

Lesson 7: Probability Rules

Classwork

Exercise 1

When a car is brought to a repair shop for a service, the probability that it will need the transmission fluid replaced is 0.38, the probability that it will need the brake pads replaced is 0.28, and the probability that it will need both the transmission fluid and the brake pads replaced is 0.16. Let the event that a car needs the transmission fluid replaced be T and the event that a car needs the brake pads replaced be B .

- a. What are the values of
 - i. $P(T)$

 - ii. $P(B)$

 - iii. $P(T \text{ and } B)$

- b. Use the addition rule to find the probability that a randomly selected car needs the transmission fluid or the brake pads replaced.

Exercise 2

Josie will soon be taking exams in math and Spanish. She estimates that the probability she passes the math exam is 0.9 and the probability that she passes the Spanish exam is 0.8. She is also willing to assume that the results of the two exams are independent of each other.

- a. Using Josie's assumption of independence, calculate the probability that she passes both exams.

- b. Find the probability that Josie passes at least one of the exams. (Hint: Passing at least one of the exams is passing math or passing Spanish.)

Example 1: Use of the Addition Rule for Disjoint Events

A set of 40 cards consists of

- 10 black cards showing squares.
- 10 black cards showing circles.
- 10 red cards showing Xs.
- 10 red cards showing diamonds.

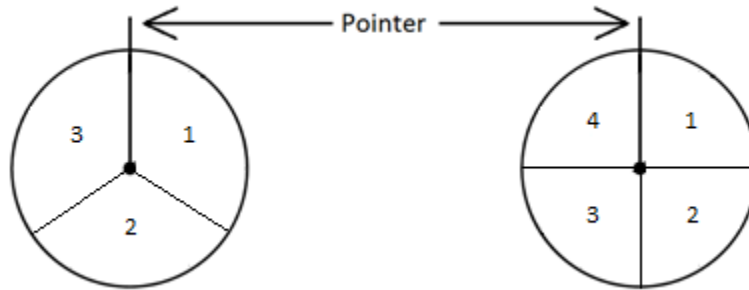
A card will be selected at random from the set. Find the probability that the card is black or shows a diamond.

Example 2: Combining Use of the Multiplication and Addition Rules

A red cube has faces labeled 1 through 6, and a blue cube has faces labeled in the same way. The two cubes are rolled. Find the probability that

- a. both cubes show 6s.
- b. the total score is at least 11.

Exercise 3



The diagram above shows two spinners. For the first spinner, the scores 1, 2, and 3 are equally likely, and for the second spinner, the scores 1, 2, 3, and 4 are equally likely. Both pointers will be spun. Writing your answers as fractions in lowest terms, find the probability that

- the total of the scores on the two spinners is 2.
- the total of the scores on the two spinners is 3.
- the total of the scores on the two spinners is 5.
- the total of the scores on the two spinners is not 5.

Lesson Summary

The addition rule states that for any two events A and B , $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$.

The addition rule can be used in conjunction with the multiplication rule for independent events: Events A and B are independent if and only if $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A)P(B)$.

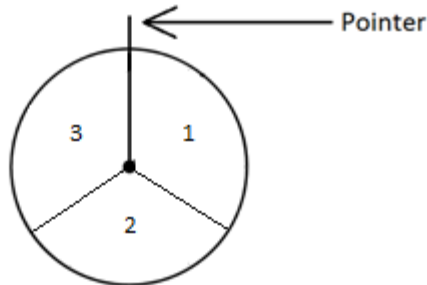
Two events are said to be disjoint if they have no outcomes in common. If A and B are disjoint events, then $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

The addition rule for disjoint events can be used in conjunction with the multiplication rule for independent events.

Problem Set

- Of the works of art at a large gallery, 59% are paintings and 83% are for sale. When a work of art is selected at random, let the event that it is a painting be A and the event that it is for sale be B .
 - What are the values of $P(A)$ and $P(B)$?
 - Suppose you are told that $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.51$. Find $P(A \text{ or } B)$.
 - Suppose now that you are not given the information in part (b), but you are told that the events A and B are independent. Find $P(A \text{ or } B)$.
- A traveler estimates that, for an upcoming trip, the probability of catching malaria is 0.18, the probability of catching typhoid is 0.13, and the probability of catching neither of the two diseases is 0.75.
 - Draw a Venn diagram to represent this information.
 - Calculate the probability of catching both of the diseases.
 - Are the events catches malaria and catches typhoid independent? Explain your answer.
- A deck of 40 cards consists of
 - 10 black cards showing squares, numbered 1–10,
 - 10 black cards showing circles, numbered 1–10,
 - 10 red cards showing Xs, numbered 1–10,
 - 10 red cards showing diamonds, numbered 1–10.A card will be selected at random from the deck.
 - Are the events *the card shows a square* and *the card is red* disjoint? Explain.
 - Calculate the probability that the card will show a square or will be red.
 - Are the events *the card shows a 5* and *the card is red* disjoint? Explain.
 - Calculate the probability that the card will show a 5 or will be red.

4. The diagram below shows a spinner. When the pointer is spun, it is equally likely to stop on 1, 2, or 3. The pointer will be spun three times. Expressing your answers as fractions in lowest terms, find the probability and explain how the answer was determined that the total of the values from all three spins is



- a. 9.
b. 8.
c. 7.
5. A number cube has faces numbered 1 through 6, and a coin has two sides, “heads” and “tails”. The number cube will be rolled once, and the coin will be flipped once. Find the probabilities of the following events. (Express your answers as fractions in lowest terms.)
- a. The number cube shows a 6.
b. The coin shows “heads.”
c. The number cube shows a 6, and the coin shows “heads.”
d. The number cube shows a 6, or the coin shows “heads.”
6. Kevin will soon be taking exams in math, physics, and French. He estimates the probabilities of his passing these exams to be as follows:
- Math: 0.9,
 - Physics: 0.8,
 - French: 0.7.

Kevin is willing to assume that the results of the three exams are independent of each other. Find the probability that Kevin will

- a. pass all three exams.
b. pass math but fail the other two exams.
c. pass exactly one of the three exams.