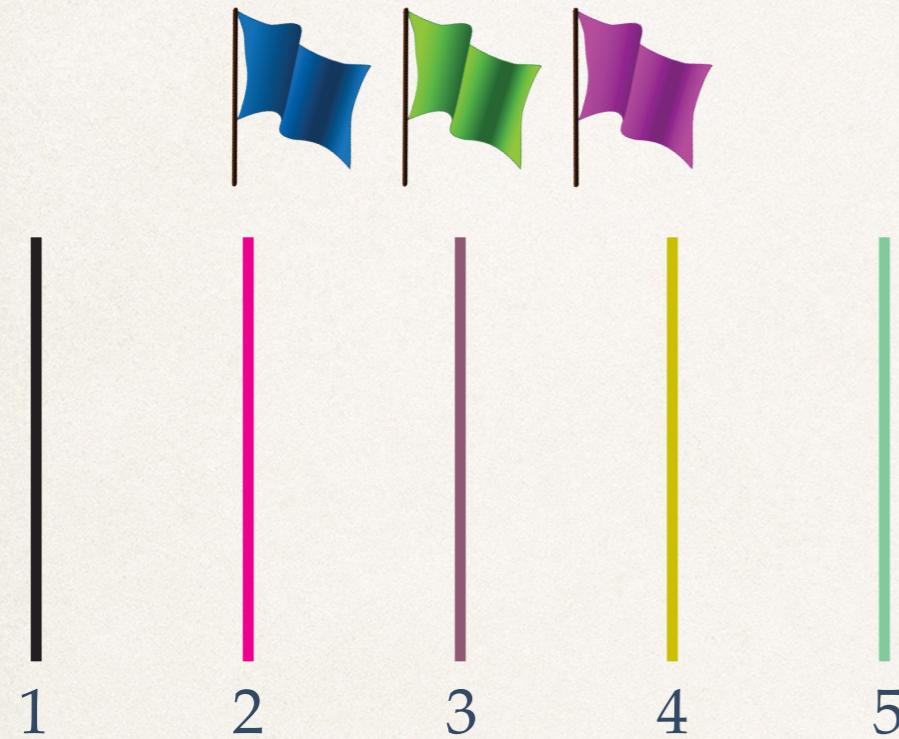


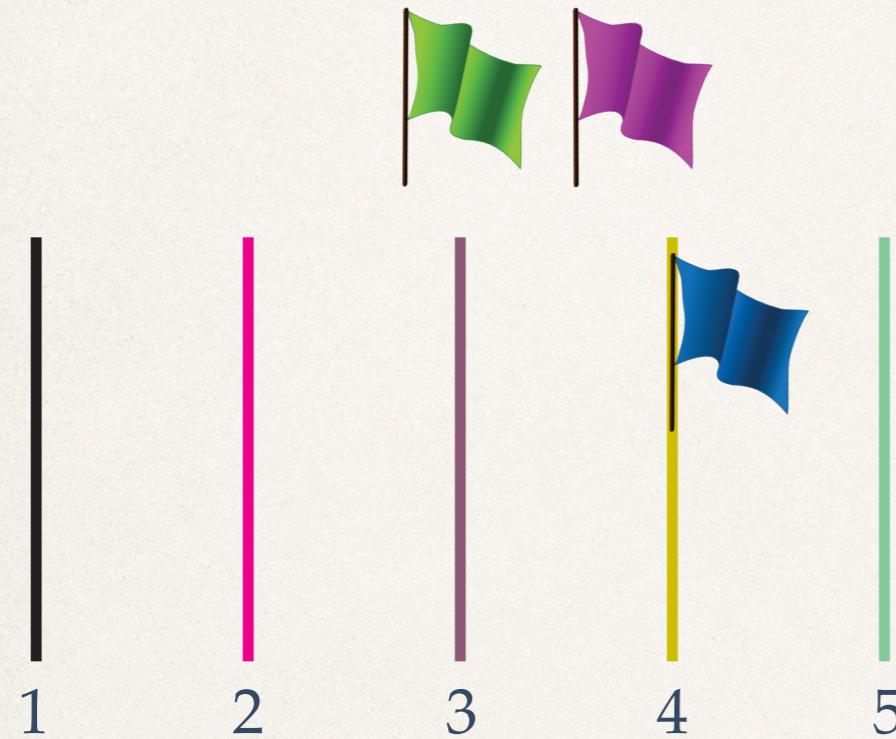
Sampling without replacement

How many ways are there of distributing three flags upon five flagsticks?



