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PRINTED NAME

Math 210  
Dec. 4, 2008

## Exam 2

Jerry L. Kazdan  
9:00 — 10:20

DIRECTIONS: This exam has 2 parts. Part A has 4 shorter problems (*5 points each*) while Part B has 7 standard problems (*12 points each*). To receive full credit your solution must be clear and correct. You have 2 hours. Closed book, no calculators – but you may use one 3" x 5" card with notes. Please box your answers.

PART A, SHORT ANSWER (5 points each)

A-1. If you roll a die 7 times, what is the probability of getting at least one of them showing a 5?

| <i>Score</i> |  |
|--------------|--|
| A-1          |  |
| A-2          |  |
| A-3          |  |
| A-4          |  |
| B-1          |  |
| B-2          |  |
| B-3          |  |
| B-4          |  |
| B-5          |  |
| B-6          |  |
| B-7          |  |
| <i>Total</i> |  |

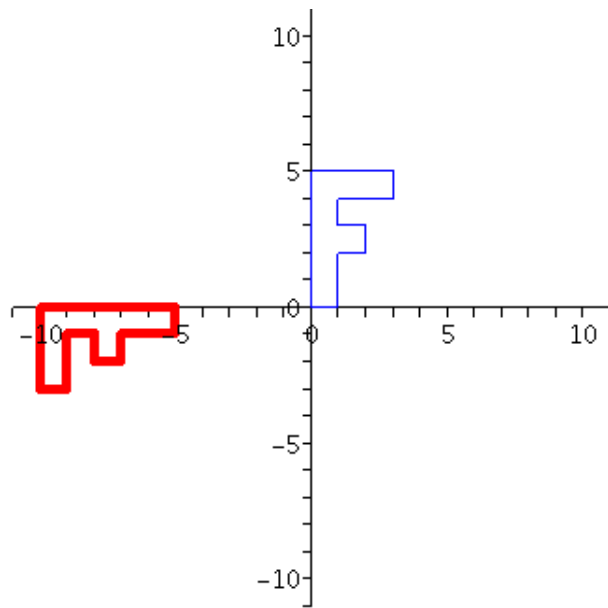
A-2. Write 19 (base 10) as a number base 2.

A-3. If  $3^{17}$  is divided by 5, compute the remainder. Justify your assertion.

A-4. You are given an invertible matrix  $A$ . Say  $V$  is an eigenvector with eigenvalue 3, so  $AV = 3V$ . Compute  $A^2V + A^{-2}V$ .

## PART B, TRADITIONAL PROBLEMS (12 points each)

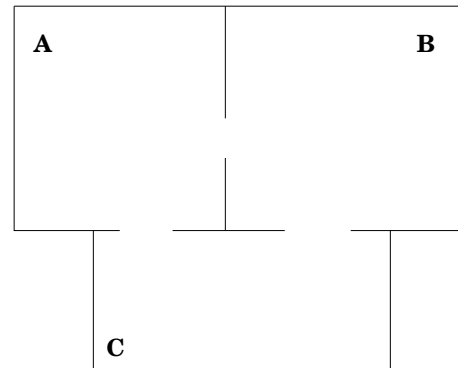
B-1. For the following figure find a matrix  $A$  and vector  $V$  that gives the indicated transformation  
 $TX = V + AX$ . [The new  $\mathbf{F}$  is bold.]



B-2. A house has rooms  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ . Every hour the doors open and you may move to another room — or stay where you are. It was found that:

- A person in room  $A$  has a 20% likelihood of moving to room  $B$  and a 10% likelihood of moving to room  $C$ .
- A person in room  $B$  has a 20% likelihood of moving to room  $A$  and a 20% likelihood of moving to room  $C$ .
- A person in room  $C$  has a 20% likelihood of moving to room  $A$  and would never move to room  $B$ .

Compute the long-term “popularity” of each room.



B-3. The following describes a web page. How will it appear? (fill-in the blank page below).

