

Name:\_

Date:\_

Consider a large number of standard, 6-sided dice that "decay" and are removed from the group when they land on 6. Let's model this behavior mathematically.

**1. What fraction** of the original number of dice would you expect to remain after the **first** roll?

**2. How many** dice would you expect to remain after the **first** roll?

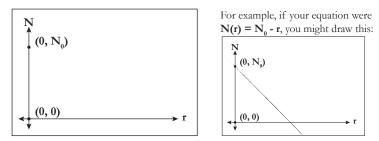
(HINT: You'll have to leave this in terms of a variable)

**3.** How many dice would you expect to remain after the **second** roll?

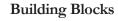
(HINT: These dice survived the first and second roll.)

**4. How many** dice would you expect to remain after the **r**<sup>th</sup> roll? **Design an equation** that relates the remaining number of dice to the original number of dice and the number of rolls that have occurred.

**5. Graph** the general shape of your equation from #4 on the plot below. Feel free to refer to a graphing calculator or app.

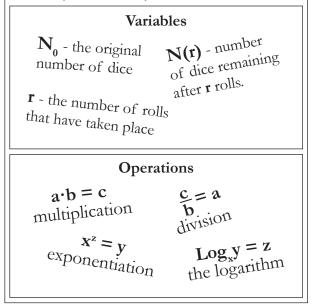


**6. What fraction** of the original number of dice would you expect to remain after the **r**<sup>th</sup> roll? **Modify your equation** from #4 into one that relates the fraction of original dice remaining to the number of rolls that have occurred.



Construct your answers out of **numbers** and the **variables** and **operations** found in the boxes below.

You may use them any number of times.



**7.** Solve this modified equation for **r**. When the equation from #6 is solved for **r**, the result will allow you to figure out how many rolls it would take to "decay" to a certain fraction of the original population. Use the back of this sheet, if necessary.

**8.** How many rolls would it take to reach 50% of the original number of dice? Feel free to use a calculator. It's okay if your answer is not a whole number. This is the theoretical **half-life** of 6-sided dice!