

COUNTING

Its
Principles
and
Techniques (7)

by
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17. The Principle of Inclusion and Exclusion

In Section 1 of [1], we introduced the Addition Principle (AP) which was expressed in terms of sets as follows:

$$\boxed{\text{If } A \text{ and } B \text{ are disjoint finite sets, then } |A \cup B| = |A| + |B|. \quad (17.1)}$$

In the above statement, A and B are assumed to be disjoint, written $A \cap B = \phi$, i.e. A and B have no elements in common. Can we express $|A \cup B|$ in terms of $|A|$ and $|B|$ regardless of whether A and B are disjoint? In counting the elements in $A \cup B$, we may first count those in A and then those in B . In doing so, any element in $A \cap B$ (if there is) is counted exactly twice. Thus to get the exact count of $|A \cup B|$, the number $|A \cap B|$ should be deducted. It follows that

$$\boxed{|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|. \quad (17.2)}$$

This result can also be seen intuitively with the help of the Venn diagram of Figure 17.1.

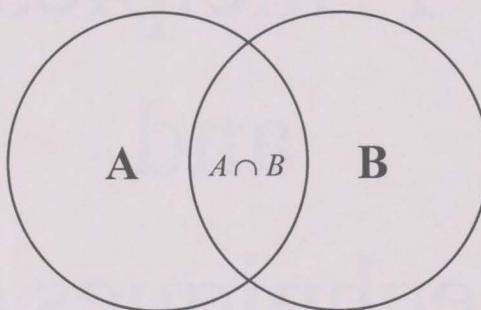


Figure 17.1

Note that (17.1) is a special case of (17.2) as (17.1) follows from (17.2) if we assume that $A \cap B = \phi$.

Identity (17.2) is a simplest form of a principle called the *Principle of Inclusion and Exclusion* (PIE), which is a very useful and powerful tool in enumeration. First of all, let us show two applications of (17.2).

Example 17.1. Find the number of integers from the set $\{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$ which are divisible by 3 or 5.

The integers which we are looking for are 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, ..., 999, 1000. How many are there?

Let us try to present the solution more formally, and so we let

$$S = \{1, 2, \dots, 1000\},$$

$$A = \{x \in S \mid x \text{ is divisible by } 3\},$$

and

$$B = \{x \in S \mid x \text{ is divisible by } 5\}.$$

It is now clear that our task is to evaluate $|A \cup B|$ as $A \cup B$ is the set of numbers in S which are divisible by 3 or 5.

Before applying (17.2) to evaluate $|A \cup B|$, we first introduce a useful notation. For a real number r , let $\lfloor r \rfloor$ denote the greatest integer that is smaller than or equal to r . Thus $\lfloor 3.15 \rfloor = 3$, $\lfloor \frac{20}{3} \rfloor = 6$, $\lfloor 7 \rfloor = 7$, and so on. How many integers in $\{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ are there which are divisible by 3? There are three (namely, 3, 6, 9) and note that 'three' can be expressed as $\lfloor \frac{10}{3} \rfloor$. The number of integers in $\{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ which are divisible by 5 is 'two' (namely 5 and 10), and note that 'two' can be expressed as $\lfloor \frac{10}{5} \rfloor$. Indeed, in general, for any two natural numbers n, k with $k \leq n$, the number of integers in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ which are divisible by k can be expressed as $\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \rfloor$.

We can now return to our original problem of evaluating $|A \cup B|$. To apply (17.2), we need to find $|A|$, $|B|$ and $|A \cap B|$. Using the notation introduced above, we see that $|A| = \lfloor \frac{1000}{3} \rfloor = 333$ and $|B| = \lfloor \frac{1000}{5} \rfloor = 200$. It remains to find $|A \cap B|$. What does $A \cap B$ represent? Well, $A \cap B$ is the set of integers in S which are divisible by both 3 and 5. How to evaluate $|A \cap B|$? It seems that this problem is as hard as that of evaluating $|A \cup B|$. Luckily, this is not so as there is a result in Arithmetic that can help us. Let a, b be any two positive integers. It is known that *an integer is divisible by both a and b when and only when it is divisible by the LCM (least common multiple) of a and b* . It thus follows that $A \cap B$ is the set of numbers in S which are divisible by the LCM of 3 and 5. As the LCM of 3 and 5 is 15, we conclude that

$$A \cap B = \{x \in S \mid x \text{ is divisible by } 15\}.$$

Thus $|A \cap B| = \lfloor \frac{1000}{15} \rfloor = 66$.

