9-1 Simple Events (pages 370–373)

A simple **event** is a specific outcome. Outcomes occur at **random** if each outcome occurs by chance.

Finding	The **probability** of an event is a ratio that compares the number of favorable outcomes to the number of possible outcomes. $P(\text{event}) = \dfrac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$

EXAMPLE

A certain spinner is equally likely to stop on each of its regions labeled 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25. Find the probability that the spinner will stop on an even number.

$P(\text{even number}) = \dfrac{\text{number of ways an even number occurs}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$

Since 2 of the outcomes are even numbers (10 and 20), and there are 5 possible outcomes, P(even number) = $\frac{2}{5}$.

Try These Together

1. What is the probability that a month chosen at random will have 31 days?
HINT: How many months out of 12 have 31 days?

2. What is the probability that a day of the week chosen at random has a name that starts with S?
HINT: How many days start with S?

PRACTICE

A number cube for a game has six sides numbered 1–6. Find the probability that the number cube will land on each of the following when it is tossed.

3. a 2

4. a multiple of 2

5. an odd number

6. a number greater than 5

There are 16 colored tennis balls in a bag. Three are blue, 5 are yellow, 4 are green, and 4 are orange. If you reach in the bag and draw one ball at random, what is the probability that you will draw each of the following?

7. a green ball

8. a blue ball

9. **Standardized Test Practice** Ophelia is eating colored candies. There are 80 candies in all and 16 of them are red. What is the probability that she will randomly choose a red candy? Express the fraction in simplest form.

A $\frac{2}{10}$ **B** $\frac{1}{5}$ **C** $\frac{1}{10}$ **D** $\frac{16}{80}$

Answers: 1. $\frac{7}{12}$ **2.** $\frac{2}{7}$ **3.** $\frac{1}{6}$ **4.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **5.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **6.** $\frac{1}{6}$ **7.** $\frac{1}{4}$ **8.** $\frac{3}{16}$ **9.** B

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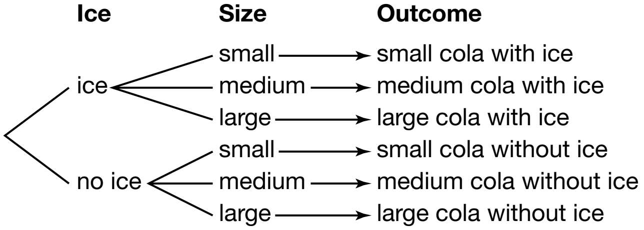
9-2 Tree Diagrams (pages 374–377)

One way to find possible outcomes and probability is with a **tree diagram**.

EXAMPLE

At a concession stand, you can order a small, medium, or large cola, with or without ice. Use a tree diagram to find the number of possible outcomes.



Try These Together

For each situation, use a tree diagram to find the total number of outcomes.

1. choosing white or rye bread with either ham, turkey, or salami

2. going in-line skating or biking to either the library, grocery store, or the mall

3. buying a sweater or a shirt in either orange, blue, turquoise, or red

HINT: Each of the two objects in the first set goes with each of the objects in the second set.

PRACTICE

For each situation, use a tree diagram to find the total number of outcomes.

4. growing tulips, roses, or daisies in either pink, white, or yellow

5. taking a sculpture or woodworking class at either a school, a community center, or a museum

6. sitting in a room with a sofa, a chair, a love seat or a recliner, in either a soft, hard, or medium firmness

7. **Music** You are in charge of music for a party. You bring three CDs: pop, jazz, and country. How many different ways can you play all three CDs so that each one is played exactly once?

8. **Standardized Test Practice** A baseball manager has four possible starting pitchers for a game. He also must decide which of two catchers to put in the starting lineup. How many ways can he choose the players for these two positions?

A 6 **B** 8 **C** 9 **D** 16

Answers: **1.** 6 **2.** 6 **3.** 8 **4.** 9 **5.** 6 **6.** 12 **7.** 6 **8.** B

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9-3 The Fundamental Counting Principle

(pages 378–380)

In Lesson 13-2, you learned to find outcomes using a tree diagram. In this lesson, you will learn to use the **Fundamental Counting Principle** to find the number of possible outcomes.

The Fundamental Counting Principle	If an event *M* can occur *m* ways and is followed by an event *N* that can occur *n* ways, then the event *M* followed by *N* can occur $m \times n$ ways.

EXAMPLE

Yvette can take her driving test on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, at 4:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M., or 6:00 P.M. How many different opportunities does she have to take her driving test?

number of days the test is given		*number of times per day the test is given*		*opportunities to take the test*
3	×	*3*	=	*9*

There are 9 opportunities for Yvette to take her driving test.

