

# MA162: Finite mathematics

Jack Schmidt

University of Kentucky

April 4, 2011

## SCHEDULE:

- HW C2 is due Today, Apr 4th, 2011.
- HW C3 is due Sunday, Apr 10th, 2011.
- Exam 3 is Monday, Apr 11th, 5:00pm-7:00pm.

Today we will cover 6.3: Multiplication principle

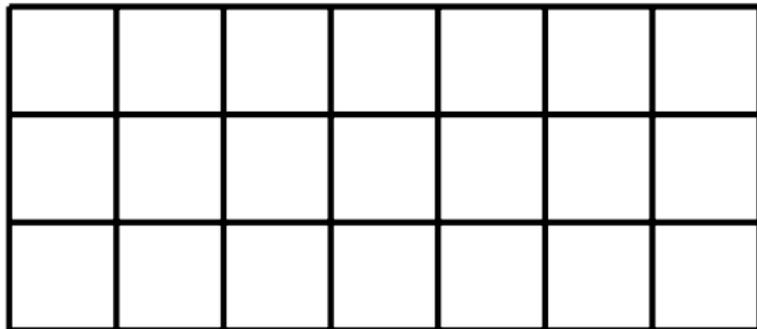
# Exam 3 breakdown

- Chapter 5, Interest and the Time Value of Money
  - Simple interest
  - Compound interest
  - Sinking funds
  - Amortized loans
- Chapter 6, Counting
  - Inclusion exclusion
  - Inclusion exclusion
  - **Multiplication principle**
  - Permutations and combinations



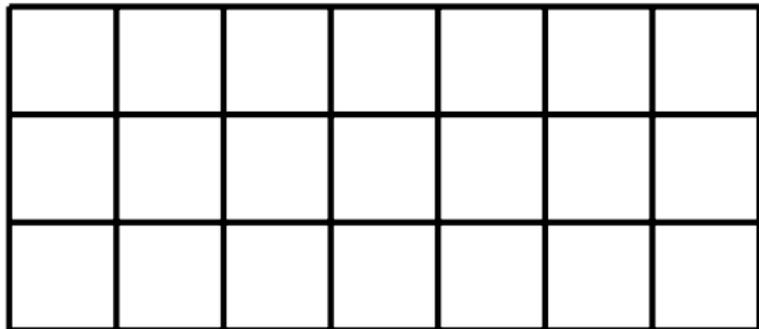
## 6.3: What is multiplication?

- How many squares in this figure?



## 6.3: What is multiplication?

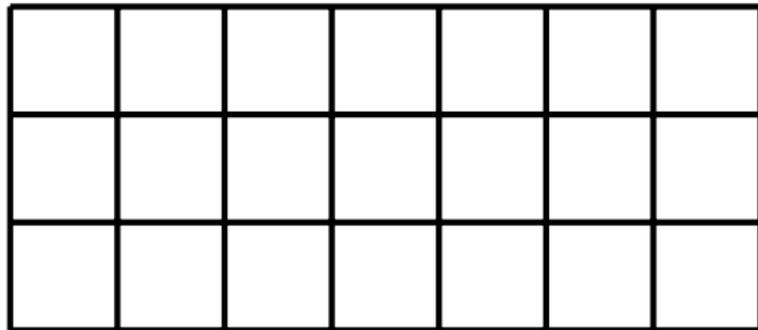
- How many squares in this figure?



- Each column has 3 squares, there are 7 columns, so  $3 \cdot 7 = 21$

## 6.3: What is multiplication?

- How many squares in this figure?



- Each column has 3 squares, there are 7 columns, so  $3 \cdot 7 = 21$
- Counting each square is slower and error-prone.

## 6.3: Three square meals a day

- You decide to brush your teeth after every meal, but are worried about the toothpaste consumption. You use about 1% of the tube every time you brush. How many weeks will it last?

## 6.3: Three square meals a day

- You decide to brush your teeth after every meal, but are worried about the toothpaste consumption. You use about 1% of the tube every time you brush. How many weeks will it last?
- How many brushes per week?

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Brk							
Lun							
Din							

## 6.3: Three square meals a day

- You decide to brush your teeth after every meal, but are worried about the toothpaste consumption. You use about 1% of the tube every time you brush. How many weeks will it last?
- How many brushes per week?

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Brk							
Lun							
Din							

- So 21 brushes per week; takes less than 5 weeks to use up a tube.

