

• Recall Combinations are subsets of  $n$ -element set.  
Order does not matter.  
Elements are distinct.

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The binomial coefficient  $\binom{n}{k}$  (or  $C(n, k)$ ) counts the number of  $k$  elem subsets of  $n$ -element set.

Ex 5 different stocks, want 3 stocks.

How many ways to select 3 stocks?

A  $\binom{5}{3}$  (or  $C(5, 3)$ )

Ex 5 different stocks, want 2.

3 different metals, want 2.

8 different bond options, want 5.

Want to select portfolio

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Select Stocks: } \binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} = \frac{5!}{2! \cdot 3!} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Select metals: } \binom{3}{2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Select Bonds: } \binom{8}{5}$$

Rule of Product  $\binom{5}{2} \binom{3}{2} \binom{8}{5}$

# Poker Hands

- ↳ Standard deck of playing cards has 52 cards.
- ↳ 4 suits (~~Ace~~<sup>Heart</sup>, Diamond, Clubs, Spades)
- ↳ 13 ranks/values (Ace, 2, 3, ..., 10, J, Q, K)

Ex How many 5-card hands exist?  $\binom{52}{5}$

Ex Full House has:

- ↳ 3 cards of one rank
- ↳ 2 cards of another rank

(a) 3 Q's, 2 A's.

$\binom{4}{3}$  ways to pick Q's

$\binom{4}{2}$  ways to pick A's

Rule of Product  $\binom{4}{3} \binom{4}{2}$  Such hands

(b) 3 Q's, need to select second rank:

↳  $\binom{4}{3}$  ways to pick Q's

↳  $\binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{2}$  ways to pick two cards of 2<sup>nd</sup> rank

Pick 2<sup>nd</sup> rank

Rule of Product  $\binom{4}{3} \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{2}$  Such hands

(c) Want How many Full Houses?

$$\hookrightarrow \binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{3}$$

↑  
Sel first rank

$$\hookrightarrow \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{2}$$

2 cards of 2<sup>nd</sup> rank

Rule of Product

$$\underbrace{\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{3}}_{\substack{\text{3-Cards} \\ \text{of one rank}}} \underbrace{\binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{2}}_{\substack{\text{2 cards of 2}^{\text{nd}} \\ \text{rank}}}$$

Ex A one-pair has two cards of the same rank, and three cards of three different ranks (all different than the first rank).

(a) Pair of 5's:

$\hookrightarrow \binom{4}{2}$  ways to select 5's

$$\hookrightarrow \binom{12}{3} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1}$$

↑  
Select remaining 3 ranks

Rule of Product  $\binom{4}{2} \binom{12}{3} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1}$  Such hands

b) How many one-pairs?

$\hookrightarrow$  Select pair:  $\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{2}$

$\hookrightarrow$  Select Remaining 3 cards:  $\binom{12}{3} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1} \binom{4}{1}$

So  $\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{2} \binom{12}{3} \binom{4}{1}^3$  one-hands