

## CS1800-Midterm practice super-problems ★

These problems are definitely harder than the midterm (even the ones without ★), so if you solve them you should have no problem at all with the exam. However be aware that not all concepts are covered in these problems, so make sure to recap:

- binary/hex/octal representations and transformations, powers of 2, fast multiplication
- logic operators, truth tables, dnf/cnf and logic rules, logic gates, circuits
- sets operations, power set, cartesian products, inclusion-exclusion
- product rule, permutations, combinations, balls in bins, binomial theorem, Pascal triangle

**EC 5 (difficulty ★).** We have 100 red balls and 150 blue balls, and 20 bins; each bin must contain at least as many blue balls as red ones. In how many ways we can arrange all 250 balls into these 20 bins?

**EC 6.** In how many ways 20 husband-wife couples can sit at a round table with 40 seats unnumbered, such that every husband sits next to his wife?

**EC 7 (difficulty ★★★).** What is the probability of 20 husband-wife couples sitting randomly at a round table with 40 seats unnumbered, that no husband sits next to his wife?

**EC 8 (difficulty ★★).** Show that picking a random positive integer (say int 4 bytes), the chance of getting a prime is smaller than 5%.

**EC 10 .** A is a set with 21 elements. How many subsets of A have size multiple of 4?

**EC 11 (difficulty ★).** Given any 7 integers, show that there are 2 of them with either sum or difference or product = multiple of 15.

**EC 12 .** Given any 5 integers a,b,c,d,e show that there is a nonempty subset of them that with +,- operands gives a multiple of 31 (i.e. at least one of these is multiple of 31: +a; +a+b ; -a+c-d ; -b-d; -c ; c-b-d+e, etc)

**EC 13 (difficulty ★★).** At bridge card game, the 52 cards in the deck (4 suits each with numerals 2-10 and JQKA) are evaluated as numerals=0points; J=1 point; Q=2points; K=3points; A=4points. A “bridge hand” is a subset of any 13 cards. How many different hands have at least 12 points?

**EC 14.(★)** NeverWin Casino uses Red dice on Mon-Fri which are uniform on all faces; and Blue dice on Sat+Sun, which are 50% likely to come out “6” and then equally likely 10% for the other faces “1”-“5”. You remember that you rolled a particular fabulous “6” to get the big win, but dont remember the day, since you played every day during that time.

- What is the chance that the big win came on Saturday?

- What is the chance that the “6” roll for the big win came from the Red die?

**EC 17 (difficulty ★★★).** In how many ways can we parenthesize (orders of operations) the multiplication of 10 values  $abcdefghij$  ? To be clear, there

are 5 ways to multiply 4 numbers  $abcd$ :  
 $((ab)c)d$  ;  $(a(bc))d$  ;  $(ab)(cd)$  ;  $a((bc)d)$  ;  $a(b(cd))$

**EC 18 (difficulty ★)**. Show that  $\binom{22}{11}$  is a multiple of 12

**EC 19** . Show that the number obtained by concatenating "337" with itself 5 times 337337337337337 is not prime.

**EC 21**. A group of 11 students is such that everyone has exactly 10 friends in the group (including himself/herself; friends are reciprocal). Thats impossible.

**EC 22**. Show that  $\sqrt{12}$  is not a ratio of two integers

**EC 23**. Two positive integers  $a, b$  have both the sum and the difference a power of 2. Show that neither of them is a power of two, but their gcd is.

**EC 24 (difficulty ★★★)**. Evil Search Engine finds for a query 15 relevant URL results, and while keeping them ranked in a given score-relevance order, it is mixing them together with other 15 random ads; then serves them as a ranked list of 30. How many arrangements of 30 are there (order among ads doesnt matter) so that when served as 3 pages each with 10 links, each page contains at least 3 relevant and at least 3 ads ?

**EC 26 (difficulty ★)**.  $A = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$ . How many sequences of length 20 with elements from A are never decreasing ?