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- Please mark the box to the left which lists your section.
- Do not detach pages from this exam packet or unstaple the packet.
- Show your work. Answers without reasoning can not be given credit except for the True/False and multiple choice problems.
- Please write neatly.
- Do not use notes, books, calculators, computers, or other electronic aids.
- Unspecified functions are assumed to be smooth and defined everywhere unless stated otherwise.
- You have 180 minutes time to complete your work.

1		20
2		10
3		10
4		10
5		10
6		10
7		10
8		10
9		10
10		10
11		10

12A		10
13A		10
14A		10

12B		10
13B		10
14B		10

Total:		140
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Problem 1) True/False questions (20 points)

- 1) ☐ T ☒ F The distance from $(1, 2, -1)$ to $(3, -2, 1)$ is $(-2, 4, -2)$.

Solution:

The distance is a number, not a vector.

- 2) ☐ T ☒ F The plane $y = 3$ is perpendicular to the xz plane.

Solution:

The plane is parallel to the xz plane.

- 3) ☐ T ☒ F All functions $u(x, y)$ that obey $u_x = u$ at all points obey $u_y = 0$ at all points.

Solution:

The function $u(x, y) = e^x y$ satisfies $u_x = u$ but $u_y = e^x$.

- 4) ☐ T ☒ F The best linear approximation at $(1, 1, 1)$ to the function $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ is the function $L(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2$

Solution:

The linear approximation is a linear function in x, y, z . The correct linear approximation would here be $L(x, y, z) = 0$.

- 5) ☐ T ☒ F If $f(x, y)$ is any function of two variables, then $\int_0^1 \left(\int_x^1 f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_y^1 f(x, y) dx \right) dy$.

Solution:

The correct identity would be $\int_0^1 \left(\int_x^1 f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^y f(x, y) dx \right) dy$.

- 6) ☒ T ☐ F Let $C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ be the unit circle in the plane and $\vec{F}(x, y)$ a vector field satisfying $|\vec{F}| \leq 1$. Then $-2\pi \leq \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \leq 2\pi$.

Solution:

By definition: $\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$ and so $|\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}| = \int_0^{2\pi} |\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)| dt \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t))| |\vec{r}'(t)| dt \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |\vec{r}'(t)| dt = 2\pi$.

- 7)

T

F

 Let $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ be two nonzero vectors. Then the vectors $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ always point in different directions.

Solution:

Take $\vec{a} = \langle 4, 2 \rangle$ and $\vec{b} = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$. Then $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ point in the same direction.

- 8)

T

F

 If all the second-order partial derivatives of $f(x, y)$ vanish at (x_0, y_0) then (x_0, y_0) is a critical point of f .

Solution:

Take $f(x, y) = x + x^3 + y^3$. Then $(0, 0)$ not a critical point even so all second-order partial derivatives are zero.

- 9)

T

F

 If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$ are vectors, then $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|$ is the area of the parallelogram determined by $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$.

Solution:

$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\sin(\phi)|$. $|\vec{a}|$ is the length of the base of the parallelogram and $|\vec{b}| |\sin(\phi)|$ is the height of the parallelogram.

- 10)

T

F

 The distance between two points A, B in space is the length of the curve $\vec{r}(t) = A + t(B - A)$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

Solution:

$|\vec{r}'(t)| = |B - A|$ and $\int_0^1 |\vec{r}'(t)| dt = |B - A|$.

- 11)

T

F

 The function $f(x, y) = xy$ has no critical point.

Solution:

$(0, 0)$ is a critical point of f .

- 12)

T	F
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 The length of a curve does not depend on the chosen parameterization.

Solution:

This is a consequence of the chain rule: if $r(s(t))$ is a new parameterization, then $\int_a^b |r(s(t))'| dt = \int_a^b |r'(s(t))||s'(t)| dt = \int_{s(a)}^{s(b)} |r'(s)| ds$.

- 13)

T	F
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 The equation $\rho = 1$ in spherical coordinates defines a cylinder.

Solution:

It defines a sphere.

- 14)

T	F
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 For any numbers a, b satisfying $|a| \neq |b|$, the vector $\langle a - b, a + b \rangle$ is perpendicular to $\langle a + b, b - a \rangle$.

Solution:

The dot product is 0.

- 15)

T	F
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 The line integral of $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle -y, x \rangle$ along the counterclockwise oriented boundary of a region R is twice the area of R .

