

**Question # 1**

How many arrangement of the letters of the following words, taken all together, can be made:

(i) PAKPATTAN

(ii) PAKPATTA

(ii) MATHEMATICS

(iv) ASSASSINATION

**Solution**

(i) PAKPATTAN

Number of letters =  $n = 9$ Number of P's =  $p = 2$ Number of A's =  $q = 3$ Number of T's =  $r = 2$ 

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus the number of worlds formed} &= \frac{n!}{p! \cdot q! \cdot r!} \\ &= \frac{9!}{2! \cdot 3! \cdot 2!} \\ &= \frac{362880}{(2)(6)(2)} = 15120 \text{ Answer}\end{aligned}$$

(ii) *Do yourself as above*(iii) *Do yourself as above*

(iv) ASSASSINATION

Number of letters =  $n = 13$ Number of A's =  $p = 3$ Number of S's =  $q = 4$ Number of I's =  $r = 2$ Number of N's =  $s = 2$ 

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So the number of words} &= \frac{n!}{p! \cdot q! \cdot r! \cdot s!} = \frac{13!}{3! \cdot 4! \cdot 2! \cdot 2!} \\ &= \frac{6227020800}{(6)(24)(2)(2)} \\ &= 10810800 \text{ Answer}\end{aligned}$$

**Question # 2**

How many permutation of the letters of the word PANAMA can be made, if P is to be the first letter in each arrangement?

**Solution**

If P is the first letter then words are of the form P\*\*\*\*\*,

Where five \* can be replace with A,N,A,M,A.

So number of letters =  $n = 5$ Number of A's =  $p = 3$ 

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So required permutations} &= \frac{5!}{3!} \\ &= \frac{120}{6} = 20 \text{ Answer}\end{aligned}$$

**Question # 3**

How many arrangements of the letters of the word ATTACKED can be made, if each arrangement begins with C and end with K?

**Solution**

If C be the first letter and K is the last letter then words are of the form C\*\*\*\*\*K.

Where each \* can be replaced with A,T,T,A,E,D.

So number of letters =  $n = 6$

Number of A's =  $p = 2$

Number of T's =  $q = 2$

$$\text{So required permutations} = \frac{n!}{p! \cdot q!} = \frac{6!}{2! \cdot 2!} = \frac{720}{(2)(2)} = 180 \quad \text{Answer}$$

#### Question # 4

How many numbers greater than 1000,000 can be formed from the digits 0, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4?

#### Solution

The number greater than 1000000 are of the following forms.

If numbers are of the form 2\*\*\*\*\*

Where each \* can be filled with 0, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4

Here number of digits =  $n = 6$

Number of 2's =  $p = 2$

Number of 4's =  $q = 2$

$$\text{So number formed} = \frac{n!}{p! \cdot q!} = \frac{6!}{2! \cdot 2!} = \frac{720}{(2)(2)} = 180$$

Now if number of the form 3\*\*\*\*\*

Where each \* can be filled with 0, 2, 2, 2, 4, 4

Here number of digits =  $n = 6$

Number of 2's =  $p = 3$

Number of 4's =  $q = 2$

$$\text{So number formed} = \frac{n!}{p! \cdot q!} = \frac{6!}{3! \cdot 2!} = \frac{720}{(6)(2)} = 60$$

Now if number of the form 4\*\*\*\*\*

Where each \* can be filled with 0, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4

Here number of digits =  $n = 6$

Number of 2's =  $p = 3$

$$\text{So number formed} = \frac{n!}{p!} = \frac{6!}{3!} = \frac{720}{6} = 120$$

$$\text{So required number greater than 1000000} = 180 + 60 + 120 = 360 \quad \text{Answer}$$

#### Question # 5

How many 6-digits numbers can be formed from the digits 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4? How many of them will lie between 400,000 and 430,000?

#### Solution

Total number of digits =  $n = 6$

Number of 2's =  $p = 2$

Number of 3's =  $q = 2$

Number of 4's =  $r = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So number formed by these 6 digits} &= \frac{n!}{p! \cdot q! \cdot r!} \\ &= \frac{6!}{(2!)(2!)(2!)} \\ &= \frac{720}{(2)(2)(2)} = 90 \quad \text{Answer} \end{aligned}$$

**Question # 6**

11 members of a club form 4 committees of 3, 4, 2, 2 members so that no member is a member of more than one committee. Find the number of committees.

