

## NOTES: Section 10.3 – Define and Use Probability

- Goals: #1 - I can find the probability of a given event.  
 #2 - I can find the odds (in favor or against) a given event.  
 #3 - I can find the geometric probability of an event.



Homework: Lesson 10.3 Worksheet

### Warm Up:

1. The manager of a chain of restaurants must choose 6 restaurants from 11 for a promotion. How many different selections can be made?

$${}_{11}C_6 = \boxed{462 \text{ selections}}$$

2. A committee consists of 10 Republicans and 8 Democrats. In how many ways can a sub-committee be chosen if it has 5 Republicans and 4 Democrats?

$${}_{10}C_5 \cdot {}_8C_4 = \boxed{17,640 \text{ ways}}$$

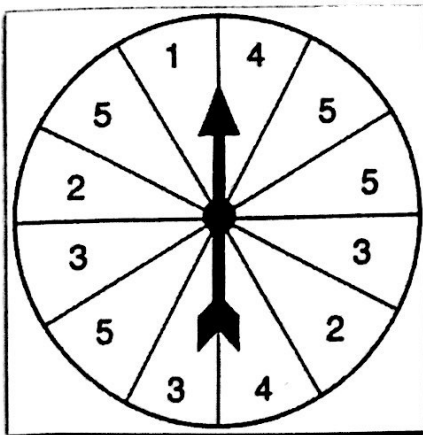
3. Use the binomial theorem to expand  $(3 - x^2)^4$

$$1(3)^4(-x^2)^0 + 4(3)^3(-x^2)^1 + 6(3)^2(-x^2)^2 + 4(3)^1(-x^2)^3 + 1(3)^0(-x^2)^4$$

$$81 - 108x^2 + 54x^4 - 12x^6 + x^8$$

$$\boxed{x^8 - 12x^6 + 54x^4 - 108x^2 + 81}$$

### Exploration #1:



1. How many ways could you spin a 2?

$$\boxed{2 \text{ ways}}$$

2. How many ways could you spin a 5?

$$\boxed{4 \text{ ways}}$$

3. What is the total number of outcomes?

$$\boxed{12 \text{ outcomes}}$$

4. What is the *probability* that you will spin a 5?

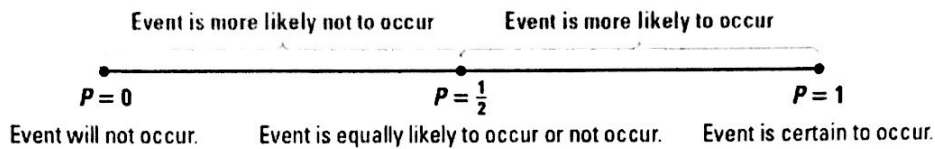
$$\frac{4}{12} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes:

The outcomes of an event is the possible results of the event.

The probability of an event is a number from 0 to 1 that indicates the likelihood that the event will occur.



When all outcomes are equally likely, the probability that an event  $A$  will occur is:

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{\# of outcomes in event } A}{\text{Total \# of outcomes}}$$

Example #1:

A card is randomly drawn from a standard deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of drawing the given card. Write your answer as a simplified fraction.

1. An eight       $\frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

2. A red king       $\frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}$

You practice:

A marble is randomly drawn from a bag. The bag contains 3 red marbles, 2 green marbles, 5 yellow marbles, and 4 blue marbles. Find the probability of choosing the given marble. Write your answer as a simplified fraction.

1. A yellow marble       $\frac{5}{14}$

2. A blue or red marble  
 $4 + 3$        $\frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2}$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:**

You can also use odds to measure the likelihood that an event will occur.

Odds measure the changes in favor of an event occurring or the chances against an event occurring:

odds in favor:  $\frac{\# \text{ of outcomes in event A}}{\# \text{ of outcomes NOT in event A}}$

odds against:  $\frac{\# \text{ of outcomes NOT in event A}}{\# \text{ of outcomes in event A}}$

**Example #2:**

A marble is randomly drawn from a bag. The bag contains 6 red marbles, 12 yellow marbles, and 9 blue marbles.

1. Find the odds in favor of drawing a red marble.

$$\begin{array}{l} 6 : 21 \\ \boxed{2 : 7} \end{array}$$

2. Find the odds against drawing a ~~blue~~ <sup>blue</sup> marble.

$$\begin{array}{l} 18 : 9 \\ \boxed{2 : 1} \end{array}$$

**You practice:**

A card is drawn from a standard deck of 52 cards.

1. Find the odds in favor of drawing a 10.

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 : 48 \\ \boxed{1 : 12} \end{array}$$

2. Find the odds against drawing a club.

$$\begin{array}{l} 39 : 13 \\ \boxed{3 : 1} \end{array}$$

Notes:

Some probabilities are found by calculating a ratio of two lengths, areas, or volumes called geometric probabilities

Example #3: You throw a dart at the square board shown. Your dart is equally likely to hit any point inside the board. Find the probability that a dart thrown at the square target will hit the given region. Round your answer to three decimal places.

1. The center

$$\frac{\pi(3)^2}{324}$$

$$\approx \boxed{0.087}$$

2. The three rings (10, 5, and 2 points)

$$\frac{\pi(9)^2}{324}$$

$$\approx \boxed{0.785}$$

3. The 2 point or 5 point ring

$$\frac{\pi(9)^2 - \pi(3)^2}{324}$$

$$\frac{72\pi}{324}$$

$$\approx \boxed{0.698}$$

