## 61A Extra Lecture 2

Thursday, February 5

Announcements	

•If you want 1 unit (pass/no pass) of credit for this CS 98, you need to:

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  - •Enroll in "Additional Topics on the Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs"

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  - •Course control number: 25709
- •Extra Homework 1 due Thursday 2/12 @ 11:59pm



**You:** 98 **Them:** 99

You: 98 Them: 99 Them: 99

You: 98 You: 92 You: 88 Them: 99 Them: 99

 You:
 98
 You:
 92
 You:
 88
 You:
 80

 Them:
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What is the chance that I'll score at least  ${\bf k}$  points rolling  ${\bf n}$  six-sided dice?

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What is the chance that I'll score at least  ${\bf k}$  points rolling  ${\bf n}$  six-sided dice?

 $S_n$  : Score from rolling n dice

 $t\,$  : A single outcome of rolling once

**You:** 98 **Them:** 99

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You: 80 Them: 99

What is the chance that I'll score at least k points rolling n six-sided dice?

 $S_n$  : Score from rolling n dice

 $P(S_n > k) = \sum_{t=2}^{6} P(t) \cdot P(S_{n-1} > k - t)$ 

 $t\,:\,\mathsf{A}\,\mathsf{single}\,\mathsf{outcome}\,\mathsf{of}\,\mathsf{rolling}\,\mathsf{once}\,$ 

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t: A single outcome of rolling once

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The chance to score at least k in n rolls can be computed using tree recursion!

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The chance to score at least k in n rolls can be computed using tree recursion!

Sum over each possible dice outcome **t** that does not *pig out*:

The chance to roll  $\mathbf{t}$  times the chance to score at least  $\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{t}$  points using  $\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{1}$  rolls.

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Base case: The chance to score at least 0 in 0 rolls is 1 (guaranteed)

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Base case: The chance to score at least 0 in 0 rolls is 1 (guaranteed)

Base case: The chance to score more than 0 in 0 rolls is 0 (impossible)

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 $S_n$ : Score from rolling n dice

t: A single outcome of rolling once

$$P(S_n > k) = \sum_{t=2}^6 P(t) \cdot P(S_{n-1} > k - t)$$
 (assuming k > 1)

The chance to score at least k in n rolls can be computed using tree recursion!

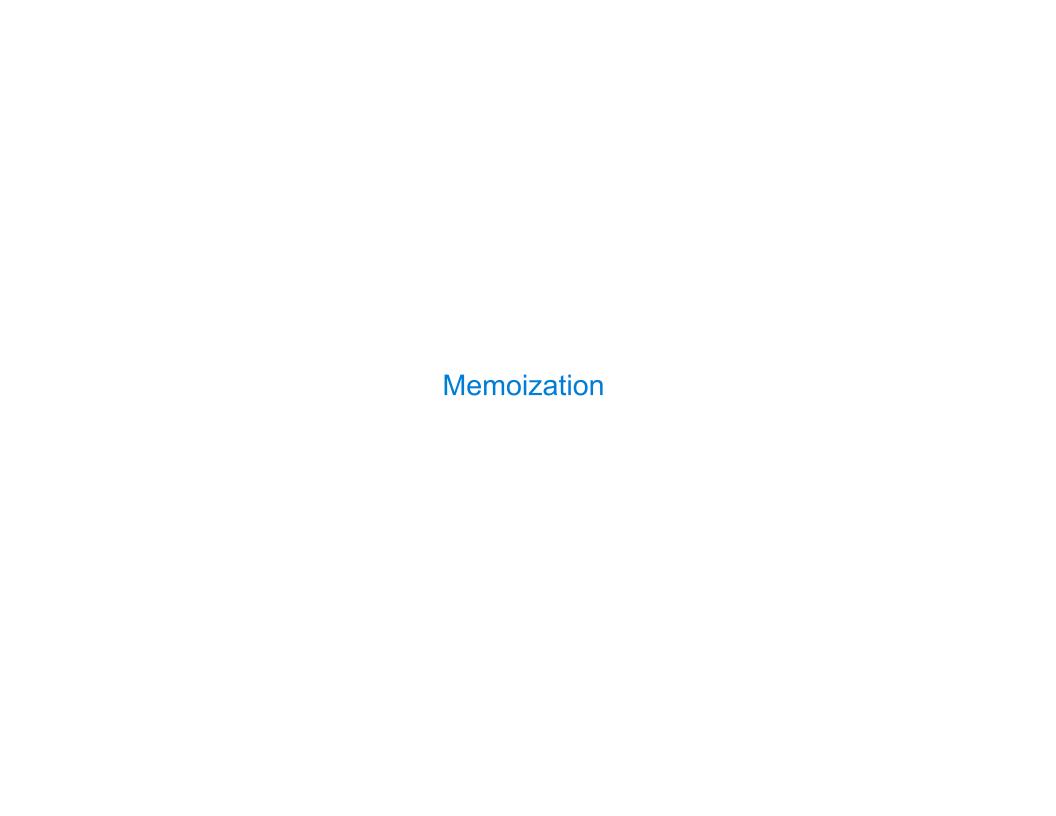
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Base case: The chance to score more than 0 in 0 rolls is 0 (impossible)

(Demo)



Recursive Co	omputation	of the F	<sup>∓</sup> ibonacci	Sec	uence
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Our first example of tree recursion:

```
def fib(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 0
    elif n == 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)
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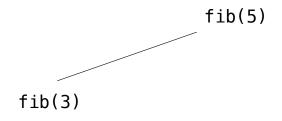


```
Our first example of tree recursion:

