

MATH 233

Fall 2018

Quiz #2 A Solutions

Duration: 50 minutes.

Remark: Show your thinking/work. Do not just write a number as a result.

1. A person can take one stair, two stairs or three stairs at a time when climbing a stairway.

- Find a **recurrence relation** for the number of ways to climb n stairs.

# of stairs	climbing ways	# of climbs
1	1	1
2	1-1, 2	2
3	1-1-1, 2-1, 1-2, 3	4
4	1-1-1-1, 2-1-1, 1-2-1, 3-1, 1-1-2, 2-2, 1-3	7

As can be seen from column 2, the different climbing ways for n stairs is the sum of:

- climbing ways for $n-1$ stairs and a final one step
- climbing ways for $n-2$ stairs and a final 2 stair-step
- climbing ways for $n-3$ stairs and a final 3-stair step

If W_n is the number of ways to climb n stairs, then the recurrence relation is:

$$W_n = W_{n-1} + W_{n-2} + W_{n-3}$$

- What are the **initial conditions**?

$$W_1 = 1 \quad W_2 = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad W_3 = 4$$

- In how many ways can the person climb a 10-stair stairway?

$$\begin{aligned} W_{10} &= W_9 + W_8 + W_7 = (W_8 + W_7 + W_6) + W_8 + W_7 = 2W_8 + 2W_7 + W_6 \\ &= 4W_7 + 3W_6 + 2W_5 = 7W_6 + 6W_5 + 4W_4 = 13W_5 + 11W_4 + 7W_3 = \\ &= 24W_4 + 20W_3 + 13W_2 = 24 \cdot 7 + 20 \cdot 4 + 13 \cdot 2 = 274 \end{aligned}$$

2. A fair dice and two fair coins are tossed.

a) What is the **experiment**?

A fair dice and two fair coins are tossed.

b) What is the **sample space**?

Sample Space = $\{ \{1,H,H\}, \{1,H,T\}, \{1,T,H\}, \{1,T,T\}, \{2,H,H\}, \{2,H,T\}, \{2,T,H\}, \{2,T,T\}, \dots, \{6,H,H\}, \{6,H,T\}, \{6,T,H\}, \{6,T,T\} \}$.

c) What is the **size** of the sample space?

$| \text{Sample Space} | = 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 24$

d) What is the probability that a head occurs? (Describe the event E_H)

E_H = The event that a head occurs in the outcome.

It is easier to think about the complement event, the event that a head does not occur in the outcome (i.e. both coins show tails).

$\overline{E_H}$ = The event that a head does **not** occur in the outcome

$\overline{E_H} = \{ \{1,T,T\}, \{2,T,T\}, \{3,T,T\}, \{4,T,T\}, \{5,T,T\}, \{6,T,T\} \}$

$| \overline{E_H} | = 6$ and therefore $| E_H | = 24 - 6 = 18$

$P(E_H) = | E_H | / | \text{Sample Space} | = 18 / 24 = 0.75$

e) What is the probability that a 6 occurs? (Describe the event E_6)

$E_6 = \{ \{6,H,H\}, \{6,H,T\}, \{6,T,H\}, \{6,T,T\} \}$.

$| E_6 | = 4$

$P(E_6) = | E_6 | / | \text{Sample Space} | = 4 / 24 = 1/6 = 0.167$

f) What is the probability that the number on the dice is equal to the number of heads or tails? (Describe the event E_{same})

What outcomes are in E_{same} ?

$E_{\text{same}} = \{ \{1,H,T\}, \{1,T,H\}, \{2,H,H\}, \{2,T,T\} \}$

$P(E_{\text{same}}) = | E_{\text{same}} | / | \text{Sample Space} | = 4/24 = 0.167$