Solution:

Fix a point $\vec{x}_0$ and let $\vec{n} = (a, b, c)$ be the vector to which all normal vectors are parallel, then by assumption for any point $\vec{x}$, one has by assumption $(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ which is the equation of a plane.

- 16)

T	F
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 There is no surface for which both the parabola and the hyperbola appear as traces.

Solution:

The hyperbolic paraboloid is an example.

- 17)

T	F
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 If $(u, v) \mapsto \vec{r}(u, v)$ is a parameterization for a surface, then $\vec{r}_u(u, v) + \vec{r}_v(u, v)$ is a vector which lies in the tangent plane to the surface.

Solution:

Both $\vec{r}_u(u, v)$ as well as $\vec{r}_v(u, v)$ are tangent to the surface. Therefore, also the sum is tangent.

- 18)

T	F
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 When using spherical coordinates in a triple integral, one needs to include the volume element $dV = \rho^2 \cos(\phi) d\rho d\phi d\theta$.

Solution:

The correct factor would be $\rho^2 \sin(\phi)$.

TF PROBLEMS FOR REGULAR AND PHYSICS SECTIONS:

- 19)

T	F
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 A connected surface in space for which all normal vectors are parallel to each other must be part of a plane.

Solution:

Assume all normal vectors are parallel to $\vec{n} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$ and assume $\vec{x}_0$ is a point in the plane. then $\vec{n}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_0) = 0$. But this is the equation of a plane.

- 20)

T	F
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 A vector field $\vec{F} = \langle P(x, y), Q(x, y) \rangle$ is conservative in the plane if and only if $P_y(x, y) = Q_x(x, y)$ for all points (x, y) .

Solution:

This is a consequence of Green's theorem: the line integral along a closed curve is the double integral of $Q_x - P_y$ over the enclosed region and so zero. The reverse is easier to see: if a potential f satisfying $\nabla f = (f_x, f_y) = (P, Q)$ exists, then $Q_x - P_y = f_{yx} - f_{xy} = 0$ (Clairot).

TF PROBLEMS FOR BIOCHEM SECTIONS:

- 21)

T	F
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 Suppose X and Y are two random variables such that $E[X] > E[Y]$. Is it always the case that $P[X > Y] > 1/2$?

Solution:

Let $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $X(1) = X(2) = 1, X(3) = 100$ and $Y(1) = Y(2) = 100, Y(3) = 1$.

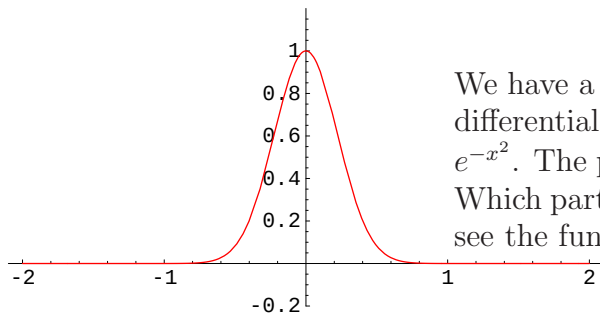
- 22)

T	F
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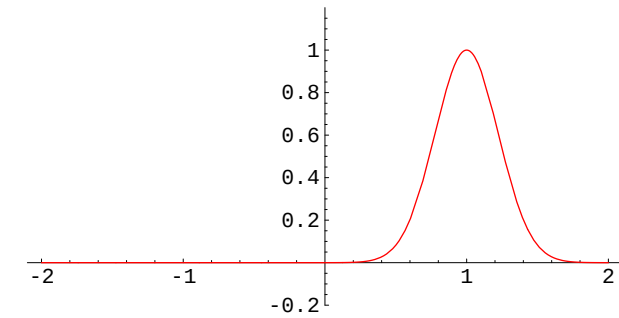
 If ϕ is the density function of a random variable χ , then $\int \phi(x) dx$ is the expectation $E\chi$ of the random variable.

Solution:

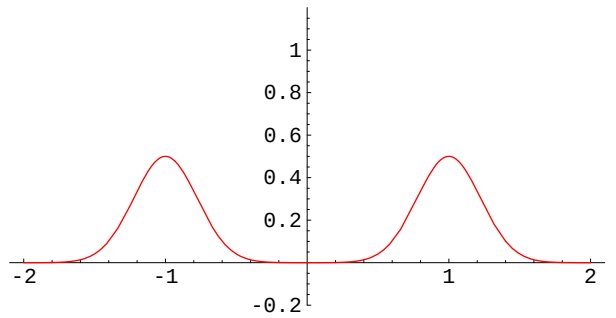
No, the integral $\int \phi(x) dx$ is equal to 1. The expectation is $\int x\phi(x) dx$.



