

How many ways can you pick at least 6 different shirts to buy?

$${}_8C_6 + {}_8C_7 + {}_8C_8$$
$$= 28 + 8 + 1 = 37$$

Pascal's triangle illustrating the addition of two rows. The blue line indicates the current row (1, 4, 6, 4, 1), and the red line indicates the previous row (1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1). The numbers are arranged in a triangular pattern, with each number being the sum of the two numbers directly above it.

[illegible]

Use a calculator to find each.

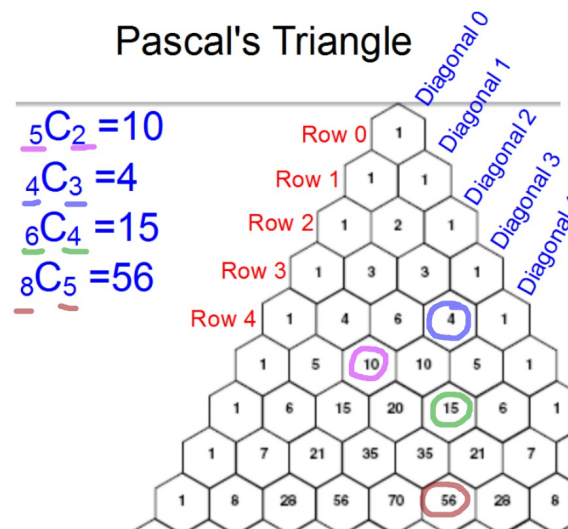
$${}_5C_2 = 10$$

$${}_4C_3 = 4$$

$${}_6C_4 = 15$$

$${}_8C_5 = 56$$

Pascal's Triangle



$${}_nC_r$$

Row

Diagonal

Combinations can be found using Pascal's Triangle.

Section 1-6: Probability

2 kinds of probability

Experimental Probability

Using the results of an experiment to predict future outcomes.

$$= \frac{\text{\# times an event occurs}}{\text{Total \# of trials}}$$

Theoretical Probability

Using knowledge of a situation to predict future outcomes.

$$= \frac{\text{\# of favorable outcomes}}{\text{Total possible outcomes}}$$

Sample space

Sample Space:

The set of all possible outcomes

In a probability question the Sample Space will be the denominator of the answer.

Is this Experimental or Theoretical Probability?

Theoretical, you are not actually going to spin this.



You will spin this spinner once. Find each probability as a fraction.

1. $P(\text{Factor of 12}) = \frac{5}{8}$
2. $P(\text{multiple of 3}) = \frac{2}{8}$
3. $P(\text{Prime \#}) = \frac{4}{8}$

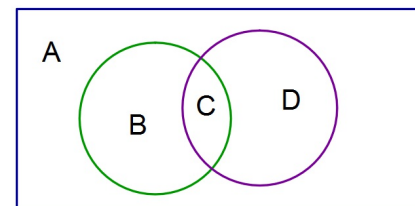
4. $P(\text{Red or Blue}) = \frac{6}{8}$

5. $P(\text{Blue and Mult of 4}) = \frac{2}{8}$

6. $P(\text{Prime \# or Blue}) = \frac{7}{8}$

Venn Diagram

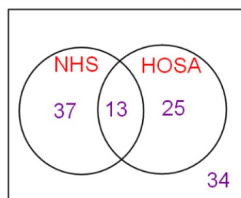
Shows the relationship between several groups.



Is this Experimental or Theoretical Probability?

The Venn Diagram below shows after school activities that students belong to.

Experimental. You had to conduct a survey and record the results in order to create this Venn Diagram.



You will select a student at random, find each probability as a fraction.

Total = $37 + 13 + 25 + 34 = 109$

1. $P(\text{NHS but not HOSA}) = \frac{37}{109}$
2. $P(\text{Neither HOSA nor NHS}) = \frac{34}{109}$
3. $P(\text{HOSA and NHS}) = \frac{13}{109}$
4. $P(\text{not NHS}) = \frac{59}{109}$

Is this Experimental or Theoretical Probability?

A survey of people's favorite fruit was conducted. The results are shown below.

Experimental. You had to conduct a survey and record the results in order to create this table.

	Apple	Pear	Orange	Banana	Total
Male	73	64	80	51	268
Female	68	75	83	56	282
Total	141	139	163	107	550

1. $P(\text{Apple}) = \frac{141}{550}$

2. $P(\text{Banana or Orange}) = \frac{270}{550}$ (Handwritten: $163 + 107$)

3. $P(\text{Female and Pear}) = \frac{75}{550}$ (Handwritten: 75 people are both female and like pears.)

4. $P(\text{Male or Apple}) = \frac{336}{550}$ (Handwritten: $336 = 268 \text{ males plus } 68 \text{ females who like apples or } 336 = 268 \text{ males} + 141 \text{ who like apples} - 73 \text{ you just counted twice.}$)

5. If 75 more people are surveyed approximately how many of them will say that Banana is their favorite?

(Handwritten: $\frac{107}{550} = \frac{x}{75}$ $x \approx 15$)