

2 Triangles

Since $\binom{3}{2} = 3$, there are 3 different Es

for a pair (E, \mathcal{C}) . This pair is in fact

the pair of a triangle and one of its edges.

The number of triangles is t and 3 edges
each by the def of triangle. So $|\mathcal{C}| = 3t$.

Also there are $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ edges in a graph
by the handshaking lemma and λ edges

for each. So $|\mathcal{C}| = \lambda \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

3 counting, counting, counting.

$$1 \quad \frac{6!}{3!2!1!}$$

$$2 \quad |C_1| + |C_2| + |C_3| = 10 + 20 + 30 = 60 \rightarrow \frac{60!}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 13!}$$

$$3 \quad (\text{Suit Extra, Rank Extra}) = 13 \cdot 4 \rightarrow \frac{13 \cdot 4}{2} = 26$$

4

This means either 1 or 2 Suits are repeated.

So we have $|1 \text{ repeated Suit}| + |2 \text{ repeated Suits}|$.

for $|1R|$ we determine the Suit and Ranks
of the repeated card. Then the rest is $\binom{48}{3}$.

same for $|2R|$.

Similar

$$\cdot \binom{50}{3}$$

$$\overbrace{\binom{50}{3}}$$

$$(4 \cdot 13 \cdot 12) + (4 \cdot 13 \cdot 12 \cancel{+} 3 \cdot 13 \cdot 12) \binom{48}{1}$$

$$5 \binom{15}{0} + \binom{15}{1} + \binom{15}{2} + \binom{15}{3}$$

6 since the maximum is 6.3, there are 3 points to be lost in total.

Equivalent to a sequence of 0s & 1s of length 5 w/ 2 1s. $\binom{5}{2}$

7 We glue ~~every~~ all 20 pre-fresh in groups of 2. $\binom{13}{3}$

$$8 \left(\binom{100}{5_0 5_0} - \binom{20}{1_0 1_0} \left(\binom{80}{4_0 4_0} - \binom{40}{2_0 2_0} \left(\binom{60}{3_0 3_0} \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. + \binom{20}{1_0 1_0} \binom{60}{3_0 3_0} \right) \right) = |S_{0-5_0}| - |S_{0-5_0} \cap S_{1_0-5_0}| \\ - |S_{0-5_0} \cap S_{1_0-5_0}| + |S_{1_0-5_0} \cap S_{2_0-5_0}|$$

$$9 \binom{180}{5!^{36}}$$

10 we first group the balls in
 $\binom{10}{1\ 2\ 3\ 4}$ ways. then just permute.
 So $\binom{10}{1\ 2\ 3\ 4} \cdot 4!$

11 Alphabet of three letters. $\binom{64+96+1}{64, 96, 1}$

4 There's more than one way...

Proof. (by Induction)

$$\text{J.H. } P(n) ::= \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{k+i}{k} = \binom{k+n+1}{k+1}$$

$$\text{B.C. } P(0) ::= 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

J.S. assume $P(n)$.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \binom{k+i}{k} = \binom{k+n+2}{k+1} + \binom{k+n+1}{k}$$

$$= \binom{k+n+1+1}{k+1} \quad \checkmark \square$$