fib(5)
```

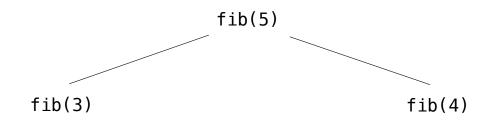
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```





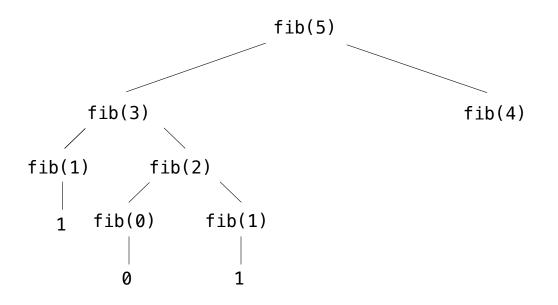
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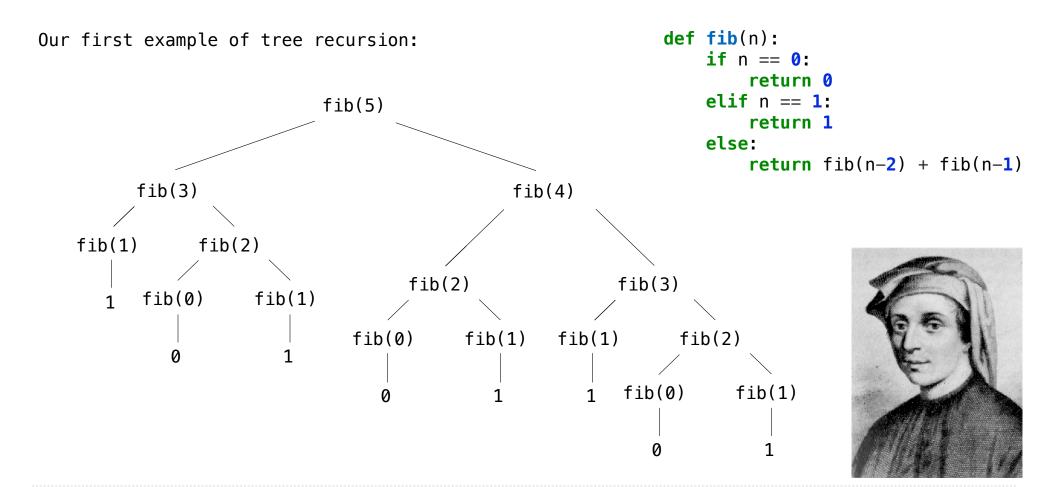
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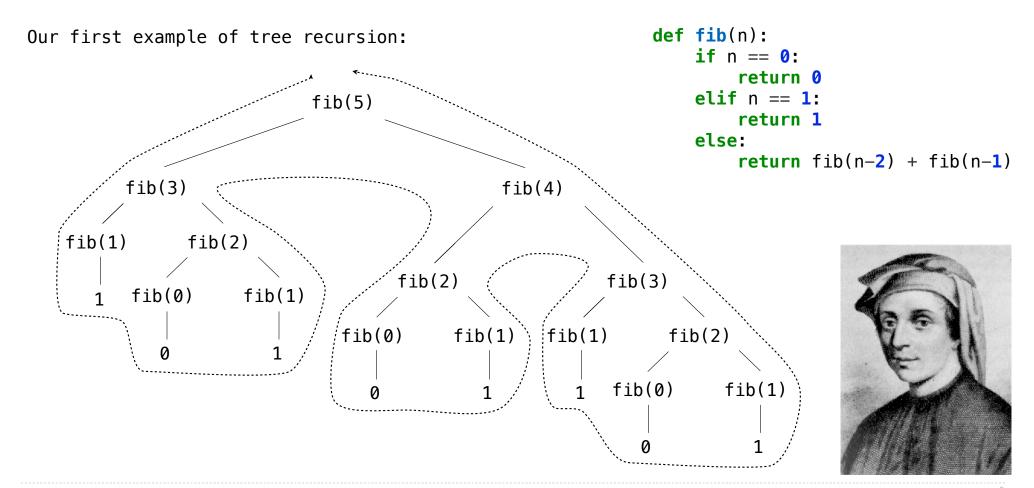


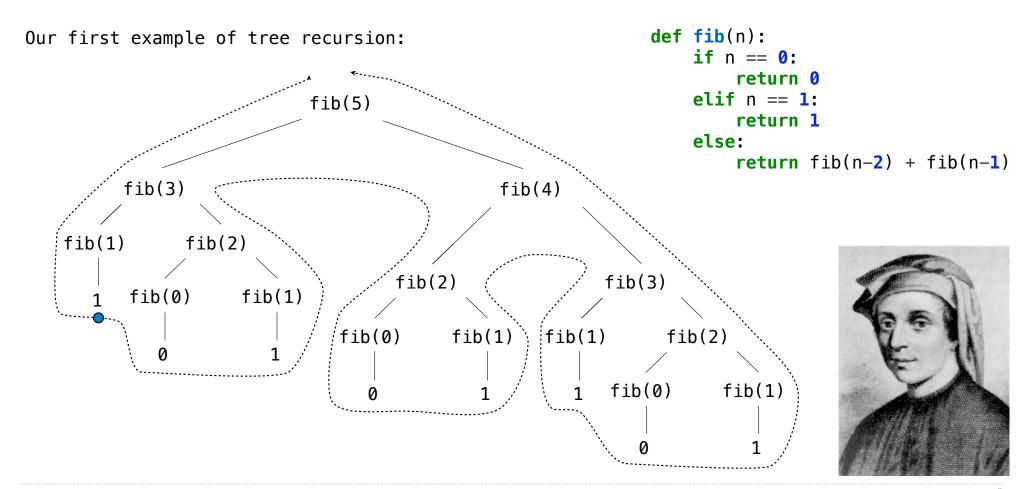


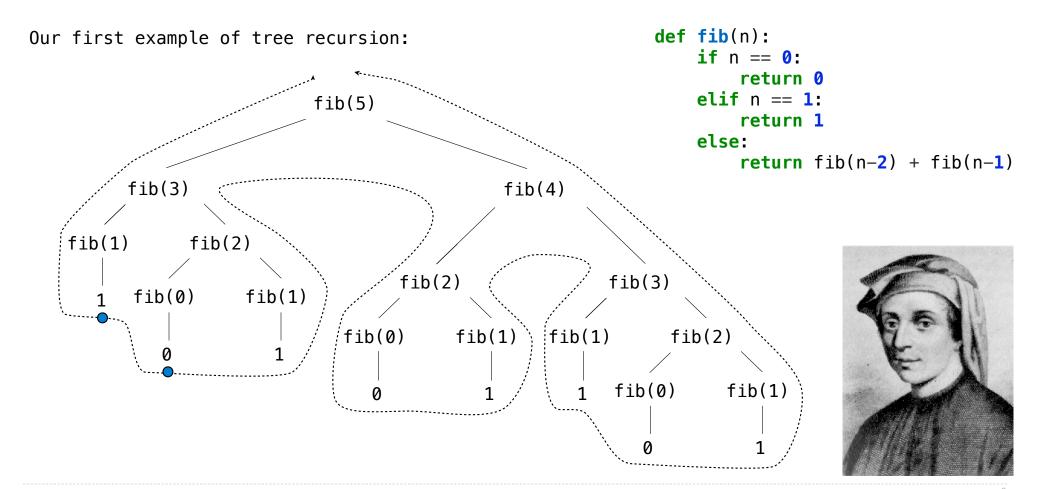
