FUNDAMENTAL COUNTING PRINCIPLE

1.

	A. 4	B. 6	C. 8	D. 16			
2.	A breakfast special consists of choosing one item from each category in the following mer Juice: apple, orange, grapefruit Toast: white, brown Eggs: scrambled, fried, poached Beverage: coffee, tea, milk How many different breakfast specials are possible?						
	A. 11	B. 48	C. 54	D. 96			
3.			sandwiches, 3 different ys can a person select (
	A. 11	B. 18	C. 48	D. 54			
4.	A couple is planning an evening out. They have a choice of 4 restaurants for dinner, 6 movies following dinner, and 4 coffee establishments for after the movie. How many different ways can they plan the evening if they choose one of each?						
	A. 6	B. 14	C. 48	D. 96			
5.	car. The colours availa	able are black, red, or w	choices to a sedan, a co white. He may also choo ne total number of option	se between a standard			
6.	There are 45 multiple-choice questions on an exam with 4 possible answers for each question. How many different ways are there to complete the test?						
	A. 45	B. 45 × 4	C. 45 ⁴	D. 4 ⁴⁵			
7.		ne correct order. How	the seven colours that a many ways could the c				
	A. 28	B. 128	C. 720	D. 5040			

How many different pasta meals can be made from 4 choices of pasta and 2 choices of sauces, if only one of each is selected for each meal?

COMBINATORICS Page 2						
8.	Linda and Sam play a tennis match. The first person to win 2 games wins the match. In how many ways can a winner be determined?					
	A. 3	B. 5	C. 6	D. 8		
9.	How many 6-digit nu 5 and 8?	umbers greater than 800	0 000 can be made fro	om the digits 1, 1, 5, 5,		
	A. 10	B. 60	C. 64	D. 120		
10.		n four colas, three iced if each graduate is to re B. 4 200				
11.		nooses 1 out of 3 bevera times, orange juice 3 t his happen? B. 4 200		times. In how many		
12.	Moving only to the rig point Q? A. 120 B. 126 C. 180 D. 240	ght or down, how many	different routes exist	to get from point P to		
			1.00			

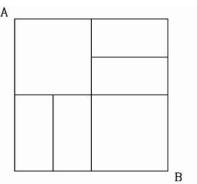
13. Moving only to the right or down, how many different routes exist to get from point A to point B?



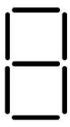
B. 6

C. 7

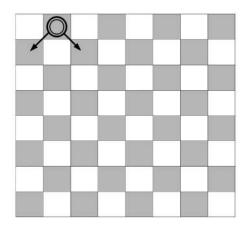
D. 8



14. Numbers are formed on a calculator using seven lines which are either lit or not lit. The diagram below shows the hnumber 8 formed using all seven lines lit. How many different symbols can be created by lighting one or more of these seven lines? (Count all the symbols, not just the ones that represent numbers.)

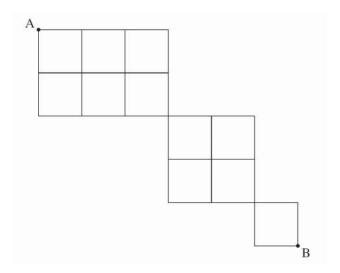


- 15. A postal code consists of three letters and three digits arranged with a letter first, then a digit, a letter, then a digit, and a letter and a digit. If the first letter must be V, W, or X, and there are no other restrictions on the other letters or digits, determine how many different postal codes are possible. (An example of a postal code is VON 5Y2)
 - A. 1 259 712
- B. 1 478 412
- C. 1728 000
- D. 2 028 000
- 16. Twelve buttons differ only by colour. There are 4 red buttons, 4 green buttons and 4 yellow buttons. If the buttons are placed in a row, how many different arrangements are possible?
 - A. 11 880
- B. 34 650
- C. 19 958 400
- D. 479 001 600
- 17. A checkerboard is an 8 × 8 game board, as shown below. Game pieces can travel only diagonally on the dark squares, one diagonal square at a time, and only in a downward direction. If a checker is placed as shown, how many possible paths are there for the checker to reach the opposite side of the game board?



