

1. How many 6 letter combinations with repetition can be made using the letters  $\{a, b, c, d\}$ ?  
 $= X$

So  $|X| = 4 = n$  and  $k = 6$

Some examples:

$aa b d c a$  ← equal as combinations  
 $ba d a c a$        $\#a = 3$     $\#c = 1$   
 $aaa b c d$        $\#b = 1$     $\#d = 1$

To solve the problem we must indicate the # of a's, # of b's, # of c's, # of d's.

Consider strings of \*'s and |'s (stars and bars) with 3 bars and 6 stars.

$***|*|*|*$  ← string of length 9 with 3 bars and 6 stars.  
 compartment 2      ← compartment 4  
 compartment 1      compartment

$aaa|*|*|*$  → encodes that we have 3 a's, 1 b, 1 c, 1 d.

$|***|*|**$  ← 0 a's, 3 b's, 1 c, 1 d  
 a      b      c      d

How many strings of length 9 with 3 bars and 6 stars are there?

$* * | | * * | * *$        $a a c c d$   
 a      b      c      d

Out of 9 possible slots choose a set of 3 slots in which to put bars.

There are  $\binom{9}{3} = \frac{9!}{6!3!} = \frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 84$

$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$

2. How many k letter combinations with repetition can be made choosing letters from an n-element set?

Consider strings with  $n-1$  bars and  $k$  stars. These strings have length  $n-1+k$ .

From  $n-1+k$  slots choose  $n-1$  positions to put the bars. The number of ways to do this is  $\binom{n+k-1}{n-1}$ .

3. How many ways can 20 be written as a sum of 5 non-negative integers  $20 = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5$ ?

$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5 = 20$  (\*)

consider strings with 4 bars and 20 stars

examples  $6 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 12 = 20$

$*****|*||*|*****$   
 6      1 0 1      12

Answer There are  $\binom{24}{4} = \frac{24!}{4!20!} = \frac{24 \cdot 23 \cdot 22 \cdot 21}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 10626$

$1 + 0 + 6 + 12 + 1 = 20$

$*||*****|*****|*****|*$

4. How many ways can we write  $20 = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5$  if each  $n_k \in \mathbb{N}$ ? (Not allowing 0's)

$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5 = 20$

$(n_1 - 1) + (n_2 - 1) + (n_3 - 1) + (n_4 - 1) + (n_5 - 1) = 15$

Observe that each  $n_k - 1 \geq 0$ .

Answer Consider strings with 15 \*'s and 4 bars.

There are  $\binom{19}{4} = \frac{19!}{4!15!} = 3876$