Each morning you must decide what to wear. An outfit consists of a pair of shoes, a pair of pants, and a shirt.

You have the following to choose from:

5 pairs of shoes

8 pairs of pants

24 shirts

How many different outfits are possible?

$$5.8.24 = 960$$

Multiplication Counting Principle:

multiplying the number of choices for each step

A restaurant has the following menu choices:

| + | | |
|---|------------|---|
| | Appetizers | Wings, Potato Skins, Onion Rings, Cheese Sticks |
| | Entrées | Chicken, Lamb, Steak, Burgers, Ham, Ribs |
| | Desserts | Ice Cream Cone, Cake, Pie, Cupcake, Brownie, |
| | | 144 |

A dinner consists of one Appetizer, one Entrée, and one Dessert. Find the number of different dinners that are possible.

There are 5 people running a race. How many different ways can 1st through 5th place be awarded?

Factorial:
$$5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

Factorial is usually used if you are arranging ALL of the available items.

Find each:

3.
$$\frac{8!}{5!}$$
 = 336

There are 12 people on a basketball team and only 12 uniform numbers to pass out.

1. How many different ways can all 12 uniform numbers be passed out to the players?

2. If there were 12 uniforms but only 10 players, how many ways could the uniforms be passed out?

How many different four digit sequences can you create using the digits from 0 to 9 if digits can repeat?

How many different four digit sequences can you create using the digits from 0 to 9 if digits CAN'T repeat?

In a certain state lisence plates consist of 3 letters then 3 digits.

How many different lisence plates are possible if letters and digits

CAN repeat?

26.26.26.10.10.10

How many different lisence plates are possible if letters and digits CAN'T repeat?

There are 5 people running a race.

What if prizes are only awarded to the top three finishers?

In other words, how many ways can 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places be awarded to 5 people running in the race?

Multiplication Counting Principle:

5.4.3 = 60

Permutation: An arrangement of items when order DOES matter.

Permutation Formula: When order DOES matter

Ways to arrange n items r at a time.

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

n= total # items

r = # arranging at a time

 $_{5}P_{3} = 60$

To use the calculator:

- Enter n first
- Press MATH
- Arrow to PRB
- Choose Option 2: _nP_r
- Press r
 ENTER

There are 5 people running a race.

What if prizes are only awarded to the top three finishers?

In other words, how many ways can 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places be awarded to 5 people running in the race?

> Multiplication Counting Principle: $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 60$

> > OR

Permutation: Arrangment of 5 things 3 at a time

 $_{5}\mathbf{P}_{3} = 60$

You are playing Scrabble. You choose 7 tiles from the pile.

- How many ways can you arrange all 7 in front of you?

 \[
 \cdot \] = \(\cdot \cdot \) \(\cdo \) \(\cdot \) \(\cdot \) \(\cdot \
- you can arrange 3 of the 7 tiles on the board.

$$\frac{7.6.5}{or}$$

There are 12 members of a club. The club needs to select a President and a Treasurer.

How many different ways can a President and a Treasurer be selected from amongst the 12 members?

$$12P_2 = 132$$
 or $\frac{12.11}{-132}$

You want to order a two topping pizza. If there are only 4 toppings to choose from, how many different 2 topping pizzas are possible?

Toppings:

- Pepperoni
- Mushrooms m
- Onions • Green Peppers 6

Create a systematic list to help answer this question.

You want to order a two topping pizza. If there are only 4 toppings to choose from, how many different 2 topping pizzas are possible? Toppings:

- Pepperoni
- Mushrooms
- Onions
- Green Peppers

Does order matter in this situation?

NO

Combination:

Selecting a number of items when order DOESN'T matter.

You order a shake at a shop. There are 7 ingrediants to choose from. You buy a shake that contains 4 ingredients. How many different shakes are possible?

Does this situation represent a Combination or a Permuation?

Combination

Combination Formula: When order DOESN'T matter Ways to choose n items r at a time.

$$_{n}C_{r}=\frac{n!}{r!\,(n-r)!}$$

n= total # items

r = # selecting at a time

To use the calculator:

- Enter n first
- Press MATH
- Arrow to PRB
- Choose Option 3: _nC_r

- Press r
 ENTER

Find each.

$$_4C_2 = \bigcirc$$

 $_{7}C_{4} = 35$



selecting can't be larger than the total

Pizza problem

Milkshake problem

There are 24 students in the class.

How many ways could President, Vice-President, and Secretary be assigned?

How many ways could a committee of 3 students be picked to meet with the principal?

This "combination" lock has the numbers from 0 to 39.

Let's assume a "combo" to this lock is 3 different numbers.

Why is the phrase Combination Lock not a good name? because the order DOES matter so it should be a Permutation Lock!



Find all possible "combos".

$$_{40}P_{3} = 59,280$$

The lottery game Mega Millions requires you to pick 5 numbers from 1 to 56 then pick the Gold Ball which is a number from 1 to 46.

1. If you buy an Easy Pick ticket then the computer picks these numbers for you. How many different Easy Pick tickets are possible?

$$(_{56}C_5) \bullet (_{46}C_1)$$
 # ways to pick 1 of 46 numbers

175,711,536

2. What is the probability that you get a winning ticket?

$$\frac{1}{175,711,536}$$

There are 10 swimmers in a race. How many ways can the gold, silver, and bronze medals be awarded?

There are 10 swimmers on a team. How many ways can three co-captains be selected?

There are 12 players on a basketball team. How many ways can I pick 5 players to start the game.

Assume everybody can play every position.

How many different ways can the 5 starting players be announced at the beginning of the game?