

Math 241 Fall 2015
Midterm Examination One *Solutions*

Professor Adam Kapelner

October 8, 2015

Full Name _____ Section (A, B or C) _____

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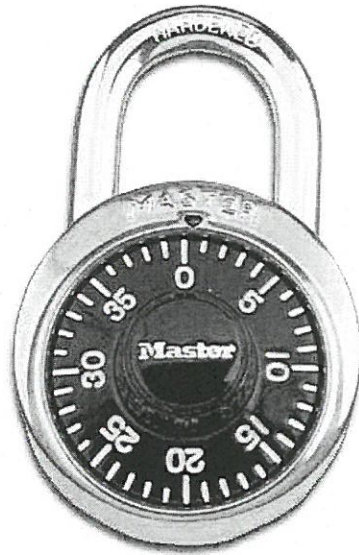
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Instructions

This exam is seventy five minutes and closed-book. You are allowed one page (front and back) of a "cheat sheet." You may use a graphing calculator of your choice. Please read the questions carefully. If the question reads "compute," this means the solution will be a number otherwise you can leave the answer in choose, permutation, exponent, factorial or any other notation which could be resolved to a number with a computer. I advise you to skip problems marked "[Extra Credit]" until you have finished the other questions on the exam, then loop back and plug in all the holes. I also advise you to use pencil. The exam is 100 points total plus extra credit. Partial credit will be granted for incomplete answers on most of the questions. Box in your final answers. Good luck!

Problem 1 This question is about “combination locks.” The particular model pictured below is called a MasterLock.



It has 40 notches labeled $\{0, 1, \dots, 39\}$. The lock is opened by entering the “code” which consists of turning the lock to the right to the first number in the code, then turning one full rotation to the left and then to the second number in the code and finally turning right to the third number in the code. There are no restrictions on these three code numbers. Locks are identified by these three numbers and assume the locks are identical in every other way.

- (a) [3 pt / 3 pts] Express Ω , the universe of all possible lock combinations using set notation.

$$\Omega = \{0, 1, \dots, 39\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, 39\} \times \{0, 1, \dots, 39\} = \{0, 1, \dots, 39\}^3$$

- (b) [3 pt / 6 pts] How many unique locks can be produced? That is to say, how many codes are there? This is also $|\Omega|$.

$$|\Omega| = |\{0, 1, \dots, 39\}^3| = 40^3 = \cancel{59,719} \quad \checkmark \text{ OK} \quad 64,000$$

- (c) [3 pt / 9 pts] The locks are manufactured with the codes being equally likely. You go to the store and purchase one MasterLock. What is the probability the code is 21-10-32? No need to compute.

$$\frac{1}{40^3} = \frac{1}{64,000}$$

- (d) [3 pt / 12 pts] The locks are manufactured with the codes being equally likely. Your friend goes to the store and purchases one MasterLock with the code 21-10-32. You also purchase a lock. What is the probability you get the same code?

$$P(\overset{\text{You}}{21-10-32} | \overset{\text{Friend}}{21-10-32}) = P(\overset{\text{You}}{21-10-32}) = \frac{1}{40^3}$$

↑
due to independence

- (e) [3 pt / 15 pts] In one sentence, explain why the lock should not be called a "combination lock" and instead be called a "permutation lock."

~~the code order matters~~

~~(eg. 31-10-32 would open the lock but 32-10-21 would not)~~


- (f) [3 pt / 18 pts] In one sentence, explain why the lock should not be called a "permutation lock" either.

code numbers are allowed to be duplicated in the lock but in combinations, numbers are unique.

- (g) [4 pt / 22 pts] Assume that no numbers in the code are duplicated (each code number is unique and cannot be repeated). What is the probability of getting a lock where each number is less than 10 (that is 0, 1, ..., 9)? No need to compute explicitly.

$$\frac{10P_3}{40P_3} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8}{40 \cdot 39 \cdot 38} = \frac{\binom{10}{3}}{\binom{40}{3}}$$

- (h) [5 pt / 27 pts] Assume that no numbers in the code are duplicated (each code number is unique and cannot be repeated). What is the probability of getting two even numbers and one odd number in the code (not necessarily in that order)? Note: zero is an even number; thus, there are twenty even numbers and twenty odd numbers in a MasterLock code number.



$$\frac{\binom{20}{3} \binom{20}{1}}{\binom{40}{3}}$$

- (i) [4 pt / 31 pts] What is the probability of getting a lock whose code consists of one odd number and two non-trivial powers of two i.e. from the set $\{2, 4, 8, 16, 32\}$?

