2!} \cdots
\]

\[
= \frac{n!}{r_1!r_2! \cdots r_k!}
\]

CARNEGIE MELLON

\[
\frac{14!}{2!3!2!} = 3,632,428,800
\]
Remember:
The number of ways to arrange $n$ symbols with $r_1$ of type 1, $r_2$ of type 2, ..., $r_k$ of type $k$ is:
\[ \frac{n!}{r_1!r_2! \ldots r_k!} \]

5 distinct pirates want to divide 20 identical, indivisible bars of gold. How many different ways can they divide up the loot?

Sequences with 20 G’s and 4 /’s

$\text{GG/G}///\text{GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG}/$

represents the following division among the pirates: 2, 1, 0, 17, 0

In general, the $i$th pirate gets the number of G’s after the $(i-1)$st / and before the $i$th /

This gives a correspondence between divisions of the gold and sequences with 20 G’s and 4 /’s

How many different ways to divide up the loot?

Sequences with 20 G’s and 4 /’s

\[ \binom{24}{4} \]
How many different ways can $n$ distinct pirates divide $k$ identical, indivisible bars of gold?

\[
\binom{n + k - 1}{n - 1} = \binom{n + k - 1}{k}
\]

How many integer solutions to the following equations?

\[
x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \ldots + x_n = k
\]

\[
x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n \geq 0
\]

Think of $x_k$ are being the number of gold bars that are allotted to pirate $k$

\[
\binom{24}{4}
\]

Identical/Distinct Dice

Suppose that we roll seven dice

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\
\end{array}
\]

How many different outcomes are there, if order matters?

\[
6^7
\]

What if order doesn’t matter? (E.g., Yahtzee)

\[
\binom{12}{5} = \binom{12}{7}
\]
Back to the Pirates

How many ways are there of choosing 20 pirates from a set of 5 distinct pirates, with repetitions allowed?

\[
\binom{5 + 20 - 1}{20} = \binom{24}{20} = \binom{24}{4}
\]

Counting Multisets

There number of ways to choose a multiset of size \(k\) from \(n\) types of elements is:

\[
\binom{n + k - 1}{n - 1} = \binom{n + k - 1}{k}
\]

Multisets

A multiset is a set of elements, each of which has a multiplicity.

The size of the multiset is the sum of the multiplicities of all the elements.

Example:

\{X, Y, Z\} with \(m(X)=0\), \(m(Y)=3\), \(m(Z)=2\)

Unary visualization: \{Y, Y, Y, Z, Z\}

Polynomials Express Choices and Outcomes

Products of Sum = Sums of Products

\[
( + + ) ( + + ) = + + + + + + +
\]
There is a correspondence between paths in a choice tree and the cross terms of the product of polynomials!

\[(b^1 + b^2 + b^3)(t^1 + t^2) = b^1 t^1 + b^1 t^2 + b^2 t^1 + b^2 t^2 + b^3 t^1 + b^3 t^2\]
The Binomial Formula

\[(1+X)^n = \binom{n}{0}X^0 + \binom{n}{1}X^1 + \ldots + \binom{n}{n}X^n\]

\[n\]

The Binomial Formula

\[(X+Y)^n = \binom{n}{0}X^nY^0 + \binom{n}{1}X^{n-1}Y^1 + \ldots + \binom{n}{k}X^{n-k}Y^k + \ldots + \binom{n}{n}X^0Y^n\]

\[k = 0\]

The Binomial Formula

\[(1+X)^0 = 1\]
\[(1+X)^1 = 1 + 1X\]
\[(1+X)^2 = 1 + 2X + 1X^2\]
\[(1+X)^3 = 1 + 3X + 3X^2 + 1X^3\]
\[(1+X)^4 = 1 + 4X + 6X^2 + 4X^3 + 1X^4\]
What is the coefficient of $EMSTY$ in the expansion of $(E + M + S + T + Y)^5$?

$5!$

What is the coefficient of $EMS^3TY$ in the expansion of $(E + M + S + T + Y)^7$?

The number of ways to rearrange the letters in the word $SYSTEMS$.

What is the coefficient of $BA^3N^2$ in the expansion of $(B + A + N)^6$?

The number of ways to rearrange the letters in the word $BANANA$.

What is the coefficient of $(X_1^{r_1}X_2^{r_2}...X_k^{r_k})$ in the expansion of $(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + ... + X_k)^n$?

$\frac{n!}{r_1!r_2!...r_k!}$
There is much, much more to be said about how polynomials encode counting questions!

Here's What You Need to Know...

- Inclusion-Exclusion
- Counting Poker Hands
- Number of rearrangements (multinomial coefficients)
- Pirates and Gold
  Counting Multisets
- Binomial Formula