

1.3

Combinations



$$e = f^2(x+4gh)^2(s) \cdot (x)^3 \div (gh)^2 - x^2 \rightarrow$$

$$f = gh^2 + (s)(x+2h)^3 \times 4x^2(h)e^3 + x^2 - 2x^2$$

$$g = x^2 \div (x)(2x)^2 + (hfe)^2 4x^3(3h) \rightarrow x^2 4s^2$$

$$h = ef g^2 - (x)^2 + (3)^2(f)^3 + x(4x)$$

$$a = x(s^1) + (h)(c) + (d)(ef)^2 = x^2$$

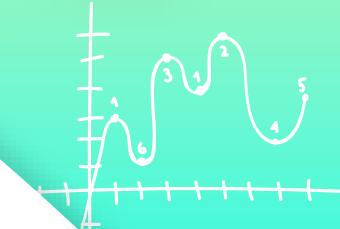
$$(h)(d) \div (s^1)(h^2)(b)^2 = 4x^2 hd$$

$$x^3 \div (x)(x)^2 2x = 2s + 4x$$

$$c^2(h)$$

$$\left. ab = \frac{4x^2 + (ef)^2}{hc \cdot s^2(x)} \right\}$$

$$\left. \frac{x^2 + ab(s)^3}{(x)(s)^1} \right\}$$



$$(x)^2 = ab$$

$$(x) = bc$$

1.3. Combinations

Activity 6

How many different groups of 3 letters can we form from the letters *ABCDEFG*?

1.3. Combinations

Rule 4

The number of different groups of r objects chosen from n objects is:

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

1.3. Combinations

Example 6

A committee of 3 people is to be formed from a group of 20 people. How many different committees can be formed?

1.3. Combinations

Example 7

From a group of 5 women and 7 men, how many different committees consisting of 2 women and 3 men can be formed if:

- i. There are no restrictions?
- ii. Two of the men refuse to serve together on the committee?

1.3. Combinations

Rule 5

The Binomial formula:

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

1.3. Combinations

Example 8

How many subsets are there of a set of n elements?

1.4

Multinomial coefficients



$$\begin{aligned} e &= f^2(x+4gh)^2(s) \cdot (x)^3 \div (gh)^2 - x^2 \\ f &= gh^2 + (s)(x+2h)^3 \times 4x^2(h)e^3 + x^2 - 2x^2 \\ g &= x^2 \div (x)(2x)^2 + (hfe)^2 4x^3(3h) \\ h &= ef^2 - (x)^2 + (3)^2(f)^3 + x(4x) \end{aligned}$$

$$a = x(s^1) + (h)(c) + (d)(ef)^2 = x^2$$

$$(h)(d) \div (s^1)(h^2)(b)^2 = 4x^2 hd$$

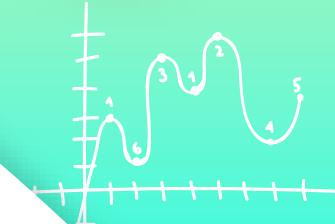
$$x^3 \div (x)(x)^2 2x = 2s + 4x$$

$$e^2(h)$$

$$ab = \frac{4x^2 + (ef)^2}{hc \cdot s^2(x)^3}$$

$$x^2 + ab(s)^3$$

$$- (x)(s)^1$$



$$\begin{aligned} (x)^2 &= ab \\ (x) &= bc \end{aligned}$$

1.4. Multinomial coefficients

Activity 7

Ten children are to be divided into two teams A and B of five each. Each team will play in different leagues. How many different divisions are possible?

1.4. Multinomial coefficients

Rule 6

The number of possible divisions of n objects into r distinct groups of respective sizes n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r is:

$$\binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r} = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_r!}$$

1.4. Multinomial coefficients

Example 9

A police department of a small city consist of 10 officers. If the department policy is to have 5 of the officers patrolling the streets, 2 of the officers working full time at the station, and 3 of the officers on reserve at the station. How many different divisions of the 10 officers into the 3 groups are possible?

1.4. Multinomial coefficients

Example 10

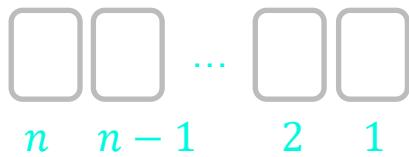
Ten children are to be divided into two teams to play against each other a match basketball match. How many different divisions are possible?

Summary

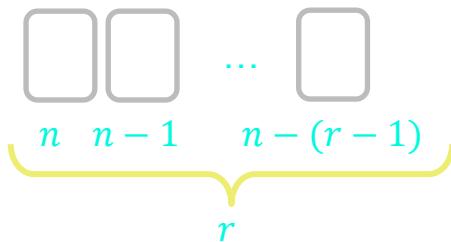
Counting



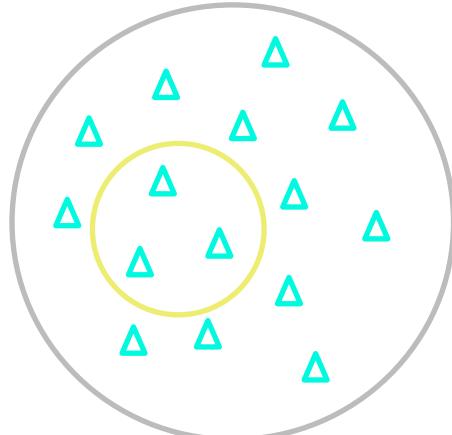
Permutation



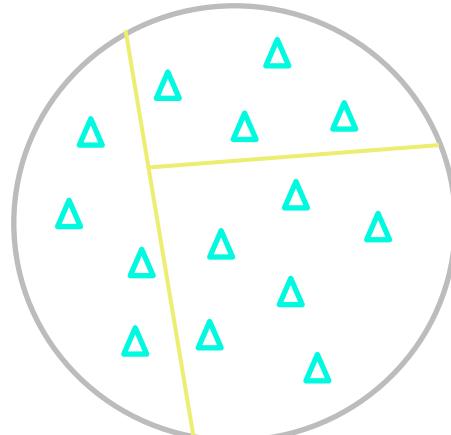
Arrangement



Combination



Multinomial coefficients



$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_r!}$$

$ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
 $v = u + a t$
 $w = F \cdot \gamma t$