Finally, by (17.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |A \cup B| &= |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| \\ &= 333 + 200 - 66 = 467. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Example 17.2. Find the number of positive divisors of at least one of the numbers 5400 and 18000.

In Section 3 of [1], we discussed the problem of finding the number of positive divisors of a natural number and stated the following relevant result: *Let $n \geq 2$ be a natural number. If $n = p_1^{m_1} p_2^{m_2} \cdots p_k^{m_k}$, where p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k are distinct primes, then the number of positive divisors of n is $(m_1 + 1)(m_2 + 1) \cdots (m_k + 1)$.* We shall see that this result will play an important role in solving our problem.

Let $A = \{x \in \mathbf{N} \mid x \text{ is a divisor of } 5400\}$ and $B = \{x \in \mathbf{N} \mid x \text{ is a divisor of } 18000\}$. Clearly, our task is to evaluate $|A \cup B|$. To apply (17.2), we need to count $|A|$, $|B|$ and $|A \cap B|$.

Observe that

$$5400 = 2^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2$$

and

$$18000 = 2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^3.$$

Thus, applying the result stated above, we have

$$|A| = (3 + 1)(3 + 1)(2 + 1) = 48$$

and

$$|B| = (4 + 1)(2 + 1)(3 + 1) = 60.$$

What does $A \cap B$ represent? By definition, $A \cap B$ is the set of common positive divisors of 5400 and 18000, and so it is the set of positive divisors of the LCM of 5400 and 18000. Since $\text{LCM}\{5400, 18000\} = \text{LCM}\{2^3 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2, 2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^3\} = 2^4 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3$, it follows that

$$|A \cap B| = (4 + 1)(3 + 1)(3 + 1) = 36.$$

Hence, by (17.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |A \cup B| &= |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| \\ &= 48 + 60 - 36 \\ &= 72. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Problem 17.1. Find the number of integers from the set $\{300, 301, \dots, 1000\}$ which are multiples of 6 or 9.

Problem 17.2. How many positive integers n are there such that n is a divisor of at least one of the numbers $10^{40}, 20^{30}$? (Putnam, 1983).

18. An Extension

Formula (17.2) provides an expression for $|A \cup B|$. We shall now apply it to derive an expression for $|A \cup B \cup C|$ where A, B and C are any three finite sets.

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} |A \cup B \cup C| &= |A \cup (B \cup C)| \\ &= |A| + |B \cup C| - |A \cap (B \cup C)| \quad (\text{by (17.2)}) \\ &= |A| + |B \cup C| - |(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)| \\ &= |A| + |B| + |C| - |B \cap C| - (|A \cap B| + |A \cap C| - |(A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C)|) \quad (\text{by (17.2)}) \\ &= |A| + |B| + |C| - (|A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C|) + |A \cap B \cap C|. \end{aligned}$$

That is,

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - (|A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C|) + |A \cap B \cap C|. \quad (18.1)$$

We shall now show an application of (18.1).

Example 18.1. Figure 18.1 shows a 4 by 8 rectangular grid with two specified corners p and q and three specified segments uv, wx and yz .

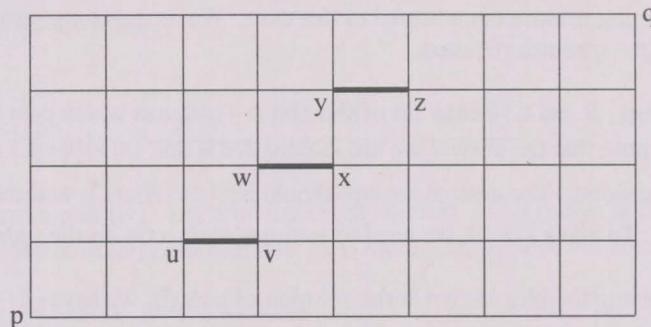


Figure 18.1

Find in the grid

- (i) the number of shortest $p - q$ routes;
- (ii) the number of shortest $p - q$ routes which pass through wx ;
- (iii) the number of shortest $p - q$ routes which pass through at least one of the segments uv, wx and yz ;

(iv) the number of shortest $p - q$ routes which do not pass through any of the segments uv , wx and yz .

