

MA162: Finite mathematics

Jack Schmidt

University of Kentucky

March 27th, 2013

SCHEDULE:

- HW 1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.6, 3.1-3.3, 4.1, 5.1-5.3 (Late)
- HW 6A due Friday, Mar 29, 2013
- HW 6B-6C due Friday, Apr 5, 2013
- Exam 3, Monday, Apr 8, 2013
- HW 7A due Friday, Apr 12, 2013

Today we cover 6.2 (counting unions) and the pigeonhole 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

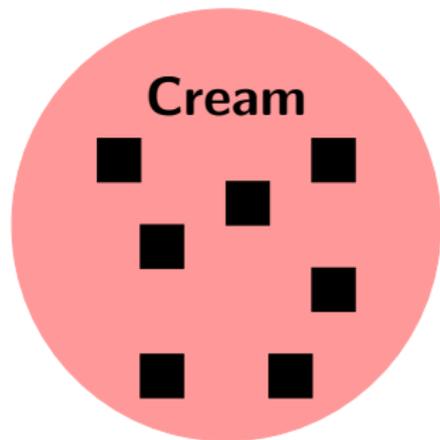


6.2: Counting the missing piece

- Out of 100 coffee drinkers surveyed, 70 take cream, and 60 take sugar. How many take it black (with neither cream nor sugar)?
- Well, it is hard to say, right?
30 don't use cream, 40 don't use sugar, but. . .

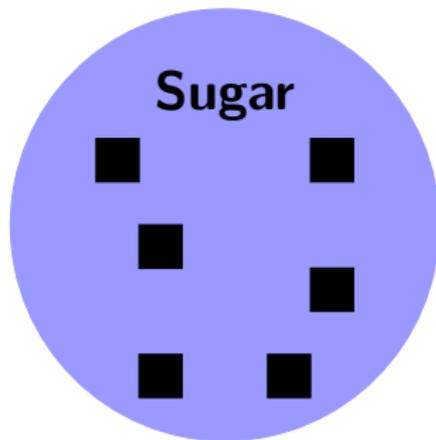
6.2: Counting the missing piece

- Out of 100 coffee drinkers surveyed, 70 take cream, and 60 take sugar. How many take it black (with neither cream nor sugar)?
- Well, it is hard to say, right?
30 don't use cream, 40 don't use sugar, but. . .



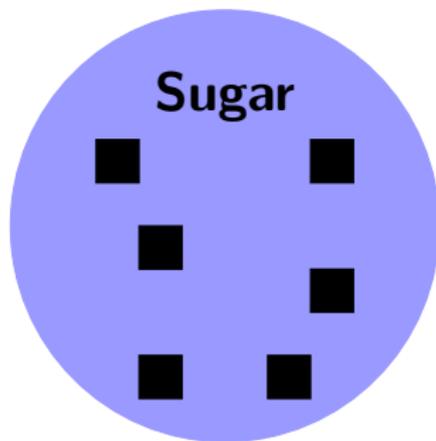
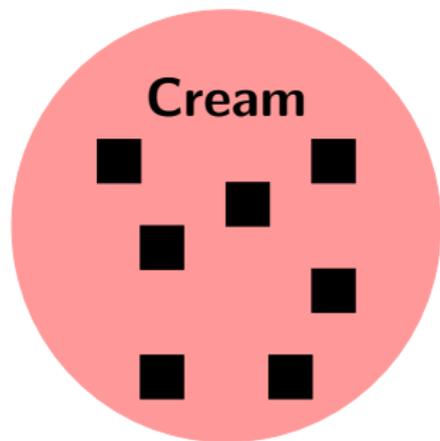
6.2: Counting the missing piece

- Out of 100 coffee drinkers surveyed, 70 take cream, and 60 take sugar. How many take it black (with neither cream nor sugar)?
- Well, it is hard to say, right?
30 don't use cream, 40 don't use sugar, but...



6.2: Counting the missing piece

- Out of 100 coffee drinkers surveyed, 70 take cream, and 60 take sugar. How many take it black (with neither cream nor sugar)?
- Well, it is hard to say, right?
30 don't use cream, 40 don't use sugar, but...



- $60 + 70 = 130$ is way too big. What happened?

6.2: The overlap

- In order to figure out how many take it black, we need to know how many take it with cream or sugar or both.

$$\#Black = 100 - n(C \cup S)$$

- However, in order to find out how many take either, we kind of need to know how many take both:

$$n(C \cup S) = n(C) + n(S) - n(C \cap S) = 70 + 60 - n(C \cap S)$$

- So what if 50 people took both?