$$\frac{\binom{20}{1} \binom{5}{2}}{\binom{40}{3}}$$

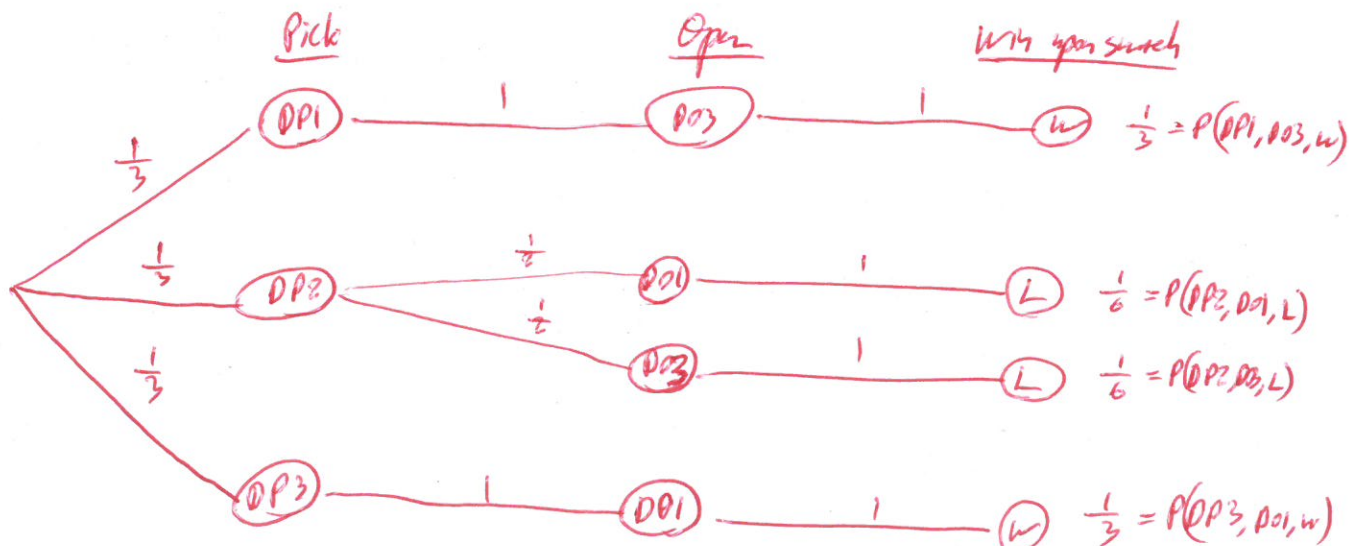
Problem 2 Imagine you are a contestant on the Monte Hall game.



Assume the same rules as we discussed in class and that was on the homework. There are three doors with a hidden car in one and two smelly goats in the others. The location of the car is known by the gameshow host. You pick a door and the gameshow host opens a different door revealing one of the two goats. You now have the option to switch.

In this problem a similar situation as we talked about in class: assume the car is in door 2 but the contestant does not know that.

- (a) [6 pt / 37 pts] Draw the tree for this game with the following events: contestant first door pick (with states DP1, DP2, DP3), gameshow host door open (with states DO1, DO2, DO3), contestant win assuming contestant switches doors (with states W and L). Assume the car is in door 2. When drawing the tree, include all conditional probabilities and joint probabilities.



- (b) [5 pt / 42 pts] Assuming the contestant has won, what is the probability the contestant chose door 1 as their first door pick?

$$P(W|DP1) = \frac{P(W, DP1)}{P(DP1)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(DP1|W) = \frac{P(DP1, W)}{P(W)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- (c) [6 pt / 48 pts] Assuming the host chose door 3 to open up, what is the probability the contestant won?

$$P(W|DO3) = \frac{P(W, DO3)}{P(DO3)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

- (d) [5 pt / 53 pts] Assume that if the contestant chose door 2 on the first pick, the game is repeated with 60% probability but otherwise the normal rules of the game are in effect. What is the probability the contestant wins now?

$$\text{let } p := P(W)$$

$$p = \frac{2}{3} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.6}_{\frac{1}{5}} \cdot p \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5}p = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \boxed{p = \frac{5}{6}}$$

Problem 3 This problem has theoretical questions that are not related to one another.