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<meta HTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type" CONTENT="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
<TITLE>Math210 Exam 2</TITLE>
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="yellow">
<center><H2>Math 210, Fall 2008 Exam 2</H2></center>
```

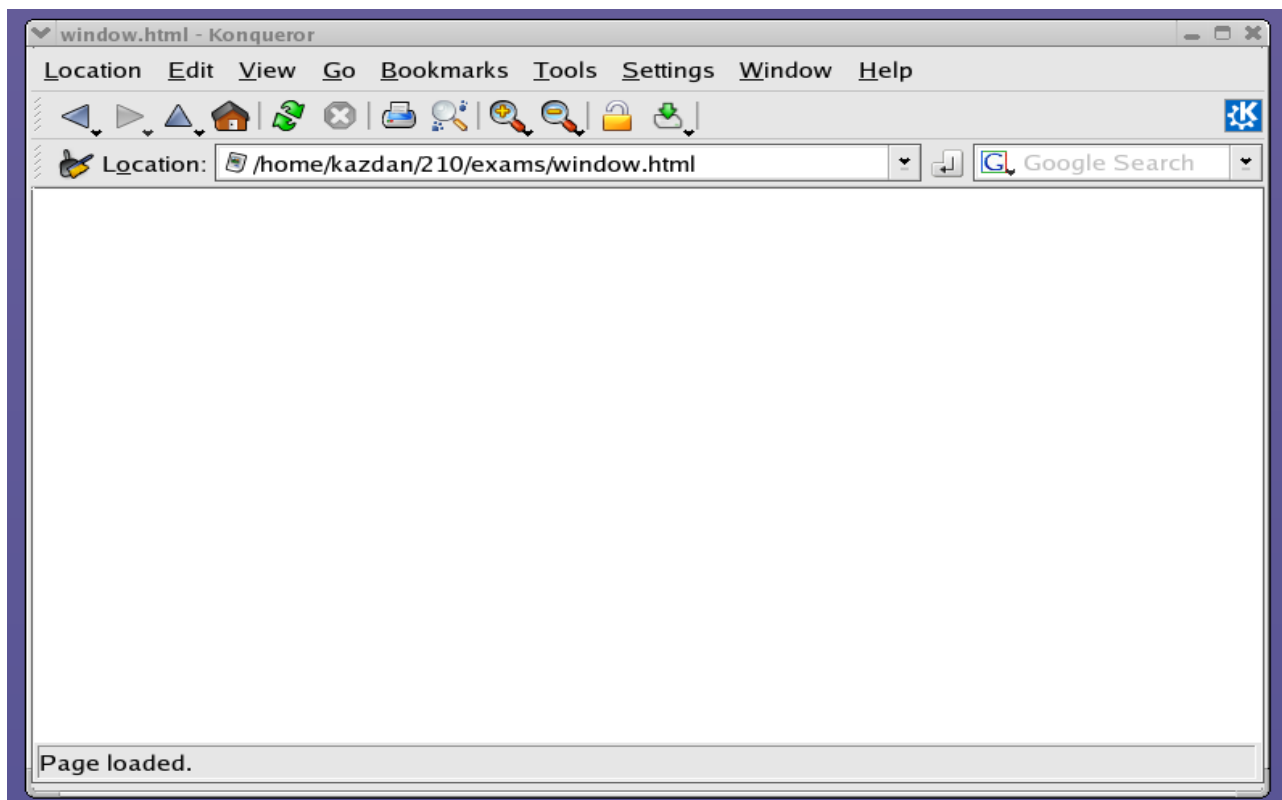
This is our <B>second</B> exam.

I hope you do well on it.

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<P>
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Best wishes - and cheers for the coming holidays.

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</body></html>
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- B-4. a) Show that for a random variable  $X$ , such as the grades  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  on an exam, the variance  $V(X)$  satisfies

$$V(X + c) = V(X) \quad \text{and} \quad V(aX) = a^2V(X).$$

[If it helps, you may use without proof that the expected value  $E(X)$  satisfies  $E(X + c) = E(X) + c$  and  $E(aX) = aE(X)$  .]

- b) Say the grades  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  on an exam have expected value (= mean)  $\bar{x}$  and standard deviation  $C$ . You want to compute *normalized* grades  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$  of the form  $y_j = ax_j + b$  so that these normalized grades have mean  $\bar{y}$  and standard deviation  $D$ . Find the coefficients  $a$  and  $b$  in terms of  $\bar{x}$ ,  $C$ ,  $\bar{y}$  and  $D$ . [The algebra will be simpler if you use part a).]

B-5. Let  $A$  be a  $3 \times 3$  matrix with eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  and corresponding (independent) eigenvectors  $V_1, V_2, V_3$  which we can therefore use as a basis. Of course  $AV_j = \lambda_j V_j$ .

a) If  $X = aV_1 + bV_2 + cV_3$ , compute  $AX$ ,  $A^2X$ , and  $A^{35}X$  in terms of  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, V_1, V_2, V_3, a, b$  and  $c$  (only).

b) If  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,  $|\lambda_2| < 1$ , and  $|\lambda_3| < 1$ , compute  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k X$ . Explain your reasoning clearly.

B-6. You and a friend agree to meet for lunch around noon every Wednesday. Suppose you both arrive between 12:00 and 1:00, but at random times.

- a) What is the probability distribution function for the amount of time the first to arrive has to wait for the other? [To get you started, if  $x$  is your arrival time and  $y$  is your friend's arrival time, then the waiting time  $w = |x - y|$  ].

- b) What is the probability density?

- c) What is the expected waiting time?

B-7. For a simple RSA encryption, you pick  $n = pq$ , where  $p = 3$  and  $q = 11$ . Say you use the *public exponent*  $e = 3$ .

a). Find the *private exponent*  $d$ .

b). Say the entire message Alice wants to send you is the number 6. What is Alice's encryption of this message?

c). Briefly *describe* the computation you would need to do to decrypt Alice's message. (You are not asked to complete the calculation).