Ken Trinh

Throw Stick at random onto the table

Find P(Stick intersect one of the rule)

angle: since it is acute distance : are equidistance

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{t}; & 0 \le x \le \frac{t}{2} \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{t}; & 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{t}; & 0 \le x \le \frac{t}{2}; & 0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0; & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$P = \int \int f(x, \theta) dx d\theta$$

$$x \leq \frac{L}{2}$$
 sine

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} dx d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \times \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} dx d\theta$$

$$P(X \leq \frac{l}{a} \sin \theta) = 2l \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \sin \theta d\theta = 2l \int_{0}^{1} \sin \theta d\theta$$