

Homework

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$$\textcircled{1} \quad \binom{13}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{3} \cdot \binom{12}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{2} = 3744$$

because we have 13 suits of one suit we need 3 cards then we have only 12 suits and need 2 cards of this suit

\textcircled{2} We have $\binom{n}{k}$ combinations.

Suppose now that we already pick "1" and "2"

Then $\binom{n-2}{k-2}$ is number of ~~pairs~~ combinations which contains n elements and includes "1" and "2"

So answer is $\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n-2}{k-2}$

\textcircled{3} $100/4 = 25$ integers are divisible by 4

$100/6 = 16$ integers are divisible by 6

$100/12 = 8$ integers are divisible by 12 (by 4 and 6)

Answer is $25 + 16 + 8 = \underline{33}$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ a) } \left(\binom{4}{4} + \binom{4}{3} + \binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{1} \right)^{10} = (1 + 4 + 6 + 4)^{10} = \underline{15^{10}}$$

$$\text{b) } \left(\binom{4}{4} + \binom{4}{3} + \binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{1} + \binom{4}{0} \right)^{10} = (1 + 4 + 6 + 4 + 1)^{10} = \underline{16^{10}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 15 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 \geq 2 \\ x_2 \geq 3 \\ x_3 \geq 10 \\ x_4 \geq -3 \end{cases}$$

$x_4 = 0 \rightarrow 1$ variant

$x_4 = -1 \rightarrow \binom{3}{1}$ variants

$x_4 = -2 \rightarrow \binom{3}{1} + \binom{3}{2}$ variants

$x_4 = -3 \rightarrow \binom{3}{1} + 1 \cdot \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{3}$ variants

$x_4 > 0 \rightarrow 0$ variants $x_4 = 15 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) \leq 0$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 \geq 2 \\ x_2 \geq 3 \\ x_3 \geq 10 \\ x_4 \geq -3 \end{cases}$$

Total: $1 + 3 \cdot \binom{3}{1} + 3 \cdot \binom{3}{2} + \binom{3}{3}$

$$= 1 + 9 + 9 + 1 = 20$$

Answer: 20

⑥ If we want to sample each type at least once, let's include ~~it~~ them in our combinations.

Now we have $13-5=8$ "free" positions for slices.

As we have 5 types of pizza, we have 4 separators.

In total $4 + 8 = 12$ elements.

So the answer is $\binom{12}{4} = \frac{12!}{4!8!} = \underline{495}$ variants

⑦ 8 types

(a) $8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 = \underline{8^6} = \underline{2^{12}}$

(b) A: $8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8$
B: $8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 = 8^3 = \underline{2^6}$

(c) ~~8~~: $8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8$ but
 $8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8$ we count same sets twice so, $8^3/2 = \underline{2^6}$