Math 7: Handout 10 Binomial Coefficients.

Binomial Coefficients

The *k*-th entry in *n*-th line of a Pascal Triangle is denoted by $\binom{n}{k}$, or by $\binom{n}{k}$. Note that both *n* and *k* are counted from 0, not from 1: for example, $\binom{6}{2} = 15$.

We saw that these numbers appear in many problems:

 $\binom{n}{k}$ = The number of paths on the chessboard going k units up and n - k to the right = The number of words that can be written using k zeros and n - k ones

= The number of ways to choose k items out of n (order doesn't matter)

It turns out that there is an explicit formula for $\binom{n}{k}$:

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$$

Compare it with the number of ways of choosing *k* items out of *n* when the order matters:

$$_{n}P_{k} = n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

For example, there are $5 \cdot 4 = 20$ ways to choose to items out of 5 if the order matters, and $\frac{5 \cdot 4}{2} = 10$ if the order doesn't matter.

Homework

- 1. If we draw 3 cards out of the deck, what are the chances that
- They will all be all spades
- They will be all aces
- That they will be ace of spades, queen of spades, and king of spades, in this order
- That they will be queen of spades, ace of spades, and king of spades, in this order
- That they will be ace, queen, and king of spades, in some order
- 2. Are there any rows in the Pascal triangle where all numbers are odd? Which rows are they?
- 3. How many words one can get by permuting letters of the word "tiger"? of the word "rabbit"? of the word "mammoth"?
- 4. In one of the lotteries run by New York State, "Sweet Million", they randomly choose 6 numbers out of numbers 1–40. If you guess all 6 correctly (order does not matter), you win \$1,000,000. [There are also smaller prizes for guessing 5 out of 6, etc., but let us ignore them for now.]
 - a. How many ways are there to choose 6 numbers out of 40?
 - b. What are your chances of winning?
 - c. If a lottery ticket cost \$1, how much money does New York State make for each ticket sold (on average)?

Bonus question: find online the rules for another NY lottery, "Mega Millions", and analyze your chances to win.

- 5. In poker, players are drawing "hands" (combinations of 5 cards) from the 52-card deck (4 suits, 13 cards in each).
 - a. How many possible hands are there?
 - b. What are your chances of drawing a hand in which all cards are spades?
 - c. What are your chances of drawing a hand which has 4 queens in it? [Hint: how many such hands are there?]
 - d. What are your chances of drawing a royal flush (Ace, King, Queen, Jack, 10 all of the same suit)? [Hint: what are your chances of drawing a royal flush in a given suit, say spades?]
- *6.. Prove the formula for $\binom{n}{k}$ given above. [Hint: since we had already proved the formula for ${}_{n}P_{k}$, it would be enough to prove that $\binom{n}{k} = {}_{n}P_{k}/k!$, or ${}_{n}P_{k} = \binom{n}{k} \cdot k!$. Think about the example of choosing 3 students out of 10...]