

Math 166 - Exam 2 Review

NOTE: For reviews of the other sections on Exam 2, refer to the first page of WIR #4 and #5.

Section 6.3 - Multiplication Principle

- If you wish to accomplish a big goal that requires intermediate steps and would like to know how many different ways there are to accomplish this big goal, simply list each of the individual steps required to meet this goal. Next to each step, write the number of ways that step can be done. To get the total number of ways of accomplishing the big goal, multiply all the numbers listed next to the individual steps. This is the multiplication principle.
- Formal Definition of the Generalized Multiplication Principle - Suppose that a task T_1 can be performed in n_1 ways, a task T_2 can be performed in n_2 ways, ..., and, finally, a task T_k can be performed in n_k ways. Then the number of ways of performing tasks T_1, T_2, \dots, T_k in succession is given by the product $n_1 n_2 \cdots n_k$.

Section 6.4 - Permutations and Combinations

- Permutation - Given a set of distinct objects, a *permutation* of the set is an arrangement of these objects in a definite order.
- For permutations, ORDER MATTERS.
- Factorial Notation: For any positive integer n , $n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$. For example, $6! = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$.
- The factorial symbol ! can be found on the calculator by pressing MATH, arrowing over to PRB, and selecting option 4.
- Permutations of n Distinct Objects - The number of permutations of n distinct objects taken r at a time is $P(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$.
- In the notation $P(n, r)$, the P stands for permutation, the n is the number of distinct objects that you are starting with, and the r is the number of those objects that you are arranging.
- The nPr command can be found in the calculator by pressing MATH, arrowing over to PRB, and selecting option #2.
- Permutations of n Objects, Not All Distinct - Given a set of n objects in which the first type of object is repeated n_1 times, the second type of object is repeated n_2 times, ..., and, finally, the last type of object is repeated n_r times so that

$$n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_r = n$$

then the number of permutations of these n objects taken n at a time is given by

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \cdots n_r!}$$

- Combination - A combination is a subset of objects chosen from a given set where the order in which the objects were chosen does not matter.

4. The Jones's plan to purchase a \$170,000 home. They are able to make a 30% down payment and finance the balance with a 30-year mortgage charging 4.85%/year compounded monthly.
- (a) What monthly payments should the Jones's make to amortize the loan for 30 years?

 - (b) How much of the first payment actually goes toward paying off the principle?

 - (c) How much will the Jones's still owe after 20 years of payments?

 - (d) How much equity will the Jones's have after 20 years?

 - (e) How much interest will they pay?
5. How much money should Dan deposit now into an account paying 9.5%/year compounded semiannually so that in 8 years the balance is \$1,000? How much interest will he earn?

6. Consider the propositions

p : Bob will have a hamburger for lunch.

q : Bob will have pizza for lunch.

r : Fred will have a hamburger for lunch.

(a) Write the proposition $r \wedge (p \vee q)$ in words.

(b) Write the proposition $(p \vee \sim q) \wedge r$ in words.

(c) Write the proposition “Bob and Fred will both have a hamburger for lunch, or Bob will have pizza for lunch,” symbolically.

(d) Write the proposition “Bob will not have a hamburger or pizza for lunch, but Fred will have a hamburger for lunch,” symbolically.

7. Write a truth table for each of the following.

(a) $\sim (\sim p \vee q) \vee (p \wedge \sim q)$

$$(b) \sim r \wedge (q \vee \sim p)$$

The majority of the following Chapter 6 problems are courtesy of Joe Kahlig.

8. True or False. $U = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ and $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

T F $\emptyset \in A$	T F $n(A) = 5$	T F $n(\{3, 4\}) = 2$
T F $\emptyset \subseteq A$	T F $\{1, 3, 5\} \in A$	T F $n(\emptyset) = 1$
T F $\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq A$	T F $2 \in A$	T F $3 \in A^C$
T F $2 \subseteq A$	T F $\{\emptyset\} = \emptyset$	T F $0 = \emptyset$

9. $A = \{a, b, c\}$

(a) List all subsets of A.

(b) List all of the proper subsets of A.

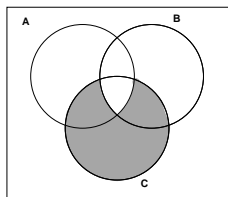
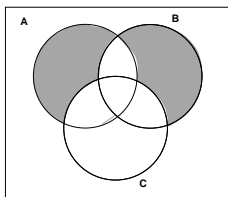
(c) Give an example of two subsets of A that are disjoint. If this is not possible, then explain why.

10. Shade the part of the Venn diagram that is represented by

(a) $(A^C \cup B) \cap (C \cup A)$

(b) $(B \cup C) \cap A^c$

11. Write down the set notation that would represent the shaded portion of the Venn diagram.



12. $U = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 4, 7, 8\}$, and $C = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$. Compute the following.

a) $(A \cap B) \cup C$

b) $A^c \cap B$

c) $A \cap (B \cup C)^c$

13. Any problem like numbers 39-50 from section 6.1.

13H. Let U be the set of all A&M students. Let

$$A = \{x \in U \mid x \text{ owns an automobile}\}$$

$$D = \{x \in U \mid x \text{ lives in a dorm on campus}\}$$

$$F = \{x \in U \mid x \text{ is a freshman}\}$$

a) Describe the set $(A \cap D) \cup F^c$ in words.

b) Use set notation ($\cap, \cup, ^c$) to write the set of all A&M students who are freshmen living on campus in a dorm but do not own an automobile.

