Some Big Ideas, Week 11 Apr 7 – Apr 11, 2025

• **Definition:** A *sample space* is the set of all possible outcomes of an experiment or random process.

An *event* is a subset of a sample space.

 \odot **Definition:** If S is a finite sample space where all outcomes are equally likely and E is an event in S, then the *probability of* E is

 $P(E) = \frac{\text{number of outcomes in } E}{\text{total number of outcomes in } S} = \frac{|E|}{|S|}$

Note: Epp uses the notation N(A) for the cardinality of a finite set rather than |A|.

- Additive Principle: If an event E can occur in m ways and the event F can occur in n ways where E and F are disjoint, then the event "E or F" can occur in m + n ways.
- Multiplicative Principle: If an event E can occur in m ways, and each possibility for E allows for exactly n ways for the event F to occur, then the event "E and F" can occur in $m \cdot n$ ways.
- \odot **Definition:** A *permutation* of a set A is an ordered, non-repetitive arrangement of all elements of A.

For example, if $A = \{a, b, c\}$, then there are six permutations of A: abc, acb, cab, cba, bca, bac

- ⊙ **Definition:** A *k*-permutation of *A* an ordered, non-repetitive arrangement of *k* elements of *A*. For example, if $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$, a 2-permutation of *A* is *bc* and a 3-permutation is *cad*.
- \odot Theorem (Epp 9.2.3): The number of k-permutations from a set with n elements, denoted P(n,k), is

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

 $\odot~$ If A and B are finite sets, then

 $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$

Check the *Tentative Weekly Syllabus* on the course webpage for the specific sections relevant for this week.

Some of the resources I used in constructing the Big Ideas notes this semester are: Ernst: Introduction to Proof via Inquiry-Based Learning; Epp: Discrete Mathematics with Applications, 4th edition; Levin: Discrete Mathematics, An Open Introduction, 4th edition; Sundstrom: Mathematical Reasoning, Writing and Proof, Version 3.