## Solutions

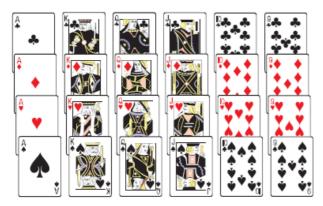
**A** 
$$\frac{1}{6}$$

B 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$c_{\frac{1}{3}}$$

D 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

2. The card game euchre uses only the cards shown from a standard deck of playing cards.



What is the probability of randomly drawing an ace or a king from a euchre deck of cards?

A 
$$\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{2}$$

A 
$$\frac{5}{12}$$
 B  $\frac{1}{2}$  C  $\frac{7}{12}$  D  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

D 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

1. What is the probability of rolling a 3 or 4 using a standard die?

A 
$$\frac{1}{6}$$
 B  $\frac{1}{4}$  C  $\frac{1}{3}$  D  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

2. The card game euchre uses only the cards

$$P(A \circ K) = P(A) + P(K)$$
  
=  $\frac{4}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{4}{2}$ 

3. Communication Kara's shirt collection is shown below.

Her shirts are jumbled in a drawer.

- a) Determine the probability that Kara randomly draws each of the following:
  - a pink shirt or a purple shirt
  - a pink shirt or a short-sleeved shirt
- b) Which of the scenarios in a) represent:
  - a mutually exclusive event?
  - a non-mutually exclusive event?

Explain your answers.

a pink shirt of a short-sleeved shirt

a) 
$$P(Pink \text{ or Purple}) = P(Pink) + P(Purple)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}$$
 $P(Pink \text{ or Short Sleeve}) = P(Pink) + P(SS)$ 

$$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}$$

b) Mubually exclusive  $\longrightarrow$  Pink or Purple

[Can't be pink And purple]

Non-mutually exclusive  $\longrightarrow$  Pink or Short

sleeve

4. Application Every Friday night, Rutger's family orders take-out. The table shows their ordering habits for the past several weeks.

	-
Type of Food	Tally
Pizza	<del>    </del>
Mexican	II
Burgers	IIII
Chicken	Ш

Rutger's favourites are Mexican and chicken. What is the experimental probability that

Rutger will get one of his favourites next

Friday?

Total orders  
= 
$$5+2+4+3$$
  
=  $14$ 

get one of his favourites next
$$P(\text{Mexican}) + P(\text{Chicken})$$

$$= \frac{2}{14} + \frac{3}{14}$$

$$= \frac{5}{14}$$

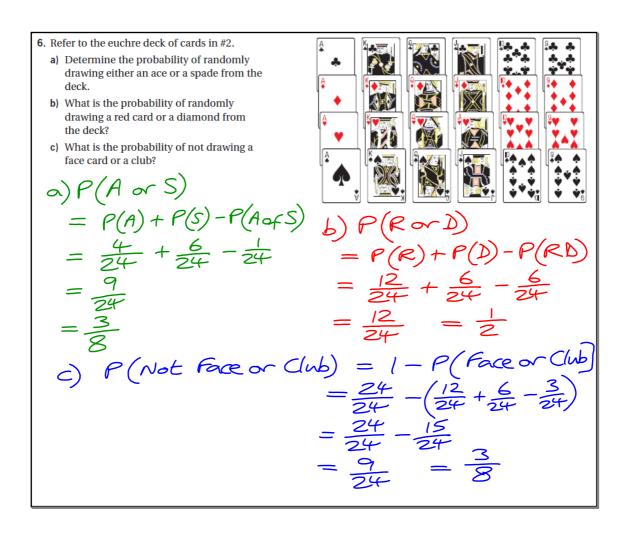
**5.** What is the probability of rolling a sum that is not a 7 or an 11 with a pair of dice?

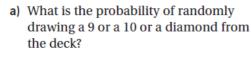
$$P(Nbt 7 or 1) = 1 - P(7 or 1)$$

$$= \frac{36}{36} - \frac{8}{36}$$

$$= \frac{28}{36}$$

$$= \frac{7}{9}$$





7. Refer to the euchre deck of cards in #2.

b) Explain how you solved this problem.

a) 
$$P(9 \text{ or } 10 \text{ or } D)$$

$$= P(9) + P(10) + P(D)$$

$$- P(9 \text{ of } D) - P(10 \text{ of } D)$$

$$= \frac{4}{24} + \frac{4}{24} - \frac{1}{2}$$



b) Add the probability of each outcome and then subtract the repeats of the 9 and 10 of diamonds (courted twice). These are the principles of inclusion and exclusion.

**9**. Juliette puts these letter tiles into her handbag.



- a) If Juliette then reaches into the handbag and randomly takes out one tile, determine the probability of each of the following occurring:
  - She chooses an "e" or a "t."
  - She chooses a red letter or an "e."
  - She chooses a capital letter or a vowel.
  - · She does not choose a yellow letter
- b) Draw a Venn diagram to represent each scenario in part a).
- c) Open Question Create a probability question using these tiles for which the answer is between 25% and 40%.

o) 
$$P(E \circ T) = P(E) + P(T)$$
 • She do or a "to o

$$P(\text{Rad or } E) = P(\text{Red}) + P(E) - P(\text{Red } E)$$
  
=  $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} - \frac{1}{8}$   
=  $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$ 

P(Gapital or Vowel) = P(Gapital) + P(Vowel)=  $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8}$ 

$$P(Not yoldow or rot T) = |-P(Yollow or T)$$

$$= |-(P(Y) + P(T) - P(YT))$$

$$= |-(\frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{8} - \frac{1}{8})$$

$$= \frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{5}$$