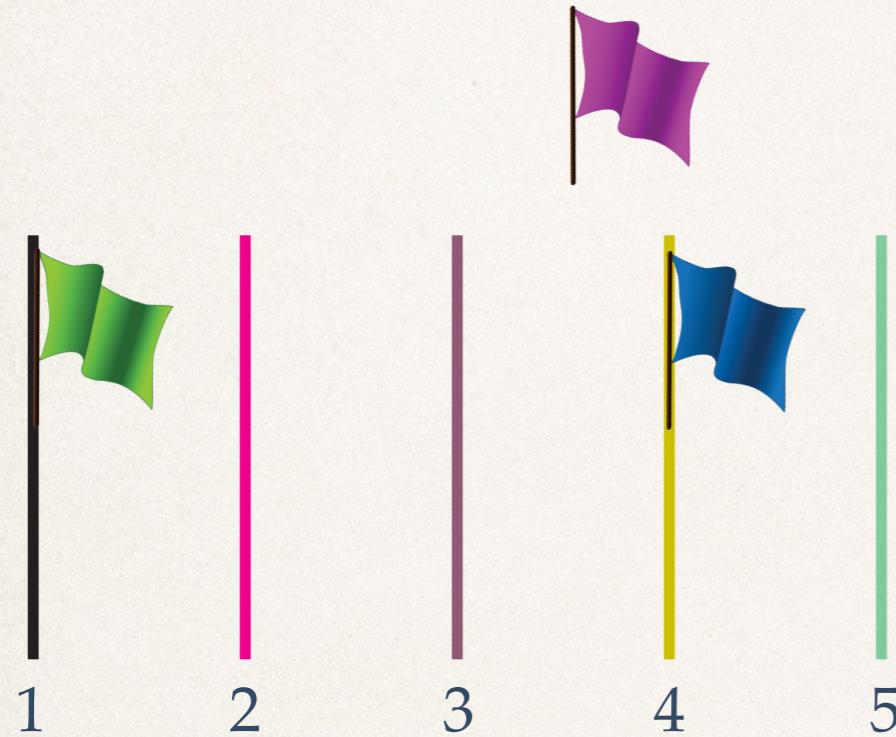
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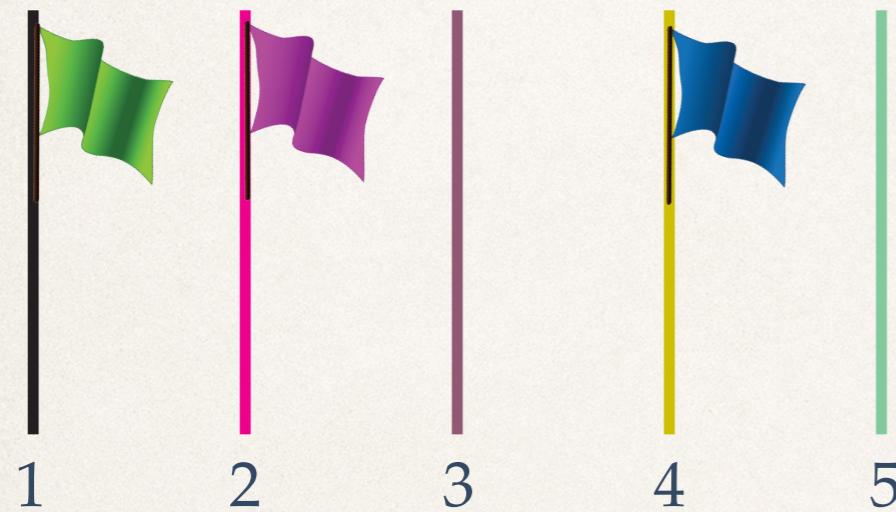
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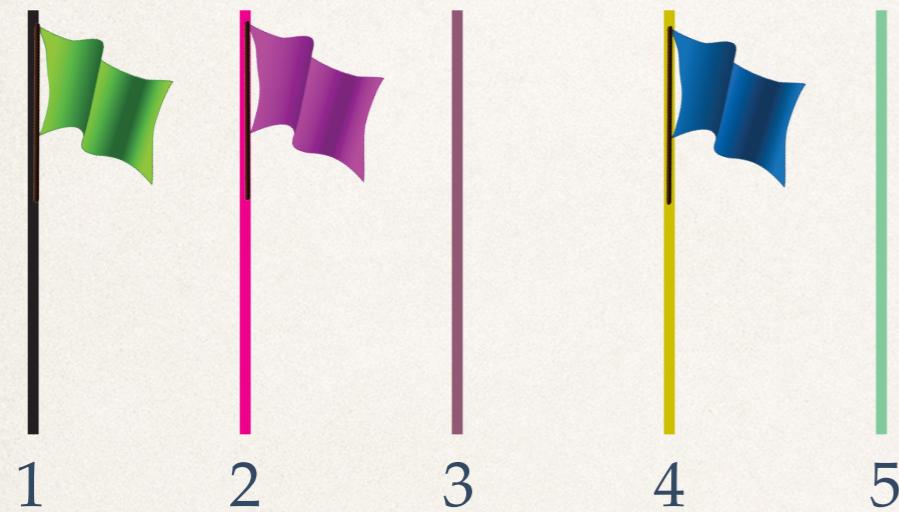
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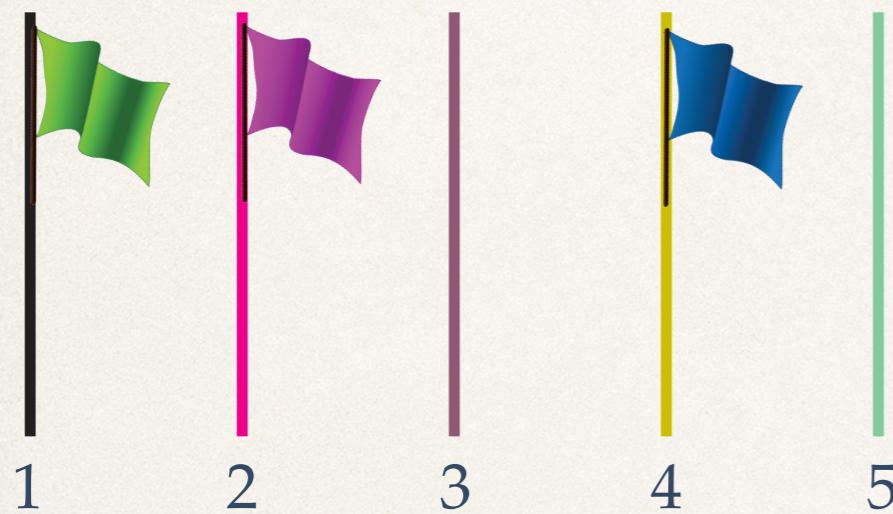
(5, 1, 2)



