Finite Mathematics (Math 10120) Sec 01, Spring 2014

Quiz 2, Friday February 21

Solutions

Remember that a deck of cards has a total of 52 cards. There are 4 suits (hearts, clubs, diamonds and spades), and in each suit there are 13 denominations (ace, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, jack, queen, king).

1. I select 5 cards from a well shuffled deck. What is the probability that all five cards I select are spades (order of selection doesn't matter, all selections are equally likely)? (This is called a *flush of spades*.)

Solution: There are C(52, 5) selections of five cards, so this will be the denominator for this and both of the next two probability calculations. For the numerator, here there are are C(13, 5) selections of five cards that are all spades (there are 13 spades in total). So the probability is $C(13, 5)/C(52, 5) \approx .000495$.

2. I select 5 cards from a well shuffled deck. What is the probability that I select a ten, jack, queen, king and ace, and that all five cards are of the same suit? (This is called a *royal flush*.)

Solution: There are only 4 successful outcomes here (one for each choice of suit), so the probability is $4/C(52, 13) \approx .00000154$.

3. I select 5 cards from a well shuffled deck. What is the probability that I select a royal flush, that consists entirely of spades?

Solution: Now there is only 1 successful outcome (the five cards are completely specified in advance), so the probability is $1/C(52, 13) \approx .000000385$.

4. Use the work you've done in the previous parts of this question to calculate the probability that when I select 5 cards from a well shuffled deck, I select *either* a royal flush *or* a flush of spades.

Solution: Let A be the event of a royal flush, and B the event of flush of spades. We want $Pr(A \cup B)$, which is $Pr(A) + Pr(B) - Pr(A \cap B)$. Part 1 of the question calculates Pr(A), part 2 calculates Pr(B) and part 3 calculates $Pr(A \cap B)$, so the answer is $C(13,5)/C(52,5) + 4/C(52,5) - 1/C(52,5) \approx .000494$.