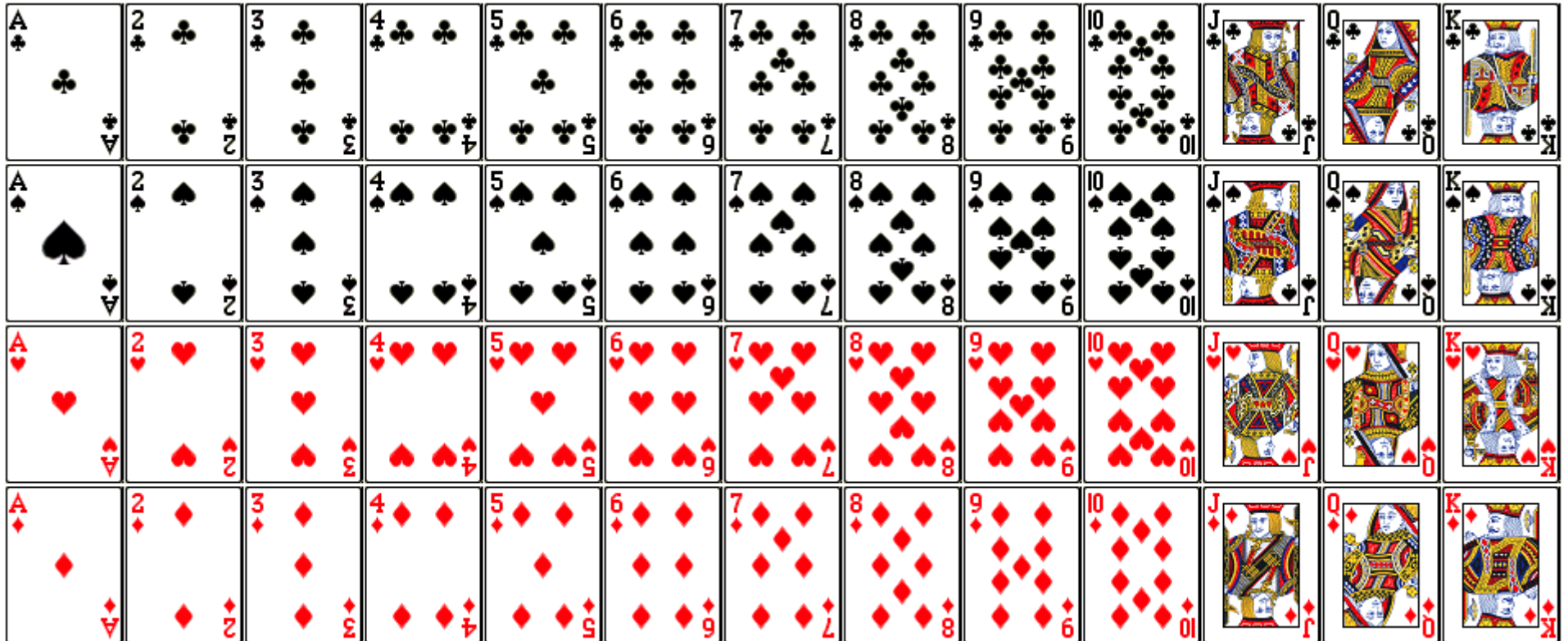


## 12.2 Fundamental Counting Principle



**THE FUNDAMENTAL COUNTING PRINCIPLE (FCP)** If we want to perform a series of tasks and the first task can be done in  $a$  ways, the second can be done in  $b$  ways, the third can be done in  $c$  ways, and so on, then all the tasks can be done in  $a \times b \times c \times \cdots$  ways.

At an Ice Cream shop they have 5 different flavors of ice cream and you can pick one of 4 toppings.

How many choices do you have?

At an Ice Cream shop they have 5 different flavors of ice cream and you can pick one of 4 toppings.

How many choices do you have?

