

MATHEMATICS ENRICHMENT CLUB.

Solution Sheet 4, May 27, 2014 <sup>1</sup>

1. Suppose we have a pizza of radius  $r$  that fits perfectly into a square box. The box's sides must then be  $2r$ , so the ratio of pizza area to box area is  $\frac{\pi r^2}{4r^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .



where  $C(n; m)$  is the number of ways of choosing  $m$  things from  $n$ , so here we choose 1 of the thirteen numbers, then choose all 4 of those 4 cards and for our final card choose 1 from the remaining 48. The total number of hands is the number of ways of choosing 5 cards from 52.

We can count  $P(B|A)$  a number of different ways, but I'll use the formula

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

where  $P(B \cap A)$  means the probability of both  $B$  and  $A$  occurring. To get both players to have a 4 of a kind, we compute

$$P(B \cap A) = \frac{C(13; 1)C(4; 4)C(48; 1)C(11; 1)C(4; 4)C(43; 1)}{C(52; 5)C(47; 5)}$$

That is, from the 13 numbers choose 1, then choose 4 of those 4 cards, and 1 from the remaining 48 for the first player's hand. Then for the second player, choose 1 of the 11 remaining numbers (remember the fifth card in player 1's hand can't be used to form a 4 of a kind), choose 4 of those 4 cards and then 1 from the remaining 43. The total number of hands is to first choose 5 from 52 for player 1 and then 5 from the remaining 47 for player 2.

The probability,  $P(A)$  is the same as  $P(B)$ . So

$$P(B|A) = \frac{C(13; 1)C(4; 4)C(48; 1)C(11; 1)C(4; 4)C(43; 1)}{C(52; 5)C(47; 5)}$$

Senior Questions Consider the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} & \text{for } x \neq 0; \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

1. Here all we do is check

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0):$$

The value of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  is given by the bottom branch so  $f(0) = 0$ . For all  $x \neq 0$ ,  $1 \geq \sin \frac{1}{x} \geq -1$ , so  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ .

2. Here we must check that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$$

exists. That is

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin \frac{1}{h}}{h}$$

exists. Again, since  $\sin \frac{1}{h}$  is bounded between  $-1$  and  $1$  for all  $h \neq 0$