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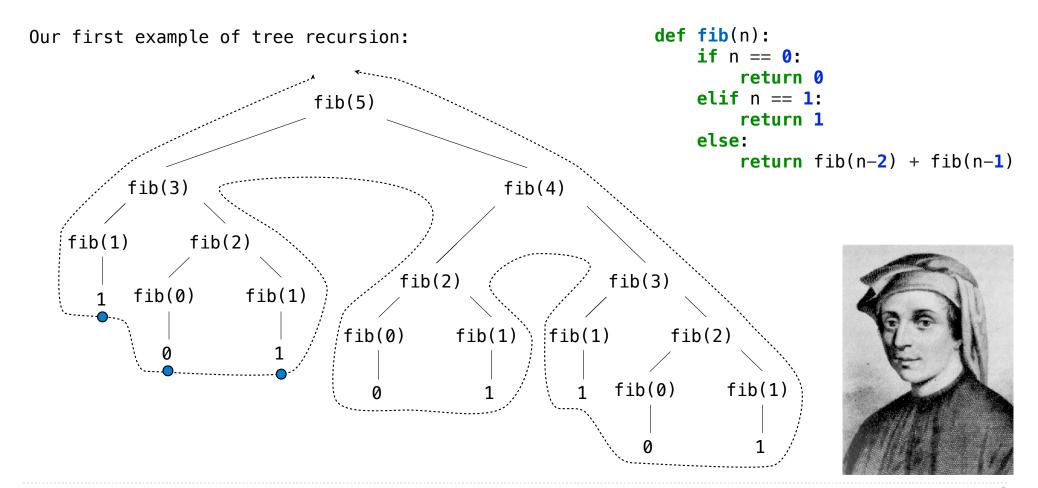


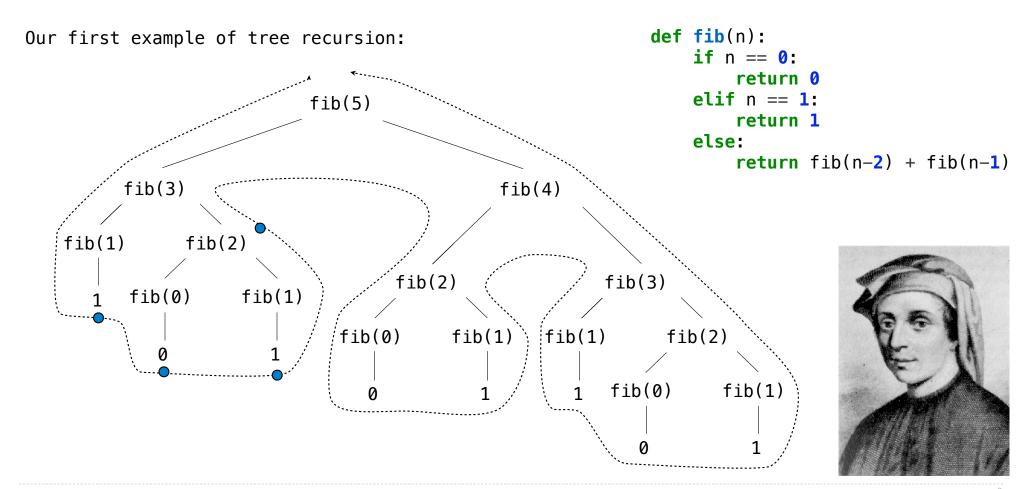


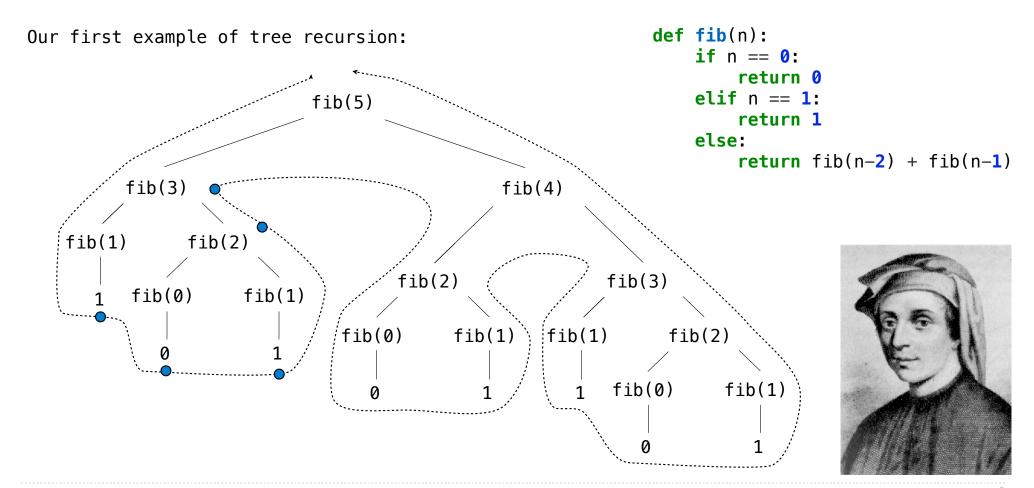


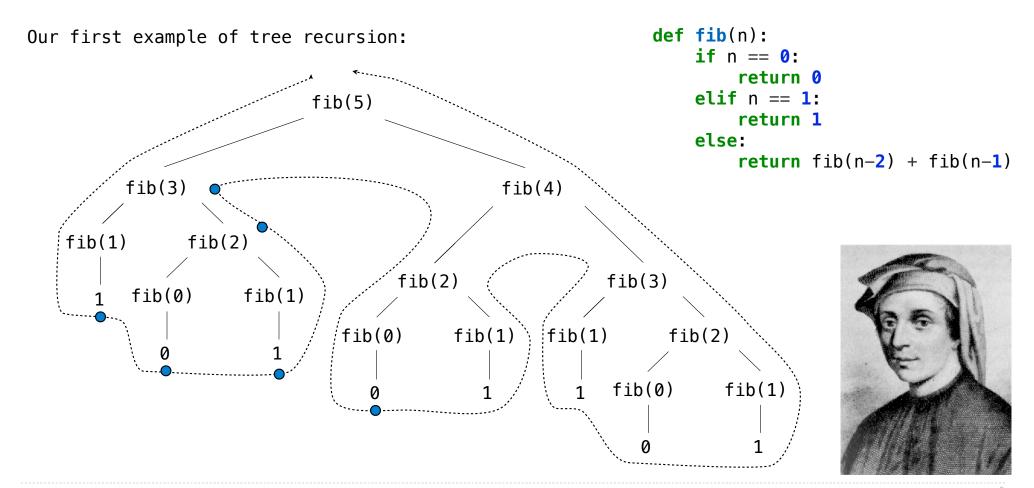


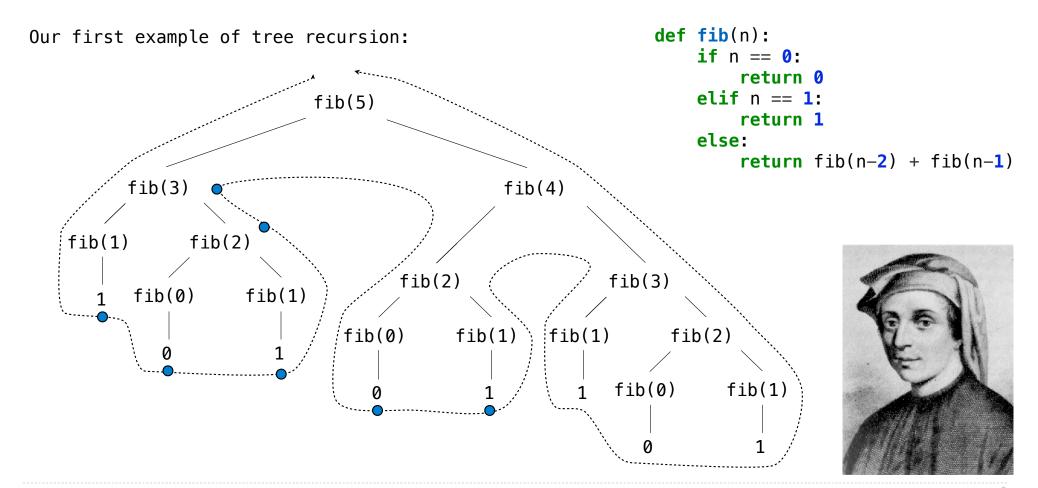


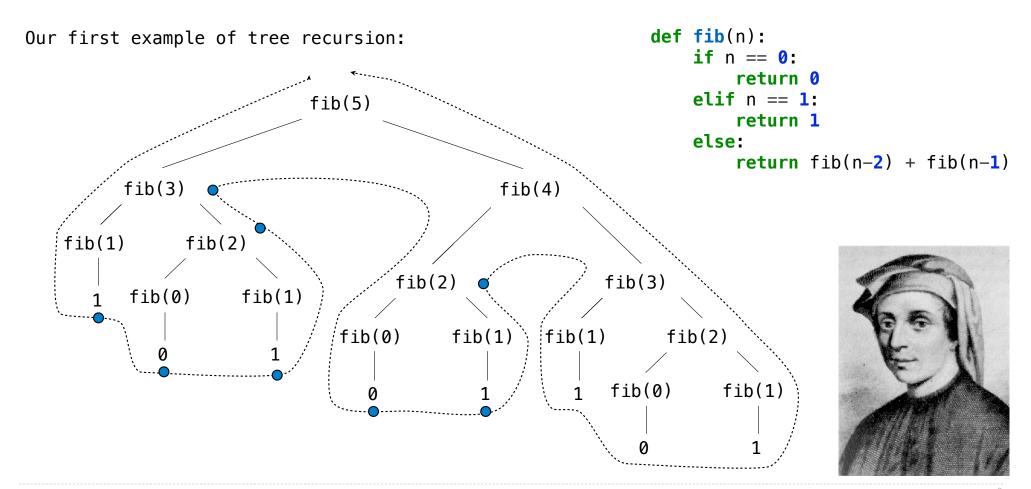


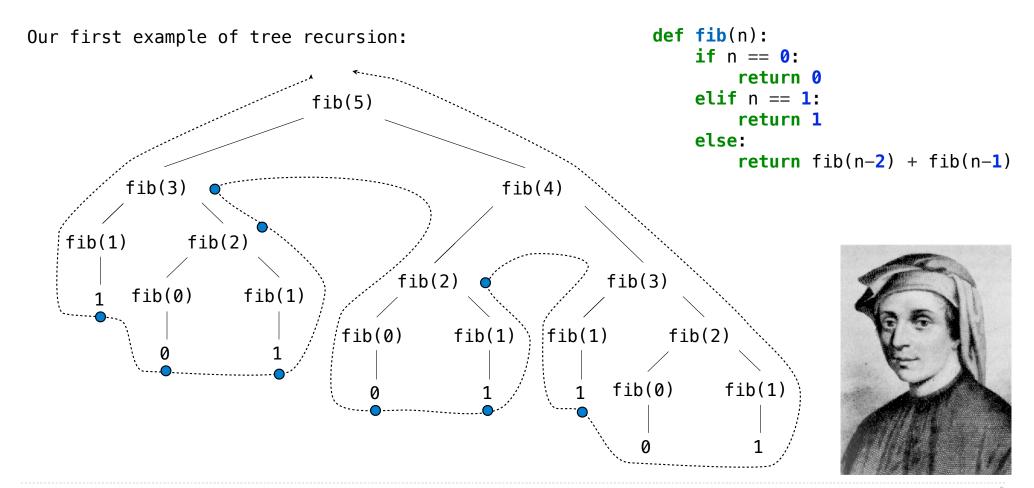


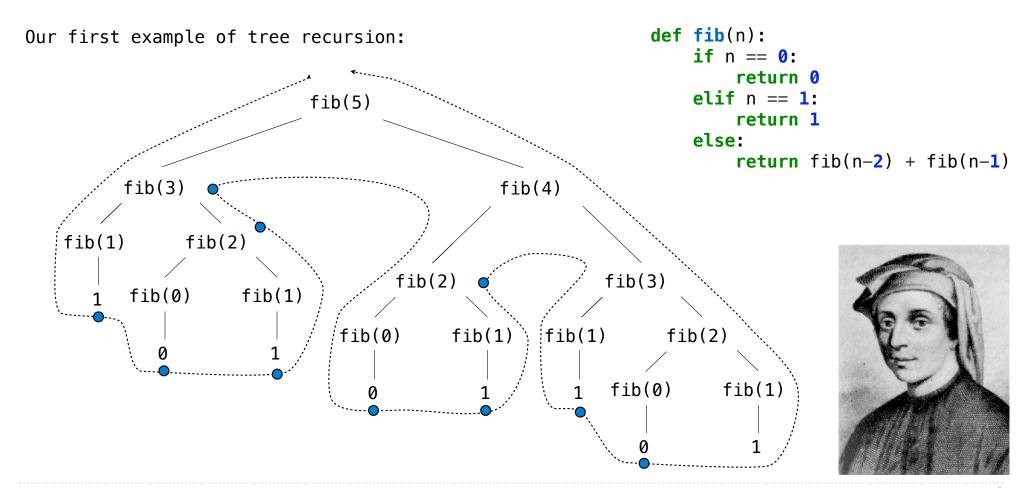


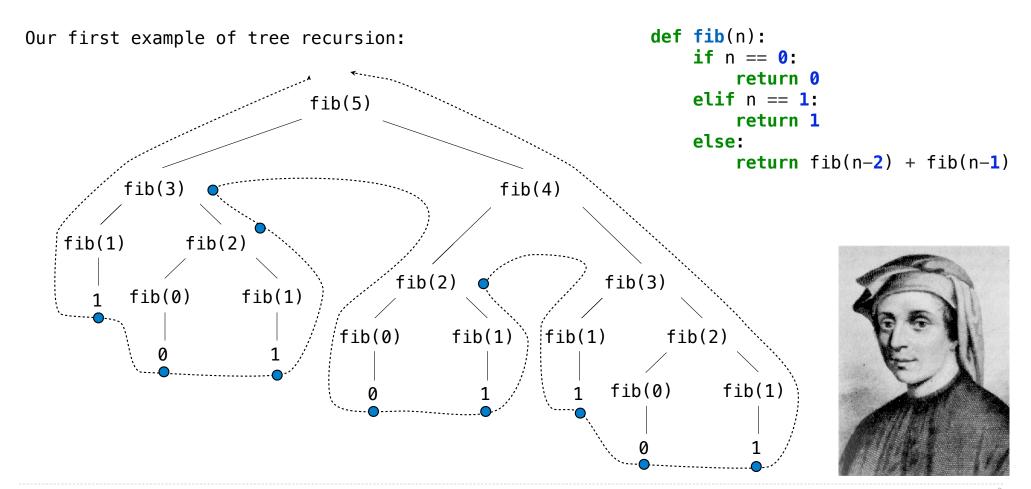


