

2 Triangles

Since $\binom{3}{2} = 3$, there are 3 different E s 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 $|C| = 3t$.

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

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

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

3 counting, counting, counting.

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

$$2 \quad |C_1| + |C_2| + |C_3| = 10 + 20 + 30 = 60 \rightarrow \frac{60!}{1!2!3!}$$

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

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

$$\binom{50}{3} \cdot \binom{50}{3} + \binom{50}{3} \cdot \binom{48}{1}$$

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

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 give ~~every~~ All 20 Pre-fresh in groups of 2. $\binom{13}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \left(\binom{100}{50, 50} - \binom{20}{10, 10} \binom{80}{40, 40} - \binom{40}{20, 20} \binom{60}{30, 30} \right) \\ + \binom{20}{10, 10} \binom{60}{30, 30} = |S_{0-50}| - |S_{0-50} \cap S_{10-50}| \\ - |S_{0-50} \cap S_{10-50}| + |S_{10-50} \cap S_{20-50}| \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

4 There's more than one way...

Proof (by Induction)

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

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

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

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

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