

Probability

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Combinatorial Analysis

Principal of Basic Counting

Suppose that two experiments, then if experiment 1 can result in any one of m possible outcome and if, for each outcome of experiment1, there are n possible outcome of experiment 2 then together there are mn possible outcome of the two experiment.

Proof of the Basic Principle:

Abstract

The basic Principal may be proven by enumerating all the possible outcomes of the two experiments i.e;

$(1,1), (1,2), \dots, (1,n) (2,1), (2,2), \dots, (2,n)$