

Counting:

$$p+q = 7$$

$$0 \leq p$$

$$0 \leq q$$

integral solutions

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots + x^7) \cdot (x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots + x^7) \\ & \quad \swarrow \text{Coeff of } x^7 \text{ in the product.} \\ & = 1 \cdot x^0 + 2 x^1 + 3 x^2 + \textcircled{4} x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$\{ (1,0), (0,1) \}$     $\{ (0,2), (1,1), (2,0) \}$     $\{ (0,3), (1,2), (2,1), (3,0) \}$

Score in an over

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 = 18$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 4, 6\}$$

Batsmen can score 0, 1, 2, 4 or 6 runs on each ball. In how many ways can they score 18 runs in an over (assuming that no extra runs/balls).

$$\equiv (x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^6)^6 \rightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^{18}.$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = k$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$(x^0 + x^1)^n \longrightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^k$$

$$\equiv (1+x)^n \longrightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^k$$

$$\binom{n}{k}$$

3 types of icecreams, 7 to be taken

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 7$$

$$0 \leq x_i \leq 7$$

$$(x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots + x^7)^3 \longrightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^7$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\equiv \text{Coeff of } x^7 \text{ in } (x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + \dots + x^7 + x^8 + x^9 + \dots)^3 \\ &\equiv \text{'' } (1-x)^{-3} = \binom{3+7-1}{7} \quad (\text{from pg 6}) \end{aligned}$$

G.P

$$a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^{r-1} = a \left( \frac{x^r - 1}{x - 1} \right) = a \left( \frac{1 - x^r}{1 - x} \right)$$

$$a + ax + ax^2 + \dots = \frac{a}{1-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1+0.01)^{365} &= 1.37 \\ (1-0.01)^{365} &= \end{aligned}$$

$$S = a + ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^{r-1}$$

$$xS = \frac{ax + ax^2 + \dots + ax^{r-1} + ax^r}{(1-x)S = a - ax^r} \Rightarrow S = \frac{a(1-x^r)}{1-x}$$

$$* (1-x)^{-3} = 1 + \underset{\textcircled{3C_1}}{3x} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot x^2 + \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \cdot x^3 + \dots$$

$$(1-x)^{-n} = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+r-1}{r} x^r$$

$$(1-x)^{-n} \equiv \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+r-1}{n-1} x^r$$

How many integral solutions to

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = m$$

where

$$1 \leq x_i$$

Ans:

$$\left( x^1 + x^2 + \dots + x^{m-n+1} \right)^n \rightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^m$$

$$\equiv x^n \cdot \left( 1 + x + \dots + x^{m-n} \right)^n \rightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^m$$

$$\equiv \left( 1 + x + \dots + x^{m-n} \right)^n \rightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^{m-n}$$

$$\equiv \left( 1 + x + \dots + \infty \right)^n \rightarrow \text{"}$$

$$\left( 1 - x \right)^{-n} \rightarrow \text{Coeff of } x^{m-n} \equiv \binom{n+m-n-1}{n-1}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = m$$

$$1 \leq x_i$$

Let

$$x_1 = 1 + y_1, \quad x_2 = 1 + y_2, \quad \dots \quad x_n = 1 + y_n$$

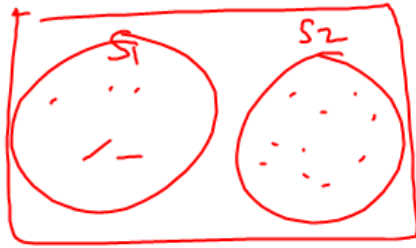
$$0 \leq y_1, y_2, \dots$$

$$y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n = (m - n)$$

$$\text{where } y_i \geq 0$$



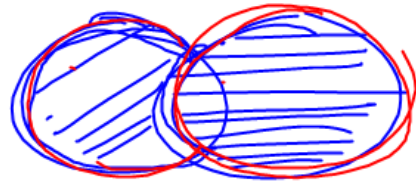
Axiom:  $|S_1 \cup S_2| = |S_1| + |S_2|$  if  $S_1$  &  $S_2$  are disjoint



what if  $S_1$  &  $S_2$  are not disjoint?

Lemma:

$$|S_1 \cup S_2| = |S_1| + |S_2| - |S_1 \cap S_2|$$



$$|S_1 \cup S_2 \dots \cup S_n| = \sum |S_i|$$

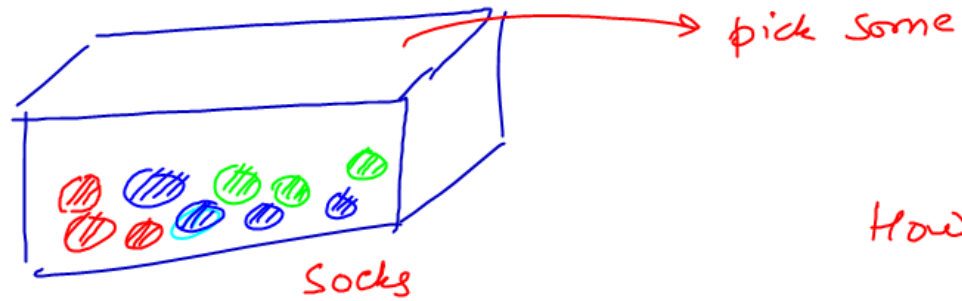
$$- \sum_{\substack{i,j \\ i \neq j}} |S_i \cap S_j|$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{i,j,k \\ i \neq j \neq k}} |S_i \cap S_j \cap S_k|$$

— . . . .

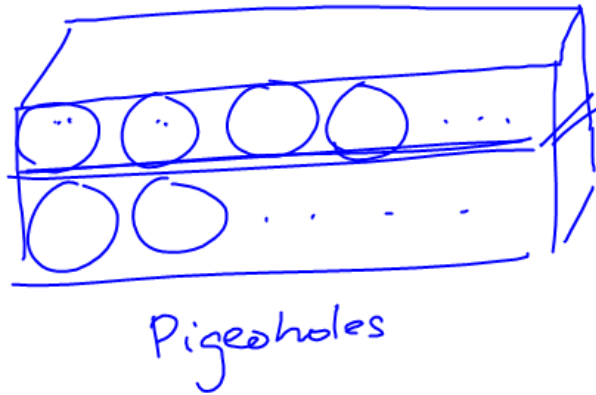
Proof: using induction. (Homework)

Principle of  
Inclusion &  
Exclusion



How many to pick, so that  
you have a good pair?

Ans = 4.



If there are  $(n+1)$  pigeons  
&  $n$  pigeonholes, then  
at least one pigeonhole has  
more than 1 pigeon.

Pigeonhole principle

$$x+y+z = 7$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$0 \leq y$$

$$0 \leq z$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1+x+x^2+\dots+x^5 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1+x+\dots+x^7 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Coeff of  $x^7$

$$(1+x+\dots+x^5) (1-x)^{-2} \rightarrow \textcircled{x^7}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^5 x^{7-i} \text{ in } (1-x)^{-2} = \dots,$$