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Ch 6.2: Probability Models

EQ:
> Terms to Know:

- Probability Model --- mathematical representation of a $\qquad$ ; defined by a $\qquad$ , , and the
$\qquad$ of these events occurring
- Sample Space --- collection of $\qquad$
* In Class p. 416 \#29
a)
b)
c)


## RECALL:

- Tree Diagram ---
d)
- Event ---
- Probability of an Event ---
$P(E)=$

Emperical
VS
Theoretical

Ex. Match the probabilities with each statement about an event. $0 \begin{array}{llllllll}0 & 0.01 & 1.0 & 0.3, & 0.6 & 0.99 & 1.4\end{array}$
a) This event is unlikely but it will occur once in a while in a long sequence of trials.
b) This event will occur more often than not.
c) I don't know what this number represents, but it isn't probability.
d) This event is certain. It will occur on every trial of the random phenomenon.
e) This event is impossible. It will never occur.

- Multiplication Principal --- $\qquad$

If there are $\qquad$ ways to make a first selection and $\qquad$ ways to make a second selection, there are $\qquad$ ways to make the two selections.

Ex. How many outcomes can occur if you flip a coin and toss a die? State the sample space.

- Venn Diagram --- shows all $\qquad$ between a $\qquad$ of sets.
* Assignment p. 417 \#33, 35, 36
- Union of Two Sets --- all elements in $\qquad$ A $\qquad$ B

- Intersection of Two Sets --- elements found in
$\qquad$ A $\qquad$ B

- Complement of a Set --- $\qquad$ in the universe that are $\qquad$


Example: Let $U=\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\}$ Given: $A=\{2,3,5,7,8\} \quad B=\{1,2,4,6,7\}$
Find: $\quad A \cup B=$
$A \cap B=$
$(A \cup B)^{c}=$

$A^{c} \cap B^{c}=$

Ex. Create a Venn Diagram for the following.
Thirty males at OCHS were asked whether they played football, basketball, and/or baseball. Four responded that they played all three sports, 19 said they played football, 3 said they played football and basketball, 13 said they played baseball of which 4 said they played only baseball, no one responded that they played basketball and baseball, and 5 males said they do not play sports.


## Ex. Create a Venn Diagram for the following.

Twenty-four dogs are in a kennel. Twelve of the dogs are black, six of the dogs have short tails, and fifteen of the dogs have long hair. There is only one dog that is black with a short tail and long hair. Two of the dogs are black with short tails and do not have long hair. Two of the dogs have short tails and long hair but are not black. If all of the dogs in the kennel have at least one of the mentioned characteristics, how many dogs are black with long hair but do not have short tails?


- Disjoint Events (aka $\qquad$ ) --- 2 events
which $\qquad$ happen at the same time
$\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$
$\neq$


## * Formulas to Know for Calculating Probability:

- Intersection of Two Independent Events ---
- Complement of an Event ---
- Probability of Two Disjoint Events ---
- Probability of Two Events that are NOT Disjoint ---

Ex. Use the following table to answer these questions.
READ NOVEL

| READ TEXT | Yes |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | No |


| Yes | No | Total |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| .30 | .10 |  |  |
| .12 | .48 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

a) Find the probability "read text" and "did not read novel".

* Are these events INDEPENDENT?
- RECALL: Two Independent Events are Independent $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

Prove if these events are INDEPENDENT
DOES $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ $?$
$\qquad$ $\neq$

Therefore the events are $\qquad$
b) Find the probability "read novel" and "did not read text"?

Are these events INDEPENDENT?


Therefore the events are $\qquad$
c) Make a Venn Diagram indicating the events $A=$ "read text" or $B=$ "read novel".


Ex. The following table represents the proportion of women aged 25 to 29 who have that marital status.

| Marital Status Never Married <br> Probability .353 | .574 | Widowed | Divorce |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a) Show two ways to find $P$ (not married). | b) | Find $P$ (never married or divorced). |  |