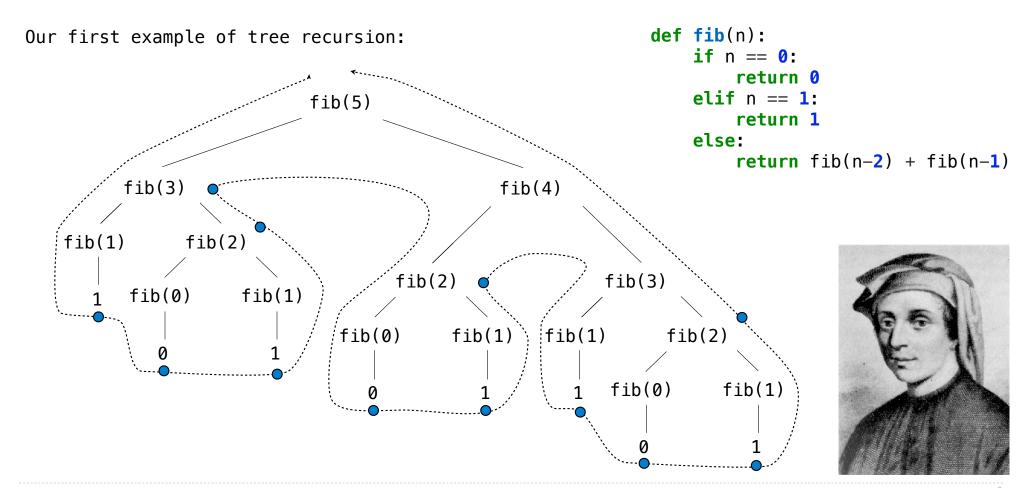


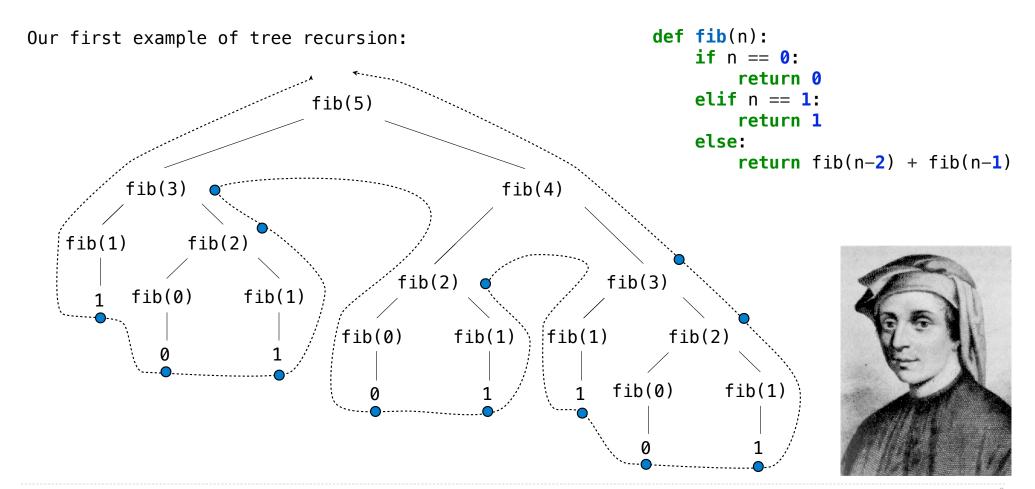


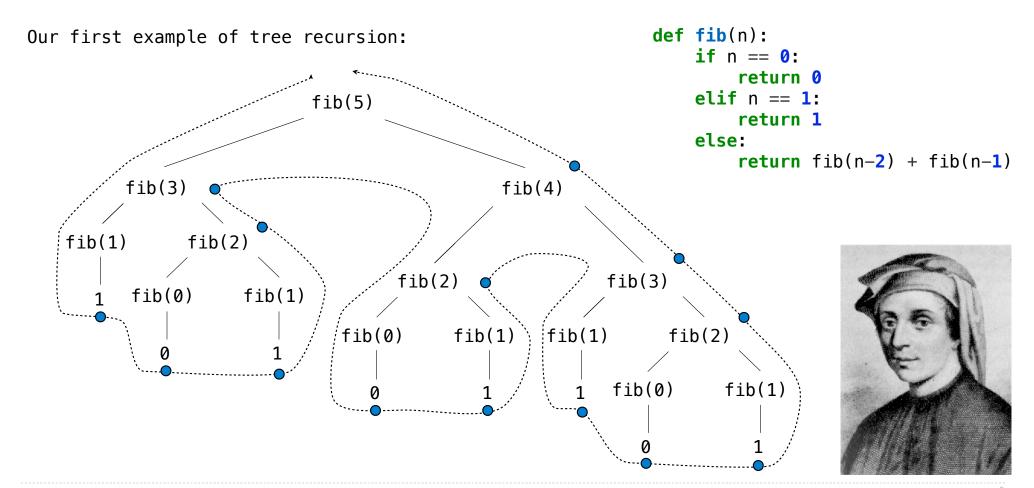


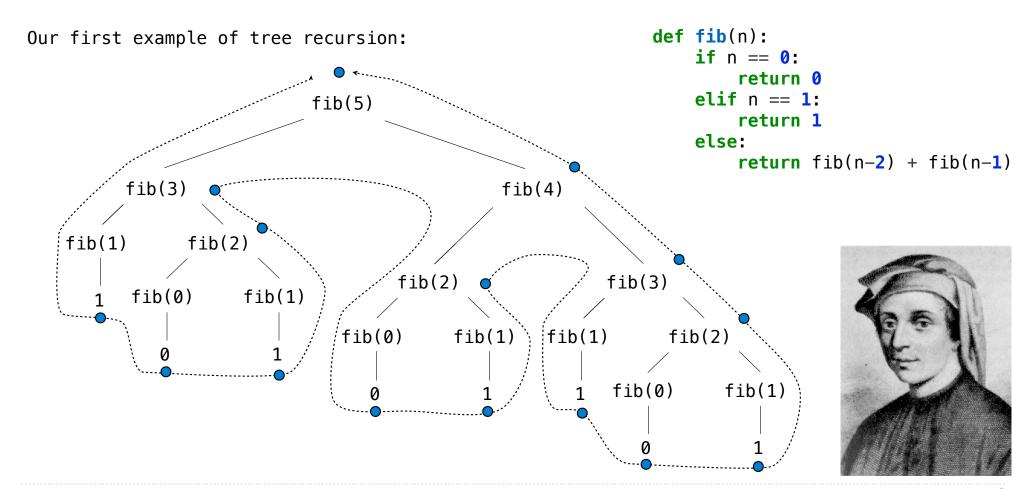


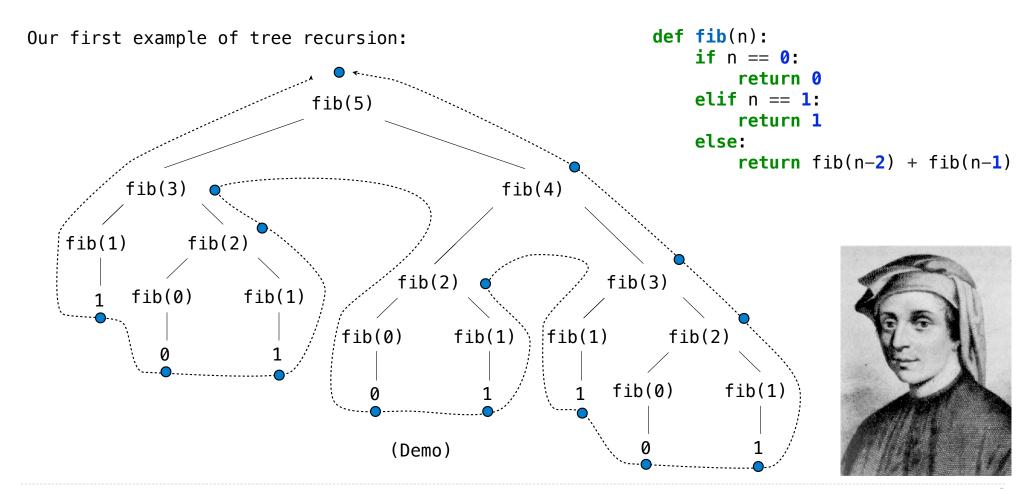


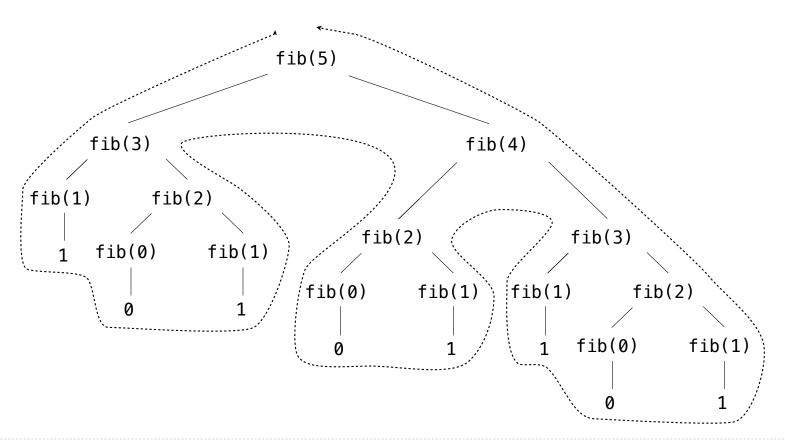




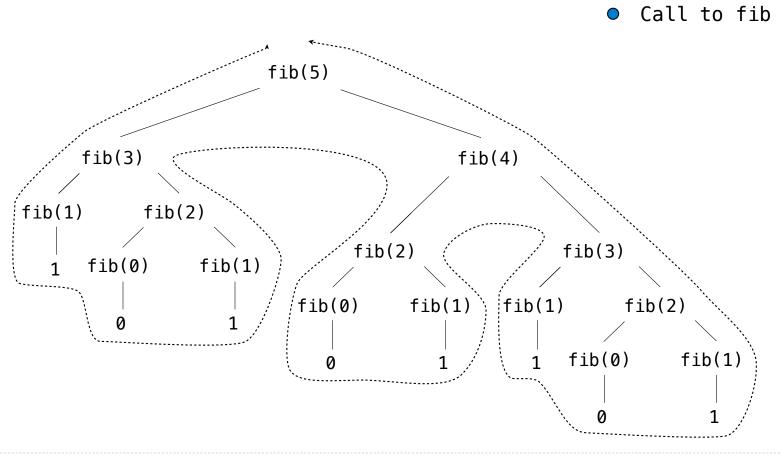






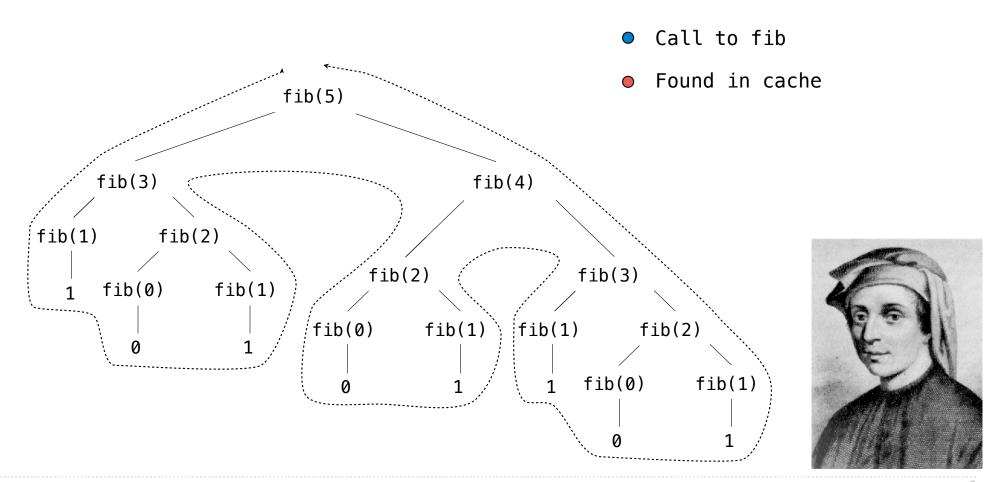


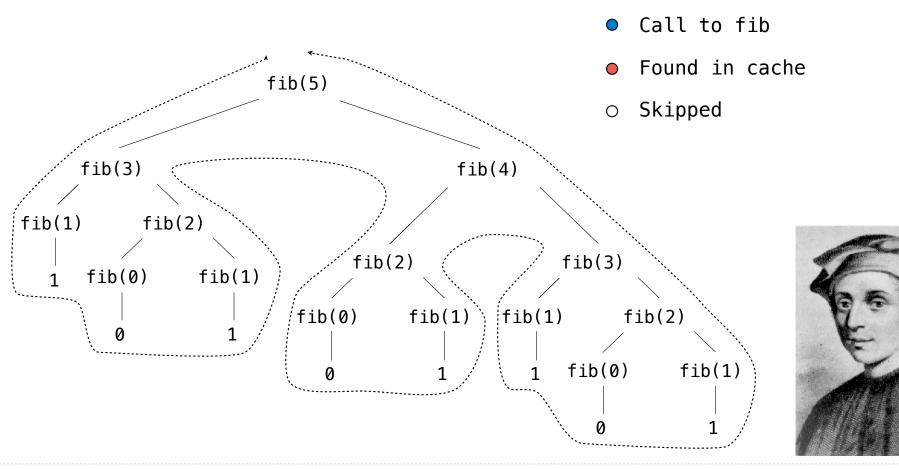


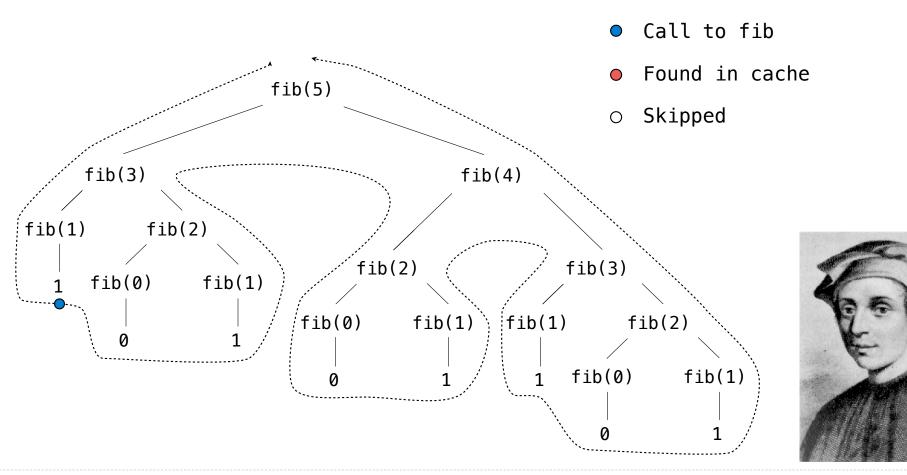


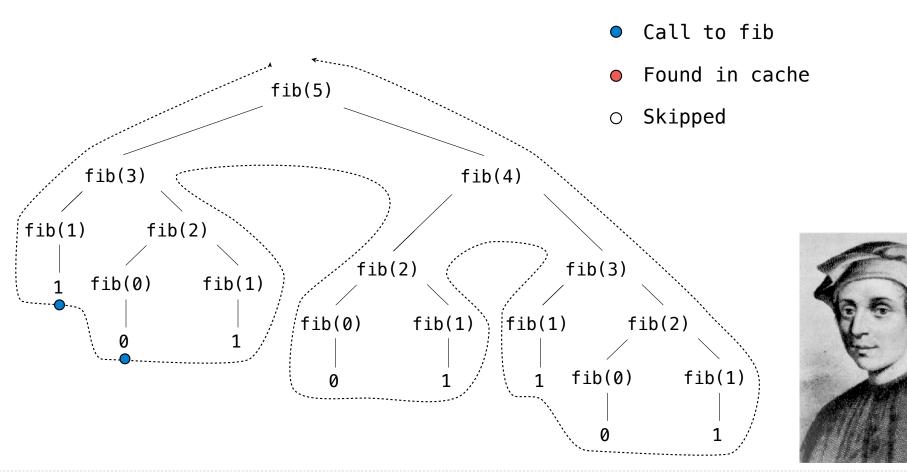