- 18. A license plate consists of 3 letters followed by 3 digits. The letters I, O, Q, U, Y and Z are not used. If repetitions of letters and digits are allowed, determine the total number of possible license plates (e.g. A B B 6 0 3).
 - A. 4 924 800
- B. 5 832 000
- C. 8 000 000
- D. 17 576 000

- 19. Moving only to the right or down, how many different paths exist to get from point A to point B?
 - A. 22
 - B. 60
 - C. 120
 - D. 144

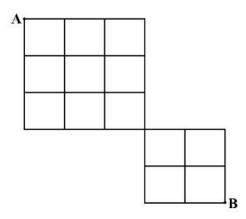


- 20. Determine the number of different arrangements of all the letters in APPLEPIE.
 - A. 3 360
- B. 6720
- C. 40 312
- D. 40 320
- 21. Determine the number of different arrangements of all the letters in the word BALLOON.
 - A. 210

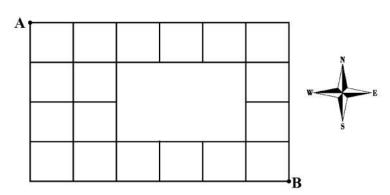
- B. 1260
- C. 2520
- D. 5040
- 22. Determine the number of different arrangements of all the letters in the word APPLESED.
 - A. 30 240
- B. 60 480
- C. 181 440
- D. 362 880
- 23. Determine the number of different arrangements of the letters in the word NANAIMO.
 - A. 210

- B. 1260
- C. 2520
- D. 5040
- 24. If all of the letters in the word D I P L O M A are used, then how many different arrangements are possible that begin and end with an I, O, or A?

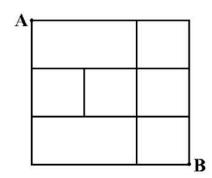
- 25. Moving only to the right or down, how many different paths are there from A to B?
 - A. 26
 - B. 52
 - C. 120
 - D. 252



- 26. The diagram shown represents a street map. If a person can only travel east or south on the streets, how many different routes are there from A to B?
 - A. 60
 - B. 68
 - C. 80
 - D. 200



- 27. Moving only to the right or down, how many different routes are there from A to B?
 - A. 10
 - B. 12
 - C. 14
 - D. 18



- 28. How many different ways are there to arrange the letters in the word TSAWWASSEN?
 - A. 25 200
- B. 151 200
- C. 302 400
- D. 3 628 800

29. An area code is the first 3 digits in a phone number and indicates the location of either the province or the city. In Canada, the following area codes exist:

Manitoba 204	Ontario 519, 613, 705, 807				
Saskatchewan 306	Yukon and NW Territories 867				
Quebec (Quebec City) 418	Toronto (Ontario) 289, 647				
Montreal 514	Ontario (Toronto Metro) 416				
Newfoundland 709	New Brunswick 506				
Quebec 450, 819	Alberta (south) 403				
British Columbia 250, 604, 778	Nova Scotia 902				
Alberta 780					

Notice that there are 3 area codes for British Columbia: 250, 604 and 778. It will be necessary to add another area code as the population increases. The new area code cannot be the same as an existing code, it must begin with a 3 and end in an even number. Determine the number of possible area codes to choose from.

A. 40

B. 44

C. 49

- D. 50
- 30. Determine the number of different arrangements of all the letters in the word TRIGONOMETRY.
 - A. 4 989 600
- B. 59 875 200 C. 119 750 400
- D. 479 001 600

- 31. Consider the letters A, B, B, C, D, D, D, E, F.
 - a) How many different arrangements are possible using all of the letters?
 - b) Using all the letters, how many different arrangements are possible that start with B and end with C?
- 32. A word contains two M's, two E's, two N's and no other repeated letters. If one of the N's is replaced by an M, will there be greater or fewer permutations?
- 33. How many 5-letter arrangements are possible using the letters P, P, P, O, Y?
 - A. 3!