(i) The problem of counting the number of shortest $p - q$ routes in a rectangular grid was discussed in Example 6.1 [3]. Employing the idea developed there, it can be shown that the number of shortest $p - q$ routes in the grid of Figure 18.1 is given by

$$\binom{4+8}{4} = \binom{12}{4}.$$

(ii) As shown in Figure 18.2, a shortest $p - q$ route passing through wx consists of a shortest $p - w$ route (in a 2 by 3 grid), the segment wx and a shortest $x - q$ route (in a 2 by 4 grid). Thus the number of shortest $p - q$ routes passing through wx is given by

$$\binom{2+3}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \binom{2+4}{2} = \binom{5}{2} \binom{6}{2}.$$

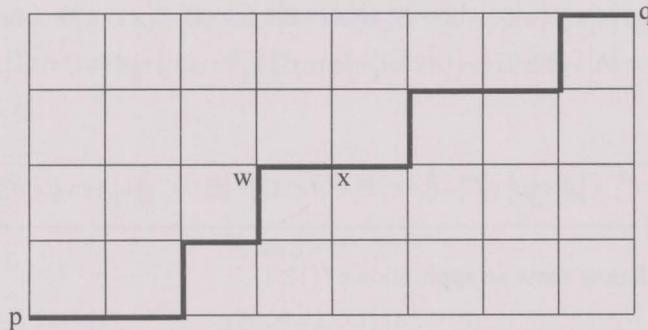


Figure 18.2

(iii) The counting is more complicated in this case. We introduce three subsets of the set of shortest $p - q$ routes required.

Let A (resp., B and C) be the set of shortest $p - q$ routes which pass through uv (resp., wx and yz). We note that the answer we are looking for is not $|A| + |B| + |C|$ as the sets A , B , C are not pairwise disjoint. The desired answer should be $|A \cup B \cup C|$, and this gives us a chance to apply (18.1). To apply (18.1), we need to evaluate each term on the right-hand side of (18.1).

First, applying the idea shown in the solution of part (i), we have

$$|A| = \binom{1+2}{1} \binom{3+5}{3} = \binom{3}{1} \binom{8}{3} = 3 \binom{8}{3},$$

$$|B| = \binom{5}{2} \binom{6}{2} \quad (\text{as shown in part (ii)}),$$

and

$$|C| = \binom{3+4}{3} \binom{1+3}{1} = 4 \binom{7}{3}.$$

Next, let us compute $|A \cap B|$, $|A \cap C|$ and $|B \cap C|$. Observe that $A \cap B$ is the set of shortest $p - q$ routes passing through both uv and wx . Any such shortest $p - q$ route consists of a shortest $p - u$ route, the route uvw and a shortest $x - q$ route. Thus

$|A \cap B| = \binom{3}{1} \cdot 1 \cdot \binom{6}{2} = 3 \binom{6}{2}$. Likewise, we obtain $|B \cap C| = \binom{5}{2} \binom{4}{1} = 4 \binom{5}{2}$. And each route in $A \cap C$ consists of a shortest $p - u$ route, the segment uv , a shortest $v - y$ route, the segment yz and a shortest $z - q$ route, which gives $|A \cap C| = \binom{3}{1} \binom{3}{2} \binom{4}{1} = 36$.

Finally, we evaluate $|A \cap B \cap C|$. Each route in $A \cap B \cap C$ is a $p - q$ route consisting of a shortest $p - u$ route, the route $uvwxyz$ and a shortest $z - q$ route. Thus

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = \binom{3}{1} \binom{4}{1} = 12.$$

We are now in a position to evaluate $|A \cup B \cup C|$. By (18.1),

$$\begin{aligned} |A \cup B \cup C| &= 3 \binom{8}{3} + \binom{5}{2} \binom{6}{2} + 4 \binom{7}{3} - \left(3 \binom{6}{2} + 4 \binom{5}{2} + 36 \right) + 12 \\ &= 349. \end{aligned}$$

(iv) Before solving part (iv), let us introduce a set notation. Suppose D is a subset of a finite set S . We denote by $S \setminus D$ the set of elements in S but not in D ; i.e.,

$$S \setminus D = \{x \in S \mid x \notin D\}.$$

It follows immediately that

$$|S \setminus D| = |S| - |D|. \quad (18.2)$$

Let's return to part (iv). Let S be the set of shortest $p - q$ routes in the grid of Figure 18.1. Then the problem in (iv) is to evaluate $|S \setminus (A \cup B \cup C)|$, which is equal to

$|S| - |A \cup B \cup C|$ by (18.2). By (i), we have $|S| = \binom{12}{4}$ and by (iii), $|A \cup B \cup C| = 349$.