- (a) [3 pt / 56 pts] What is the set of $\mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$?

$$\emptyset$$

- (b) [3 pt / 59 pts] What is $\bigcup_{i=1}^{10}(-i, i)$?

$$(-10, 10)$$

- (c) [4 pt / 63 pts] Assume $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\}$ where each outcome is equally likely. Compute:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{A \in 2^\Omega} \mathbb{P}(A) &= P(\emptyset) + P(\{\omega_1\}) + P(\{\omega_2\}) + P(\{\omega_3\}) + P(\{\omega_1, \omega_2\}) + P(\{\omega_1, \omega_3\}) + P(\{\omega_2, \omega_3\}) + P(\Omega) \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 \\ &= \boxed{4} \end{aligned}$$

- (d) [4 pt / 67 pts] [Extra Credit] Repeat the calculation in the previous question except with Ω now having an arbitrary number of outcomes, n . Answer as succinctly as possible (use the most compact notation).

$$\sum_{A \in 2^\Omega} \mathbb{P}(A) = \sum_{A \in 2^\Omega} \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{A \in 2^\Omega} |A| = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-i)! i!} i = \boxed{(n-1)! \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(n-i)! (i-1)!}}$$

- (e) [5 pt / 72 pts] Assume that $\mathbb{P}(A) > 0$ if A is non-empty. If $A \subset D$, prove that $\mathbb{P}(A) < \mathbb{P}(D)$. Prove it from the definition of probability as well as what you know from set theory.

$$A \subset D \Rightarrow C := D \setminus A \neq \emptyset \text{ \& } A \cup C = D \text{ \& } A \cap C = \emptyset \text{ (by set theory)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(A \cup C) = \mathbb{P}(D) &\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(C) = \mathbb{P}(D) \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(D) - \mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(C) > 0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(A) < \mathbb{P}(D) \\ &\quad \text{(Axiom 3)} \quad \quad \quad \text{(by algebra, by premise)} \quad \quad \quad \text{(by algebra)} \end{aligned}$$

- (f) [4 pt / 76 pts] Using all theorems and facts from class, prove that:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{P}(A^C \cap B^C) &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(A) - \mathbb{P}(B) + \mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \\
 &= \mathbb{P}((A \cup B)^C) \quad (\text{by De Morgan's Law}) \\
 &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(A \cup B) \quad (\text{by complement rule}) \\
 &= 1 - (\mathbb{P}(A) + \mathbb{P}(B) - \mathbb{P}(A \cap B)) \quad (\text{by inclusion-exclusion theorem}) \\
 &= 1 - \mathbb{P}(A) - \mathbb{P}(B) + \mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \quad (\text{by algebra})
 \end{aligned}$$

- (g) [3 pt / 79 pts] In the multinomial expansion of $(a + b + c + d + e + f)^{600}$, how many terms are $a^{100}b^{100}c^{100}d^{100}e^{100}f^{100}$? No need to compute explicitly.

$$\binom{600}{100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100} = \frac{600!}{(100!)^6}$$

- (h) [4 pt / 83 pts] Approximate $1000!$ as 10 to the power of some number. Compute that number to one decimal place.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log_{10}(1000!) &\approx \frac{1}{2} \log_{10}(2\pi) + 1000.5 \log_{10}(1000) - 1000 \\
 &= \boxed{2001.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (i) [3 pt / 86 pts] If $a = \binom{999}{500}$ and $b = \binom{999}{499}$, express $\binom{1000}{500}$ as a function of a and b .

$$a + b$$

- (j) [3 pt / 89 pts] What is the probability that OJ Simpson was guilty of the homicides he was accused of?

Any $\# \in (0,1)$ is acceptable although if it's less than 0.95, I think you're crazy.

- (k) [4 pt / 93 pts] Why is the long run frequency definition of probability not adequate to define the probability you came up with in the previous question?

The random experiment of OJ syphon murdering or not murdering cannot be repeated.

- (l) [3 pt / 96 pts] Laplace believed in universal determinism. If he thought everything was predetermined, how would he explain how a coin flips randomly to heads or tails?

The coin is not flipping randomly; it only appears to be random since we lack total information about the physical system as well as the knowledge of the rules of physics.

- (m) [4 pt / 100 pts] A company has 20 trucks and 10 grocery stores. If each truck carries the same load (i.e. they can be considered indistinct) but each grocery store is different, how many ways is there to send the 20 trucks to the 10 grocery stores such that each store gets at least one shipment? No need to compute explicitly.

$$\binom{n-1}{k-1} = \binom{20-1}{10-1} = \binom{19}{9}$$

- (n) [4 pt / 104 pts] 20 couples enter a ballroom. Each man chooses a random girl to dance with. What is the approximate probability no man dances with his girlfriend?

$$e^{-1}$$