1. Introduce yourself! Fill out this Google form to tell me a bit about you:

   https://goo.gl/forms/a9Vmih2Y4DiSdKqJ2

   (No need to copy the answers into your Gradescope submission; you can select an arbitrary
   page or write “done” so there is something to select.)

2. 12 computers are brought in for servicing (and machines are serviced one at a time). Of the
   12 computers, 3 are PCs, 5 are Macs, and 4 are Linux machines. Assume that all computers
   of the same type are indistinguishable (i.e., all the PCs are indistinguishable, all the Macs are
   the indistinguishable, etc.).
   a. In how many distinguishable ways can the computers be ordered for servicing?
   b. In how many distinguishable ways can the computers be ordered if the first 5 machines
      serviced must include all 4 Linux machines?
   c. In how many distinguishable ways can the computers be ordered if 1 PC must be in the
      first 3 and 2 PCs must be in the last 3 computers serviced?

3. At the local zoo, a new exhibit consisting of 3 different species of birds and 3 different species
   of reptiles is to be formed from a pool of 7 bird species and 5 reptile species. How many
   exhibits are possible if
   a. 2 particular bird species cannot be placed together (e.g., they have a predator-prey
      relationship)?
   b. 2 particular reptile species cannot be placed together?
   c. 1 particular bird species and 1 particular reptile species cannot be placed together?
4. A substitution cipher is derived from orderings of the alphabet. How many ways can the 26 letters of the English alphabet (21 consonants and 5 vowels) be ordered if each letter appears exactly once and:

   a. there are no other restrictions?
   b. The letters Q and U must be next to each other (but in any order)?
   c. all five vowels must be next to each other?
   d. no two vowels can be next to each other?

5. Imagine you have a robot (Θ) that lives on an \( n \times m \) grid (it has \( n \) rows and \( m \) columns):

   The robot starts in cell (1, 1) and can take steps either to the right or down (no left or up steps). How many distinct paths can the robot take to the destination (★) in cell \((n, m)\):

   a. if there are no additional constraints?
   b. if the robot must start by moving to the right?
   c. if the robot changes direction exactly 3 times? Moving down two times in a row is not changing directions, but switching from moving down to moving right is. For example, moving [down, right, right, down] would count as having two direction changes.

6. Given all the start-up activity going on in high-tech, you realize that applying combinatorics to investment strategies might be an interesting idea to pursue. Say you have $20 million that must be invested among 4 possible companies. Each investment must be in integral units of $1 million, and there are minimal investments that need to be made if one is to invest in these companies. The minimal investments are $1, $2, $3, and $4 million dollars, respectively for company 1, 2, 3, and 4. How many different investment strategies are available if

   a. an investment must be made in each company?
   b. investments must be made in at least 3 of the 4 companies?

7. Determine the number of vectors \((x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)\) such that each \(x_i\) is a non-negative integer and \(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \leq k\), where \(k\) is some constant non-negative integer. Note that you can think of \(n\) (the size of the vector) and \(k\) as constants that can be used in your answer.
8. If we assume that all possible poker hands (comprised of 5 cards from a standard 52 card deck) are equally likely, what is the probability of being dealt:
   a. a flush? (A hand is said to be a flush if all 5 cards are of the same suit. Note that this definition means that straight flushes (five cards of the same suit in numeric sequence) are also considered flushes.)
   b. one pair? (This occurs when the cards have numeric values \( a, a, b, c, d \), where \( a, b, c \), and \( d \) are all distinct.)
   c. two pairs? (This occurs when the cards have numeric values \( a, a, b, b, c \), where \( a, b \) and \( c \) are all distinct.)
   d. three of a kind? (This occurs when the cards have numeric values \( a, a, a, b, c \), where \( a, b \) and \( c \) are all distinct.)
   e. four of a kind? (This occurs when the cards have numeric values \( a, a, a, a, b \), where \( a \) and \( b \) are distinct.)