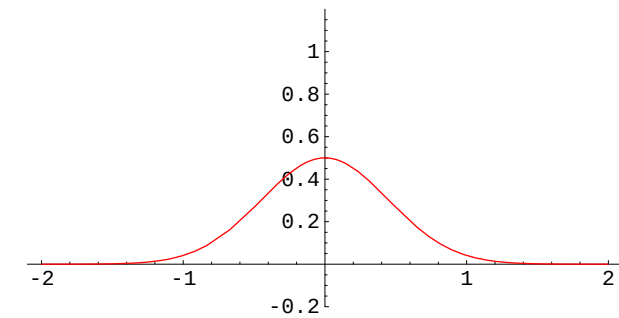
We have a function $u(t, x)$ which is a solution to partial differential equation. In all cases, we have $u(0, x) = e^{-x^2}$. The picture to the left shows this function $u(0, x)$. Which partial differential equation is involved, when you see the function $u(1, x)$ as a graph?



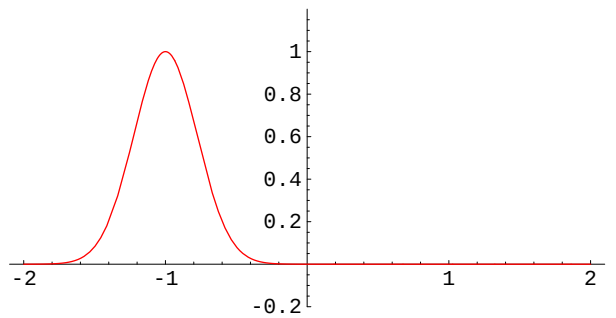
I



II



III



IV

Enter I,II,III,IV here	Equation
	$u_t(x, t) = u_x(x, t)$
	$u_t(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t)$
	$u_{tt}(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t)$
	$u_t(x, t) = -u_x(x, t)$

Solution:

Enter I,II,III,IV here	Equation
IV	$u_t(x, t) = u_x(x, t)$
III	$u_t(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t)$
II	$u_{tt}(x, t) = u_{xx}(x, t)$
I	$u_t(x, t) = -u(x, t)$

Some more explanation:

Case $u_t = u_x$: If you look at the traces where t is fixed. This gives functions of one variable. $u_t = u_x$ means that the function will increase, where the slope u_x is positive and decrease, where the slope u_x is negative. This makes the graph move to the left. With $g(x) = u(0, x)$, the general solution is $u(t, x) = g(x + t)$ as you can check.

Case: $u_t = -u_x$: Dito, the graph moves to the right. With $g(x) = u(0, x)$, the general solution is $u(t, x) = g(x - t)$ as you can check.

Case: $u_t = u_{xx}$: The function will decrease where the second derivative u_{xx} is positive. So, the bump will become smaller. The tails of the bump have $u_{xx} < 0$, there, the function will increase.

Case: $u_{tt} = u_{xx}$: This is the wave equation. You best look at it physically. Pluck an infinite string in the middle. The disturbance will travel to both sides. You might also recall that with $g(x) = u(0, x)$ the function $u(t, x) = (g(x - t) + g(x + t))/2$ is the general solution.

Problem 3) (10 points)

- a) Find an equation for the plane Σ passing through the points $P = (1, 0, 1)$, $Q = (2, 1, 3)$ and $R = (0, 1, 5)$.
- b) Find the distance from the origin $O = (0, 0, 0)$ to Σ .
- c) Find the distance from the point P to the line through Q, R .
- d) Find the volume of the parallelepiped with vertices O, P, Q, R .

Solution:

- a) Take the cross product between two vectors in the plane to get a normal vector $n = (a, b, c) = (1, 1, 2) \times (-1, 1, 4) = (2, -6, 2)$. The plane has the equation $ax + by + cz = d$, where d is obtained from plugging in one of the points. The answer is $x - 3y + z = 2$.
- b) The distance is $|(1, 0, 1) \cdot \vec{n}|/|n| = 2/\sqrt{11}$.
- c) The distance is $|\vec{PQ} \times \vec{QR}|/|\vec{QR}| = \sqrt{11}/2$.
- d) The volume is $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 4$.

