

Binomial Theorem:

$$(x+y)^n = C(n,0)x^n + C(n,1)x^{n-1}y + C(n,2)x^{n-2}y^2 + \dots \\ \dots + C(n,n-1)xy^{n-1} + C(n,n)y^n$$

↓

$$(x+y)^4 = \underline{C(4,0)}x^4 + \underline{C(4,1)}x^3y + \underline{C(4,2)}x^2y^2 + \underline{C(4,3)}xy^3 + \underline{C(4,4)}y^4$$

Question: How many subsets does a set of size 4 have?

0-elements: $1 = C(4,0)$

1-elements: $4 = C(4,1)$

2-elements: $6 = C(4,2)$

3-elements: $4 = C(4,3)$

4-elements: $1 = C(4,4)$

} # of subsets = $\underline{C(4,0)} + \underline{C(4,1)} + \underline{C(4,2)}$

$+ \underline{C(4,3)} + \underline{C(4,4)}$



Plug in
 $x=1, y=1$

$$(1+1)^n = \underbrace{C(4,0) + C(4,1) + C(4,2) + C(4,3) + C(4,4)}$$

$$2^n = \text{\# of subsets of a set of size 4}$$

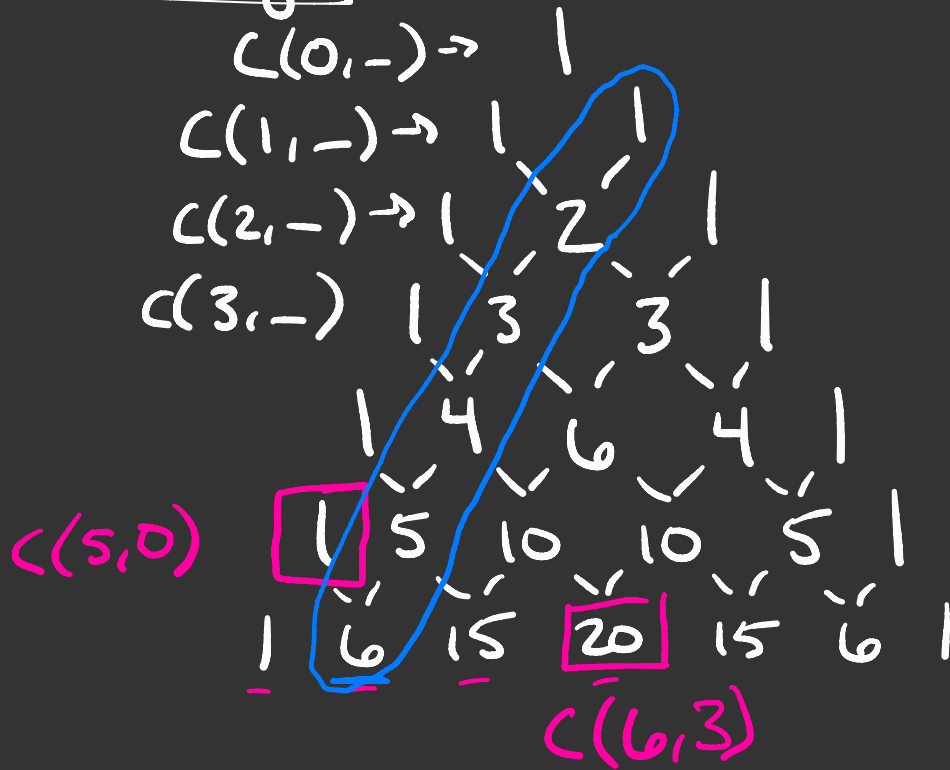
In general, $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{\# subsets of} \\ \text{set of size } n \end{array} \right) = 2^n$

Example: How many subsets of a set of size 8 have ≥ 3 elements?

