CHAPTER 3

Section 3.3

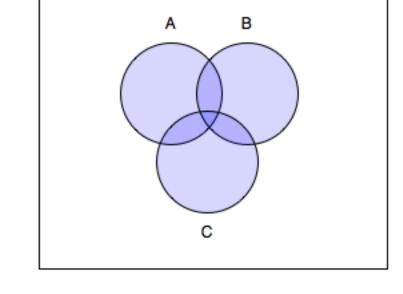
Principle of Inclusion and Exclusion

- Principle of Inclusion and Exclusion
 - Another counting principle for solving combinatorics problems
- Given *A* and *B* are any subsets of a universal set *S*
 - A B, B A, and $A \cap B$ are mutually disjoint sets
 - What if you want to count the elements in $A \cup B$?
 - $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| |A \cap B|$

Example 40

- A pollster queries 35 voters, all of whom support referendum 1, referendum 2, or both, and finds that 14 voters support referendum 1 and 26 support referendum 2.
 - How many voters support both?
 - A: set of voters that support referendum 1
 - B: set of voters that support referendum 2

 $|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$



s

• What about 3 sets?

Inclusion and Exclusion

Problems

- Problem 1: In a group of 42 tourists, everyone speaks English or French; there are
 - 35 English speakers
 - 18 French speakers
 - How many speak both?

Problems

- Problem 5: In a group of 24 people who like rock, country, and classical music
 - 14 like rock
 - 17 like classical
 - 11 like both rock and country
 - 9 like rock and classical
 - 13 like country and classical
 - 8 like rock, country, and classical
 - How many like country?

Inclusion and Exclusion

• Given the finite sets $A_1, ..., A_n, n \ge 2$, then

$$|A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = \sum_{1 \le i \le n} |A_i| - \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} |A_i \cap A_j|$$
$$+ \sum_{1 \le i < j < k \le n} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k|$$
$$-\dots + (-1)^{n+1} |A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_n|$$

Pigeonhole Principle

- What happens if more than *k* pigeons fly into *k* pigeonholes?
 - One hole will have more than 1 pigeon.
- More generically stated:
 - If more than *k* items are placed into *k* bins, then at least one bin contains more than one item.

Problem 17

- How many cards must be drawn from a standard 52-card deck to guarantee 2 cards of the same suit?
 - How many pigeonholes?