Problem 4) (10 points)

The equation $f(x, y, z) = e^{xyz} + z = 1 + e$ implicitly defines z as a function $z = g(x, y)$ of x and y .

- a) Find formulas (in terms of x, y and z) for $g_x(x, y)$ and $g_y(x, y)$.
- b) Estimate $g(1.01, 0.99)$ using linear approximation.

Solution:

a) By the chain rule $g_x = -f_x/f_z = -yze^{xyz}/(1+xye^{xyz})$ and $g_y = -f_y/f_z = -xze^{xyz}/(1+xye^{xyz})$.

b) Note that $f(1, 1, 1) = 1 + e$ so that $(1, 1, 1)$ is on the surface and $g(1, 1) = 1$. From a) we know $g_x(1, 1) = -e/(1+e)$ and $g_y(1, 1) = -e/(1+e)$. By linearization, $g(1+a, 1+b) = g(1, 1) + g_x(1, 1)a + g_y(1, 1)b = 1 - (a+b)e/(1+e)$. In our case, where $a = 0.01, b = -0.01$ we estimate $g(1.01, 0.99) = 1$.

Problem 5) (10 points)

Find the surface area of the surface S parametrized by $\vec{r}(u, v) = \langle u, v, 2 + \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{v^2}{2} \rangle$ for (u, v) in the disc $D = \{u^2 + v^2 \leq 1\}$.

Solution:

$r_u = (1, 0, u)$, $r_v = (0, 1, v)$ and $r_u \times r_v = (-u, -v, 1)$.

The surface area is $\int \int_D \sqrt{1 + u^2 + v^2} \, dudv = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + r^2} r \, d\theta dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r \, dr = 2\pi(1 + r^2)^{3/2}/3|_0^1 = \boxed{2\pi(\sqrt{8} - 1)/3}$.

Problem 6) (10 points)

Find the local and global extrema of the function $f(x, y) = x^3/3 + y^3/3 - x^2/2 - y^2/2 + 1$ on the disc $\{x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$.

a) Classify every critical point inside the disc $x^2 + y^2 < 4$.

b) Find the extrema on the boundary $\{x^2 + y^2 = 4\}$ using the method of Lagrange multipliers.

c) Determine the global maxima and minima on all of D .

Solution:

a) $\nabla f = (x^2 - x, y^2 - y)$. The critical points of f are $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$.

The Hessian determinant (=discriminant) is $D = (2x - 1)(2y - 1)$, which is $1, -1, -1, 1$. The point $(0, 0)$ is a local maximum, the point $(1, 1)$ is a local minimum and $(0, 1)$, $(1, 0)$ are saddle points.

b) $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4$. The Lagrange equations are

$$x^2 - x = \lambda 2x$$

$$y^2 - y = \lambda 2y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$$

which have solutions $\boxed{(-2, 0), (0, -2), (0, 2), (2, 0), (-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}), (\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})}$. At these

points, the function f takes values $-14/3, -14/3, 2/3, 2/3, -\sqrt{2}, -2 - 4\sqrt{2}/3, -2 + 4\sqrt{2}/3$.

c) To find the maximum and minimum, just compare the values at all the candidates obtained in a) and b):

$\boxed{\text{the minimum is at the two points } (-2, 0), (0, -2)}$

where f takes the value $-42/3$.

$\boxed{\text{The maximum is at the } f(0, 0) = 1}$.

$\boxed{\text{Problem 7) (10 points)}}$

a) Given two nonzero vectors $\vec{u} = \langle a, b, c \rangle$ and $\vec{v} = \langle d, e, f \rangle$ in $\mathbf{R}^3$, write down a formula for the cosine of the angle between them. Find a nonzero vector $\vec{v}$ that is perpendicular to $\vec{u} = \langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle$. Describe geometrically the set of all $\vec{v}$, including zero, that are perpendicular to this vector $\vec{u}$.

b) Consider a function f of three variables. Explain with a picture and a sentence what it means geometrically that $\nabla f(P)$ is perpendicular to the level set of f through P .

c) Assume the gradient of f at P is nonzero. Write a few sentences that would convince a skeptic that $\nabla f(P)$ is perpendicular to the level set of f at the point P .

d) Assume the level set of f is the graph of a function $g(x, y)$. Explain the relation between the gradient of g and the gradient of f . Especially, how do you relate the orthogonality of ∇f to the level set of f with the orthogonality of ∇g to the level set of g ?