5 choices of flavors,  
4 choices of toppings

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

How many ways can you flip 4 coins?

# How many ways can you flip 4 coins?

The 1<sup>st</sup> coin can be flipped 2 ways.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> coin can be flipped 2 ways.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> coin can be flipped 2 ways.

The 4<sup>th</sup> coin can be flipped 2 ways.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 2 & \times & 2 & \times & 2 & \times & 2 = 16 \text{ ways.} \\ \backslash & & | & & | & & / \\ \text{four tasks} & \text{—each done in two ways} \end{array}$$

Someone wants to know how many different outfits they can make with 3 coats, 5 pants, 7 shirts, and 4 ties.

How many different outfits?

Someone wants to know how many different outfits they can make with 3 coats, 5 pants, 7 shirts, and 4 ties.

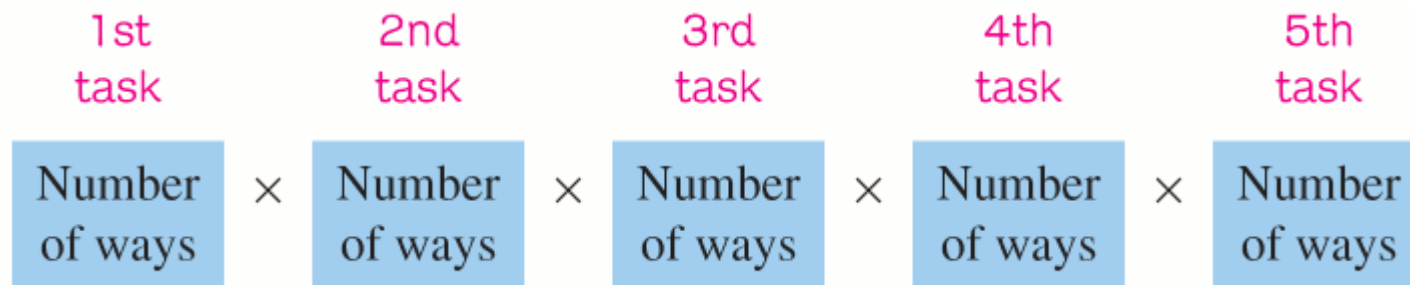
Task	Number of Ways to Perform Task
Select coat	3
Select pants	5
Select shirt	7
Select tie	4

$$3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 4 = 420 \text{ outfits}$$

number of coats . . . times number of pants . . . times number of shirts . . . times number of ties



A useful way to keep track of the different number of ways to do each task is called a **slot diagram**.



We'll use underscores for the slots.

Example:

The combination for a keypad is 5 digits long. Suppose that you can use any digit (0-9) for the numbers.

How many different combinations are there?

Example:

The combination for a keypad is 5 digits long. Suppose that you use any digit (0-9) for the numbers.



There are  $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 100000$  combinations.

Example:

The combination for a keypad is 5 digits long. Suppose that you use any digit (0-9) for the numbers. Now, the first digit cannot be 0.

How many different combinations are there?

Example:

The combination for a keypad is 5 digits long. Suppose that you use any digit (0-9) for the numbers. Now the first digit cannot be 0.



There are  $9 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 90000$  combinations.

Example: A license plate has 3 letters followed by three numbers.

How many different license plates are there?

Example: A license plate has 3 letters followed by three numbers.

How many different license plates are there?

$$\underline{26} \times \underline{26} \times \underline{26} \times \underline{10} \times \underline{10} \times \underline{10}$$

$$= 17,576,000$$

Example: A license plate has 3 letters followed by three numbers. Every letter and number must now be unique.

How many different license plates are there?



Example: A license plate has 3 letters followed by three numbers. Every letter and number must now be unique.

How many different license plates are there?

$$\underline{26} \times \underline{25} \times \underline{24} \times \underline{10} \times \underline{9} \times \underline{8}$$

$$= 11,232,000$$