Thus the desired answer for (iv) is $\binom{12}{4} - 349 = 495 - 349 = 146$. \square

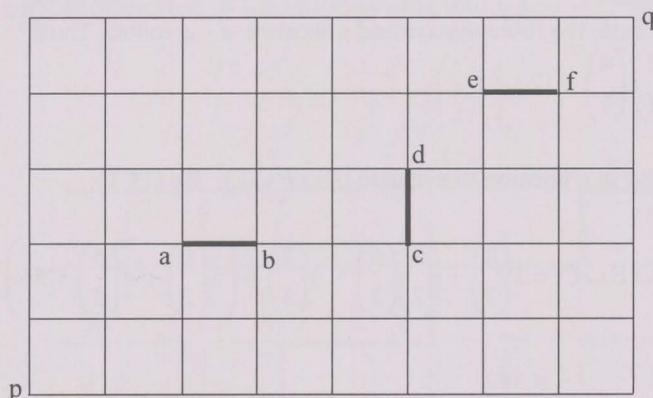
Problem 18.1. A group of students took examinations in Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics. Among them, 12 passed Chemistry, 15 Mathematics, and 10 Physics; 8 passed both Chemistry and Mathematics, 5 both Chemistry and Physics, and 6 both Mathematics and Physics. There were 20 students who passed at least one of the three subjects. Find the number of students who passed all three subjects.

Problem 18.2. Find the number of integers from the set $\{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$ which are

- (i) divisible by at least one of 2, 3 and 5;
- (ii) divisible by none of 2, 3 and 5.

Problem 18.3. The following figure shows a 5 by 9 rectangular grid with two specified corners p and q and three specified segments ab , cd and ef . Find in the grid

- (i) the number of shortest $p - q$ routes;
- (ii) the number of shortest $p - q$ routes that pass through at least one of the segments ab , cd and ef ;
- (iii) the number of shortest $p - q$ routes that do not pass through any of the segments ab , cd and ef .



19. An Equivalent Form

In the solution of Example 18.1 (iv), we evaluated $|S \setminus (A \cup B \cup C)|$ using (18.1) and (18.2). In this section, we shall derive an explicit expression for $|S \setminus (A \cup B \cup C)|$ and show an application of this formula.

In what follows, let S be a finite set which is 'very large' in the sense that all the sets that we shall consider in a problem are subsets of S . In mathematics, we call such a set S a *universal set*. For instance, in Example 17.1, the universal set is $\{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$; in Example 17.2, the universal set is the set of natural numbers; and in Example 18.1, the universal set is the set of shortest $p - q$ routes in the grid of Figure 18.1.

Let $A \subseteq S$. We write \bar{A} for $S \setminus A$, and call \bar{A} the *complement* of A . In the study of sets, there are two very important laws relating the set operations 'union', 'intersection' and 'complementation'. They are called De Morgan's laws and are stated below.

$$\text{For } A, B \subseteq S, \quad \begin{aligned} \overline{A \cup B} &= \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \\ \overline{A \cap B} &= \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}. \end{aligned} \quad (19.1)$$

Let A, B, C be any three subsets of S . We shall see that the set $S \setminus (A \cup B \cup C)$ that we considered in Example 18.1 (iv) can be expressed as $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}
S \setminus (A \cup B \cup C) &= \overline{A \cup B \cup C} \\
&= \overline{(A \cup B) \cup C} \\
&= \overline{A \cup B} \cap \overline{C} && \text{(by (19.1))} \\
&= \overline{A} \cap \overline{B} \cap \overline{C}. && \text{(by (19.1))}
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that $|\overline{A} \cap \overline{B} \cap \overline{C}| = |S \setminus (A \cup B \cup C)| = |S| - |A \cup B \cup C|$. Thus, by (18.1), we obtain

$$|\overline{A} \cap \overline{B} \cap \overline{C}| = |S| - (|A| + |B| + |C|) + (|A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C|) - |A \cap B \cap C|. \quad (19.2)$$

We have just seen how (19.2) was derived from (18.1). It is not difficult to see also that (18.1) can be derived from (19.2). We say that these two identities are *equivalent*.

