## 2-6 Theoretical and Experimental Probability

What is probability?

Introduction: Flipping a Fair Coin
It makes sense that every time we flip a fair the probability of flipping tails is
$\qquad$ out of $\qquad$ or $\qquad$ !

Theoretical Probability:

$$
P(\text { event })=\frac{\text { favorable outcomes }}{\text { total outcomes }}
$$

## Experimental Probability:

Flip a coin 10 times and record how many heads and how many tails you get

|  | Tally |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of Heads |  |
| Number of Tails |  |

Let's take a look at the class data. On average, about how many times did the class flip heads out of 10 flips?

Experimental Probability Examples:
Nike conducted a test on 500 pairs of their sneakers. They found nothing wrong with 490 pairs. What is the probability that a pair of sneakers selected have nothing wrong?

In its store in Myrtle Beach SC, Nike sold 34,000 pairs of sneakers in one year. Based Nike's data how many of those pairs sold would have nothing wrong with them?

Probability Practice:

1. Rolling a Die
$P(2)=$
$P($ Even Number $)=$
2. Days of the Week
$P($ Not a 5$)=$
3. Flipping A Coin
$P($ Tails $)=$

## $P($ not 1 million $)=$

4. Deal or no Deal
$P(1$ million $)=\frac{1}{30}$
5. Spinner 1-8
$P($ number $>4)=$

Let's take a look at the sample space for the following problem! A bag contains 3 red chips, 2 blue chips and 5 green chips. One chip is chosen at random.

| $\mathrm{P}($ blue $)$ | $\mathrm{P}($ red $)$ | $\mathrm{P}($ green or red $)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P ( red or blue ) | P ( red or blue or green $)$ | $\mathrm{P}($ yellow $)$ |

In fact...
The probability of a certain event is $\qquad$
The probability of an impossible event is $\qquad$

The results of a survey of 100 randomly selected students at a 2000-student high school are below.

Plans for After Graduation

| Response | Number of <br> Respondents |
| :--- | :---: |
| Go to a community college | 24 |
| Go to 4-year college | 43 |
| Take a year off before college | 12 |
| Go to trade school | 15 |
| Do not plan to go to college | 6 |

Suppose one student is chosen at random...

| $\mathrm{P}($ take a year off before college ) | P ( trade school or community college ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{P}($ not 4-year college ) | P ( no college or year off before college ) |
|  |  |

The following spinner is spun once.


| $\mathrm{P}($ odd number or black space ) | $\mathrm{P}($ prime number or grey space $)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{P}($ multiple of 2 or multiple of 3$)$ | $\mathrm{P}($ less than 3 or grey space $)$ |
|  |  |

$\qquad$

## Looking at a Standard Deck of Playing Cards

Total Number of Cards $\qquad$
How many...

| Reds | Blacks | Hearts | Diamonds | Spades | Clubs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aces | Not Fours | Black Twos | Jack of Clubs | Not Hearts | Blue Tens |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

If I were to select one card at random, find...

| 1. P( Queen or 7 ) | 2. P( Red or Clubs ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. P( Ace or Red Jack ) | 4. P( Not Red nor Clubs ) |
|  |  |

A driver collected data on how long it takes to drive to work.

| Time in minutes | 20 | 25 | 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of trips | 4 | 8 | 2 |


| 5. Find P(trip lasts 25 minutes ) | 6. Find P(trip lasts 30 min ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 7. Find $\mathrm{P}($ trip lasts more than 20 min$)$ | 8. Find P(trip lasts 25 minutes or less ) |
|  |  |

