

Section 4.2: Useful Counting Rules

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1:38 PM

the addition rule:

How many numbers from 1 to 20 inclusive are

- a) divisible by 2 ?
- b) " " 3 ?
- c) " " 2 or 3 ?

a) divisible by 2: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

so 10 numbers

b) divisible by 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18

so 6 numbers

c) divisible by 2 or 3: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15,
16, 18, 20

so 13 numbers

↑
why not 16? because there's overlap in
the two lists
note: 3 entries overlap

$$\text{so } n(A \text{ or } B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(AB)$$

$n(A \text{ and } B)$

$$\text{and } P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

if $P(AB) = 0$,
then events
A and B are
mutually exclusive

digression: set notation (I will not use this)

$$A \cup B = A \text{ union } B = A \text{ or } B$$

$$A \cap B = A \text{ intersect } B = A \text{ and } B = AB$$

multiplication rule:

consider an experiment that is performed in k steps and all of the steps are independent (result of step 1 does not influence the outcome of step 2)

then the total number of possible outcomes for the experiment is:

$$n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot n_3 \cdot \dots \cdot n_k$$

↑
the number of outcomes for step k

example: what is the total number of BC licence plates for cars (ignoring reserved words and personalized plates)?

patterns: number - number - number - letter - (letter - letter)
letter - letter - letter - number - number - number

multiplication rule:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \hline 10 & 10 & 10 & 26 & 26 & 26 \\ \hline \end{array} = 10^3 \cdot 26^3 = 17\,576\,000$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{so total number of plates} = 2(17\,576\,000) \\ = 35\,152\,000 \end{array}$$

example: In the mythical Canadian province of Gondor, licence plates are issued with the pattern letter-letter-letter-number-number. Due to recent political events, the combination EYE is no longer allowed. How many legal licence plates are there?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{total number of licence plates:} & \quad 26^3 \cdot 10^2 \\
 \text{number of "illegal" plates:} & \quad 1 \cdot 10^2 \\
 \hline
 \text{number of "legal" plates:} & \quad 26^3 \cdot 10^2 - 10^2 \\
 & \quad = 1757500
 \end{aligned}$$

example:

How many 5-digit case-sensitive alphanumeric passwords are there that:

- start or end with an A
- contain at least one letter and one number

how many allowed characters? $26 + 26 + 10$
lower case upper case digits
= 62

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } n(\text{start or end with A}) &= n(\text{start with A}) \\
 &+ n(\text{end with A}) - n(\text{start and end with A})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 62^4 + 62^4 - 62^3$$

$$= 29\ 314\ 344$$

start with A: A _ _ _ _ 62^4
end with A: 62^4
start and end with A: A _ _ _ A 62^3

b) total legal = total - illegal

$$= 62^5 - (\underbrace{52^5}_{\text{all letters}} + \underbrace{10^5}_{\text{all numbers}})$$
$$= 535828800$$