

The Twelfold Way:
 $|\{f : k \rightarrow n\}|$
 How many ways to sort k balls into n boxes?

	Arbitrary any sorting	Injective max 1 ball per box	Surjective each box gets ball
Distinct Balls Distinct Boxes	n^k	$\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$	$n! \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ n \end{matrix} \right\}$
Identical Balls Distinct Boxes	$\binom{n+k-1}{k}$	$\binom{n}{k}$	$\binom{k-1}{n-1}$
Distinct Balls Identical Boxes	$\sum_{j=0}^n \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ j \end{matrix} \right\}$	1 if $k \leq n$	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ n \end{matrix} \right\}$
Identical Balls Identical Boxes	$p_{\leq n}(k)$	1 if $k \leq n$	$p_n(k)$

$n!$ permutations of n

$\binom{n}{k}$ choose binomial coefficient

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

$$(1+x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k$$

D_n derangements of n

$$D_n = !n = \text{round} \left(\frac{n!}{e} \right)$$

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ n \end{matrix} \right\}$ Stirling numbers of the 2nd kind

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ n \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j \binom{n}{j} (n-j)^k = n \left\{ \begin{matrix} k-1 \\ n \end{matrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} k-1 \\ n-1 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

B_n Bell numbers partitions of a set $B_n = \sum_{j=0}^n \left\{ \begin{matrix} n \\ j \end{matrix} \right\}$

$p_{\leq n}(k)$ integer partitions of k into at most n parts

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_{\leq n}(k) x^k = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{1-x^j}$$

$p_n(k)$ integer partitions of k into exactly n parts

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_n(k) x^k = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{x}{1-x^j}$$

$$p_{\leq n}(k) = p_n(k+n)$$