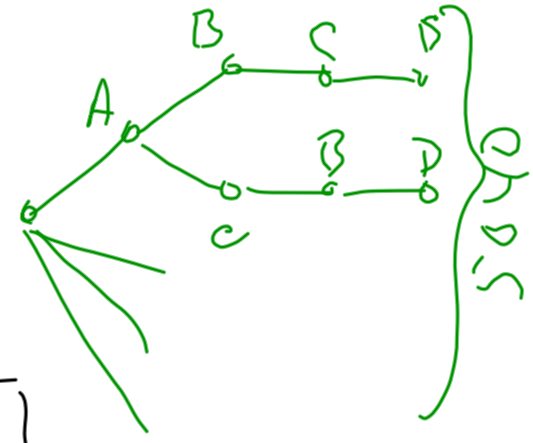
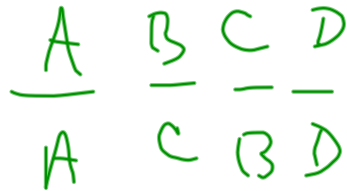


How many ways to select 4 from 10?

$$\frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7}{4!}$$

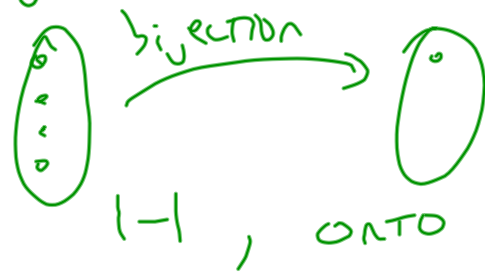
$$10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 = 5040$$



A B C D E F G H I J
 Y N Y N Y Y N N N N \leftrightarrow {A, C, E, F}

N N Y N N Y N Y N Y \leftrightarrow {C, F, H, J}

there is a bijection between subsets of size 4
 and anagrams of "YYYY NNNNNN"



$$\begin{aligned} \# \text{ subsets} &= \# \text{ anagrams} \\ &= \frac{10!}{4! \cdot 6!} = 210. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{10!}{4! \cdot 6!} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}}{\cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}} = 210$$

Exam Friday Feb 22

Selecting — but
not ordering.

Def: the # of ways to select k objects from n distinct objects is called "n choose k ", and is written $\binom{n}{k}$ in this class, or as nC_k or $C(n, k)$ in other places.

Evaluate $\binom{7}{3} = \frac{7!}{3! \cdot 4!} = 35$

A B C D E F G
Y Y Y N N N N

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \underline{21} \\ 231 \end{array}$$

$$\binom{22}{2} = \frac{22!}{2! \cdot 20!} = \frac{\overset{11}{\cancel{22}} \cdot \cancel{21} \cdot \cancel{20} \cdot \dots \cdot 1}{\cancel{2} \times 1 \times \cancel{20} \times \dots \times 1} = 231$$

$$\binom{22}{1} = 22$$

~~22~~

of 5-card poker hands?

$$\binom{52}{5} = \frac{52!}{5! \cdot 47!}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 324 \\ \hline 324 \\ 324 \\ \hline 3564 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline 21 \\ 21 \\ \hline 231 \end{array}$$

5-card poker hands that are all hearts?

$$\cancel{\binom{39}{13}} \quad \binom{13}{5}$$

Draw 5 cards. $P[\text{get a pair}]$

$$= \frac{\# \text{ favorable}}{\text{total \#}} = \frac{\binom{52}{5} - \frac{52 \cdot 48 \cdot 44 \cdot 40 \cdot 36}{5!}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

5-card hands that do NOT have a pair? = $52 \times 48 \times 44 \times 40 \times 36$

$$\underbrace{\binom{52}{5}}_{\text{unordered}} - \underbrace{52 \times 48 \times 44 \times 40 \times 36}_{\text{ordered 5-card hands}}$$

divide by $5!$ to remove order.