

## What's Going On?

**Checking In**

**Minds on**

Rolling the Dice... Twice!

**Action!**

Compound and Conditional Probability

**Consolidation**

Practice!

**Learning Goal - I will be able to calculate compound probability and conditional probability.**

**Minds on**

## Simple Probability

What is the probability that we will draw a red card?

$$\frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = 50\%$$

What is the probability that we will draw a club?

$$\frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$$

What is the probability that we will draw a face card? (Jack, Queen, or King)

$$\frac{12}{52} = \frac{3}{13} = 0.231 = 23.1\%$$

What is the probability of drawing a red Ace?

$$\frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26} = 0.038 = 3.8\%$$

**Minds on****Rolling the Dice... Twice!**

For this experiment, you will be rolling a pair of dice 30 times. This time, all I want you to record is the sum of the two dice. (the numbers on the dice ADDED together)

<b>Sum</b>	<b>Tally</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Experimental Probability</b>
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

## Minds on

## Rolling the Dice... Twice!

Class Results

361

Sum	Frequency	Experimental Probability
2	14	3.9%
3	8	2.2%
4	36	10.0%
5	46	12.7%
6	48	13.3%
7	62	17.2%
8	41	11.4%
9	50	13.9%
10	26	7.2%
11	20	5.5%
12	10	2.8%



**Action!**

## Compound Probability

Compound probability deals with **multiple independent** events.

Examples: Flipping **three** coins (from last time)  
Rolling **two** dice (today)

Flipping Three Coins and Rolling Two Dice are examples of **COMPOUND PROBABILITY**.

Compound: the probability of one

event does not depend on the

other event(s).

**Action!**

# Rolling the dice.. Twice!

Sum	How many ways can it happen?	What are the ways it can happen?					
2	1	1					
3	2	1 2	2 1				
4	3	1 3	2 2	3 1			
5	4	1 4	2 3	3 2	4 1		
6	5	1 5	2 4	3 3	4 2	5 1	
7	6	1 6	2 5	3 4	4 3	5 2	6 1
8	5	2 6	3 5	4 4	5 3	6 2	
9	4	3 6	4 5	5 4	6 3		
10	3	4 6	5 5	6 4			
11	2	5 6	6 5				
12	1	6 6					

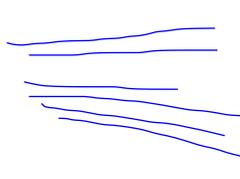
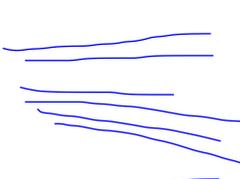
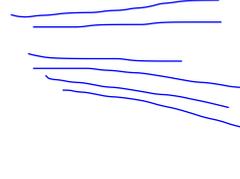
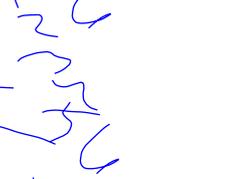
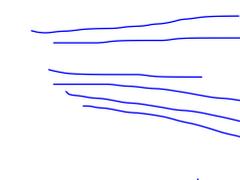
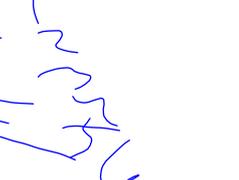
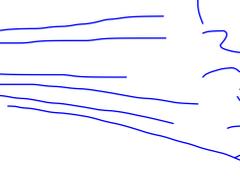
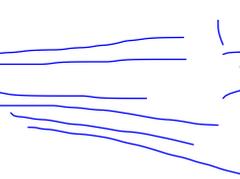
2	1 1
3	1 2 2 1
4	1 3 2 2 3 1
5	1 4 2 3 3 2 4 1
6	1 5 2 4 3 3 4 2 5 1
7	1 6 2 5 3 4 4 3 5 2 6 1
8	2 6 3 5 4 4 5 3 6 2
9	3 6 4 5 5 4 6 3
10	4 6 5 5 6 4
11	5 6 6 5
12	6 6

[Extend Page](#)

**Action!**

## Rolling the dice.. Twice!

How many total ways are there of rolling two dice?

<u>Dice 1</u>		<u>Dice 2</u>	
1			6
2			6
3			6
4			6
5			6
6			6
			<b>36</b>

## Action!

### Rolling the dice.. Twice!

Sum	How many ways can it happen?	What is the Probability it Will Happen?
2	1	2.8%
3	2	5.6%
4	3	8.3%
5	4	11.1%
6	5	13.9%
7	6	16.7%
8	5	13.9%
9	4	11.1%
10	3	8.3%
11	2	5.6%
12	1	2.8%

36 100.0%

**Action!**

## Conditional Probability

Conditional probability deals with **multiple dependent** events.

