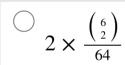
Evaluation 3 Problem 1

1/1 point (graded)

Suppose you flip a fair coin six times. What is the probability that you'll get four heads and two tails? *Choose the best answer.*











Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Evaluation 3 Problem 2

1/1 point (graded)

Suppose you flip a fair coin seven times. What is the probability you'll get either three heads and four tails, or four heads and three tails? *Choose the best answer.*

$$\frac{3^7+4^7}{2^7}$$

7	$\frac{3+7^4}{2^7}$			

$$\frac{\binom{7}{3} + \binom{7}{4}}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{\binom{7}{3} + \binom{7}{4}}{\binom{7}{2}}$$

~

Submit You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Evaluation 3 Problem 3

1/1 point (graded)

Say you flip a coin seven times. What is the probability the number of heads will be even? *Choose the best answer.*

$$\bigcap_{\frac{\binom{7}{4}}{2^7}}$$

$$\bigcirc \frac{\binom{7}{2}}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\left(\begin{array}{c} 7\\4 \end{array}\right) \\
\left(\begin{array}{c} 7\\2 \end{array}\right)
\end{array}$$

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Evaluation 3 Problem 4

1/1 point (graded)

In the game of Phigh, you roll three dice and your score is the highest number showing.

What is the probability of getting a score of "2" or less? *Choose the best answer.*

- $\bigcirc \quad \frac{6^3 4^3}{6^3}$
- $\frac{2^3}{6^3}$
- $\bigcirc \binom{6}{2} \binom{8}{5} \binom{7}{5}$
- $\frac{\binom{6}{2}+\binom{6}{1}}{\binom{6}{3}}$



Submit

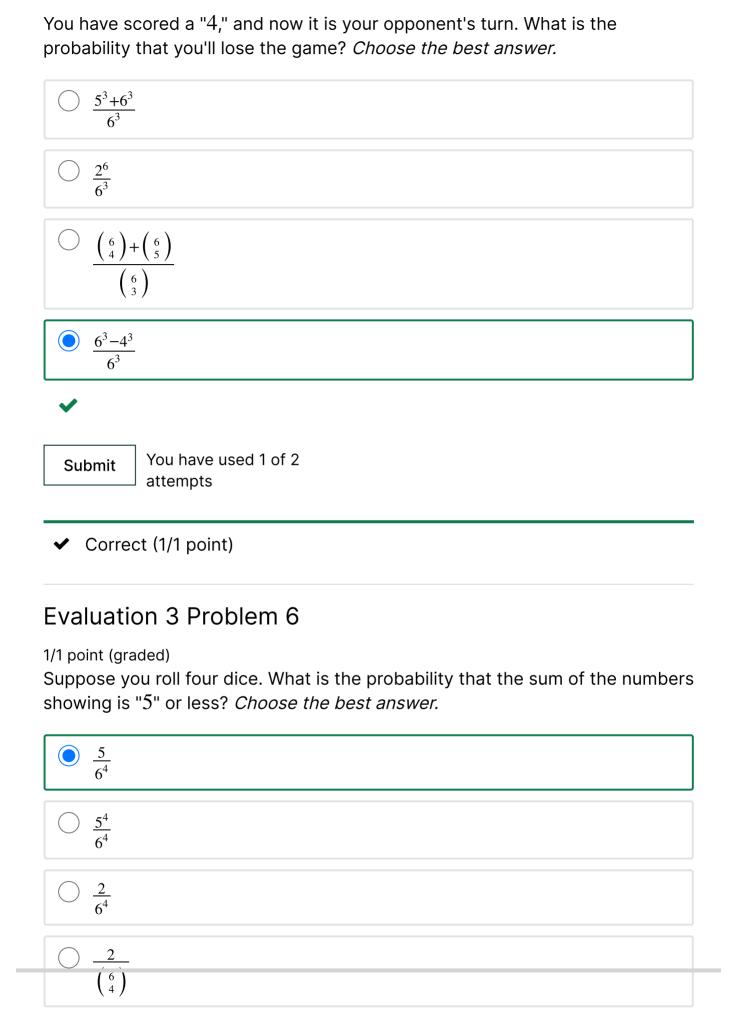
You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Evaluation 3 Problem 5

1/1 point (graded)

In the game of Phigh, you roll three dice and your score is the highest number showing.



You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Evaluation 3 Problem 7

1/1 point (graded)

What is the probability of being dealt a full house, aces over kings? In other words, what is the probability of being dealt a five-card poker hand containing three aces and two kings Choose the best answer.

NOTE: See the **Guide to Poker Hands** for a summary of terminology.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\left(\begin{array}{c}4\\3\end{array}\right)+\left(\begin{array}{c}4\\2\end{array}\right) \\
\left(\begin{array}{c}52\\5\end{array}\right)
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\binom{4}{3} \times \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$\frac{4\times(4\times3)}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$\frac{(4\times3\times2)\times(4\times3)}{\binom{52}{5}}$$



Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

Evaluation 3 Problem 8

1/1 point (graded)

In a standard deck of cards, two suits (diamonds and hearts) are red, and the other two (spades and clubs) are black. We'll call a poker hand a "nearsighted flush" if all five cards are of the same color. What is the probability of being dealt a nearsighted flush? *Choose the best answer.*

$\bigcirc \frac{2 \times 26^5}{52^5}$				
--	--	--	--	--

$$\begin{array}{c}
\left(\begin{array}{c}26\\5\end{array}\right)\\
\left(\begin{array}{c}52\\5\end{array}\right)
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{2\times \binom{26}{5}-4\times \binom{13}{5}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$\frac{2 \times \binom{26}{5}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$



Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)