1) (from Rabinowitz) Five fair dice are rolled. Find the probability that:

a) all five numbers are different

#(of cases where event occurs)/#(of cases)

#(of cases where event occurs)=6x5x4x3x2
(6 choices for first die, 5 for second, etc)

#(of cases)=6^5

so 20/6^3=20/216

b) at least two dice show the same number

#(of cases where event occurs)/#(of cases)=

1-#(of cases where event does not occur)/#(of cases)= 1-P(all five nos different)=196/216

c) at least one die shows a 6

1-P(no die shows a six) and P(no die shows a six)= $5^{5}/6^{5}$

2) Each firing of a missile at a target has a .21 probability of striking the target. The outcome of each firing is independent of the outcome of any others.

a) What is the probability of destroying the target with three shots?

P(1 shot hits)+P(2 shots hit)+P(3 shots hit)= $0.79^{2} 0.21+0.79 0.21^{2}+0.21^{3}$

b) I keep firing until I destroy the target. What is the expected number of shots I have to fire?

this is geometric, with p=0.21 so E=1/p=1/0.21 which is very slightly less than 5

3) (from Durret) Roll two dice. Let A="the sum is even" and B="the sum is divisible by 3" (i.e. B={3, 6, 9, 12}). Are A and B independent? explain

P(A intersect B)=2/36; P(A)=1/2; P(B)=4/12; so P(A intersect B) is not P(A) P(B) so not independent.

4)Roll two dice. Let A="The first die is odd" and B="the second die is odd" and C="the sum is odd". Show these events are pairwise independent, but not independent

obvious that A, B are pairwise independent; obvious that B, C are pairwise independent. P(A intersect B intersect C)=0, which is not P(A)P(B)P(C)

- 5) (from Durret) You want to invent a game where the player bets \$1, and rolls two dice. If the sum is 7, the player wins \$k, and otherwise loses their bet.
- a) What value of \$k makes the game fair?

did this in class

b) If k=1, what is the expected value of the game to the player?

did this in class