Examples: Drawing **multiple** cards (today)

Drawing multiple cards is an example of **CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY.**

Conditional Probability: the probability of one event depends on the other event(s).

**Action!**

## Hold 'em

In Texas Hold 'em Poker, players are dealt two "Hole" cards.

Let's say I have been dealt a King.

What is the probability that my second card will be a king?

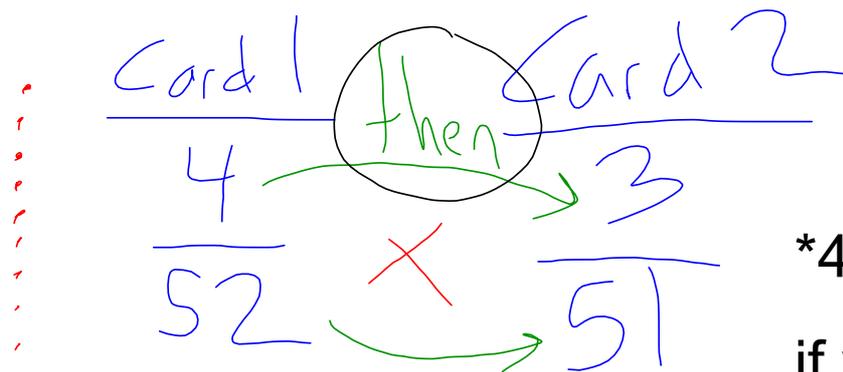


$$\frac{3}{51}$$

## Action!

### Hold 'em

The best possible hand to be dealt is two Aces.  
What is the probability of being dealt two Aces?

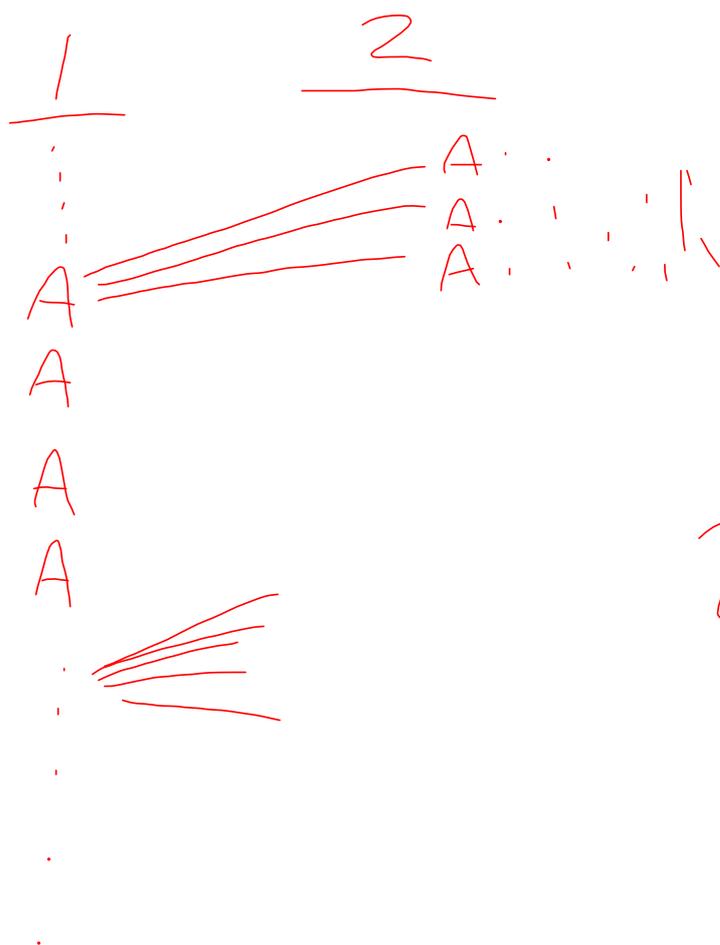


$$= \frac{12}{2652}$$

$$= 0.0045$$

$$= 0.5\%$$

\*4 aces in a deck  
if you draw a  
card, there are 3  
left and only 51  
cards



2652

## Action!

### Hold 'em

What is the probability of being dealt two spades?

$$\frac{13}{52} \times \frac{12}{51} = \frac{156}{2652} = 5.9\%$$

The worst possible hand to be dealt is a 2 and a 7.

What is the probability of being dealt a 2 and a 7?

$$\frac{8}{52} \times \frac{4}{51} = \frac{32}{2652}$$

2 or 7      if 2 then 7  
if 7 then 2

What is the probability of being dealt **any** pair?

$$\frac{52}{52} \times \frac{3}{51} = 0.059 = 5.9\%$$

first can be anything. Then 3 of the cards left will make a pair.