Sampling without replacement

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(5, 1, 2)

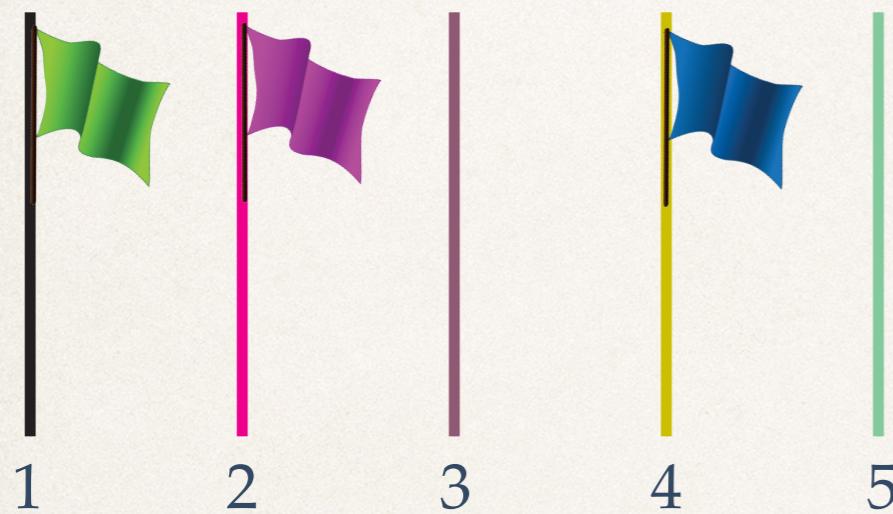


With the flags placed in a specified sequence, this is equivalent to specifying an ordered triple of sticks, say, (j_1, j_2, j_3) , where sampling is without replacement.

Sampling without replacement

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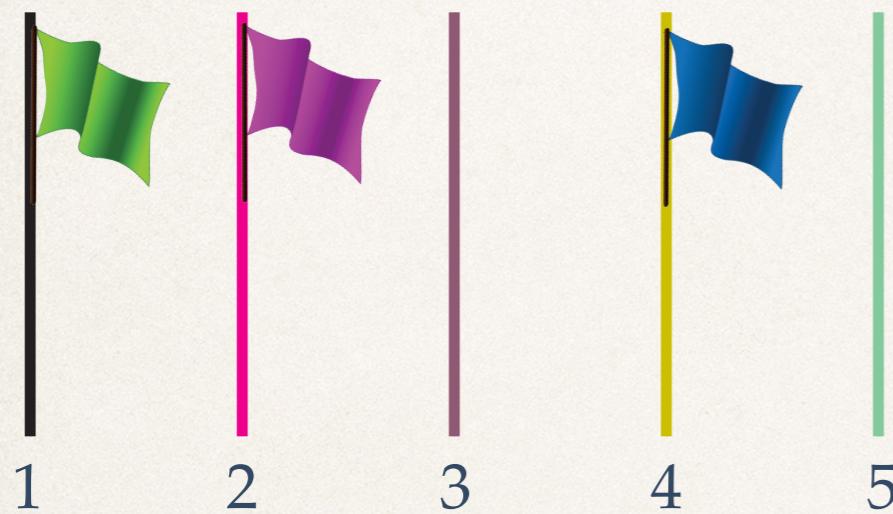
$$5 \times 4 \times 3 = 60$$

