Bijective Counting

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1 Introduction

2 Quick Review on Elementary Counting

Example 2.1. Let n and $r \le n$ be positive integers. From a committee of n people, we want to select r people to form a subcommittee. In how many ways can we create the subcommittee?

Example 2.2. How many 12-letter words can you make using 3 letter A's, 4 letter B's and 5 letter C's?

3 Bijection with Words

Example 3.3. The roadmap of Townsville is given. Josh wants to go from A to B by going only northwards or eastwards. In how many ways can Josh go?

Example 3.4. Eight targets are hung from the ceiling in the strings of 3, 2 and 3 respectively (see figure XXX). A musketeer wants to shoot down all 8 targets one by one, in a sequence. But they channot shoot a target unless all the targets below it were already shot. Find the number of ways to shoot all 8 targets.

Example 3.5. Find the number of non-negative integer solutions to the equation x + y + z = 10.

4 Proving Combinatorial Identities

Example 4.6. Let n be a positive integer. Prove that

 $\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n.$

Example 4.7. Let $n \ge 100$ be a positive integer. Simplify: $\binom{n+1}{100} - \binom{n}{99}$.

Example 4.8. Let n be a positive integer. Find a formula for the sum: $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2$.

5 Exercises

အောက်ပါပုစ္ဆာတွေမှာ ထူးထူးထွေထွေပြောထားတာမရှိရင် n သည်အမြဲတစေ positive integer တစ်လုံးဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

- 1. In this exercise, $k \leq n$ is always a positive integer. Count the following objects:
 - (a) Ways to choose 5 eggs out of $n \ge 5$ for boiling,
 - (b) Quadrilaterals drawn using a set of $n \ge 4$ non-collinear points as vertices,
 - (c) Ways to make an k-person ($k \ge 5$) football team from a class of $n \ge 11$ students where 5 particular students must be chosen,
 - (d) Ways to create a 4 person team with 2 boys and 2 girls from a class with n boys and 2n girls,
 - (e) *n*-letter words with k letter A's and n k letter B's,
 - (f) Ways to select $n \le 100$ students from a class 100, and then pick k secetaries from the chosen students,
 - (g) Ways to choose k vertices of a regular n-gon and colour each of them with either red, green or blue,
 - (h) 2n-letter words with k letter A's, k letter B's and other letters being C or D.
- 2. Find the number of ways to tile a 1×20 rectangle using 4 identical 1×3 rectangles and 8 identical 1×1 rectangles.
- 3. A 5 digit-number \overline{abcde} is called increasing if a < b < c < d < e. How many increasing numbers are there?
- 4. Frodo the frog sits at the origin of the *xy*-plane. When the owner claps, Frodo jumps 1 unit in positive *x*-direction. When the owner snaps, Frodo jumps 1 unit in positive *y*-direction.
 - (a) In how many ways can Frodo go to the point (n, n)?
 - (b) In how many ways can Frodo go onto the line x + y = n?
- 5. A zookeeper has 10 identical bananas to feed his 4 monkeys. In how many ways can he feed? What if every monkey must get at least 2 bananas?
- 6. Let (w, x, y, z) be integers such that w + x + y + z = 12.
 - (a) Find the number of such quadruplets with $w, x, y, z \ge 0$.
 - (b) Find the number of such quadruplets with $w, x, y, z \ge 1$.

- (c) * Find the number of such quadruplets with $w, x, y, z \le 5$.
- 7. Ten identical red lanterns and five distinct blue lanterns are to be hung along a horizontal string. How many ways are there to hang them if there must be at least 1 red lantern between any two blue lanterns?
- 8. What is the coefficient of $x^3y^4z^5$ in the expansion of $(x+y+z)^{12}$? How many terms does this expansion have?
- 9. Find the number of triples (A, B, C) of subsets of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ such that $A \subseteq B \subseteq C$.
- * 10. (2022 AMC12) Suppose that n cards numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., n are arranged in a row. The task is to pick them up in numerically increasing order, working repeatedly from left to right. In the example below with n = 13, cards 1, 2, 3 are picked up on the first pass, 4 and 5 on the second pass, 6 on the third pass, 7, 8, 9, 10 on the fourth pass, and 11, 12, 13 on the fifth pass. For how many of the n! possible orderings of the cards will the n cards be picked up in exactly two passes?



* 11. All the diagonals of a convex polygon of *n*-sides are drawn. Suppose that no three diagonals are concurrent and no two parallel. How many intersections do the diagonals make with each other?



- * 12. (2023 AIME) Find the number of collections of 16 distinct subsets of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ with the property that for any two subsets X and Y in the collection, $X \cap Y \neq \emptyset$.
- * 13. (2023 AIME) Find the number of ways to place the integers 1 through 12 in the 12 cells of a 2×6 grid so that any two cells sharing a side, the difference between the numbers in those cells is NOT divisible by 3. The following table shows one way of doing this.

1	3	5	12	10	8
2	4	6	11	9	7

** 14. We divide an equilateral triangle of side-length n into small equilateral triangles of side-length 1 by n-1 lines in each direction parallel to the sides. The resulting figure for n = 4 is shown in the figure. Count the number of paralleograms formed.



15. Use combinatorics to prove that

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \binom{n+1}{2}.$$

- 16. Use combinatorics to find a formula for $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3$.
- * 17. Prove that

$$\binom{n}{0}^2 + \binom{n}{1}^2 + \binom{n}{2}^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}.$$

* 18. Compute the expression:

$$\binom{\binom{3}{2}}{2} + \binom{\binom{4}{2}}{2} + \binom{\binom{5}{2}}{2} + \dots + \binom{\binom{n}{2}}{2}.$$

- 19. Listed below are six different types of objects. Show that all of them have the same count! This common count is known as the n-th Catalan number.
 - Ways to go from (0,0) to (n,n) by only increasing x coordinate by 1, or y coordinate by 1 (but not both) that goes above the line y = x.



• Ways to place *n* pairs of brackets in a way that all the open brackets has a corresponding closed bracket.

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• Ways to pair up 2n equally spaced points on the circle with n chords so that no two chords intersect.



• * Ways to draw diagonals inside a regular (n + 2)-gon so that every region formed is a triangle.

• * Ways to tile a stairstep shape of height \boldsymbol{n} with \boldsymbol{n} rectangles.



• * Tree diagrams with 2n + 1 vertices where n of them has exactly 2 children each and the rest has no children.

