

Combinations

A combination is a set of objects where the order that they are arranged is not important.

If we arrange objects in a line, and the order is not important then;

A B is the same arrangement as **B A**

e.g. 5 objects, arrange 2 of them

A B	B A	C A	D A	E A
A C	B C	C B	D B	E B
A D	B D	C D	D C	E C
A E	B E	C E	D E	E D

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Permutations} &= {}^5P_2 \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Combinations} &= \frac{20}{2!} \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

5 objects, arrange 3 of them

A B C	B A C	C A B	D A B	E A B
A B D	B A D	C A D	D A C	E A C
A B E	B A E	C A E	D A E	E A D
A C B	B C A	C B A	D B A	E B A
A C D	B C D	C B D	D B C	E B C
A C E	B C E	C B E	D B E	E B D
A D B	B D A	C D A	D C A	E C A
A D C	B D C	C D B	D C B	E C B
A D E	B D E	C D E	D C E	E C D
A E B	B E A	C E A	D E A	E D A
A E C	B E C	C E B	D E B	E D B
A E D	B E D	C E D	D E C	E D C

Permutations = 5P_3
= 60

Combinations = $\frac{60}{3!}$
= 10

If we have n different objects, and we arrange k of them and are not concerned about the order;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Number of Arrangements} &= \frac{{}^n P_k}{k!} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} \\ &= {}^n C_k\end{aligned}$$

e.g. (i) How many ways can 6 numbers be chosen from 45 numbers?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ways} &= {}^{45} C_6 \\ &= \underline{8145060}\end{aligned}$$

Note: at 40 cents per game, \$3 258 024 = amount of money you have to spend to guarantee a win in Lotto.

(ii) Committees of five people are to be obtained from a group of seven men and four women.

How many committees are possible if;

a) there are no restrictions?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Committees} &= {}^{11}C_5 \\ &= \underline{462}\end{aligned}$$

With no restrictions, choose 5 people from 11, gender does not matter

b) the committee contains only males?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Committees} &= {}^7C_5 \\ &= \underline{21}\end{aligned}$$

By restricting it to only males, there is only 7 people to choose from

c) the committee contains at least one woman?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Committees} &= 462 - 21 \\ &= \underline{441}\end{aligned}$$

easier to work out male only and subtract from total number of committees

(iii) A hand of five cards is dealt from a regular pack of fifty two cards.

a) What is the number of possible hands?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hands} &= {}^{52}C_5 \\ &= \underline{2598960}\end{aligned}$$

b) What is the probability of getting “three of a kind”?

choose which number has "three of a kind" choose three of those cards

Hands = ${}^{13}C_1 \times {}^4C_3 \times {}^{48}C_2$ choose remaining two cards from the rest

$$= \underline{58656}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(\text{three of a kind}) &= \frac{58656}{2598960} \\ &= \underline{\frac{94}{2915}} \quad (=3.2\%) \end{aligned}$$

2004 Extension 1 HSC Q2e)

A four person team is to be chosen at random from nine women and seven men.

(i) In how many ways can this team be chosen?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Teams} &= {}^{16}C_4 \\ &= \underline{1820}\end{aligned}$$

With no restrictions, choose 4 people from 16, gender does not matter

(ii) What is the probability that the team will consist of four women?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Teams} &= {}^9C_4 \\ &= 126\end{aligned}$$

By restricting it to only women, there is only 9 people to choose from

$$\begin{aligned}P(4 \text{ women team}) &= \frac{126}{1820} \\ &= \underline{\frac{9}{130}}\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 10G; odd
(not 19, 27)