$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in A_{j_1} , A_{j_2} , ..., A_{j_l} .
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in $A_{j_1}, A_{j_2}, ..., A_{j_l}$.
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that ω contributes to on			
	LHS	RHS	
l < k	0	0	

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in $A_{j_1}, A_{j_2}, ..., A_{j_l}$.
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that w contributes to on		
	LHS	RHS
l < k	0	0
l = k	1	

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in A_{j_1} , A_{j_2} , ..., A_{j_l} .
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that w contributes to on		
	LHS	RHS
l < k	0	0
l = k	1	$\binom{k}{k} \cdot 1 = 1$

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in $A_{j_1}, A_{j_2}, ..., A_{j_l}$.
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that w contributes to on		
	LHS	RHS
l < k	0	0
l = k	1	$\binom{k}{k} \cdot 1 = 1$
l > k	0	

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in A_{j_1} , A_{j_2} , ..., A_{j_l} .
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that w contributes to on			
	LHS	RHS	
l < k	0	0	
l = k	1	$\binom{k}{k} \cdot 1 = 1$	
l > k	0	$\sum_{j=0}^{1-k} (-1)^{j} {k+j \choose k} {l \choose k+j}$	

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in A_{j_1} , A_{j_2} , ..., A_{j_l} .
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that ω contributes to on		
	LHS	RHS
l < k	0	0
l = k	1	$\binom{k}{k} \cdot 1 = 1$
l > k	0	$\sum_{j=0}^{1-k} (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = ?$





$$\binom{k+j}{k}\binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$\binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$\binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \cdot \frac{(l-k)!}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$\binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \cdot \frac{(l-k)!}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \binom{l}{k} \binom{l-k}{j}$$

$$\binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \cdot \frac{(l-k)!}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \binom{l}{k} \binom{l-k}{j}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{l-k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \binom{l}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{l-k} \binom{l-k}{j} (-1)^{j}$$

$$\binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \cdot \frac{(l-k)!}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \binom{l}{k} \binom{l-k}{j}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{l-k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \binom{l}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{l-k} \binom{l-k}{j} (-1)^{j}$$
The binomial theorem: $(1+x)^{m} = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \binom{m}{j} x^{j}$

$$\binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \cdot \frac{(l-k)!}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \binom{l}{k} \binom{l-k}{j}$$

The binomial theorem:
$$(1+x)^m = \sum_{j=0}^m {m \choose j} x^j$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{l-k} (-1)^j {k+j \choose k} {l \choose k+j} = {l \choose k} \sum_{j=0}^{l-k} {l-k \choose j} (-1)^j$$

$$= {l \choose k} (1+(-1))^{l-k}$$

$$\binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = \frac{(k+j)!}{k!j!} \cdot \frac{l!}{(k+j)!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!} \cdot \frac{1}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \frac{l!}{k!(l-k)!} \cdot \frac{(l-k)!}{j!(l-k-j)!}$$

$$= \binom{l}{k} \binom{l-k}{j}$$

The binomial theorem:
$$(1+x)^m = \sum_{j=0}^m {m \choose j} x^j$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{l-k} (-1)^j {k+j \choose k} {l \choose k+j} = {l \choose k} \sum_{j=0}^{l-k} {l-k \choose j} (-1)^j$$

$$= {l \choose k} (1+(-1))^{l-k}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } l > k$$

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in A_{j_1} , A_{j_2} , ..., A_{j_l} .
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that ω contributes to on		
	LHS	RHS
l < k	0	0
l = k	1	$\binom{k}{k} \cdot 1 = 1$
l > k	0	$\sum_{j=0}^{1-k} (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} \binom{1}{k+j} = ?$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{l-k} (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = 0 \quad \text{if } l > k$$

$$X_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A_{j} \text{ occurs,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$S_k := \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \mathbf{P}(A_{j_1} \cap A_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{j_k}) \qquad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

$$\mathbf{P}\{X_1 + \dots + X_n = k\} = \binom{k}{k} S_k - \binom{k+1}{k} S_{k+1} + \dots + (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} S_{k+j} + \dots + (-1)^{n-k} S_n$$

- * Identify the sets: suppose ω is in A_{j_1} , A_{j_2} , ..., A_{j_l} .
- * Then $X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n = 1$.
- * Three cases: (1) l < k. (2) l = k. (3) l > k.

# terms that w contributes to on		
	LHS	RHS
l < k	0	0
l = k	1	$\binom{k}{k} \cdot 1 = 1$
l > k	0	$\sum_{j=0}^{1-k} (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} \binom{1}{k+j} = 0$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{l-k} (-1)^j \binom{k+j}{k} \binom{l}{k+j} = 0 \quad \text{if } l > k$$