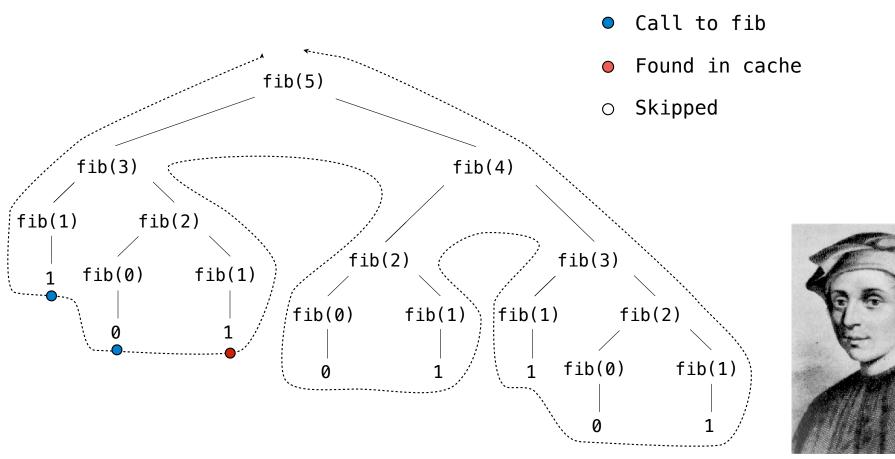
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fibonacci.jpg

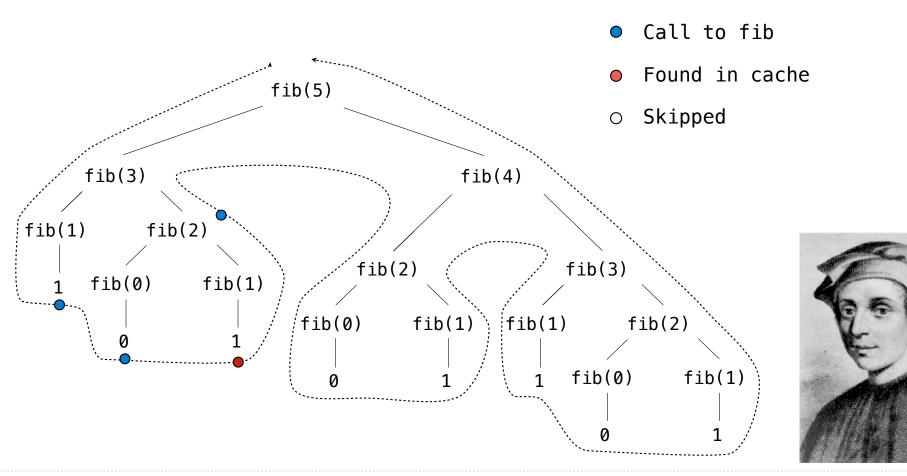


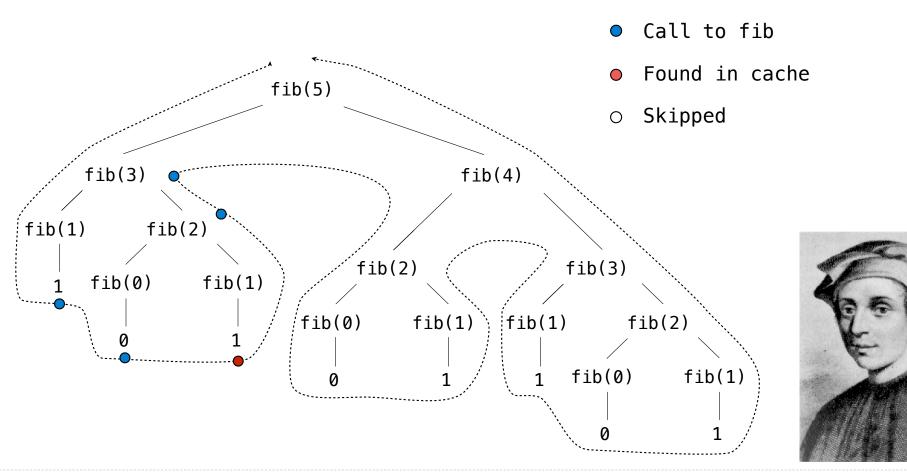


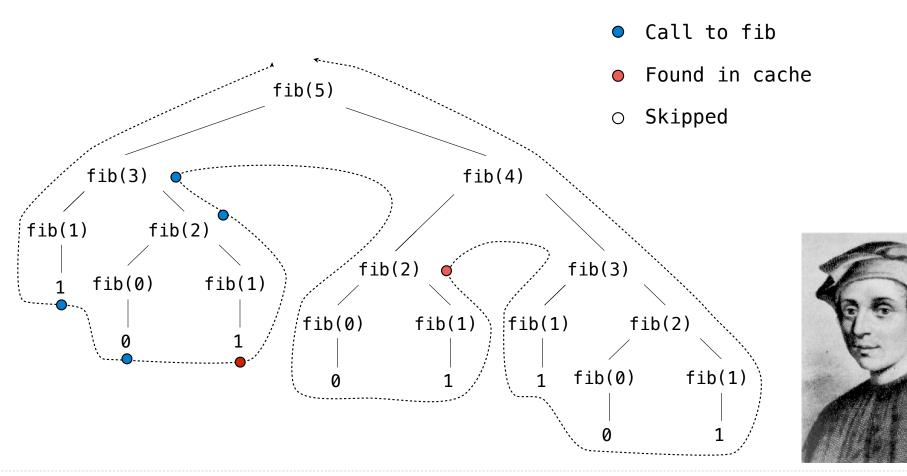


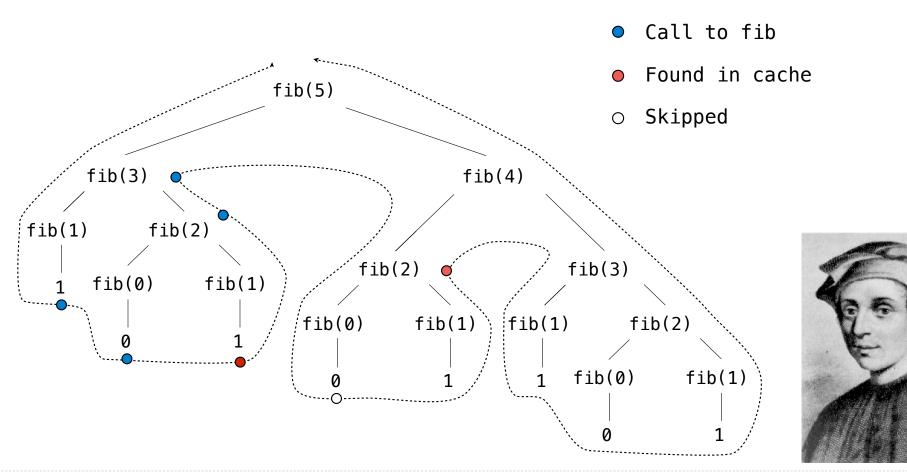


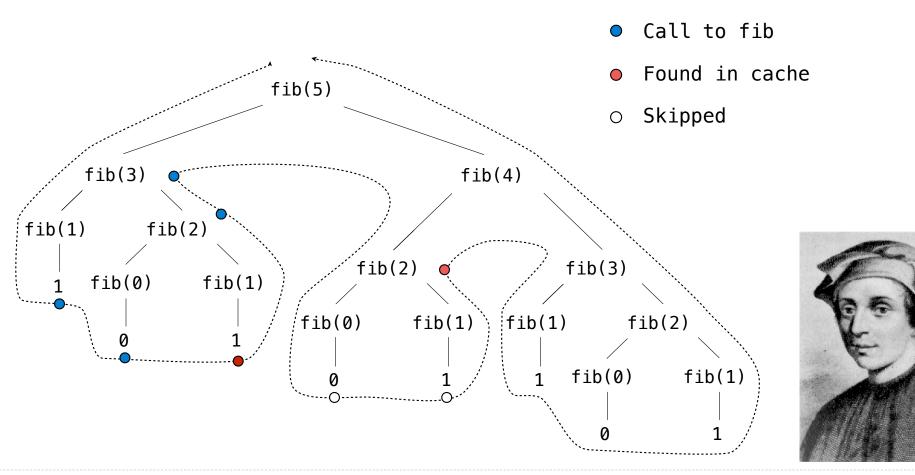


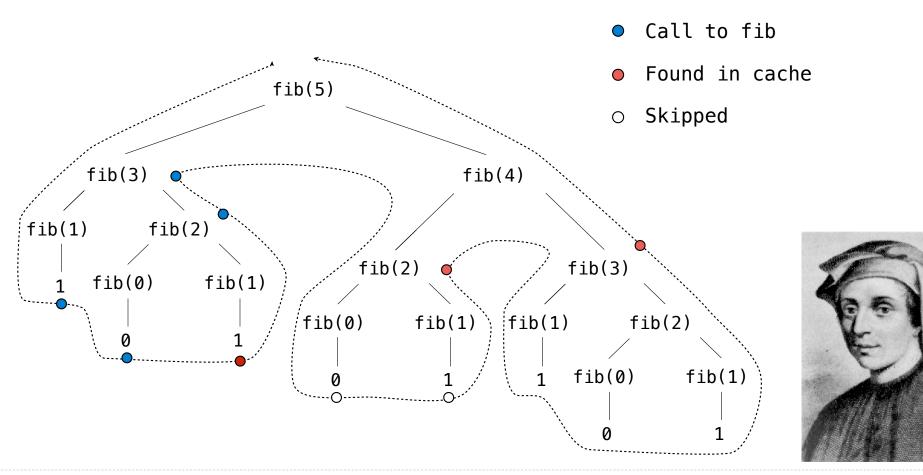


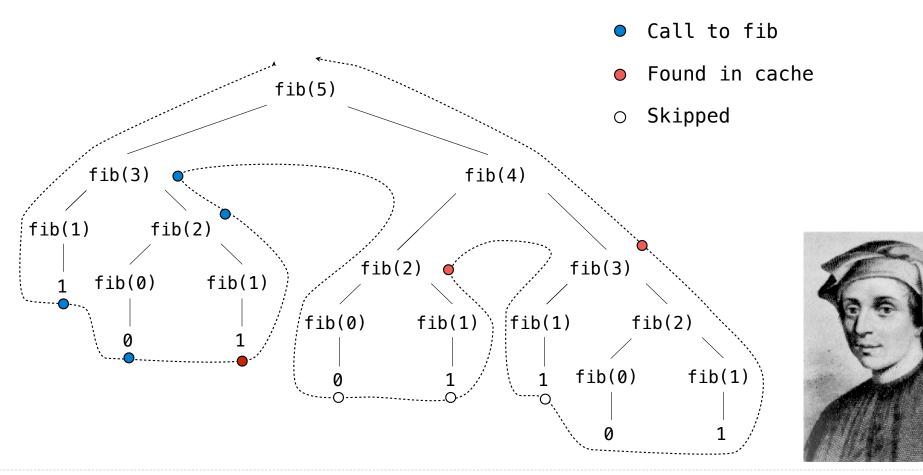


