

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = 10 \\ B = 15 \\ C = 17 \end{array} \right\}$$

Always try to think of a smaller problem, to clarify your thinking!

Let imagine A, B, and C playing Four Matches in total.

In one scenario

, another scenario

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (A, B) & A=3 & \\ (A, C) & B=3 & \\ (C, B) & C=2 & \\ \hline (B, A) & 8 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (C, B) & A=2 & \\ (C, A) & B=3 & \\ (A, B) & C=3 & \\ \hline (B, C) & 8 & \end{array}$$

A + A

Hence for the original example the total number of matches is $\frac{42}{2} = 21$.

For 2 bad players ~

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

2, 4, 6, ..., 20
10

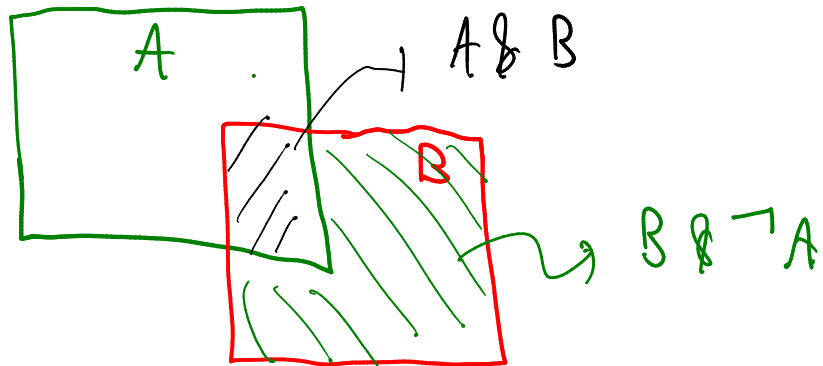
$$P(X_1=1 \text{ and } X_2=2)$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A)P(B|A) \\ = P(B)P(A|B)$$

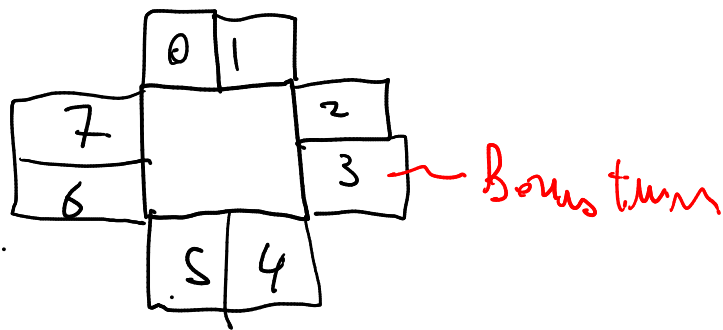
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(B)} \quad \text{Bayes rule}$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\text{not } A)P(B|\text{not } A)}$$

$$P(B) = P(A \text{ and } B) + P(\text{not } A \text{ and } B)$$



Board game



Think of the ways that a dice roll will not let me complete the board.

I can roll

1, 2, 4, 5, 6

$$P(\text{any roll but 3}) = \frac{5}{6}$$

The other way is to roll 3

and for the bonus roll to be less or equal to 4

$$P(\text{Rolled 3 AND rolled} \leq 4) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(\text{Not completing the board}) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{17}{18}$$

Answer

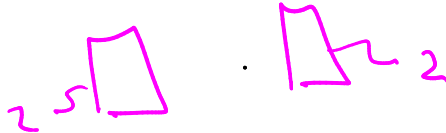
What is the probability of completing the board?

$$P(\text{Rolled 3 and rolled} > 4) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{but } 1 - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{17}{18}$$

Multinomial Coefficients

1 2 3 4 5



1, 2

3, 4

5

1, 2

3, 5

4

1, 2

4, 5

3

⋮

⋮

Permutation

How many way I can arrange my 7 students on seven chairs?

$$7!$$

If I have to number chairs how many way can I arrange my students there

$$7 \times 6 = \frac{7!}{(7-2)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

If I don't care about the chair labels. If I have 3 chairs.

$$\frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{n!}{r! (n-r)!} = \binom{n}{r}$$

The book example:-

$$\frac{13!}{6!7!} \cdot \frac{7!}{5!2!} \cdot \frac{2!}{2!0!}$$

\rightarrow

$$\frac{13!}{6!5!2!}$$

\downarrow

$$\binom{13}{6} \binom{7}{5} \binom{2}{2}$$