

Important Combinations Formulas PDF



Formulas Examples with Units

List of 22 Important Combinations Formulas

1) Maximum Value of nCr when N is Even Formula

Formula

$$C = C\left(n, \frac{n}{2}\right)$$

Example

$$70 = C\left(8, \frac{8}{2}\right)$$

Evaluate Formula

2) Maximum Value of nCr when N is Odd Formula

Formula

$$C = C\left(n_{\text{Odd}}, \frac{n_{\text{Odd}} + 1}{2}\right)$$

Example

$$10 = C\left(5, \frac{5 + 1}{2}\right)$$

Evaluate Formula

3) nCr or $C(n,r)$ Formula

Formula

$$C = \frac{n!}{r! \cdot (n - r)!}$$

Example

$$70 = \frac{8!}{4! \cdot (8 - 4)!}$$

Evaluate Formula

4) No of Combinations of $(P+Q)$ Things into Two Groups of P and Q Things Formula

Formula

$$C = \frac{(p + q)!}{(p!) \cdot (q!)}$$

Example

$$1716 = \frac{(7 + 6)!}{(7!) \cdot (6!)}$$

Evaluate Formula

5) No of Combinations of N Different Things taken Atleast One at once Formula

Formula

$$C = 2^n - 1$$

Example

$$255 = 2^8 - 1$$

Evaluate Formula

6) No of Combinations of N Different Things taken R at once Formula

Formula

$$C = C(n, r)$$

Example

$$70 = C(8, 4)$$

Evaluate Formula



7) No of Combinations of N Different Things taken R at once and Repetition Allowed Formula**Formula**

$$C = C((n + r - 1), r)$$

Example

$$330 = C((8 + 4 - 1), 4)$$

Evaluate Formula

8) No of Combinations of N Different Things taken R at once given M Specific Things Always Occur Formula**Formula**

$$C = C\left(\begin{matrix} n - m \\ r - m \end{matrix}\right)$$

Example

$$5 = C\left(\begin{matrix} 8 - 3 \\ 4 - 3 \end{matrix}\right)$$

Evaluate Formula

9) No of Combinations of N Different Things taken R at once given M Specific Things Never Occur Formula**Formula**

$$C = C((n - m), r)$$

Example

$$5 = C((8 - 3), 4)$$

Evaluate Formula

10) No of Combinations of N Different Things, P and Q Identical Things taken Atleast One at once Formula**Formula**

$$C = (p + 1) \cdot (q + 1) \cdot (2^n) - 1$$

Example

$$14335 = (7 + 1) \cdot (6 + 1) \cdot (2^8) - 1$$

Evaluate Formula

11) No of Combinations of N Identical Things into R Different Groups if Empty Groups are Allowed Formula**Formula**

$$C = C(n + r - 1, r - 1)$$

Example

$$165 = C(8 + 4 - 1, 4 - 1)$$

Evaluate Formula

12) No of Combinations of N Identical Things into R Different Groups if Empty Groups are Not Allowed Formula**Formula**

$$C = C(n - 1, r - 1)$$

Example

$$35 = C(8 - 1, 4 - 1)$$

Evaluate Formula

13) No of Combinations of N Identical Things taken Zero or more at once Formula**Formula**

$$C = n + 1$$

Example

$$9 = 8 + 1$$

Evaluate Formula

14) Nth Catalan Number Formula**Formula**

$$C_n = \left(\frac{1}{n + 1}\right) \cdot C(2 \cdot n, n)$$

Example

$$1430 = \left(\frac{1}{8 + 1}\right) \cdot C(2 \cdot 8, 8)$$

Evaluate Formula



15) Geometric Combinatorics Formulas

15.1) Number of Chords formed by joining N Points on Circle Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Chords}} = C(n, 2)$$

Example

$$28 = C(8, 2)$$

Evaluate Formula 

15.2) Number of Diagonals in N-Sided Polygon Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Diagonals}} = C(n, 2) - n$$

Example

$$20 = C(8, 2) - 8$$

Evaluate Formula 

15.3) Number of Rectangles formed by Number of Horizontal and Vertical Lines Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Rectangles}} = C(N_{\text{Horizontal Lines}}, 2) \cdot C(N_{\text{Vertical Lines}}, 2)$$

Example

$$1620 = C(10, 2) \cdot C(9, 2)$$

Evaluate Formula 

15.4) Number of Rectangles in Grid Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Rectangles}} = C(N_{\text{Horizontal Lines}} + 1, 2) \cdot C(N_{\text{Vertical Lines}} + 1, 2)$$

Example

$$2475 = C(10 + 1, 2) \cdot C(9 + 1, 2)$$

Evaluate Formula 

15.5) Number of Straight Lines formed by joining N Non-Collinear Points Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Straight Lines}} = C(n, 2)$$

Example

$$28 = C(8, 2)$$

Evaluate Formula 

15.6) Number of Straight Lines formed by joining N Points out of which M are Collinear Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Straight Lines}} = C(n, 2) - C(m, 2) + 1$$

Example

$$26 = C(8, 2) - C(3, 2) + 1$$

Evaluate Formula 

15.7) Number of Triangles formed by joining N Non-Collinear Points Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Triangles}} = C(n, 3)$$

Example

$$56 = C(8, 3)$$

Evaluate Formula 



15.8) Number of Triangles formed by joining N Points out of which M are Collinear Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Triangles}} = C(n, 3) - C(m, 3)$$

Example

$$55 = C(8, 3) - C(3, 3)$$

Evaluate Formula 



Variables used in list of Combinations Formulas above

- **C** Number of Combinations
- **C_n** Nth Catalan Number
- **m** Value of M
- **n** Value of N
- **N_{Chords}** Number of Chords
- **N_{Diagonals}** Number of Diagonals
- **N_{Horizontal Lines}** Number of Horizontal Lines
- **n_{Odd}** Value of N (Odd)
- **N_{Rectangles}** Number of Rectangles
- **N_{Straight Lines}** Number of Straight Lines
- **N_{Triangles}** Number of Triangles
- **N_{Vertical Lines}** Number of Vertical Lines
- **p** Value of P
- **q** Value of Q
- **r** Value of R

Constants, Functions, Measurements used in list of Combinations Formulas above


- **Functions: C, C(n,k)**
In combinatorics, the binomial coefficient is a way to represent the number of ways to choose a subset of objects from a larger set. It is also known as the "n choose k" tool.



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