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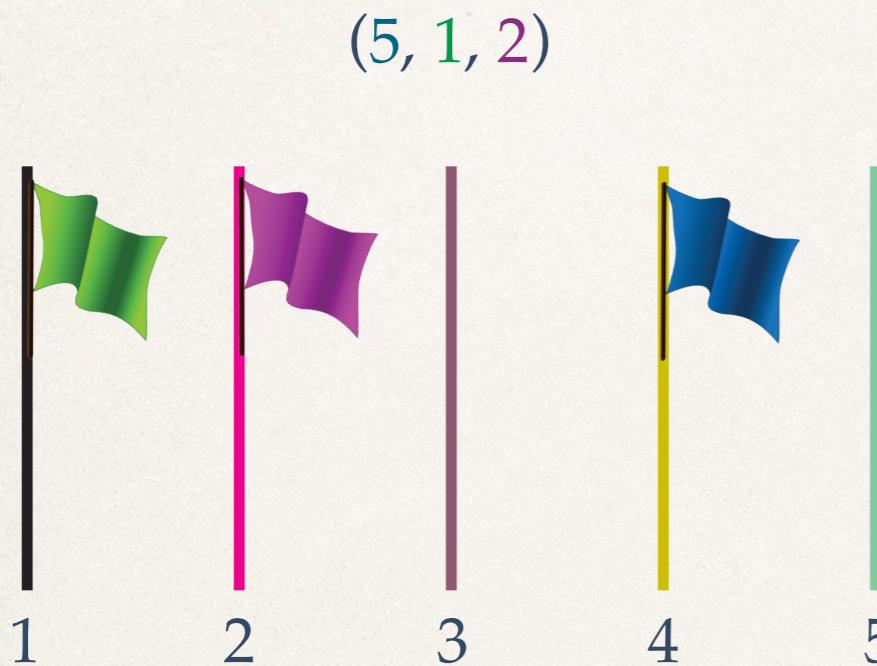
Falling factorial, Pochhammer's symbol: “5-to-3-falling”

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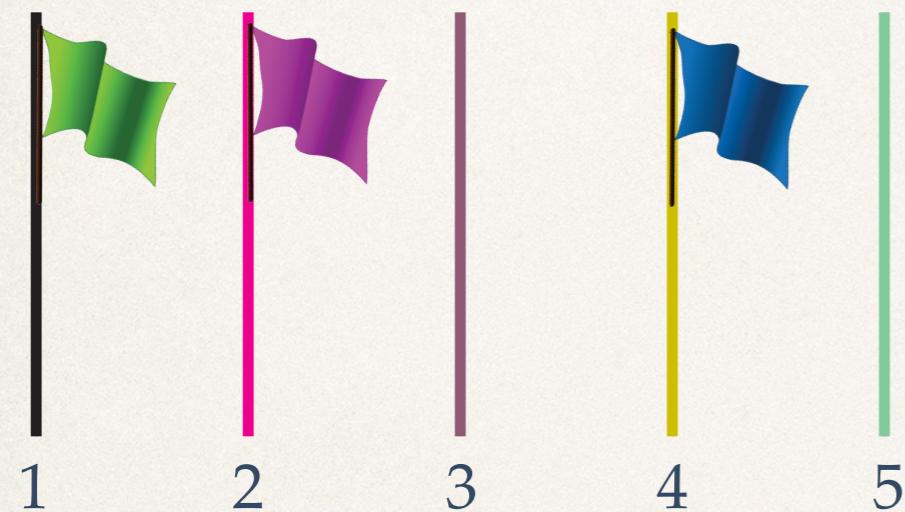
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Generalisation: The number of ordered samples $(a_{j_1}, a_{j_2}, \dots, a_{j_k})$ of size k that can be drawn without replacement from a population $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ of size n :

