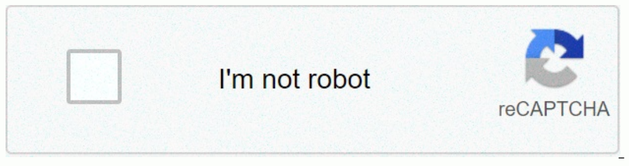

Continue

Star telegram obituaries fort worth

Glencoe/McGraw-Hill 106 Glencoe Pre-Algebra Probability of compound events ... Search to find the. Download 12-9 Probability of Composite Events - Glencoe Document File Info FileName : prealg-pssg-g106.pdf Language : English Filesize : 573 KB Published : December 2, 2015 Viewed : 1,010 View Read 12-9 Probability Of Compound Events - Glencoe The probability of compound events combines at least two simple events, either the union of two simple events or the intersection of two simple events. The probability that a coin will show head if you only eat one coin is a simple event. However, if you hit two coins, the probability of getting 2 heads is a composite event, as it once again combines two simple events. Suppose you say to a friend: I'll give you 10 dollars if both coins land on your head. Let's see what happens when your friend throws two coins: If heads = H and tails = T, the different results are HH, HT, TH or TT. As you can see, of 4 ways, only 1 will give you HH. Therefore, the probability of getting 2 heads, 1 / 4 your friend has 25% chance of getting 10 dollars since a quarter = 25%. The above example is a good example of independent events. What are independent events? If the result of one event does not affect the result of another event, the two events are considered independent. In our example above, if you eat two coins, no coin has the power to affect the other coin. This composite event is then independent. If two events are independent, you can use the following formula. probability(A and B) = probability(A) × probability(B) Let's use this formula to determine the probability of getting 2 heads when two coins are seen. probability(H and H) = probability(H) × probability(H) Coin #1: Probability of getting head = 1 / 2 Coin #2: Probability of getting another head = 1 / 2 probability(H and H) = (H) × probability(H) probability(H) = × probability(H and H) = × probability(H and H) = 1 × 1 / 2 × 2 probability(H) What are dependent events? If the result of one event has the power to affect the outcome of another event, the two events are called dependent. If two events are dependent, you can probably use the following formula (A and B) = probably(A) × probably(B given A) Suppose a bag has 4 red balls and 6 blue balls. What is the probability of randomly choosing 2 blue balls? These events are dependent because after you have Ball, it changes the number of blue balls and the number of balls all together. Blue ball #1: Probability of getting a blue ball = 6 / 10 Blue ball #2: Now there are 5 blue balls and 9 balls together probability to get another blue ball = 5 / 9 Let Blue = B probably(B and B) = probability(B) × probability(B) = × probability (B and B) = × × B and B get = 6 × 5 / 10 × 9 probability to get B and B = 30 / 90 Probability to get B and B = 1 / 3 You have 33.33% chance to do this, since 1/3 equals 33.33% Finally, sometimes, as opposed to two events that happen simultaneously, you have to choose between two events. If two events cannot both occur, they are called mutually exclusive events. To determine the probability of composite events when the events are mutually exclusive, use the formula: Probability (A or B) = Probability (A) + Probability (B) Suppose you and your brother both throw a dice. Whoever gets a 4 wins! These are mutually exclusive events because you can't win both of this game. Let Y = You win and B = Your brother win Probability (Y or B) = Probability (Y) + Probability (B) You: Probability, you win = 1 / 6 Your brother: Probability your brother wins = 1 / 6 Probability(Y or B) = Probability(Y) + Probability(B) Probability(Y) or B) = + Probability(Y or B) = + Probability(Y or B) = + Probability(Y or B) = 1 + 1 / 6 Probability of Physics. One Stop Resource to a deep understanding of the important concepts in physics Read more New math lessons your email is safe with us. We will only use it to inform you about new math lessons. Probability Federation Events—Displays the top 8 worksheets found for this concept. Some of the worksheets for this concept are probability composite events 1 directions event probability, probability of composite events, probability and composite events examples, skills practice probability of composite events responses, probability of composite events, lesson theoretical probability of composite events 13 2 reteach, probability of composite events 1a, probability of work 6 Composite. Found worksheet you're looking for? To download/print, click pop-out icon or print icon to print or download worksheet. Worksheet opens in a new window. You can download & download or print using the browser document