6.2: The overlap

- In order to figure out how many take it black, we need to know how many take it with cream or sugar or both.

$$\#Black = 100 - n(C \cup S)$$

- However, in order to find out how many take either, we kind of need to know how many take both:

$$n(C \cup S) = n(C) + n(S) - n(C \cap S) = 70 + 60 - n(C \cap S)$$

- So what if 50 people took both?
- Then $n(C \cup S) = 130 - 50 = 80$ and so $100 - 80 = 20$ took neither.

6.2: More overlaps

- Out of 100 food eaters, it was found that 50 ate breakfast, 70 ate lunch, and 80 ate dinner.
- How many ate three (square) meals a day?

6.2: More overlaps

- Out of 100 food eaters, it was found that 50 ate breakfast, 70 ate lunch, and 80 ate dinner.
- How many ate three (square) meals a day?
- No more than 50, right? What is the bare minimum?

6.2: More overlaps

- Out of 100 food eaters, it was found that 50 ate breakfast, 70 ate lunch, and 80 ate dinner.
- How many ate three (square) meals a day?
- No more than 50, right? What is the bare minimum?
- At least 20 ate both breakfast and lunch, right?

6.2: More overlaps

- Out of 100 food eaters, it was found that 50 ate breakfast, 70 ate lunch, and 80 ate dinner.
- How many ate three (square) meals a day?
- No more than 50, right? What is the bare minimum?
- At least 20 ate both breakfast and lunch, right?
- What if those were exactly the 20 people that didn't eat dinner?

6.2: More overlaps

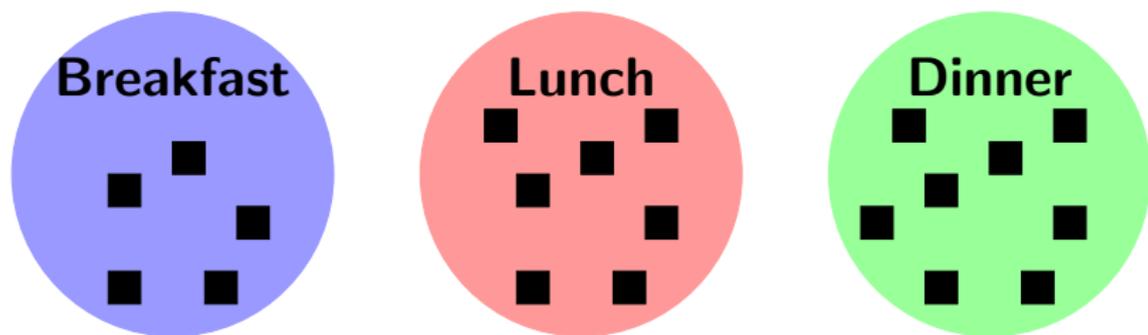
- Out of 100 food eaters, it was found that 50 ate breakfast, 70 ate lunch, and 80 ate dinner.
- How many ate three (square) meals a day?
- No more than 50, right? What is the bare minimum?
- At least 20 ate both breakfast and lunch, right?
- What if those were exactly the 20 people that didn't eat dinner?
- Could be 0%, could be 50%. We need to know more!

6.2: More information and a picture

- If we let B, L, D be the sets of people, then we are given

$$n(B) = 50, n(L) = 70, n(D) = 80,$$

and we want to know $n(B \cap L \cap D)$.

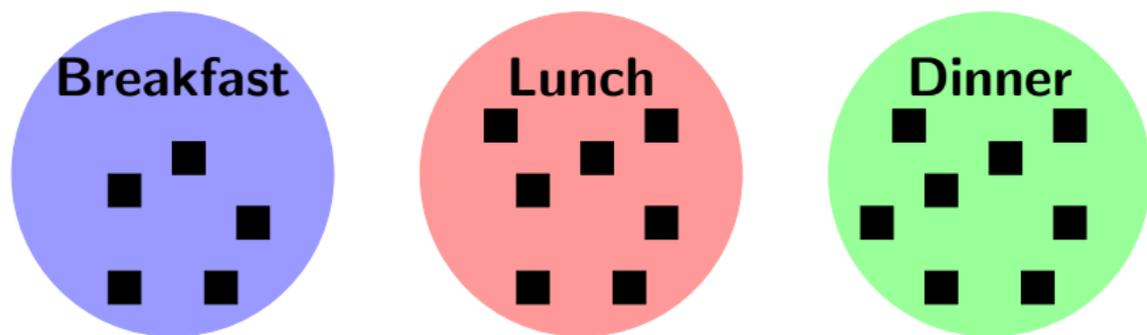


6.2: More information and a picture

- If we let B, L, D be the sets of people, then we are given

$$n(B) = 50, n(L) = 70, n(D) = 80,$$

and we want to know $n(B \cap L \cap D)$.