9. To get good performance when working binary search trees (BST), we must consider the probability of producing completely degenerate BSTs (where each node in the BST has at most one child). See Lecture Notes #2, Example 2, for more details on binary search trees.
   a. If the integers 1 through \( n \) are inserted in arbitrary order into a BST (where each possible order is equally likely), what is the probability (as an expression in terms of \( n \)) that the resulting BST will have completely degenerate structure?
   b. Using your expression from part (a), determine the smallest value of \( n \) for which the probability of forming a completely degenerate BST is less than 0.001 (i.e., 0.1%).

10. Say a university is offering 3 programming classes: one in Java, one in C++, and one in Python. The classes are open to any of the 100 students at the university. There are:
   - a total of 27 students in the Java class;
   - a total of 28 students in the C++ class;
   - a total of 19 students in the Python class;
   - 12 students in both the Java and C++ classes (note: these students are also counted as being in each class in the numbers above);
   - 4 students in both the Java and Python classes;
   - 11 students in both the C++ and Python classes; and
   - 3 students in all three classes (note: these students are also counted as being in each pair of classes in the numbers above).
   a. If a student is chosen randomly at the university, what is the probability that the student is not in any of the 3 programming classes?
   b. If a student is chosen randomly at the university, what is the probability that the student is taking exactly one of the three programming classes?
   c. If two different students are chosen randomly at the university, what is the probability that at least one of the chosen students is taking at least one of the programming classes?
11. Say a hacker has a list of \( n \) distinct password candidates, only one of which will successfully log her into a secure system.
   a. If she tries passwords from the list at random, deleting those passwords that do not work, what is the probability that her first successful login will be (exactly) on her \( k \)-th try?
   b. Now say the hacker tries passwords from the list at random, but does not delete previously tried passwords from the list. She stops after her first successful login attempt. What is the probability that her first successful login will be (exactly) on her \( k \)-th try?

12. A binary string containing \( M \) 0’s and \( N \) 1’s (in arbitrary order, where all orderings are equally likely) is sent over a network. What is the probability that the first \( r \) bits of the received message contain exactly \( k \) 1’s?

13. Say we send out a total of 26 distinguishable emails to 10 distinct users, where each email we send is equally likely to go to any of the 10 users (note that it is possible that some users may not actually receive any email from us). What is the probability that the 26 emails are distributed such that there are 4 users who receive exactly 2 emails each from us and 3 users who receive exactly 6 emails each from us?

14. Suppose that \( m \) strings are hashed (randomly) into \( N \) buckets, assuming that all \( N^m \) arrangements are equally likely. Find the probability that exactly \( k \) strings are hashed to the first bucket.

15. A computer generates two random integers in the range 1 to 12, inclusive, where each value in the range 1 to 12 is equally likely to be generated.
   a. What is the probability that the second randomly generated integer has a value that is (strictly) greater than the first? (For part (a), do not use a simulation or an approximation.)
   b. [Coding] Write a program to compute an approximation to this probability by simulation. To be precise, one run of your simulation should generate two random integers in the range 1 to 12, inclusive, and determine if the second randomly generated integer has a value greater than the first. You should then run this simulation 10,000 times (i.e., in a loop) and report the empirical probability (i.e., percentage of runs) where the second randomly generated integer had a value greater than the first. You should report this value to three decimal places. You should implement your algorithms in your choice of C, C++, Java, or Python, and you can feel free (but are under no obligation) to use the CS106A ACM Java libraries, the CS106B/X C++ libraries, the C++ Standard Template Libraries (STL), as well as the standard libraries that are part of these languages.

Please include a printout of your code as part of your homework submission PDF. You can take a screenshot, print with your code editor’s interface, or even copy the text into your LaTeX document, but please make sure that your code is readable (has indentation, is not cut off at the end of the line or at the end of the page). For LaTeX, we recommend the minted package (https://www.sharelatex.com/learn/Code_Highlighting_with_minted) with the breaklines option.