

SOLUTIONS  $\Rightarrow$  REVIEW  
(Fact. Not / Perm. / Comb. / Pas.  $\Delta$  / Bin. Exp.)

1a) Combination  $\Rightarrow$  Order is NOT important.

b) Permutation  $\Rightarrow$  Order is important  
(1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> place winners)

c) Combination  $\Rightarrow$  Order is NOT important.

d) Permutation  $\Rightarrow$  Order is important  
(President, Vice-President, Secretary)

e) Permutation  $\Rightarrow$  Order is important.  
(first & second prize winners)

2a)  $\frac{5!}{4!} = 5 \times 4$

FALSE

b)  $10 \times 9 \times 8 = \frac{10!}{7!}$

TRUE

c)  ${}_8P_2 = 56$

TRUE

d)  ${}_{100}P_4 = 100 \times 99 \times 98 \times 97$

TRUE

$$3a) 7 \times 6 \times 5$$

$$= \frac{7!}{4!}$$

$$b) 19 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6$$

$$= \frac{19! 9!}{18! 5!}$$

$$c) 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \quad d) 30 \times 29 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5!}$$

$$= \frac{30! 12!}{28! 8!}$$

$$4a) \quad nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$
$${}_8P_3 = \frac{8!}{(8-3)!}$$
$${}_8P_3 = 336$$

$$b) \quad nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$
$${}_8P_8 = \frac{8!}{(8-8)!}$$
$${}_8P_8 = 40320$$

5. ROUND TABLE!

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{n P_n}{5} & \underline{\text{OR}} & (n-1)! \\ = & \frac{5 P_5}{5} & = & (5-1)! \\ = & \frac{120}{5} & = & 4! \\ = & 24. & = & 24. \end{aligned}$$

6.a)	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	2 boys <u>AND</u> 3 girls
	${}^4C_2 = \frac{4!}{2!(4-2)!}$	${}^6C_3 = \frac{6!}{3!(6-3)!}$	$6 \times 20$
	${}^4C_2 = 6$	${}^6C_3 = 20$	$= 120.$

b)	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	4 boys <u>AND</u> 1 girl
	${}^4C_4 = \frac{4!}{4!(4-4)!}$	${}^6C_1 = \frac{6!}{1!(6-1)!}$	$1 \times 6$
	${}^4C_4 = 1$	${}^6C_1 = 6$	$= 6$

c) All Boys

$${}^4C_5 = \frac{4!}{5!(4-5)!}$$

↳ This is IMPOSSIBLE!  
You cannot choose a group of 5 boys - there are only 4 boys in total.

$$7. \quad n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$${}_{100} C_4 = \frac{100!}{4!(100-4)!}$$

$${}_{100} C_4 = 3\,921\,225$$

$P(\text{guessing the winning number})$

$$= \frac{1}{3\,921\,225}$$

8. a) Row 12 is shown.

The second number is always the same as the row number.

b) Row 13.

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_{13}C_0 \quad {}_{13}C_1 \quad {}_{13}C_2 \quad {}_{13}C_3 \quad {}_{13}C_4 \quad {}_{13}C_5 \quad {}_{13}C_6 \quad {}_{13}C_7 \quad {}_{13}C_8 \quad {}_{13}C_9 \quad {}_{13}C_{10} \quad {}_{13}C_{11} \quad {}_{13}C_{12} \quad {}_{13}C_{13} \\ = & 1 \quad 13 \quad 78 \quad 286 \quad 715 \quad 1287 \quad 1716 \quad 1716 \quad 1287 \quad 715 \quad 286 \quad 78 \quad 13 \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

c) Row 11

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_{11}C_0 \quad {}_{11}C_1 \quad {}_{11}C_2 \quad {}_{11}C_3 \quad {}_{11}C_4 \quad {}_{11}C_5 \quad {}_{11}C_6 \quad {}_{11}C_7 \quad {}_{11}C_8 \quad {}_{11}C_9 \quad {}_{11}C_{10} \quad {}_{11}C_{11} \\ = & 1 \quad 11 \quad 55 \quad 165 \quad 330 \quad 462 \quad 462 \quad 330 \quad 165 \quad 55 \quad 11 \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$



