

### Compound Events

ID: 10136

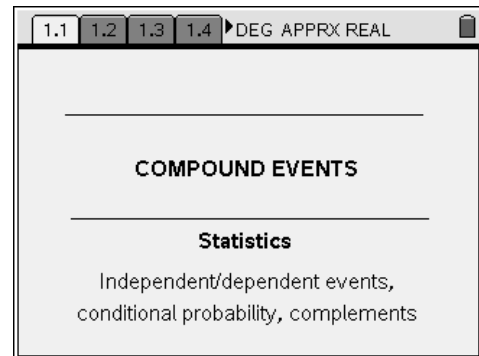
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

*In this activity, you will explore:*

- *Independent and dependent events*
- *conditional probability*
- *Complements*

Open the file *StatAct32\_CompEvents\_EN.tns* on your handheld and follow along with your teacher to work through the activity. Use this document as a reference and to record your answers.



#### Problem 1 – Independent events

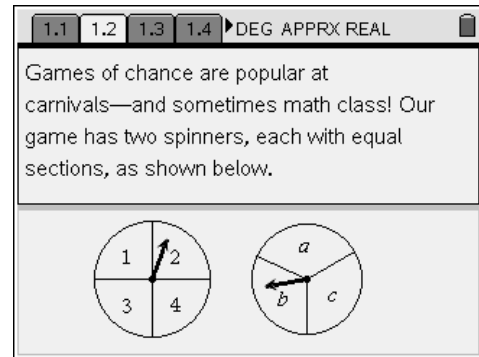
1.3:  $P(2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $P(c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

1.4: Sample space for spinning both spinners:

$P(2 \text{ and } c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

1.5:  $P(2) \cdot P(c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

1.6:  $P(\text{odd number and } a) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



#### Problem 2 – Dependent events

2.1:  $P(3 \text{ and } b) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.2: Suppose the first spinner stops before the second spinner stops. The first spinner stopped on a 3. What are your chances of winning now? In other words, what is  $P(3 \text{ and } b|3)$ ?

2.3:  $P(3 \text{ and } b|b) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.4:  $P(3 \text{ and } b|2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ Explain.

2.5: Suppose the first spinner is spun twice.  
(The second spinner is not spun at all). Show the sample space.

Use your list to find  $P(3 \text{ on first spin and sum of spins is an even number})$ . \_\_\_\_\_

2.6: Multiply:  $P(3) \cdot P(\text{sum of spins is even}|3)$ . \_\_\_\_\_

2.7:  $P(1 \text{ on first spin and sum of spins } \geq 3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem 3 – Conditional probabilities from a table**

	won	lost	did not play	
children	64	95	359	
adults	186	317	298	
seniors	114	206	416	

3.3:  $P(\text{adult}|\text{lost}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$P(\text{did not play}|\text{child}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.4:  $P(\text{senior}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$P(\text{senior}|\text{won}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$P(\text{won}|\text{senior}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Problem 4 – Complements**

4.1: A game has 4 upside-down cups. One cup has a prize under it.

$P(\text{prize}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $P(\text{no prize}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.2:  $P(\text{prize}) + P(\text{no prize}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.3: A child plays the cup game 5 times. List all the possible number of times the child could win a prize.

4.4: What is meant by  $P(\text{at least 1 prize})$ ?4.5: What is the complement of  $P(\text{at least 1 prize})$ ? Find its probability.

4.6:  $P(\text{wins at least one prize in 5 games}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.7:  $P(\text{wins at least one prize in 3 games}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.8: Suppose the game has 5 cups where 2 cups have prizes under them.

$P(\text{wins at least one prize in 4 games}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_