

1. Compute the following summations

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^n 6 =$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^n 5i =$$

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^n 3i + 2 + 2^i =$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^n 3^i =$$

$$(e) \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{1}{3^i} - \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{1}{3^i + 1} =$$

$$(f) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n j + ij =$$

$$(g) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} 2^k =$$

2. Complete the following:

- (a) You have 10 people, how many ways are there to split into two teams of 5?
- (b) If you have a red die and green die, how many different ways are there to roll a 7?
- (c) How many ways are there to draw 5 cards from a deck of 52?
- (d) How many possible full house hands are there in poker?
- (e) Out of a bag of red, blue and green marbles, how many ways are there to draw three marbles where the order doesn't matter?

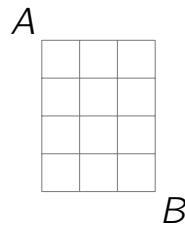
3. There are 38 people in this class. Prove that at least 4 people were born in the same month
4. A round robin tournament is one in which every team plays every other team. Assuming that there are no ties, and every team wins at least one game, prove that two teams won the same number of games.
5. We saw a lot of summation properties in class. Fortunately we don't need to prove all of them separately. We can prove several of them at the same time.

Use induction to prove that summations are linear:

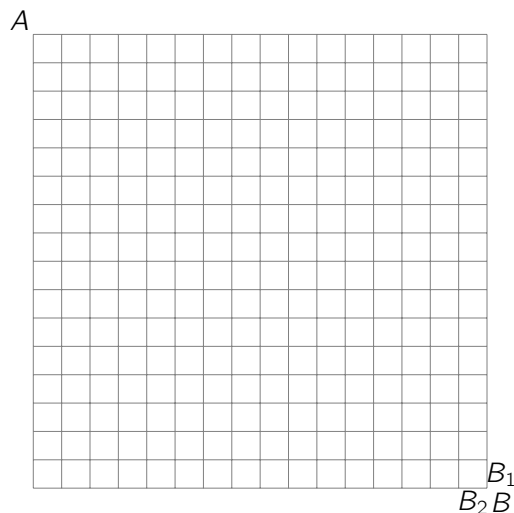
$$\sum_{i=m}^n c \cdot a_i + d \cdot b_i = c \cdot \sum_{i=m}^n a_i + d \cdot \sum_{i=m}^n b_i$$

6. Complete the following:

- (a) How many paths are there from A to B in the following grid if we're only allowed to move right and down.



- (b) Now we have a much larger grid. This would be very difficult to count the paths by hand. Instead, let's try to come up with a recursive solution. Let's have the number of paths from A to B be P , the number of paths from A to B_1 be P_1 , and the number of paths from A to B_2 be P_2 . Now give a formula for P in terms of P_1 and P_2



$$P =$$

- (c) Now given a grid of r rows and c columns, give a recursive formula for the number of paths from A to B

7. (Extra Credit)

I want to answer a simple question from class. If I roll n dice, how many possible rolls are there when order doesn't matter? We saw in class that if I have 2 dice, the answer is 21. Let's generalize this.

First Let's start by calculating the number of ways of rolling 3 dice.

- (a) How many ways are to roll 3 dice where all numbers are distinct?

- (b) How many ways are to roll 3 dice two dice have the same value? While the order of the dice doesn't matter, the number that rolled twice does.

- (c) How many ways are to roll 3 dice where all dice are the same?

This way of counting dice seems like a good start, but it seems like it could get complicated pretty quickly. We'll need to break it down.

Notice that in the last part we had 3 cases: all 3 numbers are distinct, 2 numbers are distinct, and only 1 number is distinct. So, we should really ask the smaller question:

"how many ways are there to roll n dice, where k dice are distinct?"

We can again break this into 2 questions.

- (d) How many ways are there to choose the k values for the n dice?

For the second question we need to how we group the dice of the same value.

This doesn't seem like a big deal with 3 dice, but let's look at what happens when we have 5. If I roll 5 dice and get 2 distinct values (4 and 1 for example), how many ways can I break that up?

I could have (1 1 1 1 4), (1 1 1 4 4), (1 1 4 4 4), or (1 4 4 4 4). So there are 4 possible ways.

This gets more complicated with 3 distinct values, so we need a better way to solve the problem. I could also write this as I have m_1 1s and m_2 4s. I'll call this the multiplicity of a value. So the multiplicity of 1 is m_1 .

The problem is really asking how many different ways can $m_1 + m_2 = 5$. This is good, because it generalizes. If I have 3 distinct values, then I'm asking how many ways can $m_1 + m_2 + m_3 = 5$.

(e)