The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains.

The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains. Write |A| for the cardinality of *A*.

The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains. Write |A| for the cardinality of *A*.

The power set of *A* is the set of all subsets of *A*:

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}) = \{ \mathcal{S} : \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{A} \}$$
 .

The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains. Write |A| for the cardinality of *A*.

The power set of *A* is the set of all subsets of *A*:

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{ S : S \subseteq A \}$$
.

 $\mathcal{P}(\{0,1,2\}) = \big\{ \emptyset, \{0\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{0,1\}, \{0,2\}, \{1,2\}, \{0,1,2\} \big\}.$ 

The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains. Write |A| for the cardinality of *A*.

The power set of *A* is the set of all subsets of *A*:

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}) = \{ \mathcal{S} : \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{A} \}$$
 .

 $\mathcal{P}(\{0,1,2\}) = \{\emptyset,\{0\},\{1\},\{2\},\{0,1\},\{0,2\},\{1,2\},\{0,1,2\}\}.$ 

$$\mathcal{P}(\{1,2\}) = \{\emptyset,\{1\},\{2\},\{1,2\}\}.$$

The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains. Write |A| for the cardinality of *A*.

The power set of *A* is the set of all subsets of *A*:

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{ S : S \subseteq A \}.$$

 $\mathcal{P}(\{0,1,2\}) = \{\emptyset,\{0\},\{1\},\{2\},\{0,1\},\{0,2\},\{1,2\},\{0,1,2\}\}.$ 

$$\mathcal{P}(\{1,2\}) = \{\emptyset,\{1\},\{2\},\{1,2\}\}.$$

If |X| = n, then what is  $|\mathcal{P}(X)|$ ?

The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains. Write |A| for the cardinality of A.

The power set of *A* is the set of all subsets of *A*:

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{ S : S \subseteq A \}$$
.

 $\mathcal{P}(\{0,1,2\}) = \{\emptyset,\{0\},\{1\},\{2\},\{0,1\},\{0,2\},\{1,2\},\{0,1,2\}\}.$ 

$$\mathcal{P}(\{1,2\}) = \{\emptyset,\{1\},\{2\},\{1,2\}\}.$$

If |X| = n, then what is  $|\mathcal{P}(X)|$ ?

 $|\mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, 2\})| = 8.$ 

The cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements it contains. Write |A| for the cardinality of A.

The power set of *A* is the set of all subsets of *A*:

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{ S : S \subseteq A \}$$
.

 $\mathcal{P}(\{0,1,2\}) = \{\emptyset,\{0\},\{1\},\{2\},\{0,1\},\{0,2\},\{1,2\},\{0,1,2\}\}.$ 

$$\mathcal{P}(\{1,2\}) = \left\{ \emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\} \right\}.$$

If |X| = n, then what is  $|\mathcal{P}(X)|$ ?

 $|\mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, 2\})| = 8.$ 

$$|\mathcal{P}(\{1,2\})| = 4.$$

## The Multiplication Principle

### The Multiplication Principle

Suppose we want to count how many ways there are to choose something.

### The Multiplication Principle

Suppose we want to count how many ways there are to choose something.

We do this by making a series of choices so that the number of options at each stage doesn't depend on the choices we made at earlier stages.

We do this by making a series of choices so that the number of options at each stage doesn't depend on the choices we made at earlier stages.

Then the total number of options is the product of the number of options at each stage.

We do this by making a series of choices so that the number of options at each stage doesn't depend on the choices we made at earlier stages.

Then the total number of options is the product of the number of options at each stage.

e.g. How many Premiership football games are there each season?

We do this by making a series of choices so that the number of options at each stage doesn't depend on the choices we made at earlier stages.

Then the total number of options is the product of the number of options at each stage.

e.g. How many Premiership football games are there each season? To choose a game:

We do this by making a series of choices so that the number of options at each stage doesn't depend on the choices we made at earlier stages.

Then the total number of options is the product of the number of options at each stage.

e.g. How many Premiership football games are there each season? To choose a game:

choose the home team (20 choices)

We do this by making a series of choices so that the number of options at each stage doesn't depend on the choices we made at earlier stages.

Then the total number of options is the product of the number of options at each stage.

e.g. How many Premiership football games are there each season? To choose a game:

- choose the home team (20 choices)
- choose the away team (19 choices).

We do this by making a series of choices so that the number of options at each stage doesn't depend on the choices we made at earlier stages.

Then the total number of options is the product of the number of options at each stage.

e.g. How many Premiership football games are there each season? To choose a game:

- choose the home team (20 choices)
- choose the away team (19 choices).

So the total is  $20 \times 19 = 380$ .

Suppose |X| = n. Write the elements of X as  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .

Suppose |X| = n. Write the elements of X as  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .

To choose a subset *S*:

Suppose |X| = n. Write the elements of X as  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .

To choose a subset *S*:

• choose whether  $x_1 \in S$  (2 options);

Suppose |X| = n. Write the elements of X as  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .

To choose a subset S:

- choose whether  $x_1 \in S$  (2 options);
- choose whether  $x_2 \in S$  (2 options);

Suppose |X| = n. Write the elements of X as  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .

