

Permutations & Combinations

www.FairlyNerdy.com

Use Permutations when the order matters: Example - 8 people are in a track meet. How many different ways can they place 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

Permutation Equation

Solution

$${}^n P_k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} = \frac{8!}{(8-3)!} = 336$$

Labels for the equation above:
- n : Size of Set
- k : # Selected
- $n!$: Permutation of Full Set
- $(n-k)!$: Permutation of Left Behind Set

Use Combinations when the order does not matter: Example - You have 10 items of clothing, but can only pack 7 in a suitcase. How many different combinations of clothes can you take?

Combination Equation

Solution

$${}^n C_k = \frac{n!}{(n-k)! k!} = \frac{10!}{(10-7)! * 7!} = 120$$

Labels for the equation above:
- n : Size of Set
- k : # Selected
- $n!$: Permutation of Full Set
- $(n-k)!$: Permutation of Left Behind Set
- $k!$: Permutation of Selected Set

Or : Start with the permutation of all the items, and divide by the permutations of any groups you don't care about the order of. Example - You have 14 people and you need to break them into 3 teams of 4 people, with 2 left over to spectate

$$\# \text{ of Important Possibilities} = \frac{\text{Total Possibilities}}{\# \text{ of Unimportant Possibilities}}$$
$$3,153,150 = \frac{14!}{4! * 4! * 4! * 2!}$$