

# Lecture 1

Wednesday, September 14, 2022 9:52 PM

## Counting & Math Finance

↳ counting  
↳ probability

Pick randomly a person in the US

California <sup>higher</sup> chance to pick sb from CA

Pick a random location on earth.

## Counting technique

Pay attention to how a result is created

② Ex have 0, 1, 2, ..., 9

For a 3-digits number

\* \* \*

Step 1: pick the first slot: 9

Step 2: " " : 10

Step 3: " " : 10

③ Pick a number of 3 digits such that \* \* \* the middle digit is largest.

Fund. Count principle

Sequence of steps: # of ways to accomplish one step doesn't depend on how the previous steps were performed.

(4) \*\*\* different from each other

(5) Potluck:   
 / main - 3   
 \ side - 4   
 \ desert - 5

Permutation:  $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n$

$$5! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 120$$

Ordered arrangement of object is called permutation

size  $n$

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

Counting  $\leftrightarrow$  probability

Ex pick randomly a person in the US  
most likely from CA

Counting technique

Ex form 2-digit number

How many ways?

\* \*  
↑ ↑

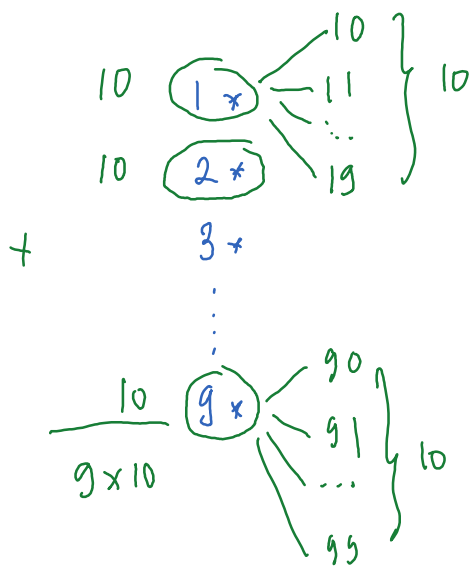
0, 1, 2, ..., 9

procedure / Step 1: pick 1<sup>st</sup> digit  
Step 2: " 2<sup>nd</sup> "

There are 9 ways to do Step 1

There are 10 " " 2

} # of ways to Step 1, Step 2 is  
 $9 \times 10 = 90$



Ex how many ways to form a 2-digit number such that 1<sup>st</sup> digit  $\leq$  2<sup>nd</sup> digit

12 ✓

25 ✓

33 ✓

31 ✗

✗ ✗  
↓  
1, ..., 9

Step 1 : pick 1<sup>st</sup> digit

Step 2 : " 2<sup>nd</sup> "

Step 1 : 9 ways

↓ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Step 2 : ??

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

\* Fundamental Counting principle:

Suppose we want to accomplish a task T

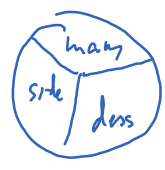
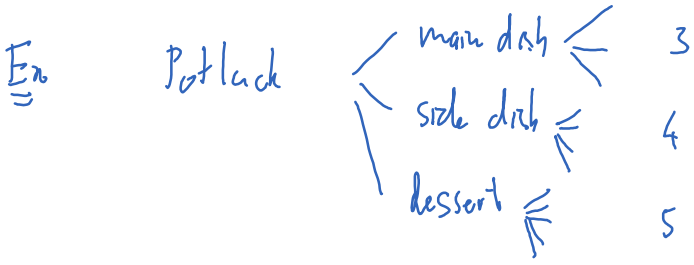
Suppose task T can be broken into  $n$  steps :  $T_1, T_2, T_3, \dots, T_n$   
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$

Suppose there are  $k_1$  ways to do  $T_1$  ←

$k_2$        $T_2$   
 $\vdots$        $\vdots$   
 $k_n$        $T_n$

[Suppose the # of ways to do a step doesn't depend on how previous steps are done.]

Then # ways to accomplish T is  $k_1 k_2 \dots k_n$ .



How many ways can we put together a meal?



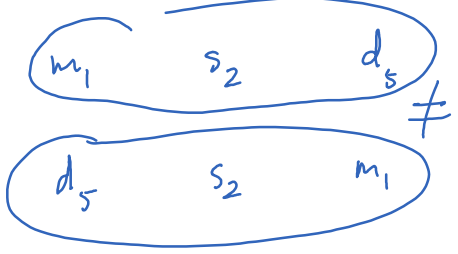
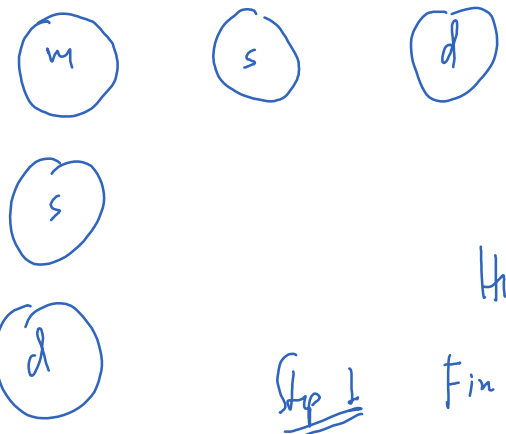
Step 1: pick main dish — 3  
Step 2: pick side dish — 4  
Step 3: " dessert — 5

} F.C.P  $3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60$  ways

Ex



how many meals can be formed?



How to break into steps?

Step 1 Find an order:

m s d	m d s
<u>s m d</u>	s d m
d m s	d s m

6 ways

Step 2 Pick main dish — 3  
Step 3: Pick side — 4  
Step 4: dessert — 5

Total:  $6 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 360$

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n$$

factorial

$$3! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$4! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 24$$