Now, let $X = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Recall (see Problem 11.5 [4]) that a mapping $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a rule that assigns to each element x of X a *unique* element $f(x)$ in Y . In this case, we say that x is *mapped* to $f(x)$ under f , and call $f(x)$ the *image* of x under f . A mapping $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is 1-1 (or *injective*) if $f(i) \neq f(j)$ in Y whenever $i \neq j$ in X . A mapping $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is *onto* (or *surjective*) if for each $b \in Y$, there is $a \in X$ such that $f(a) = b$. Clearly, if there is a 1-1 mapping $f : X \rightarrow Y$, then $m \leq n$; and if there is an onto mapping $f : X \rightarrow Y$, then $m \geq n$. Four mappings are shown in Figure 19.1. Observe that f_1 is neither 1-1 nor onto; f_2 is 1-1 but not onto; f_3 is onto but not 1-1; and f_4 is both 1-1 and onto.

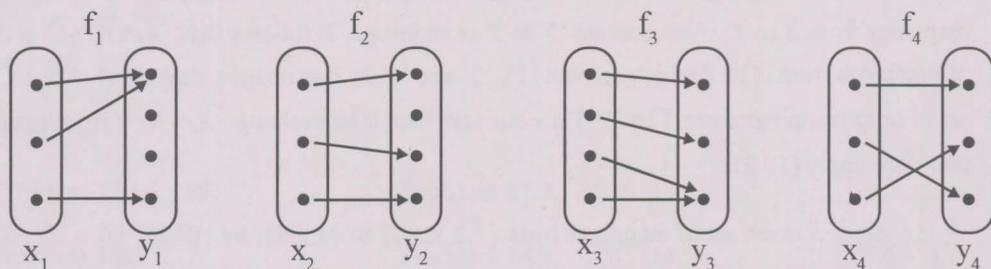


Figure 19.1

The problems of counting the number of mappings and the number of 1-1 mappings were proposed in Problem 11.5 [4]. Let us reconsider these problems here. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. How many mappings are there from X to Y ? There are three elements in X , and each of them can be mapped to one of the five elements in Y . Thus the number of mappings from X to Y is given $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = 5^3$. How many 1-1 mappings are there from X to Y ? The element '1' in X can be mapped to one of the five elements in Y (5 choices). The element '2' in X can be mapped to one of the remaining four elements in Y (4 choices; excluding the image of '1'). Finally, the element '3' in X can be mapped to one of the remaining 3

elements in Y (3 choices; excluding the images of '1' and '2'). Thus the number of 1 - 1 mappings from X to Y is given by $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$. Indeed, in general, we have:

Suppose $X = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.	
Then (i) the number of mappings from X to Y is given by n^m ;	(19.3)
and (ii) the number of 1 - 1 mappings from X to Y is given by $n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)$ where $m \leq n$. (19.4)	

What can be said about the number of onto mappings from X to Y ? It is interesting to note that this problem is not as straight forward as those of counting the numbers of mappings and 1 - 1 mappings. In the following example, we shall see how identity (19.2) is used to tackle this more difficult problem.

Example 19.1. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Find the number of onto mappings from X to Y .

Let S be the set of mappings from X to Y . We shall now introduce three subsets A, B, C of S as follows. Let A be the set of mappings from X to $Y \setminus \{1\}$, B the set of mappings from X to $Y \setminus \{2\}$, and C the set of mappings from X to $Y \setminus \{3\}$. What do the sets \bar{A}, \bar{B} and \bar{C} represent? Well, \bar{A} is the set of mappings from X to Y which contain '1' in Y as an image, \bar{B} is the set of mappings from X to Y which contain '2' in Y as an image, and \bar{C} is the set of mappings from X to Y which contain '3' in Y as an image. It follows that $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$ is the set of mappings from X to Y which contain '1', '2' and '3' in Y as images; that is, $\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}$ is the set of onto mappings from X to Y . Thus our task here is to evaluate $|\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}|$. We can therefore apply (19.2)!

