# Probability and Statistics: Lecture-3

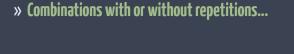
Monsoon-2020

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by Pawan Kumar (IIIT, Hyderabad) on August 14, 2020
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1. Combinations

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So far we have considered selections of k items out of n possible options. The formulas we have derived are the following:

	With repetitions	Without repetitions
Ordered	Tuples n <sup>k</sup>	$k$ -permutations $\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$
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- \* Is it worth knowing? Is there any formula?
- \* Let us try to find out...



» Example of Unordered Selections with Repetitions: Voting in an Election?	
st Assume that There are $k$ voters that vote for one of $n$ candidates Ballot	

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So, what could be your answer?



#### Problem

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#### Problem

We have an unlimited supply of tomatoes, cucumbers, and onions. We want to make a salad out of 4 units among these three ingredients (we do not have to use all ingredients). How many different salads we can make?

\* We pick 4 items out of 3 options with repetitions

N.



#### Problem



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- \* But we want to do it wisely!

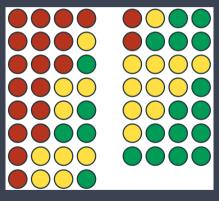
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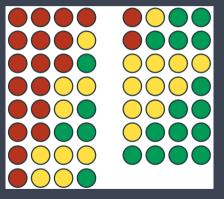
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st There are 15 possible combinations. Do we see any structure?



\* Let us consider choosing 7 items out of unlimited supply of 4 salad items as follows...

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\* Do you already see a way to find all possible combinations?





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- \* If we indeed fix the ordering, then it is about putting delimiters, isn't it?



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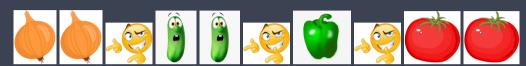
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st The number of ways we can put the delimiters determine the number of combinations



Recall, we want to put delimiters...



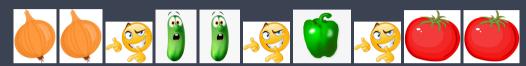
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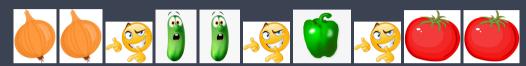


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How many delimiters are needed when we want to select 7 items out of 4 choices?

- \* Form the example above, we need 3=(4-1) delimiters!
- \* Total number of objects (7 items + 3 delimiters) is 10

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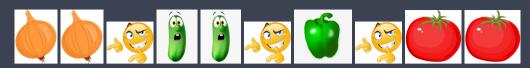


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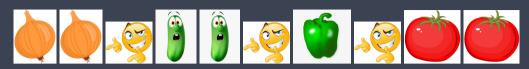
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- \* Form the example above, we need 3=(4-1) delimiters!
- \* Total number of objects (7 items + 3 delimiters) is 10
- \* The problem now reduces to arranging 3 delimiters among 10 items! Voila!



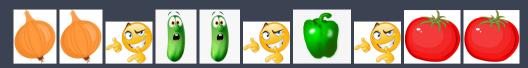


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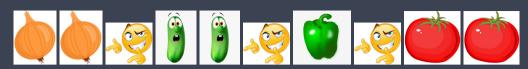
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Formula for combinations with repetitions

The formula for number of combinations of size k of n objects with repetitions is

$$\binom{k+n-1}{n-1}$$

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Suppose there are 4 people and 9 different assignments. Each person should receive one assignment. Assignments for different people should be different. How many ways are there to do it?

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# Quiz

Where does this problem fit in our combination and permutation table?

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- st Here assignments and people are different: so a ordered case
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- st It is a case of ordered without repetitions, i.e., k-permutations

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Persons			
Number of options	9	8	6

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st Let us have a look at the possibilities  $egin{array}{c|c} ext{Persons} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline ext{Number of options} & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 

$$st$$
 The answer is  $inom{9!}{(9-4)!}=9 imes 8 imes 7 imes 6=3024$ 

### Problem with a twist!

There are 4 people and 9 different assignments. We need to distribute all assignments among people. No assignment should be assigned to two people. Every person can be given arbitrary number of assignments from 0 to 9. How many ways are there to do it?

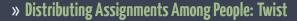
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Which category this problem belongs to?





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- \* Same assignment can't be given to two persons, the number of subsets of assignments for second person depends on what we chose for first person! How to attack this problem?

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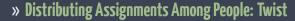
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\* There are  $4^9 = 262144$  choices! This was a case of Tuples

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- \* This is a case of combinations with repetitions



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$$*$$
 The answer is  $\binom{15+(7-1)}{(7-1)}=\binom{21}{3}=54264$