Lecture 1. Basic Combinatorics (Sec 1.1-3)

University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign Math 461 Spring 2022

Instructor: Daesung Kim

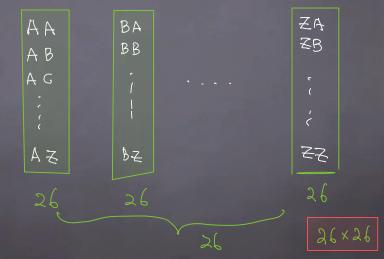
Why studying probability?

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Why studying probability?

Part 1: What is probability Part 2: Random variable. (Quintity) Part 3: Distribution. (Pattern)

Question: How many two-letter words are there (using 26 alphabet)?



Suppose that two experiments are to be performed.

Then if experiment 1 can result in any one of m possible outcomes

and if, for each outcome of experiment 1, there are n possible outcomes of experiment 2,

then together there are mn possible outcomes of the two experiments.

Example

Question 1

How many different 7-place license plates are possible if the first 3 places are to be occupied by letters and the final 4 by numbers? How many license plates would be possible if repetition among letters or numbers were prohibited?

26

Example

How many different 7-place license plates are possible if the first 3 places are to be occupied by letters and the final 4 by numbers? How many license plates would be possible if repetition among letters or numbers were prohibited?

Q2: W/O Repetition.

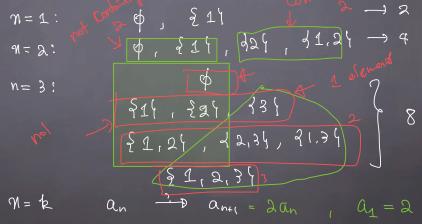
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$$26 \times 25 \times 24 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7$$



Example

Consider a set S of n elements, say $S = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. How many different subsets of S are there?



Permutation

Each ordered arrangement of n distinct objects is called a permutation.

The number of all possible permuations is $n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1.$

factorial.

Permutation $ANS: 4! \times (4! \times 3! \times 2! \times 1!)$

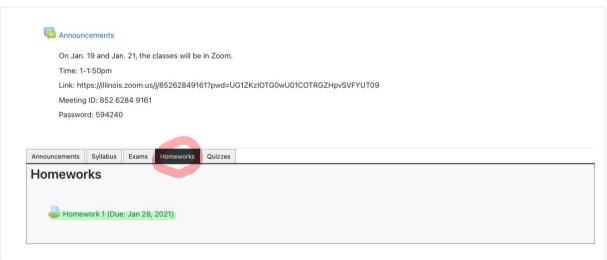
Example

Ms. Jones has 10 books that she is going to put on her bookshelf. Of these, 4 are mathematics books, 3 are chemistry books, 2 are history books, and 1 is a language book. Ms. Jones wants to arrange her books so that all the books dealing with the same subject are together on the shelf. How many different arrangements are possible?

If no constraint: 101 By topics. D Atranze topics: M, C, H, L-r(A) T1(A) T2(B) T3(B) T4 (M1M2M3M4) (C1C2C3) (H1H2) [L

MATH 461 E13/E14 SP22: Probability Theory (Kim, D)

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MATH 461 E13/E14 SP22: Probability Theory (Kim, D)

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Submission status	No attempt			
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Due date	Friday, January 28, 2022, 12:00 PM			
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Add submission

Permutation

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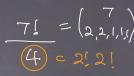
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ANS :



Example

How many different letter arrangements can be formed from the letters *arrange*?