Since S is the set of mappings from $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ to $\{1, 2, 3\}$, by (19.3), $|S| = 3^5$. Since A is the set of mappings from $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ to $\{2, 3\}$, by (19.3) again, $|A| = 2^5$. Likewise, $|B| = |C| = 2^5$. As $A \cap B$ is the set of mappings from $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ to $\{3\}$, by (19.3) again, $|A \cap B| = 1^5 = 1$. Similarly, $|A \cap C| = |B \cap C| = 1$. Finally, observe that $A \cap B \cap C$ is the set of mappings from X to $Y \setminus \{1, 2, 3\}$ ($= \emptyset$). Thus $A \cap B \cap C = \emptyset$ and so $|A \cap B \cap C| = 0$.

Now, by (19.1), we have

$$|\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C}| = 3^5 - (2^5 + 2^5 + 2^5) + (1 + 1 + 1) - 0 = 150. \quad \square$$

We have seen in the above how Addition Principle (17.1) can be generalized to (17.2), and in turn (17.2) can be extended to (18.1); and moreover, we have derived an equivalent form (19.2) of (18.1). In the next issue of the Medley we shall introduce a more general form of (PIE) which deals with any n subsets, where $n \geq 2$, and we shall see how it can be applied to solve some interesting problems.

Problem 19.1. Seven distinct objects are to be put into three distinct boxes. Find the number of ways this can be done if

- (i) there is no restriction;
- (ii) no box is empty.

Problem 19.2. Let S be the set of 3-digit numbers abc such that $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}$ and a, b, c are pairwise distinct. (Thus, $489 \in S$, $571 \in S$, but $313 \notin S$ and $507 \notin S$.) Find the number of members abc in S such that $a \neq 3$, $b \neq 5$ and $c \neq 7$.

Problem 19.3. Find the number of integer solutions to the equation $x + y + z = 12$ where $0 \leq x \leq 4$, $0 \leq y \leq 5$ and $0 \leq z \leq 6$. (See Section 8 of [3].)

Problem 19.4. A 5-digit ternary number is a number $x_1x_2x_3x_4x_5$ where $x_i = 0, 1$ or 2 for each $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$. Thus, 00000, 01001, 21022, 11002, etc, are 5-digit ternary numbers. Find the number of 5-digit ternary numbers in which each of the '0', '1' and '2' appears at least once.

Problem 19.5. Two scouts x_1, x_2 from School X , three scouts y_1, y_2, y_3 from School Y and four scouts z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 from School Z get together in a meeting. In how many ways can they be arranged in a row if not all scouts from the same school are allowed to form a single block in the row? (For instance, $x_1 z_3 z_2 y_1 y_3 x_2 y_2 z_1 z_4$ is allowed, but $z_1 z_4 y_1 y_2 \underline{x_2 x_1} y_3 z_3 z_2$ and $z_4 z_3 x_1 \underline{y_3 y_1 y_2} x_2 z_1 z_2$ are not allowed.)

Answers

Problem 17.1. 156

Problem 17.2. 2301

Problem 18.1. 2

Problem 18.2. (i) 734

(ii) 266

Problem 18.3. (i) $\binom{14}{5} = 2002$

$$(ii) \binom{4}{2} \binom{9}{3} + \binom{7}{2} \binom{6}{2} + \binom{10}{4} \cdot 3 - \binom{4}{2} \binom{6}{2} - \binom{7}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 - \binom{4}{2} \binom{5}{2} \cdot 3 + \binom{4}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 1089$$

(iii) 913

Problem 19.1. (i) 3^7 (ii) $3^7 - 3 \cdot 2^7 + 3 = 1806$

Problem 19.2. $9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 - 3 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 7 - 1 = 356$

Problem 19.3. $\binom{14}{2} - \binom{9}{2} - \binom{8}{2} - \binom{7}{2} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{2}{2} = 10$

Problem 19.4. $3^5 - 3 \cdot 2^5 + 3 = 150.$

Problem 19.5. $9! - (2!8! + 3!7! + 4!6!) + (2!3!6! + 2!4!5! + 3!4!4!) - 2!3!4!3!$

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