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## 1 - Combinatorial Analysis

Before introduction of any notion about probability, it is important to go over some basics about counting principles.

### 1.2 The Basic Principle of Counting

Question 1. A community consists of 10 women, each of whom has 3 children. How many children are present in total?


This simple diagram shows that there are $10 \cdot 3=30$ children. This is based on the following fact.

The Basic Principle of Counting: Suppose that two experiments are to be performed. Then if experiment 1 can result in any one of $m$ possible outcomes and if, for each outcome of experiment 1 , there are $n$ possible outcomes of experiment 2 , then together there are $m \cdot n$ possible outcomes.


The Generalized Basic Principle of Counting: Suppose that r experiments are to be performed. If
$1^{s t}$ experiment may result in $n_{1}$ possible outcomes, $2^{\text {nd }}$ experiment may result in $n_{2}$ possible outcomes,
$r^{\text {th }}$ experiment may result in $n_{r}$ possible outcomes,
then there is a total of

$$
n_{1} \cdot n_{2} \cdot \ldots \cdot n_{r}
$$

possible outcomes of $r$ experiments.

- Example 1.1 i. How many different 2 digit-3 letter- 2 digit licence plates are possible? (No restriction) (e.g. 34 ABC 01)

| 10 | 10 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 10 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ |
| Exp. 1 | Exp. 2 | E. 3 | E. 4 | E. 5 | E. 6 | E. 7 |

So there are $10^{4} \cdot 29^{3}$ such plates.
ii. How many different 2 digit- 3 letter- 2 digit licence plates are possible if no repetition of letters is allowed?

| 10 | 10 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 10 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ | $\uparrow$ |
| Exp. 1 | Exp. 2 | E. 3 | E. 4 | E. 5 | E. 6 | E. 7 |

So there are $10^{4} \cdot 29 \cdot 28 \cdot 27$ such plates.

