

**PHYS 114 HWK 3****Due: 2/22/10**

---

1. From text, using MatLAB “as much as possible”: Chap 1: 1.5, 1.7, 1.9; Chap 2: 2.3, 2.10.
  2. For three “unfair” coins ( $p = 1/4$ ), that the sum of all probabilities for tossing all possible combinations of heads and tails is 1. [Hint: The case of 2 heads and 1 tails was done for you in the lecture, where we found  $P_B(x; n, p) = P_B(2; 3, 1/2) = 29/64$ . Write down explicitly all of the other probabilities,  $x = 0, 1$  and  $3$ , and add them to show they equal 1.]
  3. Using your data from HWK 2:
    - a) Make a histogram of your 500 die rolls
    - b) On that histogram, overplot a best estimate Binomial PDF
    - c) Repeat with a Poisson PDF
    - d) Repeat with a Gaussian PDF.Label all the curves! Put in the form of an MS Word table with figure caption, as usual.
- 

**PHYS 114 HWK 3****Due: 2/22/10**

---

1. From text, using MatLAB “as much as possible”: Chap 1: 1.5, 1.7, 1.9; Chap 2: 2.3, 2.10.
  2. For three “unfair” coins ( $p = 1/4$ ), that the sum of all probabilities for tossing all possible combinations of heads and tails is 1. [Hint: The case of 2 heads and 1 tails was done for you in the lecture, where we found  $P_B(x; n, p) = P_B(2; 3, 1/2) = 29/64$ . Write down explicitly all of the other probabilities,  $x = 0, 1$  and  $3$ , and add them to show they equal 1.]
  3. Using your data from HWK 2:
    - a) Make a histogram of your 500 die rolls
    - b) On that histogram, overplot a best estimate Binomial PDF
    - c) Repeat with a Poisson PDF
    - d) Repeat with a Gaussian PDF.Label all the curves! Put in the form of an MS Word table with figure caption, as usual.
-