

Q's

$$f(p) = (11p + 4) \pmod{7}$$

$$f^{-1}(c) = (\overline{11}(c - 4)) \pmod{7}$$

$\overline{11}$ = 11's inv under mod 7

gcd(11, 7)

$$11 = (1)7 + (4)$$

$$7 = (1)4 + (3)$$

$$4 = (1)3 + (1)$$

$$1 = 4 - (3)$$

$$1 = 2(4) - 7$$

$$1 = 2(11 - 7) - 7$$

$$1 = (2)11 + (-3)7$$

1 7's inv mod 11

$$f^{-1}(c) = \boxed{(2(c - 4)) \pmod{7}}$$

11's inv. mod 7

$$f^{-1}(c) = (2c - 8) \pmod{7} = (2c + 6) \pmod{7}$$

Ch6

Counting \rightarrow Advanced Counting

6.1

Basics \rightarrow two important words: And, Or

Problem

How many ways to do a task?

Ex

How many ways to pick up a block of wood (there are 10 blocks) and then paint it (there are 6 colors)?

Ex

How many ways to pick a toy from a set of 6 army men or 21 robots?

AND

$$|A_1 \times A_2| = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{all ordered} \\ \text{pairs} \end{array} \right| = |A_1| \cdot |A_2|$$

ex above

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{pick} \\ \text{block} \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{pick} \\ \text{color} \end{array} \right| = 10 \cdot 6 = \boxed{60 \text{ ways}}$$

Many Sets: $|A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 \times \dots \times A_n| = |A_1| |A_2| \dots |A_n|$

Product Rule

(uses the word 'and')

OR

take from A or B, but $A \cap B = \emptyset$

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$

many sets

$$|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = |A_1| + |A_2| + \dots + |A_n|$$

as long as each are disjoint

Sum

Rule

ex

How many ways to fill out a bubble sheet exam if you allow for ans (A), (B), (C), (D)

and no ans. is OK? (we have 10 probs)

8 mt. choice 2 T/F

How to fill it out?

(do prob 1) and (prob 2) and (prob 3) and -- and (prob 10)

5 = All in bubble

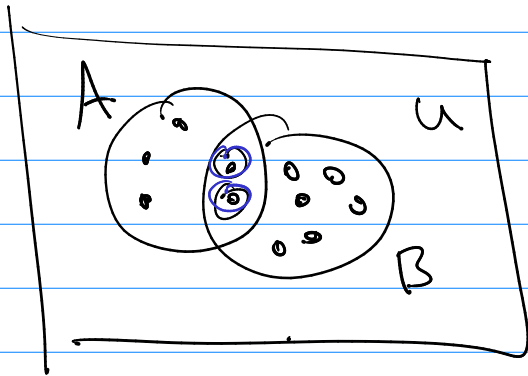
\textcircled{A} or \textcircled{B} or \textcircled{C} or \textcircled{D} or None
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$

\wedge
 2
 $T \text{ or } F$
 $1 + 1$

$$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = \boxed{5^8 \cdot 2^2}$$

Over Counting

Sum Rule Overcount \rightarrow

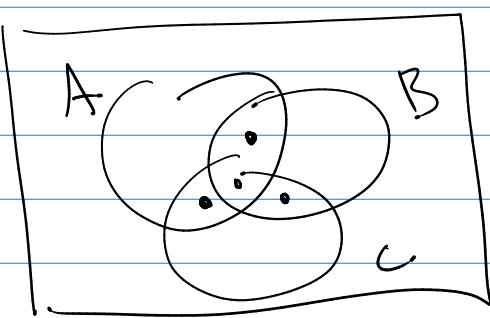


Subtraction Rule = Inclusion Exclusion Principle

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A \cup B| &= |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| \\
 &= 5 + 8 - 2 \\
 &= 13 - 2 = \boxed{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

3 sets?

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 &- |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| \\
 &+ |A \cap B \cap C|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n|$$

$$= |A_1| + |A_2| + \dots + |A_n|$$

$$- |A_1 \cap A_2| - |A_1 \cap A_3| - \dots - |A_{n-1} \cap A_n|$$

$$+ |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3| + \dots + |A_{n-2} \cap A_{n-1} \cap A_n|$$

$$- \text{4-tuple}$$

$$+ \text{5-tuple}$$

...

$$\pm |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n|$$

Overcount on product rule \rightarrow Division rule

Ex 5 kids. Race and we give out 3 medals.

\rightarrow How many ways?

$$\text{total races} = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 120$$

$$4^{\text{th}} - 5^{\text{th}} = \text{lost} = \underline{20}$$

$$\text{real ans} = \frac{120}{2} = \underline{60}$$

\nwarrow overcount by mult.

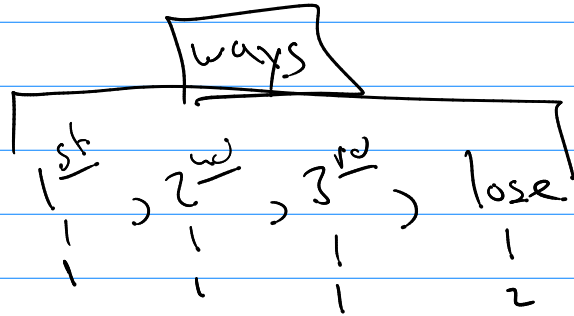
Division Rule

There are $\frac{n}{d}$ ways to do a task if it can be done by a procedure that can be carried out in n -ways, and for every way \underline{w} , exactly d of the n -ways correspond to way \underline{w} .

Ex

120 rules

5 people



$$\frac{120}{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2} = \underline{60}$$