## 6.3: A rainbow of possibilities

- You are working on a dazzling fashion project and have seven dyes: **Red**, **Orange**, **Yellow**, **Green**, **Blue**, **Indigo**, and **Violet**. You've got three types of fabric: Burlap, Cotton, and Denim.

How many different color/texture combinations do you have?

## 6.3: A rainbow of possibilities

- You are working on a dazzling fashion project and have seven dyes: **Red**, **Orange**, **Yellow**, **Green**, **Blue**, **Indigo**, and **Violet**. You've got three types of fabric: Burlap, Cotton, and Denim.

How many different color/texture combinations do you have?

- Again  $(3)(7) = 21$

	Red	Ora	Yel	Gre	Blu	Ind	Vio
Bur							
Cot							
Den							

## 6.3: Counting with no overlaps

- Suppose you want to go watch a movie; you could go see one of the 12 movies at the huge theater or one of the 2 movies at the Kentucky. How many possibilities are there?

## 6.3: Counting with no overlaps

- Suppose you want to go watch a movie; you could go see one of the 12 movies at the huge theater or one of the 2 movies at the Kentucky. How many possibilities are there?

$$12+2=14$$

- Suppose you want to do a critical comparison of hollywood fluff with low budget art film, so you plan on going to one movie at each theater. How many possibilities are there?

## 6.3: Counting with no overlaps

- Suppose you want to go watch a movie; you could go see one of the 12 movies at the huge theater or one of the 2 movies at the Kentucky. How many possibilities are there?

$$12+2=14$$

- Suppose you want to do a critical comparison of hollywood fluff with low budget art film, so you plan on going to one movie at each theater. How many possibilities are there?

$$(12)(2)=24$$

- Suppose you are doing a study on primacy and its effect on critical comparisons, so you need to convince a bunch of your film critic friends to go see a movie at each theater, but you care which theater they go to first. How many possibilities are there?

## 6.3: Counting with no overlaps

- Suppose you want to go watch a movie; you could go see one of the 12 movies at the huge theater or one of the 2 movies at the Kentucky. How many possibilities are there?

$$12+2=14$$

- Suppose you want to do a critical comparison of hollywood fluff with low budget art film, so you plan on going to one movie at each theater. How many possibilities are there?

$$(12)(2)=24$$

- Suppose you are doing a study on primacy and its effect on critical comparisons, so you need to convince a bunch of your film critic friends to go see a movie at each theater, but you care which theater they go to first. How many possibilities are there?

$$(12)(2)(2)=48$$

## 6.3: Flipping out

- If you roll a **red die** and a **blue die**, how many possible outcomes are there?

## 6.3: Flipping out

- If you roll a **red die** and a **blue die**, how many possible outcomes are there?

• A picture is easier:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	
2	21	22	23	24	25	26	
3	31	32	33	34	35	36	36 ways
4	41	42	43	44	45	46	
5	51	52	53	54	55	56	
6	61	62	63	64	65	66	

---

## 6.3: Flipping out

- If you roll a **red die** and a **blue die**, how many possible outcomes are there?

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	21	22	23	24	25	26
3	31	32	33	34	35	36
4	41	42	43	44	45	46
5	51	52	53	54	55	56
6	61	62	63	64	65	66

- A picture is easier: 36 ways

- 
- Get a **penny**, a **nickel**, and a **dime**. Flip all three.

How many possibilities?

## 6.3: Flipping out

- If you roll a **red die** and a **blue die**, how many possible outcomes are there?

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	21	22	23	24	25	26
3	31	32	33	34	35	36
4	41	42	43	44	45	46
5	51	52	53	54	55	56
6	61	62	63	64	65	66

- A picture is easier: 36 ways

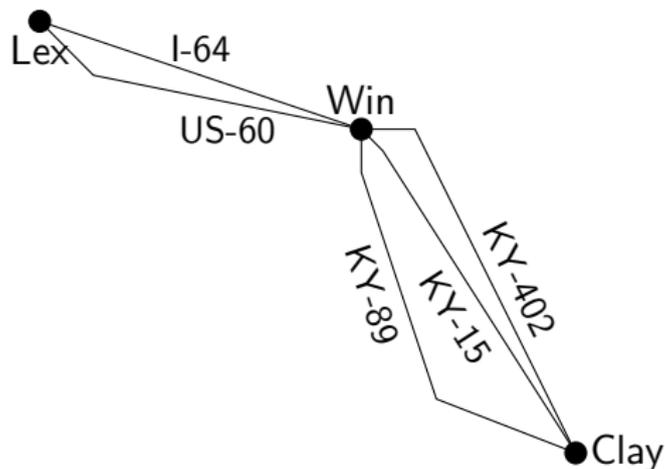
- 
- Get a **penny**, a **nickel**, and a **dime**. Flip all three.

