

MA162: Finite mathematics

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April 1st, 2013

SCHEDULE:

- Written Project due today. Please turn it in at the end of class.
- HW 1.1-1.4, 2.1-2.6, 3.1-3.3, 4.1, 5.1-5.3, 6A (Late)
- HW 6B-6C due Friday, Apr 5, 2013
- Exam 3, Monday, Apr 8, 2013
- HW 7A due Friday, Apr 12, 2013
- HW 7B due Friday, Apr 19, 2013

Today we 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



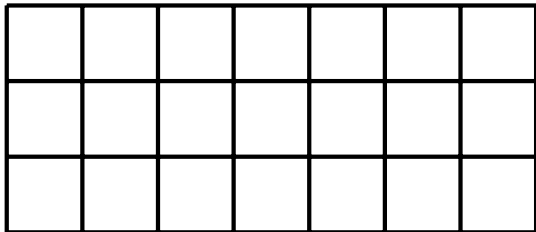
- Chapter 6, Counting

- Inclusion exclusion
- Inclusion exclusion
- Multiplication principle
- Permutations and combinations



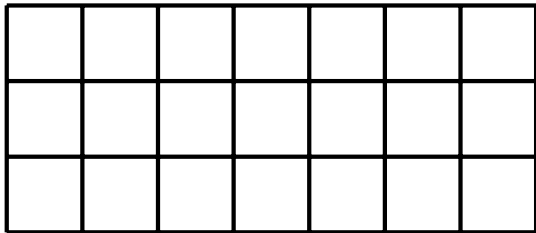
6.3: What is multiplication?

- How many small 1×1 squares in this figure?



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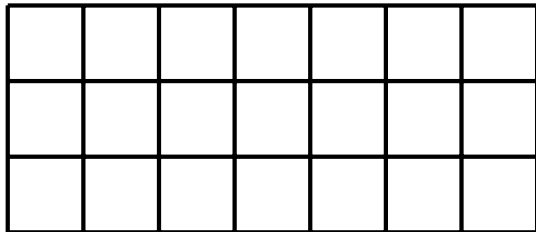
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- Each column has 3 squares, there are 7 columns, so $3 \cdot 7 = 21$

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- 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

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- How many brushes per week?

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Brk							
Lun							
Din							

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- 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?

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

	Red	Ora	Yel	Gre	Blu	Ind	Vio
Bur							
Cot							
Den							

6.3: Multiplication principle

- If you have two independent choices (color and fabric)
- The total number of choices is the product of the number of individual choices
- You get to choose one of those and one of these
- If you have three independent choices, you multiply all three counts

6.3: Counting with no overlaps

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- 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?

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













6.3: Dice

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and a blue die (, , , , , ),

















































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- A picture is easier:

36 ways

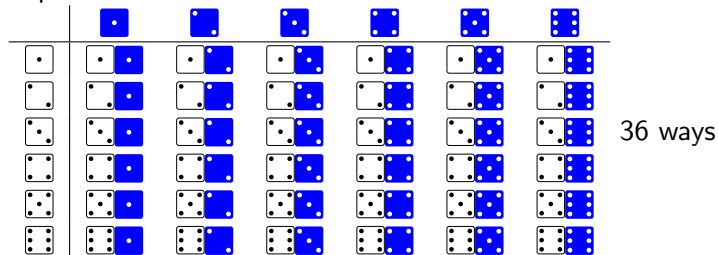
6.3: Dice

- If you roll a white die (, , , , , )

and a blue die (, , , , , ),

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- How many ways to get an odd number?

6.3: Flipping coins

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

How many possibilities?

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

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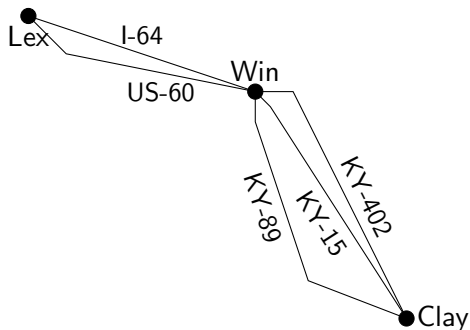
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- How many ways to get more heads than tails?

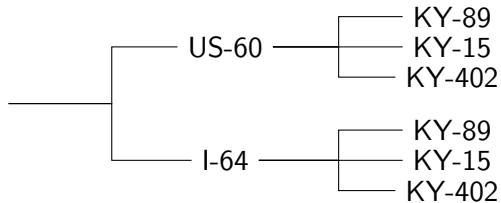
6.3: Drawing the possibilities

- 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?



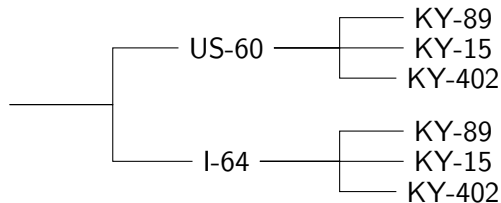
6.3: Trees for counting

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



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- 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**.

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- $(10) \cdot (10) \cdot (10) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) \cdot (26) = 17,576,000$
- How many cars are in Kentucky?
- 4 million people, about 4 million vehicles, 2 million of which probably have standard plates

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- $(5)(10)(6) \cdot (4)(9)(5) = 54000$.

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- **RGB, RBG, GRB, GBR, BRG, BGR**
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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

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YH, YO, YR, YS, YE
- Six possibilities for first (H,O,R,S,E,Y)
and five for second (the remaining five)