Try These Together

Use the Fundamental Counting Principle to find the total number of outcomes in each situation.

1. creating new hybrid flowers with short or long petals in either purple, red, or yellow

2. baking a yellow, chocolate, strawberry, or vanilla cake frosted with either vanilla, chocolate, cherry, or strawberry frosting

HINT: Find the number of ways each event occurs, and multiply.

PRACTICE

Use the Fundamental Counting Principle to find the total number of outcomes in each situation.

3. rolling three six-sided number cubes

4. making a sandwich with either wheat or pumpernickel bread, and either salami, turkey, or pastrami, and either mustard, mayonnaise, butter, or horseradish

5. **Automobiles** Each license plate in a given state contains three letters and three numbers. What is the total number of license plates if the first three characters are letters and the last three characters are digits?

6. **Standardized Test Practice** Every Social Security card has a nine-digit identification number. How many possible Social Security numbers are there?

A 100,000 **B** 1,000,000 **C** 100,000,000 **D** 1,000,000,000

Answers: 1. 6 **2.** 16 **3.** 216 **4.** 24 **5.** 17,576,000 **6.** D

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9-4 Permutations (pages 381–383)

Suppose you need to arrange 8 books on a bookshelf in the library. How many ways could you arrange the books? What you're trying to count are **permutations**. You can find the answer to this question by finding 8! or eight **factorial**.

Permutation	A permutation is an arrangement, or listing, of objects in which order is important.
Factorial	The expression *n* factorial (*n*!) is the product of all the counting numbers beginning with *n* and counting backward to 1. For example, $3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1$, or 6.

EXAMPLE

How many ways can you arrange 8 books on a bookshelf?

Each arrangement is a permutation. Since there are 8 books, there are eight different choices for the first book you place on the shelf. Once the first book is placed, there are seven choices for the second book, six choices for the third book, and so on.

number of permutations $= 8!$
number of permutations $= 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$
number of permutations $= 40{,}320$
There are 40,320 ways to arrange the eight books.

Try These Together

Find the value of each expression.

1. $10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7$

2. 5!

HINT: For factorials, start with the given number and multiply by each lower number down to one.

PRACTICE

Find the value of each expression.

3. 4!

4. 6!

5. $5 \times 4 \times 3$

6. $12 \times 11 \times 10$

7. How many ways could you and two friends line up to run a race?

8. You must select a five-digit password, where each digit must be a number from 0 to 9 without repeating any numbers. How many passwords are there?

9. **Television** There are 51 contestants in a talent pageant each fall. How many ways can first place and runner-up be awarded?

10. **Standardized Test Practice** A television network has six different prime-time slots to fill in one evening. They can choose from ten different shows. How many arrangements of programs could the network show?

A 60 **B** 151,200 **C** 200,000 **D** 310,110

Answers: 1. 5,040 **2.** 120 **3.** 24 **4.** 720 **5.** 60 **6.** 1,320 **7.** 6 **8.** 30,240 **9.** 2,550 **10.** B

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9-5 Combinations (pages 387–390)

An arrangement, or listing, of objects in which order is not important is called a **combination**. You can find the number of combinations of objects by dividing the number of permutations of the entire set by the number of ways each smaller set can be arranged.

EXAMPLE

How many combinations of two menu items can be chosen from a menu of four items?

There are 4×3 permutations of two items chosen from the menu of four.
There are 2! or 2×1 ways to arrange the two items.

$\frac{4 \times 3}{2 \times 1} = \frac{12}{2}$ *or 6*

There are 6 combinations of two menu items that can be chosen from the menu of four items.

Try These Together

Solve each problem.

1. How many ways can a three-topping pizza be made if the chef must choose from seven ingredients? Assume all three toppings are different.
2. There are four computer-programming jobs to fill from a pool of six applicants. How many ways can four programmers be chosen?

PRACTICE

Solve each problem.

3. In how many ways can 2 flight attendants be selected from a group of 5 to work a flight?

4. Any five Supreme Court justices comprise a majority for the group of nine justices. How many groups of five are there?

5. **Standardized Test Practice** How many ways can a four-member debate team be selected from a group of eight students?

A 60 **B** 70 **C** 80 **D** 90

Answers: 1. 35 **2.** 15 **3.** 10 **4.** 126 **5.** B

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9-6 Theoretical and Experimental Probability

(pages 393–396)

Theoretical probability is the expected probability of an event occurring. For example, the theoretical probability of rolling a 1 on a number cube is $\frac{1}{6}$. That is because only one side of a number cube shows a 1, the event you are trying to get, while there are six total sides, or possible outcomes.

