

Mathematics 3201  
Unit 2: Counting Methods  
Review Questions

1. (A) How many ways can the letters in the word MISSISSIPPI be arranged?

$$\frac{11!}{4!4!2!} = 34650$$

- (B) How many arrangements are there if the first letter has to be S?

$$\frac{10!}{3!4!2!} = 12600$$

2. How many 4-digit numbers can be formed using the digits 1-9 if repetition is allowed?

$$9^4 = 6561$$

3. There are six coloured marbles in a box and you take one out at a time. How many different ways can you take out four marbles?

$${}_6P_4 = 360$$

4. (A) How many arrangements of the word "PHONE" exist if the letters O and E have to be together?

$$\boxed{2!} \overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{4!} \quad\quad\quad = 48$$

- (B) How many arrangements are there if the letters O and E can't be together?

All - when they're together  
 $5! - 48 = 72$

5. How many passwords using at least 3 but no more than 5 digits can be made using the digits of 46723819 where repetition is not allowed?

$$\underline{8} \underline{7} \underline{6} + \underline{8} \underline{7} \underline{6} \underline{5} + \underline{8} \underline{7} \underline{6} \underline{5} \underline{4}$$

$$336 + 1680 + 6720 = 8736$$

6. How many ways can you order the letters from the word TREES if:

A) S must be at the beginning  
 $\underline{5} \underline{4} \underline{3} \underline{2} \underline{1} / 2! \text{ (repetition of E)} = 12$

B) the R must be in the middle  
 $(\underline{4} \underline{3} \underline{R} \underline{2} \underline{1}) / 2! = 12$

C) It begins with exactly one E  
 $\text{can't be E! } \underline{E} \underline{3} \underline{3} \underline{2} \underline{1} = 18$

- D) Consonants and vowels alternate

$$(\underline{3} \underline{2} \underline{2} \underline{1} \underline{1}) / (2!) = 6$$

7. How many ways can 4 rock, 5 pop, and 6 classical albums be ordered if all the albums of the same genre must be kept together?

$$P_{44} \times P_{55} \times P_{66} = 24 \times 120 \times 720 = 2,073,600$$

8. How many ways can you order the letters in FORTUNES if the vowels must never be together?

All - together  
 $8! = 4320$   
 $= 36,000$

together  
 $\frac{3!}{6!} = 3!6!$   
 $= 4320$

9. If an ice cream dessert can have 2 toppings, and 9 are available, how many different topping selections can you make?

$$C_{92} = 36$$

10. There are 9 possible toppings for a sandwich, but you only want 4 toppings, one of which must be pickles. How many different sandwiches can be made?

$$C_{11} \times C_{83} = 56$$

11. If a crate of radio controlled cars contain 10 working cars and 4 defective cars, how many ways can you take out 5 cars and have only three work?

$$C_{103} \times C_{42} = 120 \times 6 = 720$$

12. If a student must select two courses from Group A (Math 3201, Chem 3202, Physics 3204 and Biology 3201), two courses from Group B (Eng 3201, Science 3200) and one course from Group C (Math 3208, Earth Systems 3208, French 3201), how many combinations are there?

$$C_{42} \times C_{22} \times C_{31} = 6 \times 1 \times 3 = 18$$

13. A student council of 5 members is to be formed from a selection pool of 6 boys and 8 girls. How many councils can have

A) Jason on the council  
 $C_{134} = 715$

B) Katie, but not John  
 $C_{11} \times C_{124} = 495$

C) Zach, but not Caroline, Allison or Mark  
 $C_{11} \times C_{114} = 330$

D) At least 3 boys, but one of these boys can't be Brian  
 $C_{53} \times C_{82} + C_{54} \times C_{81} + C_{55} \times C_{80}$   
 $(10)(28) + (5)(8) + (1)(1) = 321$

14. A research team of 7 people is to be formed from 8 chemists, 4 politicians, 3 economists and 2 biologists. How many teams have:

A) At least 5 chemists?

$$\binom{8}{3}\binom{9}{2} + \binom{8}{6}\binom{9}{1} + \binom{8}{7} = \binom{56}{36} + \binom{28}{9} + 8 = 2276$$

B) Exactly three economists

$$\binom{3}{3}\binom{14}{4} = 1 \times 1001 = 1001$$

C) Four chemists, but no economists

$$\binom{8}{4}\binom{6}{3} = \binom{70}{20} = 1400$$

D) At least two biologists

$$\binom{17}{7} - \binom{15}{7} - \binom{2}{1}\binom{15}{6} = 19448 - 6435 - 10010 = 3003$$

15. It there are 8 boys & 7 girls in a selection pool and a school council of President, VP, treasurer and Secretary to be formed, in how many ways can

A) exactly one boy be on council

$$\underline{8} \quad \underline{7} \quad \underline{6} \quad \underline{5} = 1680$$

B) exactly two girls be on council

$$\underline{7} \quad \underline{6} \quad \underline{8} \quad \underline{7} = 2352$$

C) no boys on council

$${}_7P_4 = 840$$

16. If a sports team with six unique positions is to be formed from 5 men and 7 women, in how many ways can two positions be filled by men and four positions by women?

$${}_5P_2 \times {}_7P_4 = 20 \times 840 = 16800$$

17. Simplify:

A)  $\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-3)!} = (n-1)(n-2)$

B)  $\frac{(3n+2)!}{(3n+3)!} = \frac{1}{3n+3}$

$$n^2 - 3n + 2$$

18. Solve:

A)  $\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-3)!} = 2$

$$n = 3$$

B)  $(n+2)! = 12n!$

$$n = 2$$

19. Solve:

(A)  ${}_nC_2 = 15$

$$n = 6$$

(B)  ${}_{n+1}C_n = 20$

$$n = 19$$

(C)  ${}_{n+1}P_2 = 20$

$$n = 4$$