# Homework 4 Combination, Pascal's Triangle, Binomial Coefficients 

Math 7a

October 18, 2017

|  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{n}=0$ |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{n}=1$ |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{n}=2$ |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{n}=3$ |  | 1 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{n}=4$ |  | 1 |  | 4 |  | 6 |  | 4 |  | 1 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{n}=5$ |  | 1 |  | 5 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 5 |  | 1 |  |
| $\mathrm{n}=6$ | 1 |  | 6 |  | 15 |  | 20 |  | 15 |  | 6 |  | 1 |

Recall that number of ways of choosing k items from a set of n is given by $C_{n, k}=\binom{n}{k}=\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$. We also discussed in class that if probability of success is equal to $p$, then probability of observing k successes in n attempts/trials is given by: $p(\mathrm{k}$ out of n$)=C_{n, k} p^{k}(1-p)^{n-k}$.

1. How many "words" of length 5 can one write using only the letters U and R, namely 3 U's and 2 R's? What if you have 5 U's and 3 R's? [Hint: each such "word" can describe a path on the chessboard, U for up and R for right...]
2. How many distinct 4 letter words (doesn't necessarily have to be found in a contemporary dictionary) with exactly 2 vowels and 2 consonants can be constructed if our alphabet consisted of:
(a) Letters A, O, B, and D?
(b) All 26 letters of English alphabet? Assume 5 letters are vowels and the rest are consonants.
3. How many "words" of length 5 can one write using only the letters $U$ and R, namely 3 U's and 2 R's? What if you have 5 U's and 3 R's?
4. How many sequences of 0 and 1 of length 12 are there? Sequences of length 12 containing exactly 4 ones? Exactly 8 ones?
5. If we toss a coin 10 times, what is the probability that
(a) all outcomes will be heads?
(b) that there will be exactly one tail?
(c) exactly 2 tails?
6. Let us now assume that our coin is biased: it lands head one third of the time and lands tail two thirds of the time. How likely then is it that 10 coin tosses will result in:
(a) 2 head? [Hint: head can be counted as a success!]
(b) more than 2 heads?
7. Let's recall the drunkard problem from class! As usual, our drunkard is walking along a road from the pub to his house, which is located 1 mile north of the pub. Every step he makes can be either to the north, taking him closer to home, or to the south, back to the pub - and it is completely random: every step with can be north of south, with equal chances. After 10 steps for each pair of options, which one is more likely?
(a) having made 5 steps towards home or 5 steps away from home?
(b) having made 6 steps towards home or 4 steps towards home?
(c) having made 2 steps towards home or 7 steps towards home?
(d) ending up north of the bar or south of the bar?
(e) returning to the bar or ending up home?
