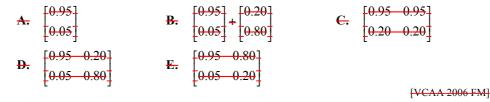
A10: Combinatorics and probability

Question 306

Australians go on holidays either within Australia or overseas. Market research shows that

- 95% of those who had their last holiday in Australia said that their next holiday would be in Australia
- 20% of those who had their last holiday overseas said that their next holiday would also be overseas.

A transition matrix that could be used to describe this situation is

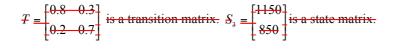


Question 307 306

Jo has either tea or coffee at morning break. If she has tea one morning, the probability she has tea the next morning is 0.5. If she has coffee one morning, the probability she has coffee the next morning is 0.3. Suppose she has coffee on a Monday morning. What is the probability that she has tea on the following Wednesday morning?

[VCAA 2006 MM (CAS)]

Question 308



If
$$S_2 = TS_2$$
, then S_2 equals



Question 309

Maria is a very enthusiastic young tennis player who plays a match every day. If she wins on one particular day, the probability that she wins the next day is 0.8. If she loses one day, the probability that she loses the next day is 0.6.

A10: Combinatorics and probability

The long term probability that Maria wins a match, correct to two decimal places, is

A. 0.80	B. 0.40	C. 0.67	D. 0.33	E. 0.75
			[Adapted from VCAA 2011 MM (CAS)]	

Question 310 307

Every Friday Jean-Paul goes to see a movie. He always goes to one of two local cinemas – the Dandy or the Cino.

If he goes to the Dandy one Friday, the probability that he goes to the Cino the next Friday is 0.5. If he goes to the Cino one Friday, then the probability that he goes to the Dandy the next Friday is 0.6. On any given Friday the cinema he goes to depends only on the cinema he went to on the previous Friday.

If he goes to the Cino one Friday, what is the probability that he goes to the Cino on **exactly two** of the next three Fridays?

[VCAA 2008 MM (CAS)]

Question 311 308

A biased coin is tossed three times. The probability of a head from this coin is *p*.

- **a.** Find, in terms of *p*, the probability of obtaining
 - i. three heads from the three tosses.
 - ii. two heads and a tail from the three tosses.
- **b.** If the probability of obtaining three heads equals the probability of obtaining two heads and a tail, find *p*.

[VCAA 2011 MM (CAS)]

Question 312 309

The minimum number of times that a fair coin can be tossed so that the probability of obtaining a head on each trial is less than 0.0005 is

A. 8	B. 9	C. 10	D. 11	E. 12
				[VCAA 2008 MM (CAS)]

Question 313 310

During a holiday, Mark and John play a total of n games of golf. The probability that John wins any game is 0.3. No games are drawn.

If the probability that John wins no games is 0.0576, correct to four decimal places, the total number of games that they play is

A. 1	B. 2	C. 5	D. 8	E. 12
				[VCAA 2005 MM]