

P1.

1	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0

P5.

Divide 10011 into 10101010 0000, then get 10101100, with remainder of 0100, and $R = 0100$

P6.

a. $R = 0000$

b. $R = 1111$

c. $R = 1001$

P8.

$$a) E(p) = Np(1-p)^{N-1}$$

$$E'(p) = N(1-p)^{N-1} - Np(N-1)(1-p)^{N-2}$$

$$= N(1-p)^{N-2}((1-p) - p(N-1))$$

$$E'(p) = 0 \Rightarrow p^* = \frac{1}{N}$$

$$b) E(p^*) = N \cdot \frac{1}{N} \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^{N-1} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^{N-1} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^N}{1 - \frac{1}{N}}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{N}\right)^N = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E(p^*) = \frac{1}{e}$$

P9.

$$E(p) = Np(1-p)^{2(N-1)}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} E'(p) &= N(1-p)^{2(N-1)} - Np \cdot 2(N-1)(1-p)^{2(N-2)} \\ &= N(1-p)^{2(N-1)} ((1-p) - 2p(N-1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$E'(p) = 0 \Rightarrow p^* = \frac{1}{2N-1}$$

$$E(p^*) = \frac{N}{2N-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2N-1}\right)^{2(N-1)}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} E(p^*) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

