Question 1

How many arrangements are there of the letters in the word MATCH?

Are repetitions allowed? no

Does order matter? yes

What is n? 5

What is r? 5

Equation to use? $P(n,r) / C(n,r) / n^r / C(r+n-1,r)$ P(n,r)

Solution: P(5,5) = 120

Question 2 ____ / 1

There are five red, three green, and eight blue marbles in a box. In how many ways can a sample of four be selected?

Are repetitions allowed? yes

Does order matter? no

What is $n? \quad 5+3+8=16$

What is r? 4

Equation to use? $P(n,r) / C(n,r) / n^r / C(r+n-1,r)$ C(n,r)

Solution: C(16, 4) = 1820

Question 3 _____ / 1

We can choose from four types of muffins: Blueberry, Orange, Chocolate Chip, or Cream Cheese. You're going to select muffins in this order: First for yourself, second for your sister, and third for your brother. It is OK if several people have the same muffin type.

Are repetitions allowed? yes

Does order matter? yes

What is n? 4

What is r? 3

Equation to use? $P(n,r) / C(n,r) / n^r / C(r+n-1,r)$ n^r

Solution: 4^3

Question 4

_____ / 1

How many bags of 20 pieces of candy can one buy from a store that sells four types of candy?

Are repetitions allowed? yes

Does order matter? no

What is n? 20

What is r? 4

Equation to use? $P(n,r) / C(n,r) / n^r / C(r+n-1,r)$ C(r+n-1,r)

Solution: C(20+4-1,20) = C(23,20)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Experiments, Outcomes, and Events

Question 5

_____ / 3

Finish the following table to log all possible equally-likely outcomes for rolling a red four-sided die and a green four-sided die.

	Green 1	Green 2	Green 3	Green 4
Red 1	(1, 1)	(1, 2)	(1, 3)	(1, 4)
Red 2	(2, 1)	(2, 2)	(2, 3)	(2, 4)
Red 3	(3, 1)	(3, 2)	(3, 3)	(3, 4)
Red 4	(4, 1)	(4, 2)	(4, 1)	(4, 4)

Using the definition above describe the following:

a. Both the red and green dice have the same values.

$$n(E) = 4$$

$$n(S) = 16$$

$$Prob(E) = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

b. The sum of both dice values is 4.

$$n(E) = 3$$

$$n(S) = 16$$

$$Prob(E) = \frac{3}{16}$$

Question 6 ____ / 3

Consider the experiment of drawing two cards from the top of a standard deck of 52 cards, and the event E of the two cards having the same value. ¹

a. Describe the set S of all outcomes, represented so that they are equally likely.

$$n(S) = P(52, 2).$$

b. Describe the event E in terms of your representation.

$$n(E) = (52)(3)$$

c. Compute $Prob(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$.

$$Prob(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{(52)(3)}{(52)(51)}$$

Question 7 $\qquad \qquad ___/3$

Consider the experiment of tossing a coin five successive times, and the event E that the last two tosses have the same result.

a. Describe the set S of all outcomes, represented so they are equally likely Ordered lists of length 5 with entries from $\{H,T\}$

b. Describe the event E in terms of your representation.

$$n(S) = 2^5 = 32$$

$$n(E) = 2^{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 2^{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 16$$

c.
$$Prob(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{16}{32} = 0.5$$

¹From Discrete Mathematics by Ensley and Crawley

6.1.2 The complement of the Event

Question 8 ____ / 3

What is the probability that for a six-sided die rolled three times the same result comes up more than once?

- a. What is the sample space S? $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
- b. What is the event E (in English)? The set of outcomes that... use the same # more than once.
- c. What is the complement of \bar{E} (in English)? The set of outcomes that... are all different numbers.
- d. What structure type is \bar{E} ? What is n and r? Permutation, n = 6, r = 3
- e. Calculate $Prob(\bar{E})$ $Prob(\bar{E}) = n(\bar{E})/n(S) = \frac{P(6,3)}{6^3} = \frac{5}{9} = 0.\overline{5}$
- f. Calculate the probability for the Event Prob(E) using the proposition. $1-Prob(\bar{E})=1-0.55\approx 0.44$