

Section 3.5 Probability involving permutations and combinations -





Example 1

In Class 6A, two boys and four girls study music.

In Class 6B, four boys and six girls study music.

Two pupils are chosen at random from each of the two classes to perform at a concert.

- (i) In how many ways can the 4 pupils be selected?
- (ii) Calculate the probability that the four chosen consist of 2 boys from 6A and 2 girls from 6B.
- (iii) Calculate the probability that the four pupils are of the same gender.

	6A	68	Total
Boys	2	4	6
Girels	4	6	10
Total	6	10	16

2 pupils from each class chosen at Random (i) How many ways can 4 be selected?

$$\binom{6}{2} * \binom{10}{2} = (15)(45) = 675$$
68

$$P(E) = \frac{FAVANRABLE}{2}$$

$$\frac{P(E) = \frac{PAVanRABLE}{TOTAL}}{\frac{(2) + (6)}{675}} = \frac{15}{675} = \frac{1}{45}$$
(ii)
$$P(4 \text{ same gender}) = P(4 \text{ Boys GE} 4 \text{ GIRLS})$$

$$= \frac{\binom{2}{2}\binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{2} + \binom{4}{2} \times \binom{6}{2}}{675} = \frac{90}{675} = \frac{32}{225}$$

Example 2

Three cards are drawn at random, and without replacement, from a pack of 52 playing cards. Find the probability that

- (i) the three cards drawn are the Jack of spades, the Queen of clubs and the King of clubs
- (ii) the three cards are aces
- (iii) two cards are red and the third one is a club
- (iv) the three cards are of the same colour.

(i)
$$P(Jack \text{ of speaks}, Queen \text{ of clubs}, King of clubs})$$

$$= \frac{\binom{3}{3}}{\binom{52}{3}} = \frac{1}{22100}$$
(ii) $P(3 \text{ Aces})$

$$= \frac{\binom{4}{3}}{22100} = \frac{4}{22100} = \frac{1}{5525}$$
(iii) $P(2 \text{ lead and one club})$

$$= \binom{26}{2} * \binom{13}{1} = \frac{13}{68}$$
(iv) $P(3 \text{ same colare}) = P(3 \text{ Red Ge}) 3 \text{ Block})$

$$= \binom{26}{3} + \binom{26}{3} = \frac{4}{17}$$