reader options. Related Topics: Class 7 Lesson Plans and Worksheets and Worksheets for All Classes More Lessons for Grade 7 Common Core For Grade 7 Examples, Videos, and Solutions To Help Class 7 Students Learn How to Calculate Probable Events New York Common Core Math Grade 7, Module 5, Lesson 6 Download Worksheets for Class 7, Module 5, Lesson 6 • Students will calculate probable events. The use of tree charts is not limited to cases of only two levels. For more complicated experiments, tree charts are used to organize results and assign probabilities. The tree diagram is a visual representation of results that affect more than one event. Lesson 7 Class Work A previous lesson introduced tree diagrams as an effective way to view the possible results of a specific multi-level opportunity. A. In addition, tree charts have been shown to be useful for calculating probabilities in such situations. In these previous examples, charts focused primarily on two-phase cases. However, the basic principles of tree charts can be applied to situations with more than two levels. Example 1: Three Nights of Games Remember a previous example where a family decides to play a game each night, and they all agree to use a four-sided dice each night in the form of a pyramid (with each of the four possible outcomes equally likely) to randomly determine whether the game is a board ( ) or a card game ( ). The tree chart, which mapped the possible overall results over two consecutive nights, was as follows: But how would the chart change if you were interested in mapping the possible overall results over three consecutive nights? To meet this additional third level, you would take similar steps as before. You would attach all possibilities for the third stage (Wednesday) to each branch of the previous stage (Tuesday). Exercises 1-3 1. If BBB represents three straight evenings of board games, what does CBB mean? 2. Lists all results in which exactly two board games were played over three days. How many results were there? 3. There are eight possible results representing the three nights. Are the eight results depicting the three nights equally likely? Why or why not? Example 2: Three nights of games (with probabilities) In the above example, the result of each night is the result of a random experiment (rolling the four-sided die). Thus, a probability is associated with the result of each night. By multiplying the probabilities of the results from each phase, you can get the probability for each branch of the tree. In this case, you can find out the probability of each of our eight results. For this family, a deck game is played when the countries show a value of , and a board game is played if the Die countries have a value of 2, 3 or 4. This makes the probability of a board game (B) on a given night 0.75. Let's use a tree to examine the probabilities of the results for the three days. Exercises 4-6 4. The probabilities for two of the eight results are displayed. Calculate the approximate probabilities for the remaining six results. 5. What is the probability that there will be exactly two evenings of board games on the three evenings? 6. What is the probability that the family will plays a night card games? Exercises 7-10 A neighboring family has just welcomed their third child. It turns out that all 3 children in this family are girls, and they are not twins. Suppose that for each birth, the probability of a boy's birth is 0.5 and the probability of a girl's birth is also 0.5. What are the chances of having 3 girls in the first 3 births of a family? 7. Draw a tree diagram tree diagram the eight possible birth results for a family with 3 children (no twins). Use the symbol B for the result of Boy and G for the result of girls. Think of the first birth as the first stage. (See Example 1 if you need help getting started.) 8. Write in the probabilities of the results of each stage in the tree chart you developed above and determine the probabilities for each of the eight possible birth outcomes for a family with 3 children (no twins). 9. What is the probability that a family has 3 girls in this situation? Is this greater or less than the probability of having exactly 2 girls in 3 births? 10. What is the probability that a family with 3 children has at least 1 girl? Show step-by-step solutions Show step-by-step solutions Try the free Mathway calculator and problem solver below to practice various mathematical topics. Try the examples provided, or enter your own problem and review your answer with the step-by-step explanations. We appreciate your feedback, comments and questions about this website or page. Please send your feedback or enquiries via our feedback page. Page.