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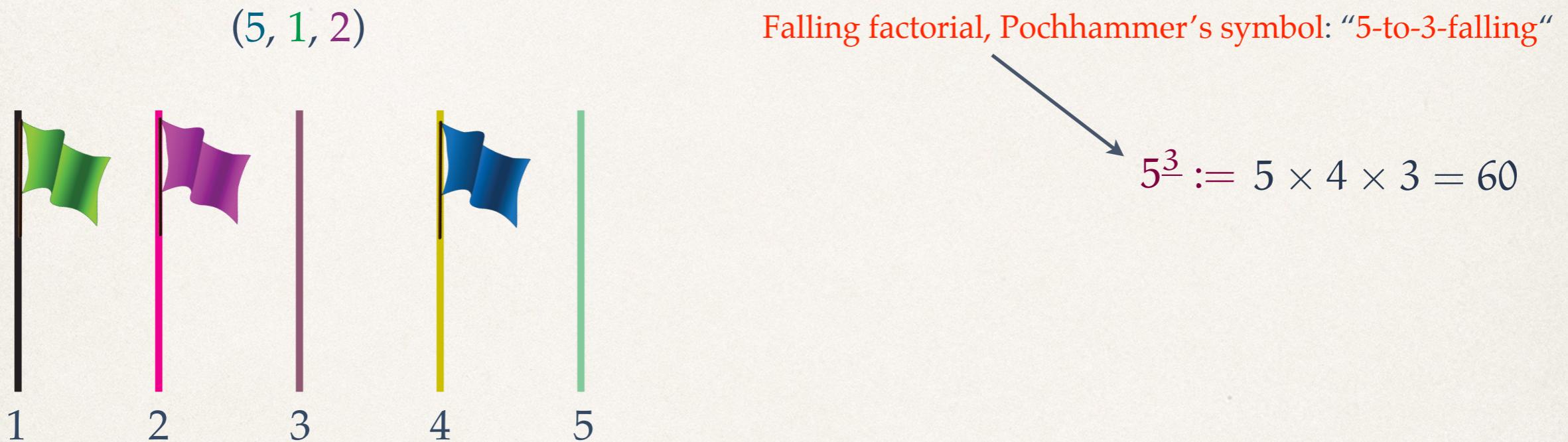
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Sampling without replacement

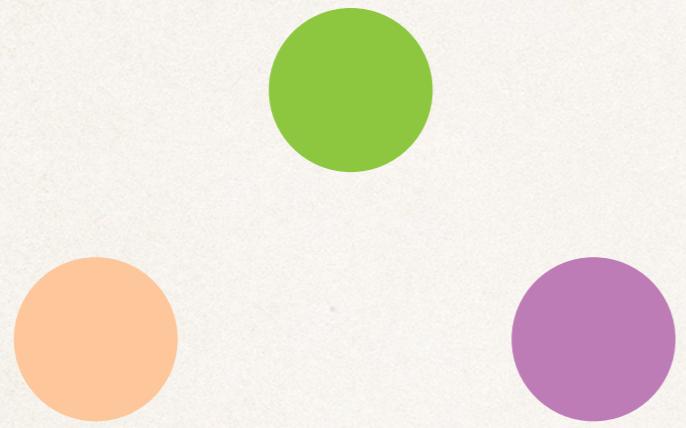
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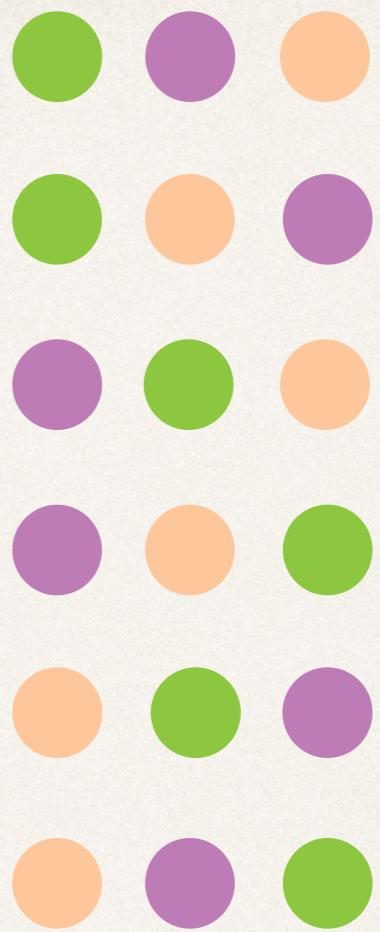
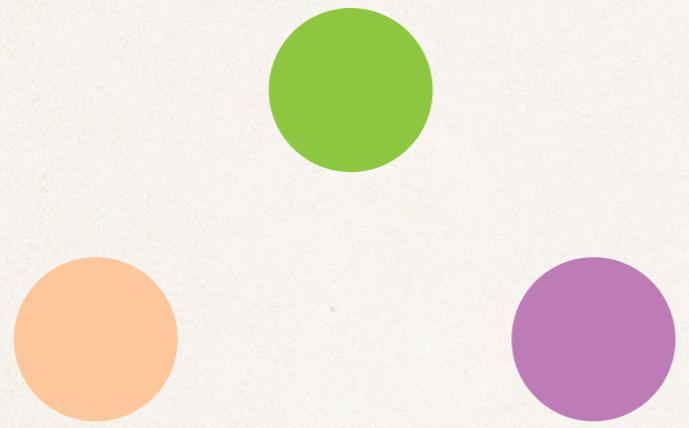