B. 5!

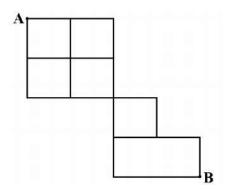
- 34. A hockey team has played 10 games and has a record of 5 wins, 3 losses and 2 ties. In how many ways could this have happened if after the first 4 games the team's record was 3 wins and a loss?
 - A. 90

- C. 360
- D. 630
- 35. How many permutations are there using all of the letters in the word PEPPER?
 - A. 60

B. 120

C. 360

- D. 720
- 36. Determine the number of pathways from point A to point B if only moves to the right and down are permitted.
 - A. 18
 - B. 19
 - C. 23
 - D. 47



- 37. How many even 4-digit whole numbers are there? For example, 1220 is acceptable but 0678 is not.
 - A. 3600
- B. 3645
- C. 4500
- D. 5000
- 38. North American area codes are three digit numbers. Before 1995, area codes had the following restrictions: the first digit could not be 0 or 8, the second digit was either 0 or 1, and the third digit was any number from 1 through 9 inclusive. Under these rules, how many different area codes were possible?
 - A. 112

B. 120

- C. 144
- D. 504
- 39. In a particular city, all of the streets run continuously north-south or east-west. The mayor lives 4 blocks east and 5 blocks north of city hall. Determine the number of different routes, 9 blocks in length, that the mayor can take to get to city hall.
 - A. 20

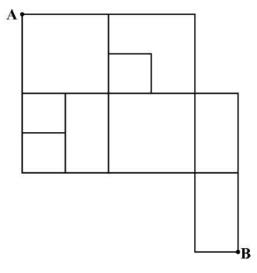
B. 126

- C. 3 024
- D. 15 120

COMBINATORICS Page 8

40.		A soccer team played 12 games in a season. They won 6 games, lost 4 games, and tied 2 games. In how many different orders could this have occurred?						
	A.	576	B.	13 860	C.	9 979 200	D.	31 933 440
41.		ere are 2 English bo helf.	oks,	3 Chemistry books	an	d 4 Mathematics bo	oks	to be arranged on
	a)	If all the English b Mathematics book the shelf?				Chemistry books are y different ways car		
	b)	If the English book many different wa		hemistry books and an they be arranged			e al	l different, in how
	c)	If all the English b many different wa be grouped togeth	ys ca			Mathematics books the shelf if the Che		
	d)	If all the English b many different wa must be grouped t	ys ca	an they be arrange		Mathematics books the shelf if all the		
42.	P A	termine the numbe RALLEL if there are no restri			nent	ts of all the letters	in	the word
	b)	the A's must be to	geth	er.				
	c)	the first letter mus	st be	an A and the last	lette	r must be an A.		
	d)	the first letter mus	st be	a vowel.				

- 43. Moving only to the right or down, how many different routes are there from A to B?
 - A. 19
 - B. 22
 - C. 24
 - D. 37

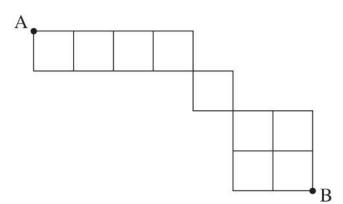


- 44. How many odd 3-digit whole numbers are there? For example, 203 is acceptable but 023 is not.
 - A. 360

- C. 500
- D. 900
- 45. Car license plates consist of 6 characters. Each of the first 3 characters can be any letter from A to Z inclusive except I or O. Each of the last 3 characters can be any digit from 2 to 9 inclusive. If repetitions of letters and digits are not allowed, how many different license plates are possible?

An example of this format is GRT 492.

