

MATH 10B

PROFESSOR KENNETH A. RIBET

First Midterm Examination February 16, 2016

2:10–3:30 PM, Andersen Auditorium

Please write your NAME and SID clearly:

GSI Name:

Please put away all books, calculators, cell phones and other devices. You may consult a single two-sided sheet of notes. Please write carefully and clearly, *using words* (not just symbols). Remember that the paper you hand in will be your only representative when your work is graded.

Please ensure that your name has been written clearly on each page of your exam. Your paper will be scanned and will be processed using **Gradescope**. It is essential that you hand in the ten pages that you have received (including this cover sheet) and that the order of the pages be preserved.

At the conclusion of the exam, hand your paper in to your GSI. (For the handing-in, Ken Ribet will play the role of Liz Ferme.)

It's OK to leave answers in terms of numbers like C(n, k), n!, P(n, k) but not OK to leave answers in terms of Stirling numbers. Also, don't worry about evaluating or simplfying arithmetic expressions like $3 \times 4 - 7$; you can do this if you want, though!

There are no induction problems on this midterm.

Each of the seven problems is worth five points. The maximum possible score on this midterm is $7 \cdot 5 = 35$.

NAME:	SID:
1. A child rolls a fair die six times in succession she rolled each of the numbers 1–6 exactly once	

2. Calculate the number of ways of rearranging the letters CALBEARS so that E
appears somewhere to the left of S.

NAME:	SID:			
3. How many ways are there to put 12 indistinguished indistinguishable tacos into six distinguishable boxes?	shable	burritos	and	12

NAME:	SID:	
4. In how many ways can three students be assigned to six different discussion sections if each discussion section can receive at most one student?		

5. In how many ways can six students be assigned to three different discussion		
sections, if each discussion section must receive at least one student?		

NAME:	SID:
6. For $n \ge 0$, let $F(n)$ be the number of bit strings contain 00. We have $F(0) = 1$, $F(1) = 2$, $F(2) = 3$,	
a. For $n \geq 2$, explain why the number of bit strings with 0 and do not contain 00 is equal to $F(n-2)$.	s of length n that start
b. For $n \geq 1$, explain why the number of bit strings with 1 and do not contain 00 is equal to $F(n-1)$.	s of length n that start
a Colculate the number of hit strings of length 4 that	do not contain 00 using
c. Calculate the number of bit strings of length 4 that of the insights of parts a and b (or otherwise, if you prefer	

NAME:	SID:
your ailing plant. Without water,	a week, you ask your spacey friend to water the plant has a 90 percent chance of dying. chance of dying. The probability that your percent.
a. What is the probability that yo	our plant will be dead at the end of the week?
b. If the plant is dead when yo friend forgot to water it?	u return, what is the probability that your

NAME:		SID:
	(Scratch Paper, Page 1)	

NAME:		SID:
	(Scratch Paper, Page 2)	