Probability and Statistics: Lecture-4

Monsoon-2020

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by Pawan Kumar (IIIT, Hyderabad) on August 17, 2020
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https://tinyurl.com/y2g93ofb

Problem

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- * Since all the candies are same, repetitions are allowed
- * Since the candies to be distributed are identical, ordering doesn't matter
- * This is a case of combinations with repetitions



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$$st$$
 The answer is $inom{15+(7-1)}{(7-1)}=inom{21}{3}=54264$

A problem with previous distribution...

No kid will like not having even a single candy. Infact, a kid would like to have it all! How can we change the problem?

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Let us change our previous problem so that each kid is ensured atleast one candy!

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Quiz

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Quiz

- * Does our previous approach work here? What should you do?
- * Can we reduce this problem to previous problem? If yes, how?

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Idea

* Give kids atleast one candy. Then we are left with 15-7=8 candies.

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- st Now we can distribute these 8 candies as in previous problem!

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- * Give kids atleast one candy. Then we are left with 15-7=8 candies...
- st Now we can distribute these 8 candies as in previous problem
- * It becomes a problem of Combinations with Repetitions
 - * #combinations = 8; #options = 7
- * Answer = $\binom{8 + (7 1)}{(7 1)} = \binom{14}{6} = 3003$



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Question

Assume that 15 identical candies are distributed among 7 kids. How many ways are there that will leave some kids without any candy?

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Hint

Use the answer to previous two problems!



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Understanding the problem...

- st It is clear that we have nine options for the 1st digit
- * But what next? How many options for the 2nd digit?
- * It is already tricky...

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- * Multiple ones will go to at least one of the four places, and get added
- * This belongs to the category: "unordered with repetitions"
- * #combinations = 9; #options = 4
- st Hence, answer is $inom{9+(4-1)}{(4-1)}=inom{12}{3}=220$