- What if we find out:

$$n(B \cap L) = 30, n(B \cap D) = 40, n(L \cap D) = 40$$

We can find the overlaps!

6.2: More information and a formula

- Just like before, there is a formula relating all of these things:

$$n(BULUD) = n(B) + n(L) + n(D) - n(B \cap L) - n(L \cap D) - n(D \cap B) + n(B \cap L \cap D)$$

6.2: More information and a formula

- Just like before, there is a formula relating all of these things:

$$n(B \cup L \cup D) = n(B) + n(L) + n(D) - n(B \cap L) - n(L \cap D) - n(D \cap B) + n(B \cap L \cap D)$$

- We plugin to get:

$$100 = 50 + 70 + 80 - 30 - 40 - 40 + n(B \cap L \cap D)$$

$$100 = 200 - 110 + n(B \cap L \cap D)$$

$$n(B \cap L \cap D) = 10$$

6.2: More information and a formula

- Just like before, there is a formula relating all of these things:

$$n(B \cup L \cup D) = n(B) + n(L) + n(D) - n(B \cap L) - n(L \cap D) - n(D \cap B) + n(B \cap L \cap D)$$

- We plugin to get:

$$100 = 50 + 70 + 80 - 30 - 40 - 40 + n(B \cap L \cap D)$$

$$100 = 200 - 110 + n(B \cap L \cap D)$$

$$n(B \cap L \cap D) = 10$$

- **Inclusion-exclusion formula** will be given on the exam, but make sure you know how to use it!

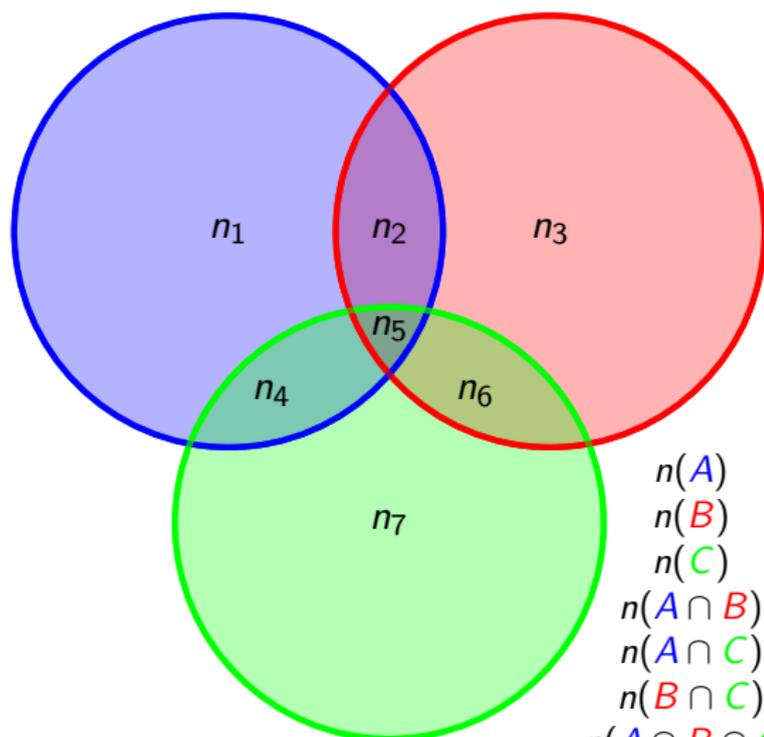
6.2: Old exam question

- A survey of 100 students asked for their opinions about pizza. They were specifically whether they liked pepperoni, mushrooms, and garlic.
 - 43 students liked pepperoni.
 - 39 students liked mushrooms.
 - 40 students liked garlic.
 - 12 students liked both pepperoni and mushrooms.
 - 14 students liked both pepperoni and garlic.
 - 13 students liked both mushrooms and garlic.
 - 9 students liked all three toppings.
- How many students surveyed did not like any of the three toppings?
- How many students surveyed liked at least two of the toppings?