1 way: $C(8,3) + C(8,4) + \dots + C(8,7) + C(8,8)$

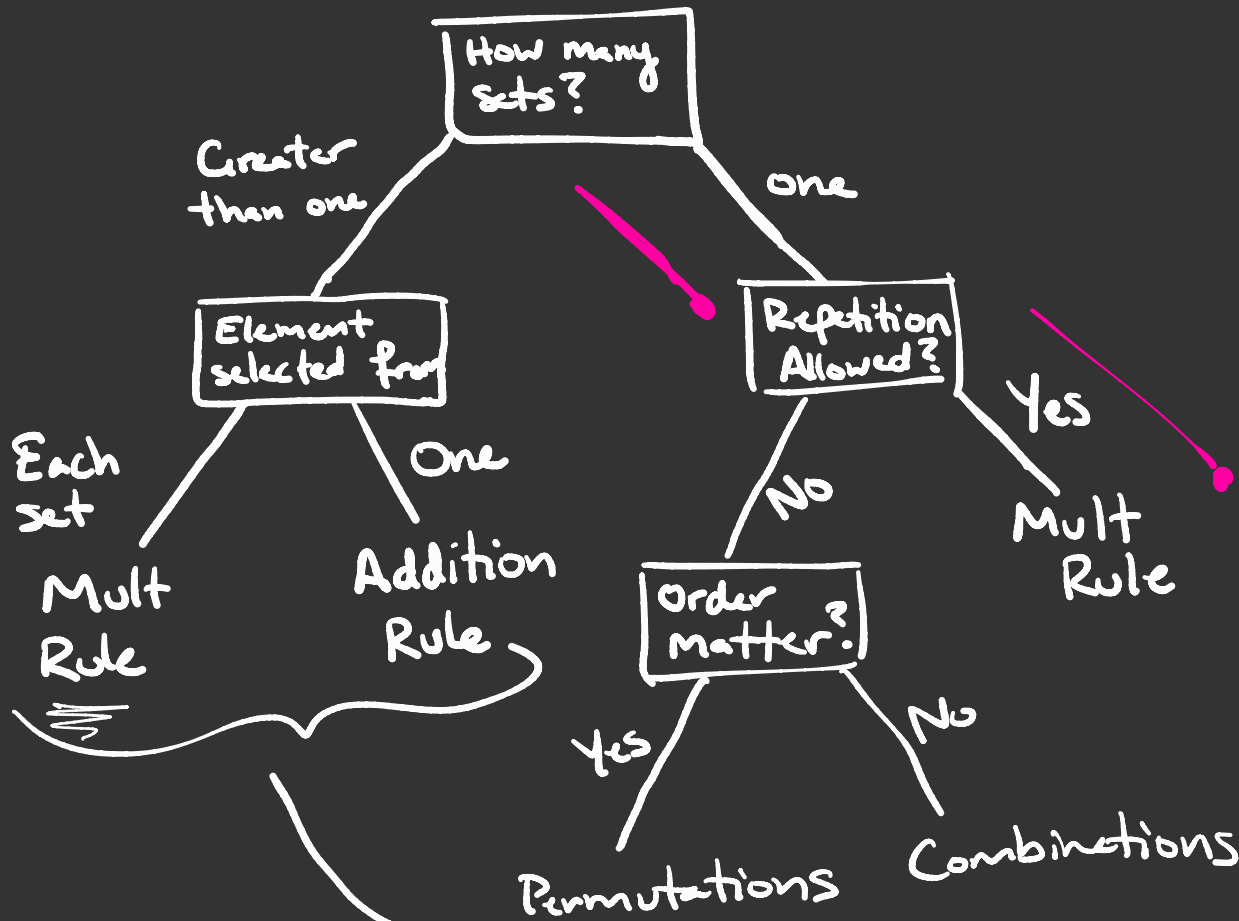
2 way: $2^8 - C(8,0) - C(8,1) - C(8,2)$
 $= 256 - 1 - 8 - 28 = \underline{\underline{219}}$

Pascal's Triangle



Methods of counting:

- Multiplication Rule
- Addition Rule
- Permutation
- Combination



Note: Might have to use chart more than once in problem

Example: PIN numbers. 4 digit number (digits 0-9).
Repetition allowed.

a) How many PINs are possible

sets: $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$

rep allowed: Yes

$$\underline{10} \times \underline{10} \times \underline{10} \times \underline{10} = \underline{10,000}$$

b) How about if rep not allowed?

sets: $\{0, \dots, 9\}$

rep allowed: No

order matters: Yes

$$\underline{P(10, 4)} = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 = 5,040$$

c) How many PINs w/ at least one digit repeated?

$$\# \text{ PINs w/ at one repeat} = \left(\# \text{ total PINs} \right) - \left(\# \text{ of PIN w/ no rep} \right) = 10,000 - 5,040 = \underline{4,960}$$

Example: High School competition. 40 seniors, 38 juniors, 45 sophs, 37 freshmen. Each class sends 4 people to compete. How many ways to pick competitors?

Sets: $\{ \}$ (freshmen, sophs, juniors, seniors)

selected from: Each set

$$\binom{\# \text{ ways to choose competitors}}{=} \binom{\# \text{ ways to choose freshmen}}{\text{sophs}} \times \binom{\# \text{ sophs}}{\text{juns}} \times \binom{\# \text{ juniors}}{\text{seniors}} \times \binom{\# \text{ seniors}}{=} \\ = C(37, 4) \times C(45, 4) \times C(38, 4) \times C(40, 4)$$