

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
MATHS FORMULA - 20

PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS

| SI | Situation | Formula |
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| 1 | Product of first n natural numbers is denoted by n ! and read as 'factorial n' | $n! = n(n-1)(n-2).....3.2.1$ |
| 2 | 0! | 1 |
| 3 | Factorials of ____ and ____ are not defined. | Negative integers, fractions |
| 4 | $\frac{n!}{r!}$ | $n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (r+1)$ |
| 5 | $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$ | $n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-r+1)$ |
| 6 | Properties of ${}^n P_r$ | ${}^n P_0 = 1, {}^n P_1 = n$ and ${}^n P_{n-1} = n!$ |
| | | ${}^n P_r = n {}^{n-1} P_{r-1}$ |
| | | ${}^{n-1} P_r = (n-r) {}^{n-1} P_{r-1}$ |
| | | ${}^n P_r = r \times {}^{n-1} P_{r-1} + {}^{n-1} P_r$ |
| 7 | Number of permutations of n distinct objects taking r at a time is denoted by ${}^n P_r$ | ${}^n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-r+1)$ where $0 \leq r \leq n$ |
| 9 | The number of permutations of n things of which p are alike of one kind, q are alike of second kind, r are alike of third kind and remaining are distinct, is | $\frac{n!}{p! q! r!}$ |
| 10 | Number of permutations of n different things, taken r at a time, when p particular things are to be always included in each arrangement is | $p! (r-p+1) \times {}^{n-p} P_{r-p}$ |
| 11 | Number of permutations of n different things taken r at a time, when P particular things are never taken in any arrangement is | ${}^{n-p} P_r$ |

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| 12 | Number of permutations of n different things, taken all at a time, when m specified things never come together is | $n! - m! \times (n - m + 1)!$ |
| 13 | Properties of nC_r | <p>(i) nC_r is a natural number</p> <p>(ii) ${}^nC_0 = {}^nC_n = 1, {}^nC_1 = n$</p> <p>(iii) ${}^nC_r = {}^nC_{n-r}$</p> <p>(iv) ${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^{n+1}C_r$</p> <p>(v) ${}^nC_x = {}^nC_y$, then $x=y$ or $x+y=n$</p> <p>(vi) $n \times {}^{n-1}C_{r-1} = (n-r+1) {}^nC_{r-1}$</p> |
| | If n is even, then the greatest value of nC_r is | (vii) ${}^nC_{n/2}$ |
| | If n is odd, then the greatest value of nC_r is | (viii) ${}^nC_{(n+1)/2}$ or ${}^nC_{(n-1)/2}$ |
| | | <p>(ix) ${}^nC_r = \frac{n}{r} {}^{n-1}C_{r-1}$</p> <p>(x) ${}^nC_r / {}^nC_{r-1} = \frac{n-r+1}{r}$</p> <p>(xi) ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_2 + \dots + {}^nC_n = 2^n$</p> <p>(xii) ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_2 + {}^nC_4 + \dots = {}^nC_1 + {}^nC_3 + {}^nC_5 + \dots = 2^{n-1}$</p> <p>(xiii) ${}^{2n+1}C_0 + {}^{2n+1}C_1 + {}^{2n+1}C_2 + \dots + {}^{2n+1}C_n = 2^{2n}$</p> <p>(xiv) ${}^nC_n + {}^{n+1}C_n + {}^{n+2}C_n + \dots + {}^{2n-1}C_n = 2^n {}^nC_{n+1}$</p> <p>(xv) If $r > n$, then ${}^nC_r = 0$</p> |
| 14 | The number of combination of n different things taken r at a time, where p particular things never occur is | ${}^{n-p}C_r$ |
| 15 | If in a party n persons are present, then total number of hand shakes | nC_2 |
| 16 | Out of n non-concurrent and non-parallel straight lines, the number of points of intersection | nC_2 |
| 17 | The number of straight lines passing through n points | nC_2 |
| 18 | Number of triangles formed by joining n non-collinear points | nC_3 |

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| 19 | Number of triangles formed by joining n points out of which m points are collinear | ${}^nC_3 - {}^mC_3$ |
| 20 | In a polygon, the total number of diagonals out of n points (no three points are collinear) | $\frac{n(n-3)}{2}$ |