How many possibilities?

- HHH**, **HHT**, **HTH**, **HTT**, **THH**, **THT**, **TTH**, **TTT**  
 $(2)(2)(2)=8$

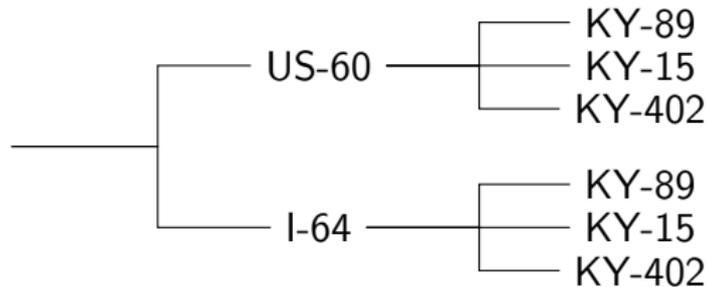
## 6.3: Drawing the possibilities

- There are two main ways to get to Winchester from Lexington: Winchester Rd (US-60) and I-64. From Winchester, there are three main ways to Clay City: KY-89, KY-15, and the Mountain Parkway (KY-402). How many different ways are there from Lexington to Clay City using these routes?



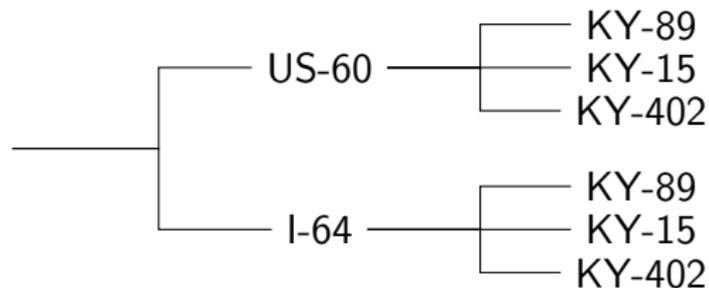
## 6.3: Trees for counting

- We can unfold the map to make the possibilities clearer:



## 6.3: Trees for counting

- We can unfold the map to make the possibilities clearer:



- This is a decision tree. Note how the decision to be made after I-64 is the same as the decision to be made after US-60. The first choice does not affect the second choice. The choices are **independent**.

## 6.3: License to count

- A standard Kentucky license plate has three digits followed by three letters. Assuming all choices of digits and letters were allowed, how many license plates are possible?

## 6.3: License to count

- A standard Kentucky license plate has three digits followed by three letters. Assuming all choices of digits and letters were allowed, how many license plates are possible?
- $(10) \cdot (10) \cdot (10) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) = 17,576,000$

## 6.3: License to count

- A standard Kentucky license plate has three digits followed by three letters. Assuming all choices of digits and letters were allowed, how many license plates are possible?
- $(10) \cdot (10) \cdot (10) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) = 17,576,000$
- How many cars are in Kentucky?

## 6.3: License to count

- A standard Kentucky license plate has three digits followed by three letters. Assuming all choices of digits and letters were allowed, how many license plates are possible?
- $(10) \cdot (10) \cdot (10) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) = 17,576,000$
- How many cars are in Kentucky?
- 4 million people, about 4 million vehicles, 2 million of which probably have standard plates

## 6.3: Calorie counting

- If a restaurant offers 5 appetizers, 10 entrees, and 6 desserts, how many full course meals are possible?

## 6.3: Calorie counting

- If a restaurant offers 5 appetizers, 10 entres, and 6 desserts, how many full course meals are possible?
- If that restaurant wanted the greatest increase in the number of possibilities, should it add 1 appetizer, 1 entre, or 1 dessert?

