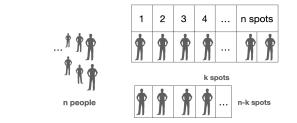
Permutation – Counting for the queue







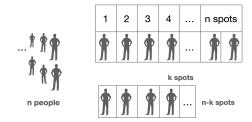
Permutation – Counting for the queue



Queue with no size limitation

$$n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times 1$$

Permutation – Counting for the queue



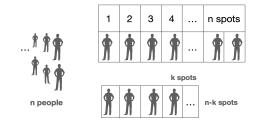
Queue with no size limitation

$$n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times 1$$

Queue with size of k

$${}_{n}P_{k} = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times (n-k+1)$$

Permutation - Counting for the queue



Queue with no size limitation

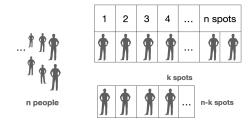
$$n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \ldots \times 1$$

Queue with size of k

$$_{n}P_{k} = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times (n-k+1)$$

 $_{n}P_{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$

Permutation - Counting for the queue



Queue with no size limitation

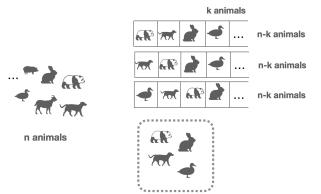
$$n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \ldots \times 1$$

Queue with size of k

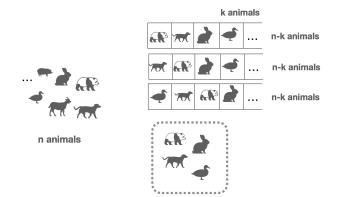
$$\label{eq:prod} \begin{split} {}_nP_k = n\times(n-1)\times(n-2)\times\ldots\times(n-k+1)\\ {}_nP_k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} \end{split}$$

 When $k=n, \ {}_nP_k = n\times(n-1)\times(n-2)\times\ldots\times1$

Combination – Counting for the group



Combination – Counting for the group



Choose k items from a collection of n items

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{nP_k}{k!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! \times k!}$$

• Sum rule: if $S_1 \cap S_2 = \emptyset$, then $|S_1 \cup S_2| = |S_1| + |S_2|$.

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• Combination:
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{nP_k}{k!}$$

Q & A