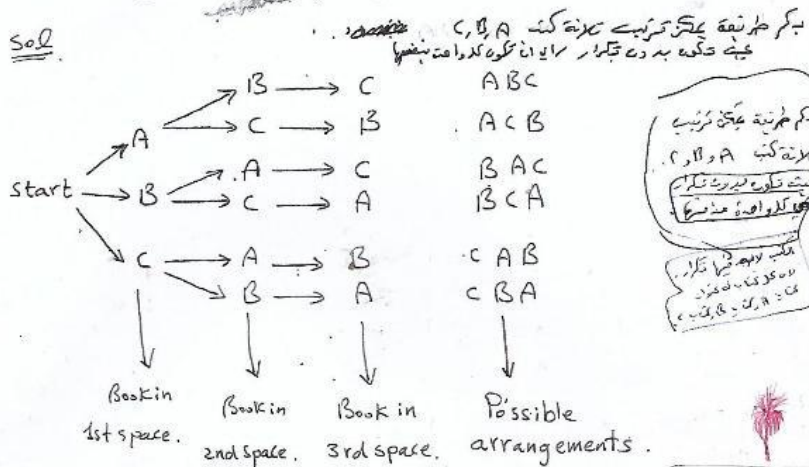


Tree Diagrams.

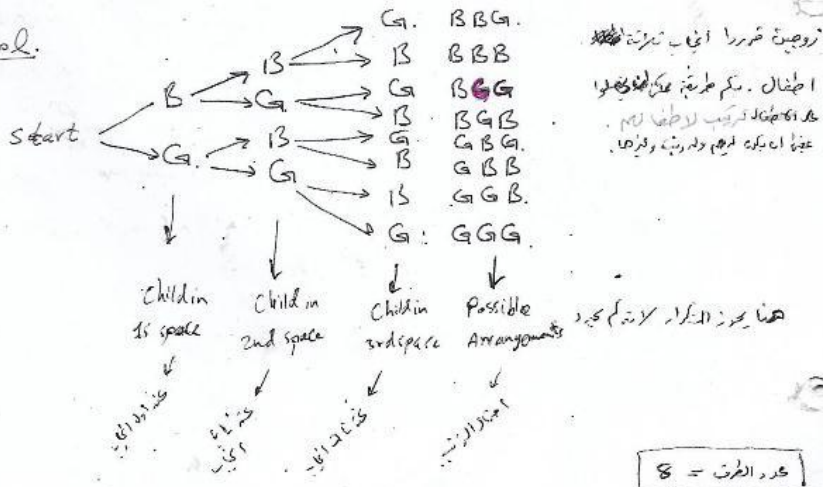
ex. 24. In How many ways can three books denoted by A, B and C be arranged in order on a shelf?

Sol.



ex. 25. Suppose that the couple is planning to have three children. In how many ways can this happen?

Sol.



2. Arrangement
 Sol. what is the number of ways in which 6 books can be arranged side by side?
 (i) in a row
 (ii) around circle.

Sol. $n! = 6! = 720$

or

6	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

 $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$

(ii) in a circle.
 $(n-1)! = (6-1)! = 5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

(i) with repetition (replacement)

6	6	6	6	6	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

 $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 6^6 =$

x.3/ What is the number of ways in which 5 persons can be seated in a row if a certain 2 of them must sit side by side?

Sol. $n! = 5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

$120 \times 2 = 240$ ways

(ii) in a circle $(n-1)! = (5-1)! = 4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$ ways

(i) with replacement

5	5	5	5	5	
---	---	---	---	---	--

$5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^5 =$

circle (i)
 row (ii)

Factorial Notation

The product of the positive integers from 1 to n inclusive occurs very often in mathematics and hence is denoted by the special symbol $n!$ (read n factorial)

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-1) \cdot n \quad n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 4 \dots 2 \cdot 1$$

It is also convenient to define $0! = 1$.

alternatively

$$0! = \frac{0!}{0!} = \frac{0!}{(1)(1)(1) \dots (1)} = 1$$

example

$$2! = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$3! = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 6 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 2! = 6$$

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24 \Rightarrow 4 \cdot 3! = 24$$

$$5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 5 \cdot 4! = \boxed{120}$$

example

$$\frac{8!}{6!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot \cancel{6!}}{\cancel{6!}} = \boxed{56}$$

$$\frac{12!}{9!} = \frac{12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot \cancel{9!}}{\cancel{9!}} = \boxed{1320}$$