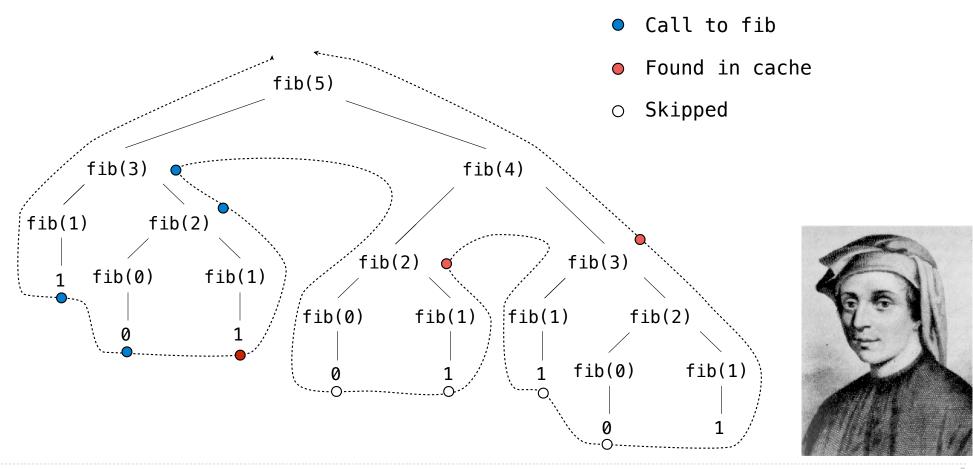


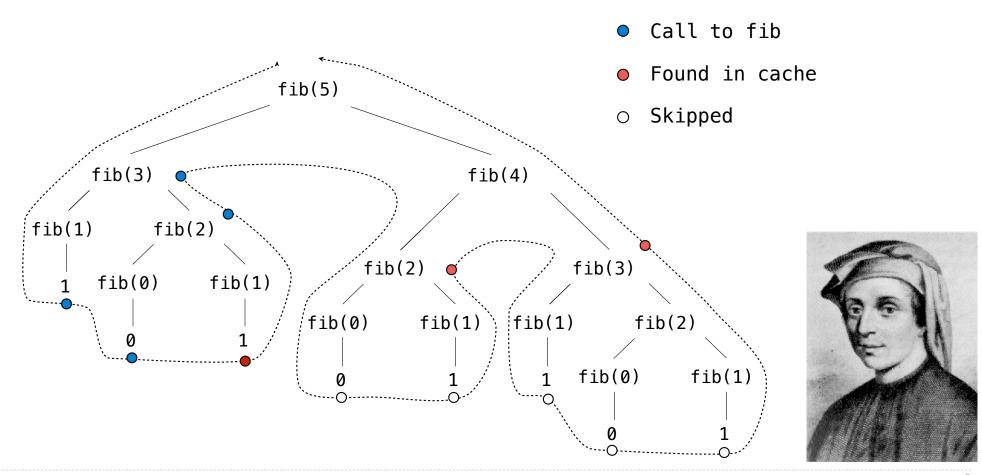


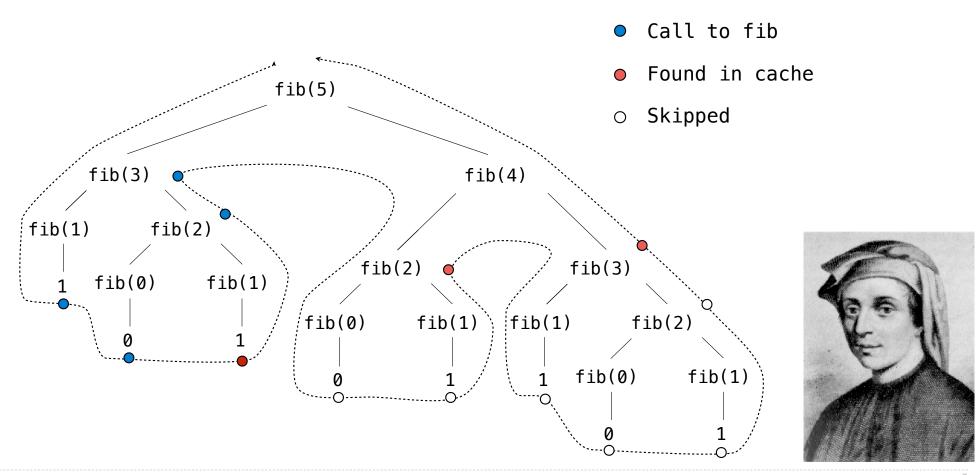


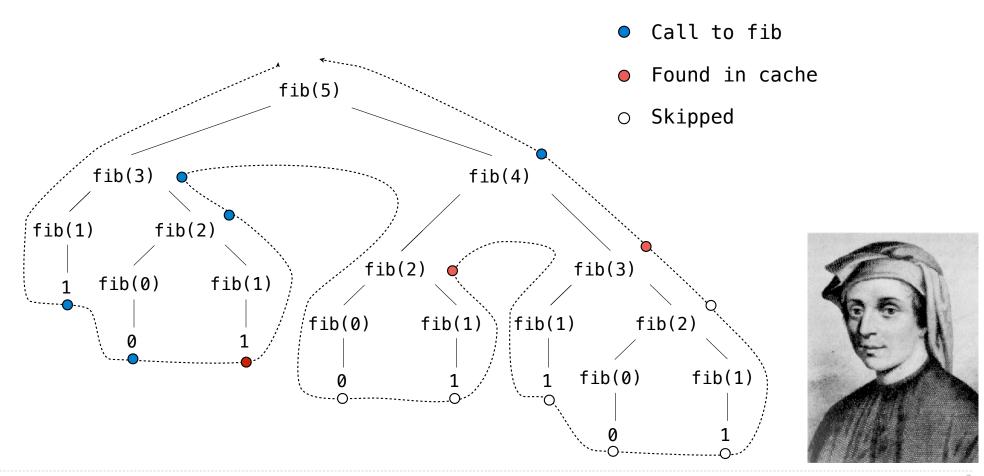


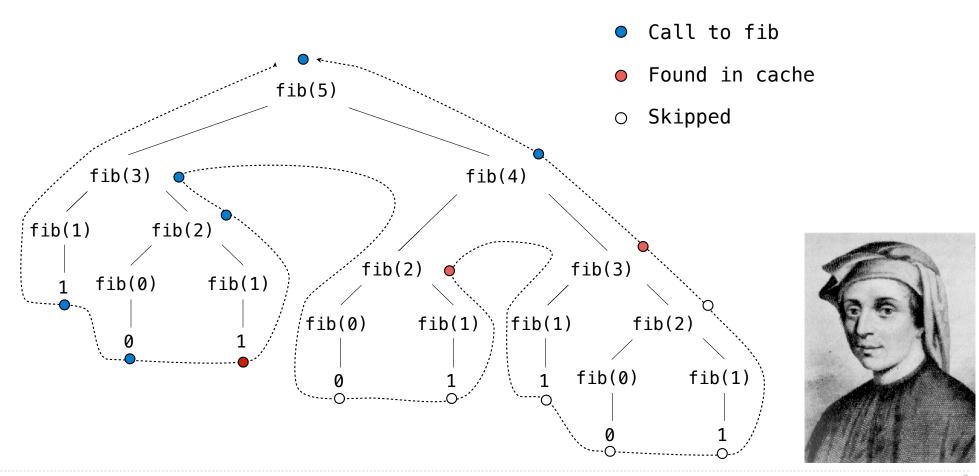












Twenty-One (Nim)

Twenty-One Rules	

Two players alternate turns, on which they can add 1, 2, or 3 to the current total

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The game end whenever the total is 21 or more

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The last player to add to the total loses

9

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(Demo)

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Some states are good; some are bad

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21 20

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(Demo)

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**21 ← 20** 

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(Demo)

19

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(Demo)

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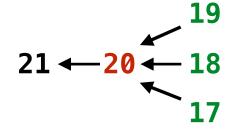
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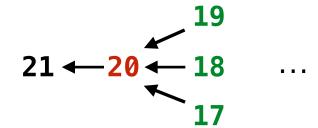
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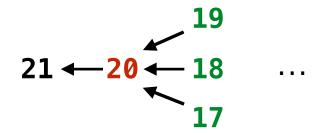
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(Demo)

