

- d. What is the probability that a dolphin group is around in the morning given that it is partaking in socializing?
- e. What is the probability that a dolphin group is around in the afternoon given that it is partaking in feeding?
- f. What is the probability that a dolphin group is around in the afternoon and is partaking in feeding?
- g. What is the probability that a dolphin group is around in the afternoon or is partaking in feeding?
- h. Are the events dolphin group around in the afternoon and dolphin group feeding mutually exclusive events? Why or why not?
- i. Are the events dolphin group around in the morning and dolphin group partaking in travel independent events? Why or why not?

4.4 Counting Techniques

There are times when the sample space or event space are very large, that it isn't feasible to write it out. In that case, it helps to have mathematical tools for counting the size of the sample space and event space. These tools are known as counting techniques.

Multiplication Rule in Counting Techniques

If task 1 can be done m_1 ways, task 2 can be done m_2 ways, and so forth to task n being done m_n ways. Then the number of ways to do task 1, 2, ..., n together would be $m_1 * m_2 * \dots * m_n$.

4.4.1 Example: Multiplication Rule in Counting

A menu offers a choice of 3 salads, 8 main dishes, and 5 desserts. How many different meals consisting of one salad, one main dish, and one dessert are possible?

Solution:

There are three tasks, picking a salad, a main dish, and a dessert. The salad task can be done 3 ways, the main dish task can be done 8 ways, and the dessert task can be done 5 ways. The ways to pick a salad, main dish, and dessert are $3 * 8 * 5 = 120$.

4.4.2 Example: Multiplication Rule in Counting

How many three letter "words" can be made from the letters a, b, and c with no letters repeating? A "word" is just an ordered group of letters. It doesn't have to be a real word in a dictionary.

Solution:

There are three tasks that must be done in this case. The tasks are to pick the first letter, then the second letter, and then the third letter. The first task can be done 3 ways since there are 3 letters. The second task can be done 2 ways, since the first task took one of the letters. The third task can be done 1 way, since the first and second task took two of the letters. There are $3 * 2 * 1 = 6$

In example #4.4.2, the solution was found by find $3 * 2 * 1$. Many counting problems involve multiplying a list of decreasing numbers. This is called a **factorial**. There is a special symbol for this.

Factorial $n! = n(n-1)(n-2) * \dots * 2 * 1$

As an example: $5! = 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 120$ $8! = 8 * 7 * 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 40320$

0 factorial is defined to be $0!=1$ and **1 factorial** is defined to be $1!=1$. In R Studio, the command for factorial is `factorial(number)`. As an example `7!` using R Studio would be

```
factorial(7)
```

```
## [1] 5040
```

Sometimes you are trying to select r objects from n total objects. The number of ways to do this depends on if the order you choose the r objects matters or if it doesn't. As an example if you are trying to call a person on the phone, you have to have their number in the right order. Otherwise, you call someone you didn't mean to. In this case, the order of the numbers matters. If however you were picking random numbers for the lottery, it doesn't matter which number you pick first. As long as you have the same numbers that the lottery people pick, you win. In this case the order doesn't matter. A **permutation** is an arrangement of items with a specific order. You use permutations to count items when the order matters. When the order doesn't matter you use combinations. A **combination** is an arrangement of items when order is not important. When you do a counting problem, the first thing you should ask yourself is "does order matter?"

Permutation Formula

Picking r objects from n total objects when order matters ${}_nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$.

Combination Formula

Picking r objects from n total objects when order doesn't matter ${}_nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

Most calculators have a factorial button on them, and many have the combination and permutation functions also.

4.4.3 Homework

1. You are going to a benefit dinner, and need to decide before the dinner what you want for salad, main dish, and dessert. You have 2 different salads to choose from, 3 main dishes, and 5 desserts. How many different meals are available?
2. How many different phone numbers are possible in the area code 928?
3. You are opening a T-shirt store. You can have long sleeves or short sleeves, three different colors, five different designs, and four different sizes. How many different shirts can you make?
4. The California license plate has one number followed by three letters followed by three numbers. How many different license plates are there?
5. Find ${}_9P_4$
6. Find ${}_{10}P_6$
7. Find ${}_{10}C_5$
8. Find ${}_{20}P_4$
9. You have a group of twelve people. You need to pick a president, treasurer, and secretary from the twelve. How many different ways can you do this?
10. A baseball team has a 25-person roster. A batting order has nine people. How many different batting orders are there?
11. An urn contains five red balls, seven yellow balls, and eight white balls. How many different ways can you pick two red balls?
12. How many ways can you choose seven people from a group of twenty?

Data sources:

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