

## COMBINATORICS + PROBABILITY

How many <sup>↑</sup>ways are there to perform an action.

Permutations - # of ways a group of objects can be arranged in different patterns

Combinations - how many groups can be selected from a given set of objects

## Linear Permutations

1) Arrange all objects  
THUNDER =  $n!$

$$7! = 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

2) Arrange a small group  
Chosen from a larger  
group

$nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$   
 total 8 cars = use How many ways  
 can 5 of 8 cars park in  
 5 adjacent parking stalls?

$$8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4$$

$${}_8P_5 = \frac{8!}{(8-5)!} = \frac{8!}{3!}$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot \cancel{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{\cancel{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}$$

3) Alike Objects  
MISSISSIPPI

$$\frac{11!}{4! 4! 2!} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{total!} \\ \text{alike! alike!} \end{matrix}$$

look same  
identical  
indistinguishable

4) Repeated objects OR  
Specific locations

Draw blanks.

Radio station  
call letters  
- must start with  
K or W

$$\frac{2 \cdot 26 \cdot 26 \cdot 26}{= 35,152}$$

## COMBINATIONS - Select groups of objects

$${}_nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}_9C_2 &= \frac{9!}{7! 2!} \\ &= \frac{9 \cdot \overset{4}{\cancel{8}} \cdot \cancel{7} \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}}{\cancel{7} \cdot \cancel{6} \cdot \cancel{5} \cdot \cancel{4} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{1}} \\ &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

How many ways can a committee of 2 guys + 2 gals be chosen from a group of 6 guys + 5 gals?

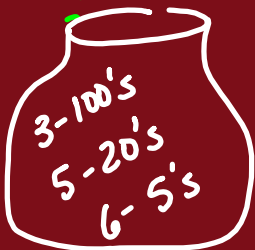
(guys groups) · (girls groups)

$$\begin{aligned} {}_6C_2 \cdot {}_5C_2 \\ 15 \cdot 10 \\ = 150 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{PROBABILITY} = \frac{\text{ways to succeed}}{\text{total possible outcomes}} \quad \text{ODDS} = \frac{\text{ways to succeed}}{\text{ways to fail}}$$

$$\text{Prob (Hey Dude's)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Odds (not wearing Hey Dudes)} = \frac{5}{1}$$



Pick 3.

$$\text{Prob (3 100's)} = \frac{{}^3C_3}{{}^{14}C_3} = \frac{1}{364}$$

$$\text{Prob (1 100 + 2 20's)} = \frac{{}^3C_1 \cdot {}^5C_2}{{}^{14}C_3} \quad \text{AND} = \text{multiply}$$

Always find  
probability  
first!

$$\text{Prob} = \frac{15}{182} \frac{\text{suc}}{\text{total}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 10}{364} = \frac{30}{364} = \frac{15}{182}$$

$$\text{Odds} = \frac{\text{suc}}{\text{fail.}} = \frac{15}{167}$$

↑ 182-15

38 DVDs - 4 defective, Select 3.

Prob (at least one good DVD) =

$$0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1_{\text{good}} + 2_{\text{def}} \quad \text{or} \quad 2_{\text{good}} + 1_{\text{def}} \quad \text{or} \quad 3_{\text{good}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{at least one}) &= 1 - \text{Prob}(\text{none}) \\ &= 1 - \text{Prob}(\text{no good}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{{}_4C_3}{{}_{38}C_3} = \frac{2108}{2109} \end{aligned}$$