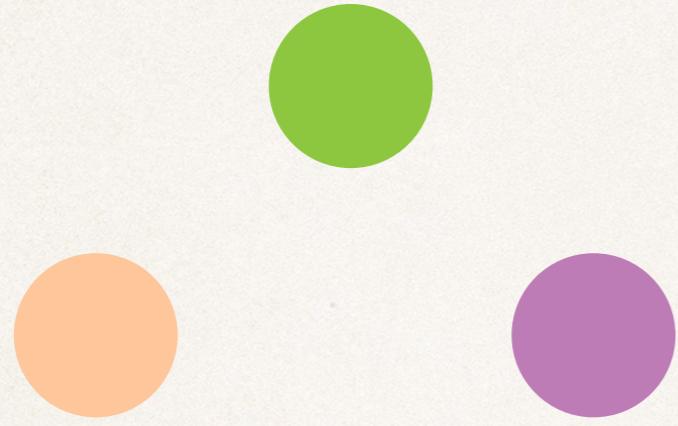
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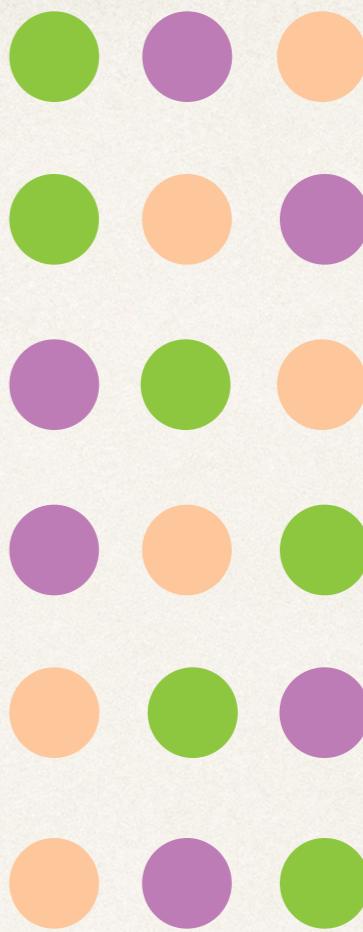
"n-to-k-falling" → $n^k := \underbrace{n \times (n - 1) \times \cdots \times (n - (k - 1))}_{k \text{ terms}}$



