## MATH 270

SUMMER 2007
HOMEWORK 5

Due Friday June 29, 2007.

1. (5pt) Find a formula for

$$
\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos ^{n}(x) d x, n \in \mathbb{N}_{0}
$$

in terms of $n$ and prove that your formula works (hint: it might be helpful to consider the case where $n$ is odd and the case where $n$ is even). For extra credit, use this to find the volume of an $n$-dimensional sphere of radius $R$.
2. Verify the following.
a) (5 pt) For all integers $n \geq 2, \sqrt{n}<1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}+\cdots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$.
b) ( 5 pt ) For all integers $n \geq 6, n^{n}>2^{n} n$ !.
3. The Fibonacci numbers are defined recursively by the formula, $a_{1}=a_{2}=1$ and $a_{n}=a_{n-2}+a_{n-1}$ for all $n \geq 2$. Verify the following properties of the Fibonacci numbers.
a) $(5 \mathrm{pt}) \operatorname{gcd}\left(a_{n}, a_{n+1}\right)=1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
b) $(5 \mathrm{pt}) \operatorname{gcd}\left(a_{n}, a_{n+2}\right)=1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
c) ( 5 pt ) $\alpha^{n-1} \geq a_{n}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ where $\alpha=\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ (hint: it might be useful to note that $\alpha$ is a root of the polynomial $x^{2}-x-1$ ).
4. Suppose that you are playing a game of straight poker with a standard deck of 52 cards.
a) ( 3 pt ) How many distinct 5 card hands are there?
b) ( 3 pt ) How many three of a kind hands are there (a hand of the form $x-x-x-y-z$ with $x, y, z$ distinct)?
c) ( 3 pt ) How many flushes are there ( 5 cards of the same suit)?
d) ( 3 pt ) How many straights are there ( 5 consecutive cards...the ace can be played high or low)?
e) ( 3 pt ) How many three of a kind hands are there if you introduce a single extra wild card?
f) (3 pt) How many two pair hands (a hand of the form $x-x-y-y-z$ with $x, y, z$ distinct) are there in the deck with the single extra wild card?
g) (3 pt) Explain why you should never bet on a two-pair hand if there is even one wild card in the deck.
5. (3 pt) Let $r \leq n$ be natural numbers. Prove that the binomial coefficient

$$
\binom{n}{r}=\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}
$$

is a natural number.