**Solution**

Total members =  $n = 11$

Members in first committee =  $p = 3$

Members in second committee =  $q = 4$

Members in third committee =  $r = 2$

Members in fourth committee =  $s = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So required number of committees} &= \frac{n!}{p! \cdot q! \cdot r! \cdot s!} \\ &= \frac{11!}{3! \cdot 4! \cdot 2! \cdot 2!} \\ &= \frac{39916800}{(6)(24)(2)(2)} \\ &= 69300 \quad \text{Answer}\end{aligned}$$

**Question # 7**

The D.C.Os of 11 districts meet to discuss the law and order situation in their districts. In how many ways can they be seated at a round table, when two particular D.C.Os insist on sitting together?

**Solution**

Number of D.C.O's = 9

Let  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  be the two D.C.O's insisting to sit together so consider them one.

If  $D_1 D_2$  sit together then permutations =  ${}^9P_9 = 362880$

If  $D_2 D_1$  sit together then permutations =  ${}^9P_9 = 362880$

So total permutations =  $362880 + 362880 = 725760$

**Question # 8**

The Governor of the Punjab calls a meeting of 12 officers. In how many ways can they be seated at a round table?

**Solution**

Fixing one officer on a particular seat

$$\begin{aligned}\text{We have permutations of remaining 11 officers} &= {}^{11}P_{11} \\ &= 39916800\end{aligned}$$

**Question # 9**

Fatima invites 14 people to a dinner. There are 9 males and 5 females who are seated at two different tables so that guests of one sex seat at one round table and the guests of other sex at the second table. Find the number of ways in which all guests are seated.

**Solution**

9 males can be seated on a round table =  ${}^8P_8 = 40320$

And 5 females can be seated on a round table =  ${}^4P_4 = 24$

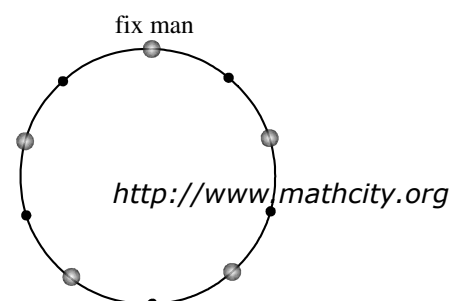
So permutations of both =  $40320 + 24 = 967680$

**Question # 10**

Find the numbers of ways in which 5 men and 5 women can be seated at a round table in such a way that no two persons of same sex sit together.

**Solution**

If we fix one man round a table



then their permutations =  ${}^4P_4 = 24$

Now if women sit between the two men

then their permutations =  ${}^5P_5 = 120$

So total permutations =  $24 \times 120 = 2880$

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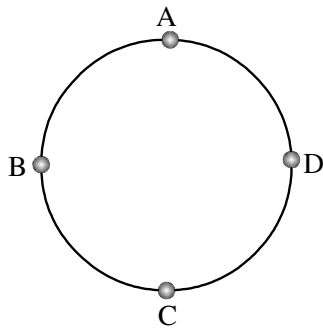
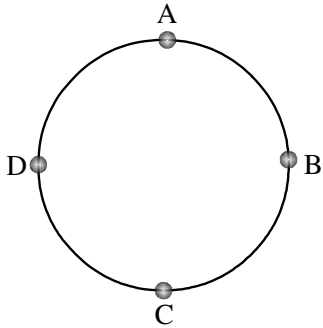
**Question # 11**

In how many ways can 4 keys be arranged on a circular key ring?

**Solution**

Number of keys = 4

Fixing one key we have permutation =  ${}^3P_3 = 6$



Since above figures of arrangement are reflections of each other

Therefore permutations =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

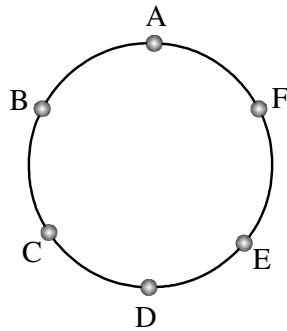
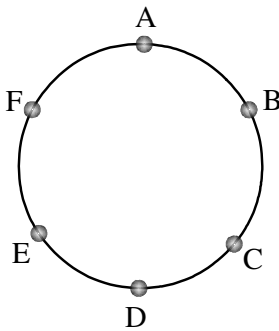
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**Question # 12**

How many necklaces can be made from 6 beads of different colours?

**Solution** Number of beads = 6

Fixing one bead, we have permutation =  ${}^5P_5 = 120$



Since above figures of arrangement are reflections of each other

Therefore permutations =  $\frac{1}{2} \times 120 = 60$

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**Book:**

**Exercise 7.3**

*Text Book of Algebra and Trigonometry Class XI*

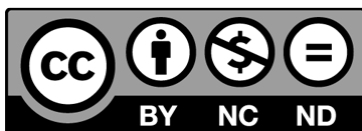
*Punjab Textbook Board, Lahore.*

Available online at <http://www.MathCity.org> in PDF Format

(Picture format to view online).

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Updated: August 22, 2017.



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