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$$a) \begin{matrix} n=4 \\ j=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} n=4 \\ j=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & nC_{j-1} \\ &= 4C_{1-1} \\ &= 4C_0 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & nC_{j-1} \\ &= 4C_{2-1} \\ &= 4C_1 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \begin{matrix} n=12 \\ j=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} n=12 \\ j=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} n=12 \\ j=3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & nC_{j-1} \\ &= 12C_{1-1} \\ &= 12C_0 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & nC_{j-1} \\ &= 12C_{2-1} \\ &= 12C_1 \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & nC_{j-1} \\ &= 12C_{3-1} \\ &= 12C_2 \\ &= 66 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } n=18 \\ i=7.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & nC_{i-1} \\ &= {}_{18}C_{7-1} \\ &= {}_{18}C_6 \\ &= 18\,564 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d) } n=15 \\ i=8.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & nC_{i-1} \\ &= {}_{15}C_{8-1} \\ &= {}_{15}C_7 \\ &= 6435 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. a) (x+2)^6$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= {}_6C_0(x)^6(2)^0 + {}_6C_1(x)^5(2)^1 + {}_6C_2(x)^4(2)^2 + {}_6C_3(x)^3(2)^3 + {}_6C_4(x)^2(2)^4 + {}_6C_5(x)^1(2)^5 + {}_6C_6(x)^0(2)^6 \\ &= (1)(x^6)(1) + (6)(x^5)(2) + (15)(x^4)(4) + (20)(x^3)(8) + (15)(x^2)(16) + (6)(x)(32) + (1)(1)(64) \\ &= 1x^6 + 12x^5 + 60x^4 + 160x^3 + 240x^2 + 192x + 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) (x+3)^4$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= {}_4C_0(x)^4(3)^0 + {}_4C_1(x)^3(3)^1 + {}_4C_2(x)^2(3)^2 + {}_4C_3(x)^1(3)^3 + {}_4C_4(x)^0(3)^4 \\ &= (1)(x^4)(1) + (4)(x^3)(3) + (6)(x^2)(9) + (4)(x)(27) + (1)(1)(81) \\ &= 1x^4 + 12x^3 + 54x^2 + 108x + 81 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) (x-4)^5$$

$$\hookrightarrow (x+(-4))^5$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= {}_5C_0(x)^5(-4)^0 + {}_5C_1(x)^4(-4)^1 + {}_5C_2(x)^3(-4)^2 + {}_5C_3(x)^2(-4)^3 + {}_5C_4(x)^1(-4)^4 + {}_5C_5(x)^0(-4)^5 \\ &= (1)(x^5)(1) + (5)(x^4)(-4) + (10)(x^3)(16) + (10)(x^2)(-64) + (5)(x)(256) + (1)(1)(-1024) \\ &= x^5 - 20x^4 + 160x^3 - 640x^2 + 1280x - 1024 \end{aligned}$$

$$d) (x-6)^3$$

$$\hookrightarrow (x+(-6))^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= {}_3C_0(x)^3(-6)^0 + {}_3C_1(x)^2(-6)^1 + {}_3C_2(x)^1(-6)^2 + {}_3C_3(x)^0(-6)^3 \\ &= (1)(x^3)(1) + (3)(x^2)(-6) + (3)(x)(36) + (1)(1)(-216) \\ &= x^3 - 18x^2 + 108x - 216 \end{aligned}$$

$$11. (x+3)^{20}$$

$$= {}_{20}C_0(x)^{20}(3)^0 + {}_{20}C_1(x)^{19}(3)^1 + {}_{20}C_2(x)^{18}(3)^2 \dots$$

$$= (1)(x^{20})(1) + (20)(x^{19})(3) + (190)(x^{18})(9) \dots$$

$$= 1x^{20} + 60x^{19} + 1710x^{18} \dots$$