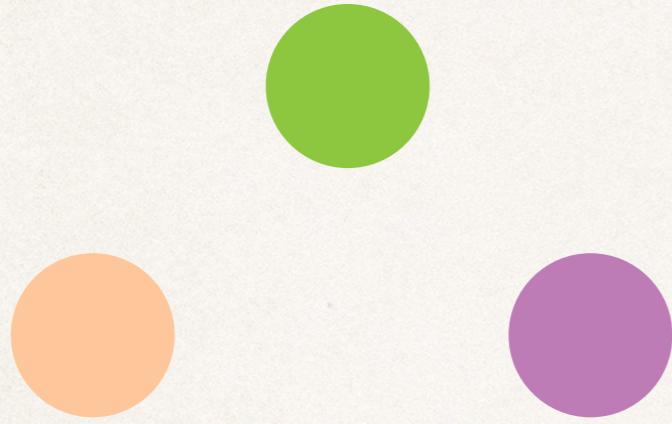




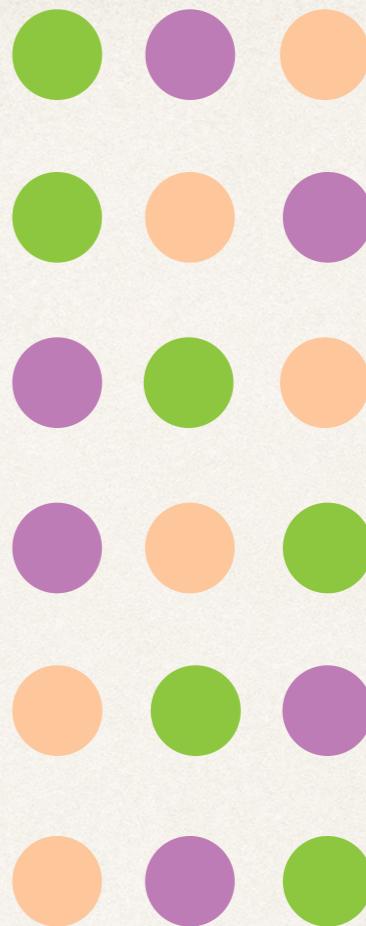
Lexicographic
arrangement



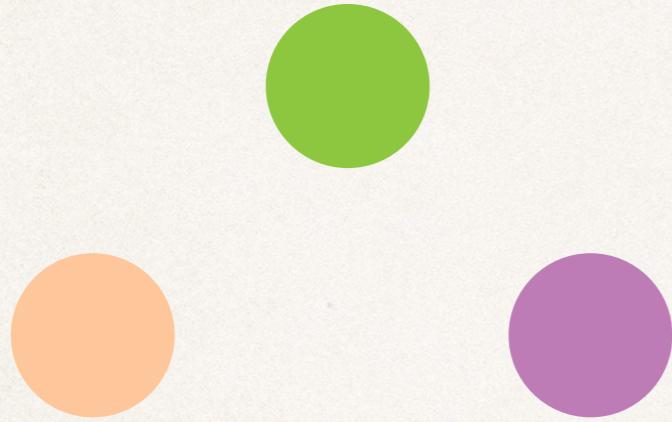
How many ways can n distinct objects be arranged?



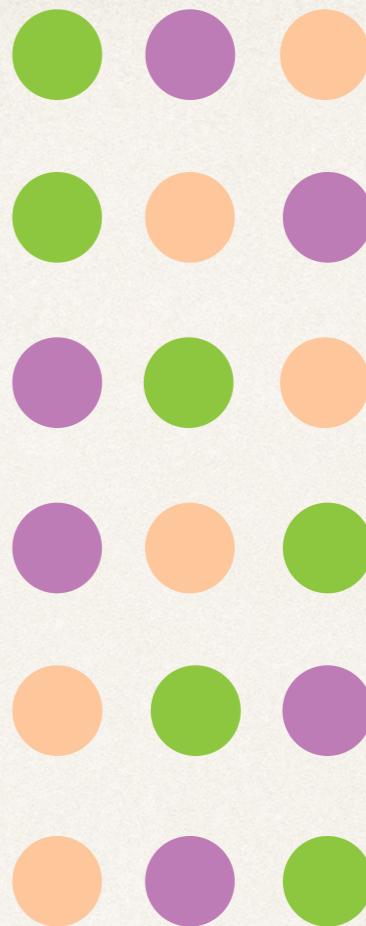
Lexicographic arrangement



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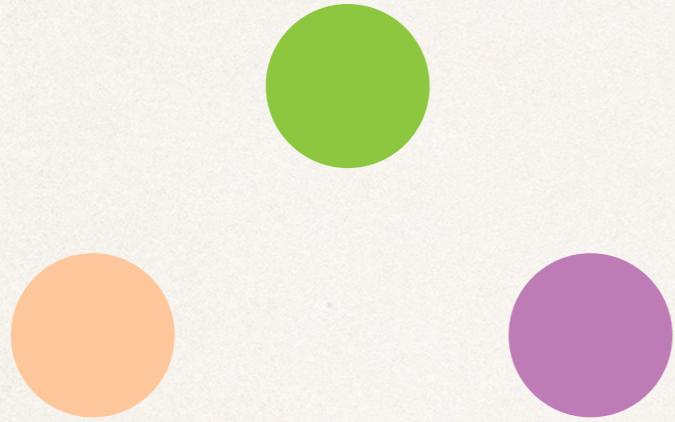


Lexicographic arrangement

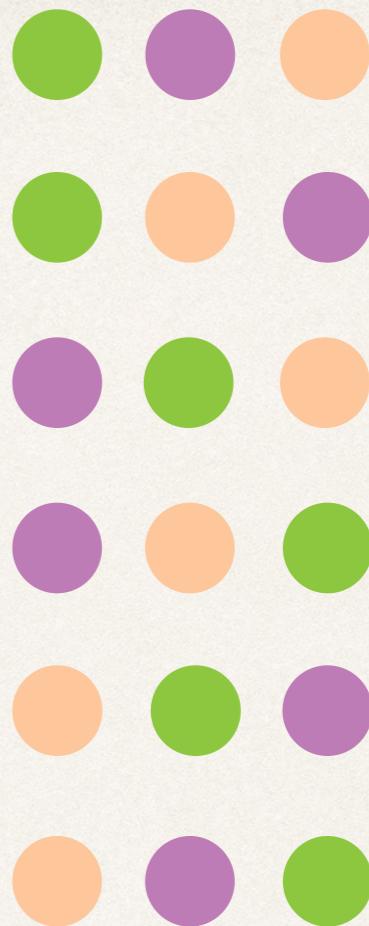


This results in an ordered sample of n elements selected without replacement with each object selected.

