

Combinations: order doesn't matter.

Ex. Your elf-lord avatar can pick up any 3 of the following weapons:

sword, axe, knife, ring, laptop

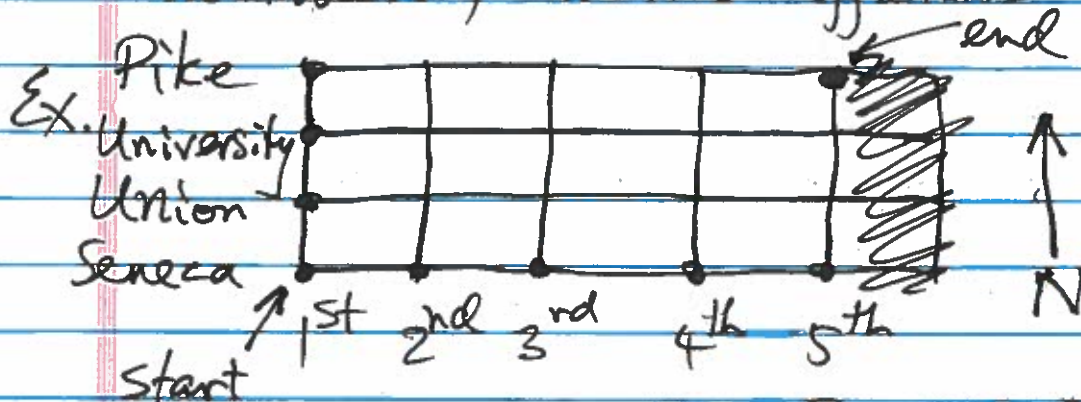
How many combinations of exactly 3?

$$\binom{5}{3} = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 10$$

Generally, the number of sets of  $k$  items chosen from  $n$  distinct items is

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

" $n$  choose  $k$ ", binomial coefficients



How many routes from Seneca & 1st to Pike & 5th, going either N or E at each intersection?

$$\binom{7}{3} = \frac{7!}{3!4!} = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{3 \cdot 2} = 35$$

NNN.EEEE.

$$= \binom{7}{4}$$

Identities:

1.  $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$ , for any  $0 \leq k \leq n$

2.  $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$ , for any  $1 \leq k \leq n-1$ .

Either the first object of the  $n$  is chosen:  $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$  ways to finish

Or it's not chosen:  $\binom{n-1}{k}$  ways to finish

Ex: Assume  $\heartsuit$  is the face-up trump. How many starting Schnapsen hands have  $\geq 1$  trump?

$$\binom{4}{1} \binom{18}{4} = 12,240$$

↑ number of ways to deal 1 trump    number of ways to deal 4 more cards.

This formula is wrong and overcounts!

$\heartsuit\heartsuit$      $\heartsuit\heartsuit\heartsuit\heartsuit$   
 $\heartsuit\heartsuit$      $\heartsuit\heartsuit\heartsuit\heartsuit$

How do we find the correct answer? Complementing.  
 How many starting hands have 0 trumps?

$$\binom{15}{5}. \text{ How many starting hands in total? } \binom{19}{5}$$

Number of hands with  $\geq 1$  trump is

$$\binom{19}{5} - \binom{15}{5} = \frac{19 \cdot 18 \cdot 17 \cdot 16 \cdot 15}{5!} - \frac{15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11}{5!}$$

$$= 8625$$

Binomial Theorem: for any  $n \geq 0$ , and for any real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ ,

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

Ex:  $n=3$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y)^3 &= (x+y)(x+y)(x+y) \\ &= xxx + xxy + xyx + yxx \\ &\quad + xyy + yxy + yyx + yyy \\ &= \binom{3}{3}x^3 + \binom{3}{2}x^2y + \binom{3}{1}xy^2 + \binom{3}{0}y^3 \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 \end{aligned}$$

Proof for general  $n$ :

$$(x+y)^n = \underbrace{(x+y)(x+y) \cdots (x+y)}_n$$

Collect all the terms of the form  $x^k y^{n-k}$ .  
How many such terms are there? The number of ways of choosing  $k$  of the  $n$  factors to contribute  $x$ , the rest  $y$ :  $\binom{n}{k}$