14. In a survey of 300 high school seniors:

120 had not read *Macbeth* but had read *As You Like It* or *Romeo and Juliet*.

61 had read *As You Like It* but not *Romeo and Juliet*.

15 had read *Macbeth* and *As You Like It*.

14 had read *As You Like It* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

9 had read *Macbeth* and *Romeo and Juliet*.

5 had read *Macbeth* and *Romeo and Juliet* but not *As You Like It*.

40 had read only *Macbeth*.

Let $M = \text{Macbeth}$, $R = \text{Romeo and Juliet}$, and $A = \text{As You Like It}$.

(a) Fill in a Venn diagram illustrating the above information.

(b) How many students read exactly one of these books?

(c) How many students did not read *Romeo and Juliet*?

(d) How many students read either *Macbeth* or *As You Like It* and read *Romeo and Juliet*?

(e) Compute $n(M \cup (R^C \cap A)) =$

(f) Compute $n(A^C \cap (R \cup M)) =$

15. Find $n(A \cap B)$ if $n(A) = 8$, $n(B) = 9$, and $n(A \cup B) = 14$.
16. Bill and Sue and four of their friends go to the movies. They all sit next to each other in the same row. How many ways can this be done if
- (a) Sue and Bill must sit next to each other?
 - (b) Sue must not sit next to Bill?
 - (c) Sue sits on one end of the row and Bill sits on the other end of the row?
17. Many U.S. license plates display a sequence of three letters followed by three digits.
- (a) How many such license plates are possible?
 - (b) In order to avoid confusion of letters with digits, some states do not use the letters I, O or Q on their license plates. How many of these license plates are possible?
 - (c) Assuming that the letter combinations VET, MDZ and DPZ are reserved for disabled veterans, medical practitioners, and disabled persons respectively, and also taking the restriction in part b into account, how many license plates are possible?

18. Dripping wet after your shower, you have completely forgotten the combination of your lock. It is one of those “standard” combination locks, which uses a three number combination with each number in the range of 0 through 39. All you remember is that the second number is either 27 or 37, while the third number ends in a 5. In desperation, you decide to go through all possible combinations. Assuming that it takes about 10 seconds to try each combination, what is the longest possible time it can take to open your locker?
19. Compute $C(20, 5) =$ $P(20, 5) =$
20. How many 4-person committees are possible from a group of 9 people if:
- (a) There are no restrictions?
 - (b) Both Jim and Mary must be on the committee?
 - (c) Only Jim or only Mary is on the committee?
21. A jewelry store chain with 8 stores in Georgia, 12 in Florida, and 10 in Alabama is planning to close 10 of these stores.
- (a) How many ways can this be done?
 - (b) The company decided to close 2 stores in Georgia, 5 in Florida, and 3 in Alabama. How many ways can this be done?

22. The U.B.S. Television company is considering bids submitted by seven different firms for three different contracts. In how many ways can the contracts be awarded among these firms if no firm is to receive more than two contracts?
23. You have a box that contains 3 red balls, 4 black balls, 2 green balls, and 5 purple balls. If you take a sample of three balls from the box, how many ways can you get
- (a) 2 black balls and one green ball?
 - (b) exactly 2 red balls or exactly one purple ball?
 - (c) at least two purple balls?

24. The state Motor Vehicular Department requires learners to pass a written test on the motor vehicle laws of the state. The exam consists of ten true/false questions, of which at least eight must be answered correctly to qualify for a permit. In how many different ways can a person who answers all the questions on the exam qualify for a permit?

24H. In a different state, the Motor Vehicle Department requires learners to pass a similar test with 10 multiple choice questions, of which at least 8 must be answered correctly to qualify for a permit. If each question has 4 choices, in how many different ways can a person who answers all the questions on the exam qualify for a permit?

25. How many different arrangements can be made from the letters of MASSACHUSETTS?

25H. Jane has 3 yellow pillows, 6 purple pillows, 8 red pillows and 2 green pillows. In how many ways can Jane line up these pillows in a single row on her couch if pillows of the same color are identical?

26. An experiment consists of tossing a 4 sided die and flipping a coin.

(a) Describe an appropriate sample space for this experiment.

(b) Give two events of this sample space that are mutually exclusive.

27. A bag contains 3 pennies, a nickel, and two dimes. Two coins are selected at random from the bag and the monetary value of the coins (in cents) is recorded.
- (a) What is the sample space of this experiment?
 - (b) Write the event E that the monetary value of the coins is less than 11 cents.
 - (c) Write the event F that the nickel is drawn.
 - (d) Are the events E and F mutually exclusive? Support your answer.
 - (e) Write the event G that the value of the coins is more than 25 cents.
28. An experiment consists of randomly selecting an integer multiple of 3 that is between 3 and 21 (inclusive).
- (a) What is the sample space of this experiment?
 - (b) Write the event E that the number selected is even.
 - (c) Write the event F that the number selected is a multiple of 4.
 - (d) Write the event G that the number selected is odd and less than 15.
 - (e) Which pairs of the events E , F , and G are mutually exclusive?
 - (f) If the number selected was 12, which of the events E , F , and G have occurred?