

5.1-3.)

5.2-1.) The first candidate has a $\frac{1}{n}$ chance of being the most qualified of n candidates with no other hires being necessary, so there is a $\frac{1}{n}$ chance to hire exactly one time. The probability that every candidate improves resulting in n hires $\Pr = (\frac{1}{n} * \frac{1}{n-1} * \frac{1}{n-2} \dots * \frac{1}{1}) = \frac{1}{n!}$.

5.2-3) $X_i = I\{\text{die rolls } i\}$, value of one roll $X = \sum_{i=1}^6 i * X_i$, $E[X_i] = \Pr\{\text{die rolls } i\} = \frac{1}{6}$, expected

value of one roll $E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{i}{6} = 3.5$, sum of n rolls $X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $E[X_n] = \sum_{i=1}^n 3.5 = 3.5n$.

5.2-6.)

5.3-3.)

5.3-4.)