### Collections of Sets

Part c: Counting

lan Ludden

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

• State the shorthand notation for binomial coefficients (number of combinations) and its definition in terms of factorials.

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- Solve practical counting problems involving combinations, combinations with repetition, and applications of the Binomial Theorem.

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#### **Fact**

The number of k-combinations from a set of size n is

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written C(n, k) or  $\binom{n}{k}$  and read as "n choose k."

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- $P(n,k) = C(n,k) \cdot k!$



## Applications of Combinations

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### Example 2: Tennis Tournament

There are 16 players in a tennis tournament that must be split into two subtournaments of eight players each to play at separate stadiums. How many ways are there to pick which players are in which subtournament? Assume neither players nor fans care which stadium they play at.

# Combinations with Repetition

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### Example 3: Stock Portfolio

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Stars and bars: \* \* \* \* | \* \* | \* \* \* \*

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- Can be used to build Pascal's triangle (Wikipedia link)
- Recursively defines binomial coefficients (base: k = 0, n)

#### Theorem

Let x and y be variables. For any natural number n,

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  - $(x+y)(x+y)(x+y)(\ldots)(x+y)$
- What is the coefficient of  $x^4y^2$  in  $(2x + y)^6$ ?

## Recap: Learning Objectives

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