

Math 2 - Unit 6

Probability = $\frac{\# \text{ of desired outcomes}}{\# \text{ of total outcomes}}$

Odds: $\frac{\# \text{ of desired outcomes}}{\# \text{ of not desired outcomes}}$

Fundamental Counting Principle:
* Repeats allowed *

ex: how many 7 digit phone numbers start with the number 2?
 $1 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$
 1 choice for first #
 10 choices for the next 6 #s

Permutation
* No Repeats *
 $nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
 order matters
 ex: how many ways can 10 runners win 1st, 2nd & 3rd?
 $10P_3 = \frac{10!}{7!} = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8$

Combination
* No Repeats *
 $nCr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$
 order is not important
 ex: how many ways can 10 runners be on a committee of 3 representatives?
 $10C_3 = \frac{10!}{7!3!}$


example:
 in a 30 person class, there are 10 girls.
 $P(\text{girl}) = \frac{10}{30}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$
 Odds(girl) = 10:20 or 1 to 2

↳ These tell you about # of total outcomes or sample space

A ∩ B
 "Overlap"
 "A AND B"
 area in both A and B



A ∪ B
 "A or B"
 area in only A, only B, and overlap



A^c = complement of A
 "not in A"
 $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$

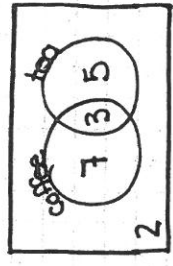
Vocabulary:
Independent Events:
 the outcome of 1 event does not affect the outcome of a 2nd event
Dependent Events:
 the outcome of 1 event affects the outcome of a 2nd

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

← P(A|B) = probability of A "Given" B.

$P(A \cap B) = P(A, \text{then } B) + P(B, \text{then } A)$



- ex: 1
- a. P(tea) = _____
 - b. P(coffee) = _____
 - c. P(coffee ∩ tea) = _____
 - d. P(coffee ∪ tea) = _____
 - e. P(coffee)^c = _____

ex: 2
 I have 4 red socks, 1 blue sock, 5 white socks

If I select a sock, put it back, then select a 2nd sock, find:

- a. P(red, then blue) = _____
- b. P(white, then red) = _____
- c. P(red and white) = _____
- d. P(2 red) = _____

ex: 3
 I go to mess for a taco.
 I can choose up to 5 toppings from 7 options.
 If I pick at least 1 topping, how many different tacos could I create?

Math 2 - Unit 10

Probability = $\frac{\# \text{ of desired outcomes}}{\# \text{ of total outcomes}}$

Odds: $\frac{\# \text{ of desired outcomes}}{\# \text{ of not desired outcomes}}$

Fundamental Counting Principle:
 * Repeats allowed *
 ex: how many 7 digit phone numbers start with the number 2?
 $1 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$
 1 choice for first #
 10 choices for the next 6 #s

Permutation
 * No Repeats *
 $nPr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
 order matters
 ex: how many different ways can 10 runners win 1st, 2nd & 3rd?
 $10P_3 = \frac{10!}{7!} = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8$

Combination
 * No Repeats *
 $nCr = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$
 order is not important or same
 ex: how many ways can 10 runners be on a committee of 3 representatives?
 $10C_3 = \frac{10!}{7!3!}$

example:
 in a 30 person class, there are 10 girls.
 $P(\text{girl}) = \frac{10}{30}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$
 Odds(girl) = 10:20 or 1 to 2

These tell you about # of total outcomes or sample space

A ∩ B
 "overlap"
 "A AND B"
 area in both A and B

A ∪ B
 "A or B"
 area in only A, only B, and overlap

A^c = complement of A
 "not in A"
 $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$

Vocabulary:
 Independent Events: the outcome of 1 event does not affect the outcome of a 2nd event
 Dependent Events: the outcome of 1 event affects the outcome of a 2nd

Mutually inclusive: two events that can occur at the same time
Mutually exclusive: two events that cannot occur at the same time

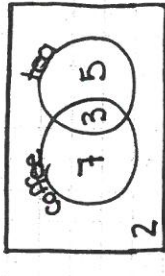


$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

← P(A|B) = probability of A "Given" B.

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A, \text{then } B) + P(B, \text{then } A)$$



ex: 1

- a. P(tea) = $\frac{8}{17}$
- b. P(coffee) = $\frac{10}{17}$
- c. P(coffee, n tea) = $\frac{3}{17}$
- d. P(coffee U tea) = $\frac{15}{17}$
- e. P(coffee) = $\frac{7}{17} + \frac{2}{17}$

3 + 5 = 8 just T+C
 $\frac{3}{17} + \frac{5}{17}$
 $\frac{3}{17} + \frac{5}{17} + \frac{7}{17}$ just T+C
 intersection
 $\frac{7}{17} + \frac{2}{17} + \frac{3}{17}$ only coffee only tea
 not coffee
 T only
 neither

ex: 1 I have 4 red socks
 1 blue sock
 5 white socks

If I select a sock, put it back, then select a 2nd sock, find:
 $\frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{10} = \frac{16}{100}$

- a. P(red, then blue) = $\frac{1}{25}$
- b. P(white, then red) = $\frac{1}{5}$
- c. P(red and white) = $\frac{2}{5}$
- d. P(2 red) = $\frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{10} = \frac{16}{100}$

10 total
 $\frac{5}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{10} = \frac{20}{100}$
 $P(R,W) + P(W,R) = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{10} + \frac{5}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{10}$
 $P(R,R) = \frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{4}{10} = \frac{16}{100}$

ex: 3 I go to Moe's for a taco.
 I can choose up to 5 toppings from 7 options.
 If I pick at least 1 topping, how many different tacos could I create?

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$$7^5 - 1 = 7^5 - 1 = 7^4 + 7^3 + 7^2 + 7 + 1$$