## 6.3: Calorie counting

- If a restaurant offers 5 appetizers, 10 entres, and 6 desserts, how many full course meals are possible?
- If that restaurant wanted the greatest increase in the number of possibilities, should it add 1 appetizer, 1 entre, or 1 dessert?
- $(6)(10)(6) = 360$  vs.  $(5)(11)(6) = 330$  vs.  $(5)(10)(7) = 350$

## 6.3: Calorie counting

- If a restaurant offers 5 appetizers, 10 entres, and 6 desserts, how many full course meals are possible?
- If that restaurant wanted the greatest increase in the number of possibilities, should it add 1 appetizer, 1 entre, or 1 dessert?
- $(6)(10)(6) = 360$  vs.  $(5)(11)(6) = 330$  vs.  $(5)(10)(7) = 350$
- If two people go to the restaurant and refuse to order the same appetizer, entre, or dessert, how many possible orders can the two people make?

## 6.3: Calorie counting

- If a restaurant offers 5 appetizers, 10 entres, and 6 desserts, how many full course meals are possible?
- If that restaurant wanted the greatest increase in the number of possibilities, should it add 1 appetizer, 1 entre, or 1 dessert?
- $(6)(10)(6) = 360$  vs.  $(5)(11)(6) = 330$  vs.  $(5)(10)(7) = 350$
- If two people go to the restaurant and refuse to order the same appetizer, entre, or dessert, how many possible orders can the two people make?
- $(5)(10)(6)$  for the first, but one appetizer, one entre, and one dessert is now forbidden

## 6.3: Calorie counting

- If a restaurant offers 5 appetizers, 10 entres, and 6 desserts, how many full course meals are possible?
- If that restaurant wanted the greatest increase in the number of possibilities, should it add 1 appetizer, 1 entre, or 1 dessert?
- $(6)(10)(6) = 360$  vs.  $(5)(11)(6) = 330$  vs.  $(5)(10)(7) = 350$
- If two people go to the restaurant and refuse to order the same appetizer, entre, or dessert, how many possible orders can the two people make?
- $(5)(10)(6)$  for the first, but one appetizer, one entre, and one dessert is now forbidden
- $(5)(10)(6) \cdot (4)(9)(5) = 54000$ .

## 6.3: Rearranging letters

- How many ways to arrange the letters **RGB** using three at a time?

## 6.3: Rearranging letters

- How many ways to arrange the letters **RGB** using three at a time?
- **RGB**, **RBG**, **GRB**, **GBR**, **BRG**, **BGR**

## 6.3: Rearranging letters

- How many ways to arrange the letters **RGB** using three at a time?
- **RGB, RBG, GRB, GBR, BRG, BGR**
- Three possibilities for first (**R**, **G**, or **B**),  
and for each first letter, two choices for second (the other two),  
and only one choice for third letter (the only remaining one)

## 6.3: Rearranging letters

- How many ways to arrange the letters **RGB** using three at a time?
- **RGB, RBG, GRB, GBR, BRG, BGR**
- Three possibilities for first (**R**, **G**, or **B**),  
and for each first letter, two choices for second (the other two),  
and only one choice for third letter (the only remaining one)
- How many ways to arrange HORSEY using two at a time?

## 6.3: Rearranging letters

- How many ways to arrange the letters **RGB** using three at a time?
- **RGB, RBG, GRB, GBR, BRG, BGR**
- Three possibilities for first (**R**, **G**, or **B**),  
and for each first letter, two choices for second (the other two),  
and only one choice for third letter (the only remaining one)
- How many ways to arrange HORSEY using two at a time?
- HO, HR, HS, HE, HY,  
OH, OR, OS, OE, OY,  
RH, RO, RS, RE, RY,  
SH, SO, SR, SE, SY,  
EH, EO, ER, ES, EY,  
YH, YO, YR, YS, YE

## 6.3: Rearranging letters

- How many ways to arrange the letters **RGB** using three at a time?
- **RGB, RBG, GRB, GBR, BRG, BGR**
- Three possibilities for first (**R, G, or B**),  
and for each first letter, two choices for second (the other two),  
and only one choice for third letter (the only remaining one)
- How many ways to arrange HORSEY using two at a time?
- HO, HR, HS, HE, HY,  
OH, OR, OS, OE, OY,  
RH, RO, RS, RE, RY,  
SH, SO, SR, SE, SY,  
EH, EO, ER, ES, EY,  
YH, YO, YR, YS, YE
- Six possibilities for first (H,O,R,S,E,Y)  
and five for second (the remaining five)