Solution:

a) $\cos(\alpha) = ad + be + cf / (\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \sqrt{d^2 + e^2 + f^2})$. The vector $(1, -1, -1)$ is perpendicular to $(3, 2, 1)$. The set of points which are perpendicular to $(3, 2, 1)$ satisfies the equation $3x + 2y + z = 0$.

b) ∇f is orthogonal to every tangent vector to the level surface. ∇f is

orthogonal to the velocity vector of a curve $r(t)$ on the level surface.

c) Take two curves on the level surface which cross transversally. Because f is constant on the level surface, $f(r(t)) = c$ is constant or by the chain rule, $d/dt f(r(t)) = \nabla f(r(t)) \cdot r'(t) = 0$. This means that ∇f is orthogonal to the velocity vector $r'(t)$. By b), ∇f is orthogonal to the level surface.

d) In the special case $f(x, y, z) = g(x, y) - z$, we have $\nabla f = (\nabla g, -1)$. We see that projecting the vector ∇f onto the xy plane gives the vector ∇g .

Problem 8) (10 points)

Let R be the region inside the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and above the line $y = \sqrt{3}$. Evaluate

$$\int \int_R \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dA .$$

Solution:

The key is to set up the integral in polar coordinates:

$$\int_{\pi/3}^{2\pi/3} \int_{\sqrt{3}/\sin(\theta)}^2 \frac{r \sin(\theta)}{r^2} r dr d\theta .$$

This gives $\int_{\pi/3}^{2\pi/3} (2 \sin(\theta) - \sqrt{3}) d\theta = (-2 \cos(\theta) - \sqrt{3}\theta)|_{\pi/3}^{2\pi/3} = -2(-1/2 - 1/2) - \sqrt{3}\pi/3 =$

$$\boxed{2 - \sqrt{3}\pi/3} .$$

Problem 9) (10 points)

A region W in $\mathbf{R}^3$ is given by the relations

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &\leq z^2 \leq 3(x^2 + y^2) \\ 1 &\leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4 \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

1. Sketch the region W .

- Find the volume of the region W .

Solution:

- First inequalities: the region is sandwiched between two cones. Second inequalities: the region is sandwiched between two spheres.
- Use spherical coordinates:

$$\int_1^2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \rho^2 \sin(\phi) \, d\theta d\phi d\rho$$

which is the product of the integrals $\int_1^2 \rho^2 \, d\rho = 7/3$, $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta = \pi$ and $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \sin(\phi) \, d\phi = (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})/2$ which is $\boxed{(7/3)\pi(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})/2}$.

Problem 10) (10 points)

Consider the vector field

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = \left\langle \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right\rangle$$

defined everywhere in the plane $\mathbf{R}^2$ except at the origin.

- a) Let C be any closed curve which bounds a region D . Assume that $(0, 0)$ is not contained in D and does not lie on C . Explain why

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 .$$

- b) Let C be the unit circle oriented counterclockwise. What is $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$? Explain why your answer shows that there is no function f for which $\vec{F}(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y)$ everywhere except at the origin $(0, 0)$.

Solution:

- a) F is conservative in the region $\mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ because with $F = (P, Q)$ we have $Q_x - P_y = 0$ and Greens theorem assures that the line integral along any closed curve is zero, provided the region does not contain 0.
- b) A direct calculation with $r(t) = (x(t), y(t)) = (\cos(t), \sin(t))$ gives $\int_0^{2\pi} 1 \, dt = 2\pi$. If there would exist a potential function f defined all over the plane, then the line integral along any closed curve would be zero. This would contradict the result for the curve along the unit circle.

Problem 11) (10 points)

First use rectangular, then cylindrical and finally spherical coordinates to integrate xyz over the region in space $0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{(1-x^2-y^2)}$, $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $x - y \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$.

Solution:

- a) $\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyz \, dz \, dx \, dy.$
b) $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} r^2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta) r \, d\theta \, d\phi \, dr.$
c) $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \rho^3 \cos(\phi) \sin^2(\phi) \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta) \rho^2 \sin(\phi) \, dz d\theta \, dr.$

SECTION SPECIFIC PROBLEMS FOR REGULAR AND PHYSICS SECTIONS.

Problem 12A) (10 points)

Let $\vec{F}(x, y)$ be a vector field in the plane given by the formula

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle x^2 - 2xye^{-x^2} + 2y, e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^4 + 1}} \rangle.$$

If C is the path which goes from from $(-1, 0)$ to $(1, 0)$ along the semi circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $y \geq 0$, evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$.