To choose a subset S:

÷

- choose whether  $x_1 \in S$  (2 options);
- choose whether  $x_2 \in S$  (2 options);

Suppose |X| = n. Write the elements of X as  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .

To choose a subset S:

-

- choose whether  $x_1 \in S$  (2 options);
- choose whether  $x_2 \in S$  (2 options);

```
• choose whether x_n \in S (2 options).
```

Suppose |X| = n. Write the elements of X as  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ .

To choose a subset S:

÷

- choose whether  $x_1 \in S$  (2 options);
- choose whether  $x_2 \in S$  (2 options);

• choose whether 
$$x_n \in S$$
 (2 options).

So 
$$|\mathcal{P}(X)| = 2 \times 2 \times \cdots \times 2 = 2^n$$
.

X a set,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

X a set,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . A k-element subset of X: a subset with exactly k elements.

X a set,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . A k-element subset of X: a subset with exactly k elements.



• 
$$\binom{n}{1} = n$$
: subsets are  $\{1\}, \{2\}, \dots, \{n\}$ .

#### **Theorem 5.3:** If $0 \le k \le n$ , then

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

**Theorem 5.3:** If  $0 \le k \le n$ , then

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

**Idea of proof:** Want to count the ways of choosing a subset  $\{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k\}$ .

**Theorem 5.3:** If  $0 \le k \le n$ , then

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

**Idea of proof:** Want to count the ways of choosing a subset  $\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_k\}$ . Count the ways of choosing  $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$  in order.

**Theorem 5.3:** If  $0 \le k \le n$ , then

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

**Idea of proof:** Want to count the ways of choosing a subset  $\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_k\}$ . Count the ways of choosing  $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$  in order. By the Multiplication Principle, the number of choices is

$$n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k+1)$$

**Theorem 5.3:** If  $0 \le k \le n$ , then

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

**Idea of proof:** Want to count the ways of choosing a subset  $\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_k\}$ . Count the ways of choosing  $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$  in order. By the Multiplication Principle, the number of choices is

$$n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

**Theorem 5.3:** If  $0 \le k \le n$ , then

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

**Idea of proof:** Want to count the ways of choosing a subset  $\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_k\}$ . Count the ways of choosing  $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$  in order. By the Multiplication Principle, the number of choices is

$$n \times (n-1) \times \cdots \times (n-k+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

But now each *k*-element subset  $\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_k\}$  has been counted *k*! times (the number of ways of ordering  $a_1, a_2, ..., a_k$ ), so divide by *k*! to get the number of *k*-subsets.

*A*, *B* sets. A function from *A* to *B* is a rule which assigns an element of *B* to each element of *A*.

*A*, *B* sets. A function from *A* to *B* is a rule which assigns an element of *B* to each element of *A*.

We write:

*A*, *B* sets. A function from *A* to *B* is a rule which assigns an element of *B* to each element of *A*.

We write:

•  $f : A \rightarrow B$  to mean "f is a function from A to B"

We write:

- $f : A \rightarrow B$  to mean "f is a function from A to B"
- f(a) for the element of B assigned to a

We write:

- $f : A \rightarrow B$  to mean "f is a function from A to B"
- f(a) for the element of B assigned to a
- ▶  $a \mapsto b$  to mean f(a) = b (we say "*f* maps *a* to *b*")

We write:

- $f : A \rightarrow B$  to mean "f is a function from A to B"
- f(a) for the element of B assigned to a
- ▶  $a \mapsto b$  to mean f(a) = b (we say "*f* maps *a* to *b*")

f(a) is called the value of f at a.

We write:

- $f : A \rightarrow B$  to mean "f is a function from A to B"
- f(a) for the element of B assigned to a
- ▶  $a \mapsto b$  to mean f(a) = b (we say "*f* maps *a* to *b*")

f(a) is called the value of f at a.

A is the domain of *f*, and *B* is the codomain of *f*.

▶ 
$$f : \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Q}$$
 defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ .

• 
$$f : \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Q}$$
 defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ .

▶ 
$$f: \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{\diamondsuit, \heartsuit, \diamondsuit, \clubsuit\}$$
 defined by

$$f(1) = \heartsuit$$
,  $f(2) = \heartsuit$ ,  $f(3) = \clubsuit$ ,  $f(4) = \diamondsuit$ .

• 
$$f : \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Q}$$
 defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ .

► 
$$f: \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{\clubsuit, \heartsuit, \diamondsuit, \clubsuit\}$$
 defined by  
 $f(1) = \heartsuit, f(2) = \heartsuit, f(3) = \clubsuit, f(4) = \diamondsuit.$ 

#### ▶ $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $x \mapsto \sin(x)$ .

• 
$$f : \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{Q}$$
 defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ .

► 
$$f: \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{\clubsuit, \heartsuit, \diamondsuit, \clubsuit\}$$
 defined by  
 $f(1) = \heartsuit, f(2) = \heartsuit, f(3) = \clubsuit, f(4) = \diamondsuit.$ 

▶  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $x \mapsto \sin(x)$ .

▶  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$x\mapsto egin{cases} 0 & (x<0)\ x & (x\geqslant 0). \end{cases}$$