

Fundamental Counting Principle

Ex 1)

Sportschek sells 4 different styles of volleyball shoes. Each style is available in black or white. How many different possibilities of styles and colours can be purchased?

$$\underline{4} \cdot \underline{2} = 8 \text{ options for shoes}$$

The Fundamental Counting Principle

If there are n different objects in one set and m different objects in a second set, then the number of ways of choosing one object from each set is $n \cdot m$.

Ex 2)

Kelly has 4 shirts, 5 shorts, and 3 pairs of shoes to choose from. How many different ways can Kelly wear a shirt, shorts, and shoes?
(ie how many different outfits could she create?)

$$\underline{4} \cdot \underline{5} \cdot \underline{3} = 60 \text{ outfits}$$

Ex 3)

In how many ways can a president, VP, and secretary be chosen from a group of 6 people?

$$\frac{6}{P} \cdot \frac{5}{VP} \cdot \frac{4}{S} = 120 \text{ groups}$$

Ex 4)

In how many ways can you arrange the letters ABC using all 3 letters?

$$\underline{3} \underline{2} \underline{1} = 6 \text{ ways}$$

ABC BAC CAB
ACB BCA CBA

Ex 5)

In how many ways can a committee choose a female president, a male secretary and a treasurer of either sex from a group of 7 males and 8 females?

$$\frac{8}{\text{FP}} \cdot \frac{7}{\text{MS}} \cdot \frac{13}{\text{T}} = 728 \text{ committees}$$

Ex 6) How many 3 digit numbers can be found that are less than 500 with no repeating digits?

$$\frac{4}{\substack{\uparrow \\ 1,2,3,4}} \cdot \frac{9}{\text{different digits}} \cdot \frac{8}{\text{different digits}} = 288 \text{ numbers}$$

Digits 0-9
10 digits

Ex 7)

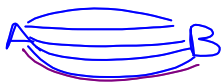
How many phone numbers are possible in St. James beginning with 888 - ? (Reps allowed)

$$\underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} \cdot \underline{10} = 10,000 \text{ phone numbers.}$$

Ex 8)

There are 5 roads containing towns A and B

(a) How many round trip routes are possible?



$$\frac{5}{\text{there}} \cdot \frac{5}{\text{back}} = 25 \text{ ways}$$

A → B B → A

(b) How many round trip routes are possible if a different road must be used on the return trip?

$$\underline{5} \cdot \underline{4} = 20 \text{ ways}$$

The Addition Counting Principle

Ex. Student council consists of 5 female and 3 male students. In how many ways can a president and V.P. be chosen if the president and V.P. are to be of opposite sexes.

option 1: $\frac{5}{FP} \cdot \frac{3}{MVP} = 15$ → multiply

option 2: $\frac{3}{MP} \cdot \frac{5}{FVP} = 15$

↓ add

30 groups

Ex. How many positive integers less than 100 can be represented using only the digits 2, 4, 6.

a) Repetitions allowed

b) No repetitions allowed

a) option 1: $\frac{3 \cdot 3}{=} = 9$

option 2: $\frac{3}{=} = 3$

12 numbers

b) $\frac{3 \cdot 2}{=} = 6$

$\frac{3}{=} = 3$

9 numbers

Ex. How many positive even integers less than 1000 can be created using the digits 2, 3, 4, and 5? *reps allowed*

$$\frac{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{2,4} = 32$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 2}{2,4} = 8$$

$$\frac{2}{2,4} = 2$$

42 integers

Ex. How many numbers of at most four different digits can be formed from the integers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9? *max 4*

$$\frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{} = 840$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{} = 210$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 6}{} = 42$$

$$\frac{7}{} = 7$$

1099 integers

Ex. How many numbers of at least ^{*min 2*} 2 different digits can be formed by using the integers 1, 3, 5, 7?

$$\frac{4 \cdot 3}{} = 12$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{} = 24$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{} = 24$$

60 integers

Green WS #1.12