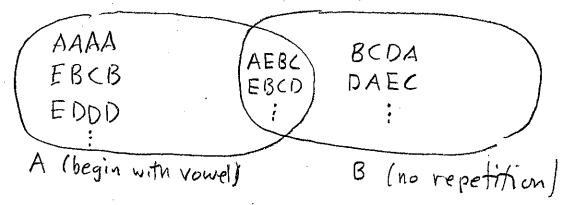
1. A length-4 list is made from the letters A, B C, D, E, with repetition allowed. How many such lists begin with a vowel or have no repeated letters? (Examples: EDCC, EAAA, ABCD, DCAE, BCDE.)



Answer:
$$|AUB| = |A| + |B| - |A\cap B|$$

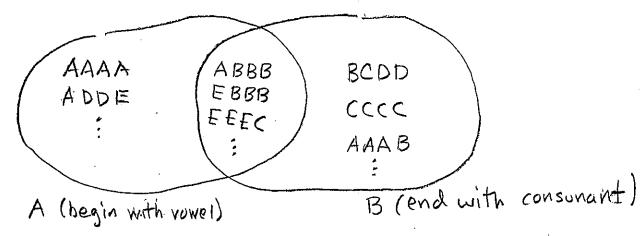
= $2.5^3 + 5.4.3.2 - 2.4.3.2$
= $250 + 120 - 48 = 322$

2. Use the binomial theorem to show why $3^n = 2^0 \binom{n}{0} + 2^1 \binom{n}{1} + 2^2 \binom{n}{2} + 2^3 \binom{n}{3} + \dots + 2^n \binom{n}{n}$

Just note that by the binomial theorem

$$3 = (1+2)^{n} = {n \choose 0} {n \choose 0} {n \choose 1} {n \choose 1} {n \choose 1} {n \choose 2} + {n \choose 2} {n \choose 2} {n \choose 2} + \cdots + {n \choose n} {n \choose 2} {n \choose 2} + \cdots + {n \choose n} {n \choose n}.$$

1. A length-4 list is made from the letters A, B C, D, E, with repetition allowed. How many such lists begin with a vowel or end with a consonant?



Ans:
$$|AUB| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

= $2.5^3 + 5.3 - 2.5^2.3$
= $250 + 375 - 150 = 475$

2. Use the binomial theorem to show why $4^n = 3^0 \binom{n}{0} + 3^1 \binom{n}{1} + 3^2 \binom{n}{2} + 3^3 \binom{n}{3} + \dots + 3^n \binom{n}{n}$

Just note that by the binomial theorem

$$4 = (1+3) = {n \choose 0} {n \choose 0} + {3 \choose 1} {n-1 \choose 1} + {n \choose 2} {n-2 \choose 2} + \cdots + {n \choose n} {n \choose 2}$$

$$= 3^{0} {n \choose 0} + 3^{1} {n \choose 1} + 3^{2} {n \choose 2} + \cdots + 3^{n} {n \choose n}.$$