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4. Parking lot problem

Problem Set due Feb 5, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

Problem 4. Parking lot problem

3.0/3.0 points (graded)

Mary and Tom park their cars in an empty parking lot with $n \geq 2$ consecutive parking spaces (i.e, n spaces in a row, where only one car fits in each space). Mary and Tom pick parking spaces at random; of course, they must each choose a different space. (All pairs of distinct parking spaces are equally likely.) What is the probability that there is at most one empty parking space between them?

Your answer should be a function of n, entered using <u>standard notation</u> (also available through the "STANDARD NOTATION" button just above the "Submit" button.)

(4*n-6)/(n*(n-1)) $\frac{4 \cdot n - 6}{n \cdot (n-1)}$

STANDARD NOTATION

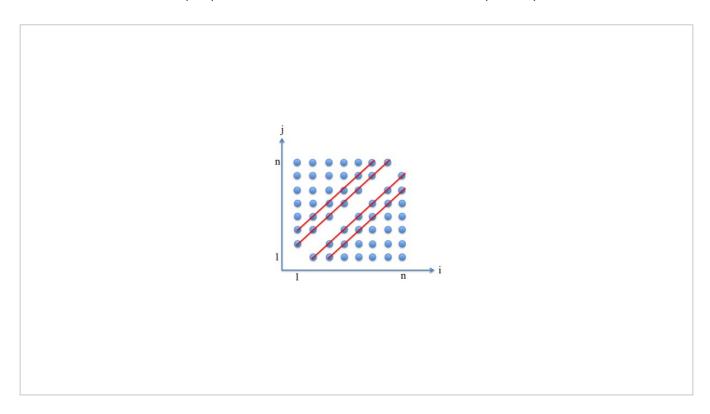
Solution:

The sample space is $\Omega=\{(i,j): i\neq j, 1\leq i, j\leq n\}$, where outcome (i,j) indicates that Mary and Tom parked in slots i and j, respectively. We apply the discrete uniform probability law to find the required probability. We are interested in the probability of the event

$$A = \{(i, j) \in \Omega : |i - j| \le 2\}.$$



We first find the cardinality of Ω . There are n^2 pairs (i,j), but since the set Ω excludes outcomes of the form (i,i), the cardinality of Ω is $n^2-n=n$ (n-1).



If $n\geq 3$, event A consists of the four lines indicated in the figure above and contains $2\,(n-1)+2\,(n-2)=4n-6$ elements. If n=2, event A contains exactly 2 elements, namely, (1,2) and (2,1), which agrees with the formula $4\,(2)-6=2$. Therefore,

$$\mathbf{P}\left(A
ight)=rac{4n-6}{n\left(n-1
ight)}.$$

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You have used 5 of 7 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

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	with me the simplest way to solve this problem! hinking on how to solve this problem but I wasn't able to solve it. I know there is more	15
<u>not i - j <=</u>	empty parking space between the parking spaces" should yields $ i - j \le 1$ 2 in A's definition npty parking space between the parking spaces" should yields $ i - j \le 1$ not $ i - j \le 1$	2
My thought to Given n sequen	o solve ce, if asked to park two side by side(adjacent), without considering order, there has n	2
	m specification and weird solution course a bit late so I just started this week. Anyway, in my humble opinion the proble	2
* '	arking spaces? ely many parking spaces available for Tom and Mary to park their cars in with constra	2
	sequencial parking lots is in different way. Firstly, I set a sequential parking lots, so this parking space one ro	1
? Did I have to	answer P(A) =?	2
? <u>Is it possible t</u> parking space	to solve this problem with variable number of people and fixed number of es?	6
	uence lend itself to some known function? Characterized the sample space and manually calculated the probabilities for the sets	new_
-	ver should look like? erstand how the final answer should look like, any example: is it like this, e.g: n/(n-1)	8
	nk you got it and you mistype itgar e at first using a continuous set assumption. Nice graph, waste of time. Equation work	2
-	e explain this combinatorially please? his problem with the following reasoning: I drew a 2 column table with n rows, one col	5
	ed Problem (TA class) is this problem related to?	5

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