

6.1 Discrete mathematics, probability and numerical methods

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 10 marks**

KEY WORDS recurrence • mutually exclusive

Objective

Use counting, recurrences, graph reasoning and logic; Calculate probabilities and distribution properties; Apply numerical approximation and assess error.

Original public practice. Marking guidance is authored locally. Use the topic reference for prerequisites and full theorem statements.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

recurrence : A rule linking a sequence term to earlier terms.

mutually exclusive : Events that cannot happen together.

Choose the counting model first: ordered selections of r distinct objects use $n(n-1)\cdots(n-r+1)$, while unordered subsets use $C(n,r)$. A complete simple graph on n vertices has one edge per unordered vertex pair, giving $n(n-1)/2$ edges; loops and multiple edges would change the model. For n lines in general position in a plane, the k th line crosses the prior $k-1$ lines in distinct points and adds k regions. The total is $1+n(n+1)/2$; parallels or triple concurrence invalidate that count.

For $f(x)=x^2-2$ and $x_0=1$, Newton's step gives $1-(1-2)/2=1.5$. The next value is $1.5-0.25/3=1.4167$. These approximate $\sqrt{2}$, but $f'(0)=0$ makes zero an invalid starting point.

Four labelled independent draws, five equally likely symbols

Event	Count model	Count
ordered strings	$5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$	625
all distinct	$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2$	120
at least one repeat	$625 - 120$	505

Original course illustration; its values belong to the worked example, not the later practice.

2 Practice

2.1 How many unordered pairs can be chosen from 5 objects? [1]

- A 10
- B 20
- C 25

2.2 A tree has 8 vertices. Its edge count is: [1]

- A 7
- B 8
- C 9

2.3 Four labelled draws are independent and uniform from five symbols, with replacement. Find the probability that at least two draws agree. Compare the number of ordered and unordered selections of four distinct symbols. [4]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Apply bisection to $f(x) = x^3 - 2$ on $[1, 2]$. Give the first two retained brackets and a bound for midpoint error after ten bisections. Would a sign change alone justify bisection for $1/x$ on $[-1, 1]$? [4]
