

Anzahl der 'richtigen' Mögl.
Anzahl aller Mögl.

$$\frac{\dots}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$\frac{4}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 0.0001539\%$$

A 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 J D K

$$\frac{9 \cdot 4}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 0.00139\%$$

$$\frac{\binom{13}{2} \cdot \binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{4} \cdot \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}} = 0.024\%$$

$$\frac{\binom{13}{2} \cdot \binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{3} \cdot \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$\frac{\binom{13}{5} - 10}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 0,19654\%$$

A 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 J D K A

$$\frac{10 \cdot 4^5 - 36 - 4}{\binom{52}{5}} = 0,3924\%$$

$$\frac{\binom{13}{3} \cdot \binom{3}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{3} \cdot \binom{4}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 2,17\%$$

$$\frac{\binom{13}{3} \cdot \binom{3}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{2}^2 \cdot \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 4,75\%$$

$$\frac{\binom{3}{4} \cdot \binom{4}{1} \cdot \binom{4}{2} \cdot \binom{4}{1}^3}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 47,26\%$$

10.1b)
$$\frac{\binom{47}{2} \cdot 4}{\binom{52}{7}} \approx 0,00237\%$$

10.2 (a) (i)
$$|M| = \left| \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{(x, y, z) \in [k]^2 \times \{k+1\}\} \right| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2$$

$$x = y$$

$$x < y$$

$$y < x$$

$$M = \underbrace{\{(x, y, z) \in [n+1]^3 \mid x < y < z\}}_{y < x < z} \cup \underbrace{\{(x, y, z) \in [n+1]^3 \mid x < y < z\}}_{x < y < z} \cup \underbrace{\{(x, y, z) \in [n+1]^3 \mid x = y < z\}}_{x = y < z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |M| &= |XY| + |YX| + |Z| \\ &= \binom{n+1}{3} + \binom{n+1}{3} + \binom{n+1}{2} = 2 \binom{n+1}{3} + \binom{n+1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^k k^2 = 2 \binom{n+1}{3} + \binom{n+1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \frac{(n+1)!}{3! \cdot (n-2)!} + \frac{(n+1)!}{2! \cdot (n-1)!} = 2 \frac{(n+1)(n)(n-1)}{6} \\ &+ \frac{(n+1)(n)}{2} = \frac{(n^2+n)(n-1)}{3} + \frac{n^2+n}{2} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{n^3 - n^2 + n^2 - n}{3} + \frac{n^2 + n}{2} = \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{6}$$

$$b) \sum_{k=1}^d k^d =$$

$$3-D: x_1 = x_2 = x_3 < 2, \quad x_1 = x_2 < x_3 < 2, \\ x_1 = x_3 < x_2 < 2, \dots$$

Wenn mehrere x_i den gleichen Wert annehmen,
muss man nur noch $i < d$ Elemente auswählen,

$$\binom{n+1}{i} \\ d! \binom{n+1}{d+1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^d k^d = d! \binom{n+1}{d+1}$$