

Probability Questions:

1. Total ways to ask } 15^8

Num of ways to get 8/15 } $P(15, 8) = \frac{15!}{(15-8)!} = 259459200$

probability no student will have to answer more than one ? } $\frac{259459200}{15^8} = 0.101237$

2. 0 - 100 : 0

100 - 1000 : $5 \times 4 \times 5 = 100$

1000 - 10000 : $5 \times 4 \times 7 \times 5 = 700$

10000 - 99999 : $5 \times 4 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 = 4200$

Total : $100 + 700 + 4200 = 5000$

Total from 0 - 99999 } 10^5

probability : $\frac{5000}{10^5} = 0.05$

For 8 num : $P(5) = 8(0.05)^5(1-0.05)^3$
 $= 1.5004 \times 10^{-5}$

3. prob of $4 \leq$: $\frac{3}{6}$

$P(A)$: $P(2 \text{ or more dice show } 4 \text{ or more}) =$

$$P(2) + P(3) = C(3,2) \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) + C(3,3) \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) \\ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B): P(\text{all same}) = \frac{6}{6^3} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$P(\text{all same } \& 4 \leq) = P(\text{all } 4) + P(\text{all } 5) + P(\text{all } 6) \\ = \frac{1}{6}^3 + \frac{1}{6}^3 + \frac{1}{6}^3 = \frac{1}{72}$$

$$P(A) \times P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{72} \quad \text{and} \quad P(\text{both}) = \frac{1}{72}$$

$\frac{1}{72} = \frac{1}{72}$ so events A & B are independent.

4. single draw of = $p = 0.001980792$
5-card hand

$$\frac{1}{0.001980792} = 504.85$$

5. star plays : 0.7 win

star doesn't play : 0.5 win

$P(\text{star plays}) = 0.75$ for next 5 games

$$P(\text{star plays } \geq 4/5) = C(5,4)(0.7^4)(0.3) = 0.36015$$

$$P(\text{no star } \geq 4/5) = C(5,4)(0.5^5) = 0.15625$$

$$P(\text{win } 4/5) = 0.15625(.25) + 0.36015(.75) = 0.309175$$

$$P(\text{star plays } \geq \text{win } 4/5) = \frac{0.36015(.75)}{0.309175} = 0.9737$$