6.2: Old exam question

- A, B and C are sets with 64, 57, and 58 members respectively.
- If $A \cup B$ has 82 members, then $A \cap B$ has _____ members.
- If $A \cap C$ has 35 members, then $A \cup C$ has _____ members.
- If $B - C$ has 25 members, then $B \cap C$ has _____ members.
- If $A \cap B \cap C$ has 20 members (and all the previous is true), then the union of these three sets has _____ members.

6.2: Picture and formula



$$\begin{aligned}n(A) &= n_1 + n_2 + n_4 + n_5 \\n(B) &= n_2 + n_3 + n_5 + n_6 \\n(C) &= n_4 + n_5 + n_6 + n_7 \\n(A \cap B) &= n_2 + n_5 \\n(A \cap C) &= n_4 + n_5 \\n(B \cap C) &= n_5 + n_6 \\n(A \cap B \cap C) &= n_5 \\n(A \cup B \cup C) &= n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 \\&\quad n_5 + n_6 + n_7\end{aligned}$$

6.2: Summary

- We learned the notation $n(A)$ = the number of things in the set A
- We learned the basic inclusion-exclusion formulas:

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

and

$$n(A \cup B \cup C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - n(A \cap B) - n(B \cap C) - n(C \cap A) + n(A \cap B \cap C)$$

- Make sure to complete HW 6.2 and read over the old exam questions

6.2: Counting is hard

- Suppose a drug test always returns positive if administered to a drug user, but also returns positive for 5% of non-users
- If 10 people (out of however many) have their test come back positive, about how many are users?

6.2: Counting is hard

- Suppose a drug test always returns positive if administered to a drug user, but also returns positive for 5% of non-users
- If 10 people (out of however many) have their test come back positive, about how many are users?
- There is no way to even guess, right?

6.2: Counting is hard

- Suppose a drug test always returns positive if administered to a drug user, but also returns positive for 5% of non-users
- If 10 people (out of however many) have their test come back positive, about how many are users?
- There is no way to even guess, right?
 - What if the drug is **caffeine**?
No reason to think any of them are false positives.

6.2: Counting is hard

- Suppose a drug test always returns positive if administered to a drug user, but also returns positive for 5% of non-users
- If 10 people (out of however many) have their test come back positive, about how many are users?
- There is no way to even guess, right?
 - What if the drug is **caffeine**?
No reason to think any of them are false positives.
 - What if the drug is **cyanide**?
Unlikely any of the (surviving) people were users.

6.2: Counting is hard

- Suppose a drug test always returns positive if administered to a drug user, but also returns positive for 5% of non-users
- If 10 people (out of however many) have their test come back positive, about how many are users?
- There is no way to even guess, right?
 - What if the drug is **caffeine**?
No reason to think any of them are false positives.
 - What if the drug is **cyanide**?
Unlikely any of the (surviving) people were users.
- Suppose we know that there were 200 people in the testing pool. About how many were drug users?

6.2: Counting is hard

- Suppose a drug test always returns positive if administered to a drug user, but also returns positive for 5% of non-users
- If 10 people (out of however many) have their test come back positive, about how many are users?
- There is no way to even guess, right?
 - What if the drug is **caffeine**?
No reason to think any of them are false positives.
 - What if the drug is **cyanide**?
Unlikely any of the (surviving) people were users.
- Suppose we know that there were 200 people in the testing pool. About how many were drug users?
- Assuming exactly 5% of non-users returned positive, there is a unique answer. Let me know when you've found it.

6.2: Hard counting

- Let x be the number of users,
and y be the number of false positives.

6.2: Hard counting

- Let x be the number of users,
and y be the number of false positives.
- $x + y = 10$ total positives

6.2: Hard counting

- Let x be the number of users,
and y be the number of false positives.
- $x + y = 10$ total positives
- $(200 - x)$ non-users, 5% of which were false positives:

$$y = (200 - x) \cdot (5\%)$$

6.2: Hard counting

- Let x be the number of users, and y be the number of false positives.
- $x + y = 10$ total positives
- $(200 - x)$ non-users, 5% of which were false positives:

$$y = (200 - x) \cdot (5\%)$$

- This is an intersection of two lines; unique point (x, y) . What is it?

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 10 \\ y = 10 - 0.05x \end{cases}$$

6.2: Hard counting

- Let x be the number of users, and y be the number of false positives.
- $x + y = 10$ total positives
- $(200 - x)$ non-users, 5% of which were false positives:

$$y = (200 - x) \cdot (5\%)$$

- This is an intersection of two lines; unique point (x, y) . What is it?

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 10 \\ y = 10 - 0.05x \end{cases}$$

- All 10 are false positives; 100% wrong, but 95% accurate?
Be careful what you are counting.