Finding Theoretical Probability	$P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$
Experimental Probability	The experimental probability of an event is the estimated probability based on the number of positive outcomes in an experiment. To find the experimental probability of rolling a 1 on a number cube, you would roll a number cube repeatedly and record the outcomes.

EXAMPLE

A class of 32 students has 18 boys and 14 girls. If one student is chosen to take attendance for the semester, what is the probability that a boy is chosen?

$\frac{18}{32}$ ← *number of ways to choose a boy* / *number of possible students in the class*

Therefore, P(a boy being chosen) = $\frac{18}{32}$ *or* $\frac{9}{16}$.

Try These Together

If you have 12 coins (5 pennies, 4 nickels, 2 dimes, and 1 quarter) in a bag, find the theoretical probability of selecting:

1. one quarter in one draw.

2. one penny in one draw.

HINT: Think of the ratio of the number of coins in the bag that you want to draw to the total number of coins in the bag.

PRACTICE

Use the same situation for drawing coins as above. Find the theoretical probability of making each selection.

3. one dime in one draw

4. one nickel in one draw

5. **Standardized Test Practice** Lavon had a bag of candies. There were 20 candies in the bag: 6 red, 5 orange, 3 brown, 2 yellow, and 4 blue. Without looking, she chose a candy, recorded the color, and returned the candy to the bag. She performed this experiment 100 times and found that she chose an orange candy 22 times. What was the experimental probability of choosing an orange candy?

A $\frac{1}{5}$ **B** $\frac{1}{4}$ **C** $\frac{11}{50}$ **D** $\frac{24}{100}$

Answers: **1.** $\frac{1}{12}$ **2.** $\frac{5}{12}$ **3.** $\frac{1}{6}$ **4.** $\frac{1}{3}$ **5.** C

9-7 Independent and Dependent Events (pages 398–401)

If you roll two number cubes, the number that you roll on the second cube is not affected by the number you rolled on the first cube. These events are called **independent events**. If the result of one event affects the result of a second event, the events are called **dependent events**.

Probability of Independent Events	The probability of two independent events can be found by multiplying the probability of the first event by the probability of the second event.

EXAMPLES

A Find the probability of tossing a 5 on each of two number cubes.

These are independent events.

P(5 on one cube) $= \frac{1}{6}$ *because there are six numbers on a cube.*

P(5 on each cube) $= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}$, *or* $\frac{1}{36}$.

B You have four pennies and four nickels in a bag. What is the probability of drawing two pennies in a row, if you keep the first coin you draw?

These two draws are dependent events.

P(penny on first draw) $= \frac{4}{8}$ *or* $\frac{1}{2}$ *because there are 4 pennies and 8 coins total.*

P(penny on second draw) $= \frac{3}{7}$ *because you removed one penny, leaving 3 pennies and 7 coins total.*

P(two pennies in a row) $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{7}$ *or* $\frac{3}{14}$.

Try These Together

Tell whether each event is independent or dependent.

1. tossing a coin twenty times

2. choosing two cards from one deck, keeping the first card.

Hint: Does one event affect the other event?

PRACTICE

Find the probability of each event.

3. tossing an even number on each of two number cubes

4. A bag contains three blue marbles, four red marbles, and two clear marbles. Three are drawn without each selection being replaced. Find *P*(red, then blue, then clear).

5. **Standardized Test Practice** There are 3 bottles of juice and 4 bottles of water in Nate's ice chest. What is the probability that he will reach into the ice chest without looking and pull out two bottles of water in a row if he does not replace the first bottle?

A $\frac{1}{2}$ **B** $\frac{4}{7}$ **C** $\frac{2}{7}$ **D** $\frac{3}{6}$

Answers: 1. independent **2.** dependent **3.** $\frac{1}{4}$ **4.** $\frac{1}{21}$ **5.** C

9 Chapter 9 Review

Combination Photo Opportunity

You, your parent, and 10 other family members bought two rolls of film (with 36 exposures each) so you could take group photos during a recent trip to the beach.

You and your parent must figure out how to take group pictures while you are at the beach. Should you take pictures in groups of two, so each person will have their picture taken with every other person in the group exactly once? Will you have enough film for groups of two? Would groups of three or larger be better? Answer the questions below with your parent to find out.

1. How many groups of two family members each can be formed from the 12 members?

2. How many groups of three family members each can be formed from the 12 members?

3. How many groups of four family members each can be formed from the 12 members?

4. For which of these size groups do you have enough film?

Answers are located on page 107.