Counting Problems

1) Case 1:
$$1"u"$$
 5! Case 2: $2"u"$ $\binom{4}{3}$ $\frac{5!}{2!}$ Case 3: $3"u"$ $\binom{4}{2}$ $\frac{5!}{3!}$

a) There are $1+\binom{4}{3}+\binom{4}{2}$ or 11 unique subsets of 5 letters. b) You can make $5!+\binom{4}{3}\frac{5!}{2!}+\binom{4}{2}\frac{5!}{3!}$ or 480 possible strings.

15 remaining stars (20) 5 remaining bars (5)

$$\binom{20}{5} + \binom{21}{5} = 35853$$
 ways

e: 2 options for 2 models 2 0 0 1 3 Left subtree: 2 options Q = 5 options for 3 modes 17654 (3)(2)(2) albacad a zoptions at d possible 14 options for 4 node alble LdLe 14 a 5 2 2 5 C 14 42 options 5) case 1: Lunch Break 13 reframe problem: now many ways to roll a 10 on 3 g-sided dice? 4, 1, 1 4,4,2 7, 1, 2 6,1,3 6,2,2 3, 3, 4 Case 2: no lunch break Lyroll a 10 on 4 7-sided dice 7, 1, 1, 1 3,3, 2,2 6,1,1,2 3, 3, 3, 1 5, 1, 2, 2 5, 1, 1, 3 4, 1, 3, 1 4, 2, 2, 2 3, 4, 1, 2 4,1,1,4 18 total combinations