Solution:

The curl of F is -2 . The line integral along any curve from $(-1, 0)$ to $(1, 0)$ minus the line integral take the curve $r(t) = (t, 0)$ for $t \in [-1, 1]$ is by Green's theorem $\int_D 1 \, dxdy = \pi$. The line integral along the line segment is $\int_{-1}^1 t^2 \, dt = \boxed{2/3}$. Therefore, the result is $\boxed{2/3 - \pi}$.

Problem 13A) (10 points)

In appropriate units, the charge density $\sigma(x, y, z)$ in a region in space is given by $\sigma = \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \text{div}(\vec{E})$, where $\vec{E}$ is the electric field. Consider the cube of side lengths 1 given by

$0 \leq x, y, z \leq 1$. What is the total charge in this cube if

$$\vec{E} = \langle x(1-x) \log(1+xyz), y(1-y) \tan(x^3 + y^3 + z^3), z(1-z)e^{\sqrt{x+y}} \rangle .$$

(The total charge is the integral of the charge density over the cube.)

Solution:

On the x -faces, we know that $F = (0, Q, R)$. The flux through the x -faces is 0. Similarly, the fluxes through the other sides is zero. By the divergence theorem, the triple integral on the unit cube is $\boxed{0}$.

Problem 14A) (10 points)

a) By calculating the integral $\int \int_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ directly, find the flux of the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 0, 0, x+z \rangle$ through the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$, where the sphere is oriented with the normal pointing outward.

b) Find the flux of the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 0, 0, x+z \rangle$ through the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ using the divergence theorem.

c) Explain **in words** without invoking any integral theorem, why the flux integral of the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 0, 0, x+z \rangle$ through any sphere with positive radius centered at $(0, 0, 0)$ is positive. A one or two sentence explanation is sufficient, but it should be formulated so that it makes sense to somebody who does not know calculus.

Solution:

a) $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi 9 \cos(\phi) \sin(\phi) \, d\phi d\theta = \boxed{36\pi}$.

b) The divergence of $\vec{F}$ is 1. The integral of the divergence over the sphere of radius R is $4\pi R^3/3 = \boxed{36\pi}$.

c) The flux integral of $F(x, y, z) = (0, 0, x)$ is zero by symmetry: there is the same flux on upper and lower hemisphere with opposite sign. The flux integral of $F(x, y, z) = (0, 0, z)$ is larger through the upper than through the lower hemisphere.

FOR BIOCHEM SECTIONS.

Problem 12B) (10 points)

It is known that spark plugs produced by a certain company will be defective with probability 0.01 independently of each other. The company sells the spark plugs in packages of ten and offers money back guarantee that at most one of the ten screws is defective. What proportion of the packages sold must the company replace?

Solution:

The probability that k sparks are defect is given by the Binomial distribution

$$\binom{10}{k} p^k (1-p)^{10-k}$$

with $p = 0.01$. The probability that at most 1 spark is defect is 1 minus the probability that 0 or 1 sparks are defect. That is $1 - \binom{10}{0} (0.01)^0 (0.99)^{10} - \binom{10}{1} (0.01)^1 (0.99)^9$.

Problem 13B) (10 points)

The monthly worldwide average number of cases of a certain disease is 3. What is the probability that there will be at least two such cases in the next month?

Solution:

The probability distribution function we use is the geometric distribution $f(x) = \lambda^x \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$ with $\lambda = 3$. The probability that the monthly average number of the disease is k is $f(k)$. The probability that there will be 1 or 2 cases in the next month is $f(0) + f(1) = e^{-3} + 3e^{-3}$. The probability that there will be at least 2 cases in the next month is $1 - f(0) - f(1) = 1 - 4e^{-3}$.

Problem 14B) (10 points)

From a group of 10 women and 15 men, we wish to form a committee consisting of 4 women and 6 men. There are three men who cannot serve together in any committee. How many different committees can be formed?

Solution:

The number of possibilities to chose 4 women is $\binom{10}{4}$.

The number of possibilities to chose 5 men from the group of 12 men which have no constraints is $\binom{12}{5}$.

The number of possibilities to chose 1 man from the group of 3 men with constraints is $\binom{3}{1}$.

The number of possibilities to chose 6 men from the group of 12 men without constraints is $\binom{12}{6}$.

The total number of committees which can be formed is

$$\binom{10}{4} \left[\binom{12}{5} \binom{3}{1} + \binom{12}{6} \binom{3}{0} \right] .$$