How many ways can n distinct objects be arranged?



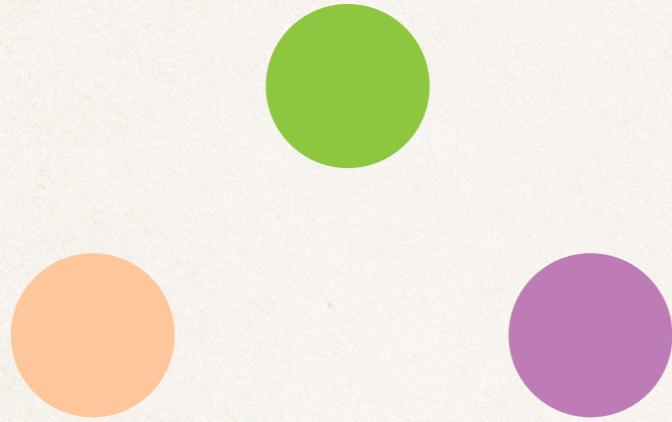
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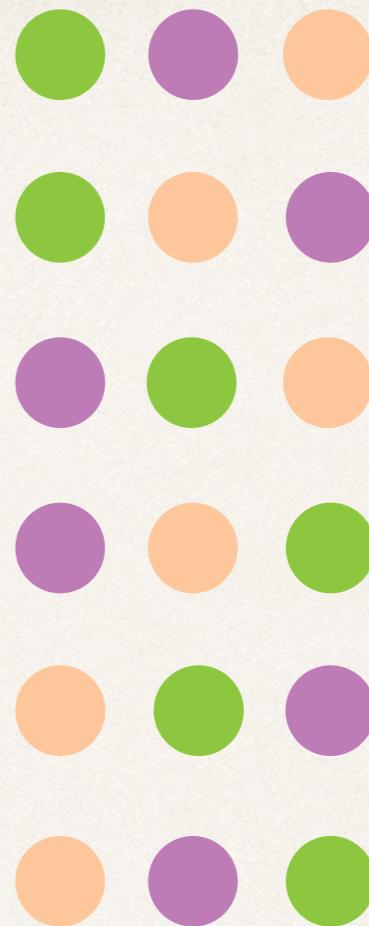
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$$n^n = n \times (n - 1) \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1$$

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Lexicographic arrangement

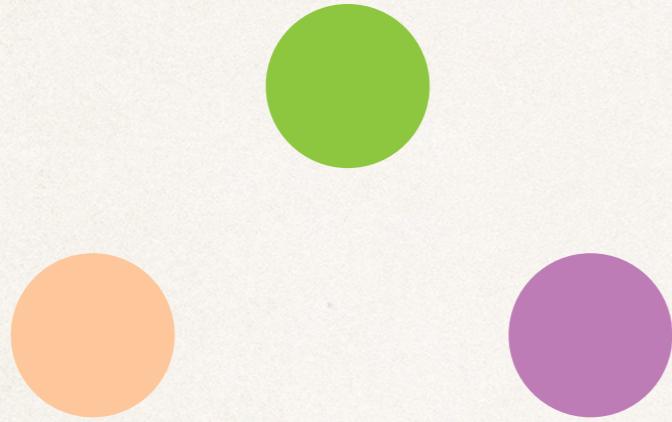


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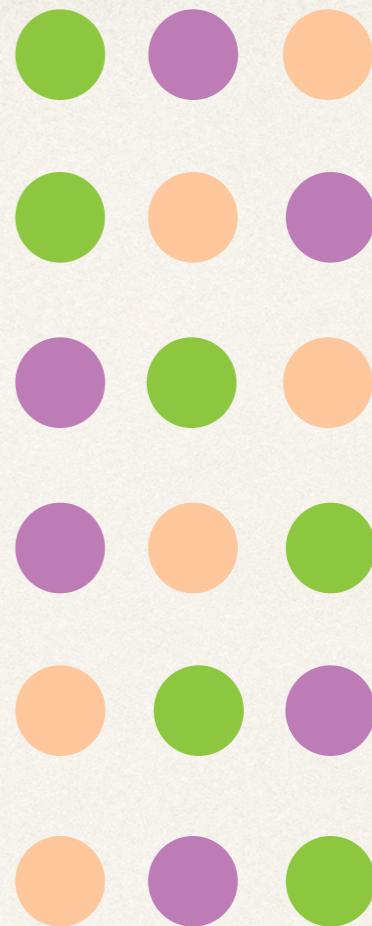
$$n^n = n \times (n - 1) \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1 =: n!$$

“ n factorial”

How many ways can n distinct objects be arranged?



Lexicographic arrangement



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“ n factorial”

Convention: $0! = 1$.