- A. 4 080 384
- B. 5 241 600
- C. 7 077 888
- D. 11 232 000
- 46. Moving only to the right or down, determine the number of different pathways from A to B.
 - A. 13
 - B. 24
 - C. 60
 - D. 80



47. How many arrangements of all of the letters of the word R E A S O N are there if the arrangement must start with an S?

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48.	Determine the number A C C E S S E S that	r of	different arrangen	nent	s using all the lett	ers	of the word
	a) begin with exactly	two	S's.				
	b) begin with at least	two	o S's.				
49.	At a car dealership, the lot. There are 3 red car facing forward, determine together.	ırs,	2 blue cars, and 5 g	reer	a cars. If all 10 cars	are	e lined up in a row
50.	How many different 4 SMILE and any 2 letter				essible using any 2	lette	ers from the word
51.	In how many more wa	ys c	an 4 people be arra	nge	d in a row than if th	ney	were arranged in a
	A. 1	В.	6	C.	12	D.	18
52.	In how many different if a parent must sit at			peo	ple (2 parents and	3 ch	nildren) sit in a row
	A. 6	В.	12	C.	24	D.	120
53.	A volleyball team mad Joan and Emily must l the picture?						
54.	How many different w	ays	can 4 girls and 4 b	oys	be arranged in a ro	w ii	f the girls and the

- 55. There are 5 men and 4 women to be seated in a row. How many arrangements are possible if two men must sit at the beginning of the row and two men must sit at the end of the row?
- 56. Determine the number of 4-letter arrangements that can be made from the letters in the word BALLET.
- 57. There are 4 boys and 3 girls to be seated in a row.
 - a) How many arrangements are possible if Alexandra, one of the 7 people, must sit in the middle?
 - b) How many arrangements are possible if Shawn and Dave, 2 of the boys, cannot sit beside each other?
- 58. How many ways can four couples be seated in a row of 8 chairs if each person wants to sit beside their partner?
 - A. 4! 2⁴
- B. $4! \cdot 2^3$
- C. $4! \cdot 2^2$
- D. 4! · 2
- 59. The number of ways to arrange 3 boys and 3 girls in a circle if the boys and girls alternate is:
 - A. 5! 2
- B. 5!

- C. 3! 3!
- D. 3! 2!
- 60. A family of 6 (2 parents and 4 children) sit in a row at a theatre. A parent must sit at either end with the 4 children between them. In how many ways can the family be seated?
 - A. 24

- C. 120
- D. 720

61. How many ways can 2 boys and 2 girls be seated in a row if they cannot sit beside someone of the same gender?

FACTORIALS

- $\frac{200!}{198!}$ 62. Evaluate:
 - A. 2

B. 200

- C. 39 800
- D. infinity

- 63. Solve: $\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-3)!} = 30$
- 64. Simplify: $\frac{(n-2)!}{(n-1)!}$
 - A. $\frac{n-3}{n-1}$ B. n-2
- C. $\frac{1}{n-1}$
- D. $\frac{1}{n(n-1)}$

- 65. Simplify: $\frac{n(n+1)!}{(n-1)!}$
 - A. 2n!
- B. $n!(n^2 + n)$ C. 2n

D. $n^3 + n^2$

- 66. Solve: $\frac{n!}{(n-2)!} = 10$
- 67. Solve: $\frac{n!}{(n-2)!3!} = 5$

- 68. Simplify: $\frac{6!}{3!2!}$
 - A. 1

C. 60

D. 120

- 69. Solve: $\frac{14!}{12!} = 14n$
- 70. Simplify: $\frac{(n-2)!(n+1)!}{(n!)^2}$

- A. $\frac{1}{n}$ B. $\frac{1}{n-1}$ C. $\frac{n-1}{n(n+1)}$ D. $\frac{n+1}{n(n-1)}$
- 71. Solve: $\frac{n!}{4!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{6!}$