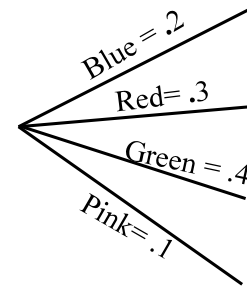


Probability Trees

The probability of landing on a specific color on a spinner is listed on the probability tree. Calculate each probability as a decimal and a percentage.

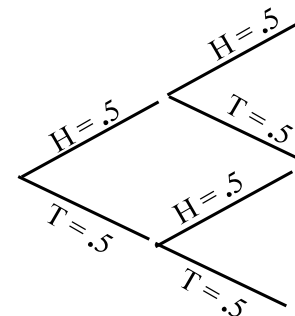
- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1) $P(G) =$ | 2) $P(R) =$ | 3) $P(B) =$ |
| 4) $P(B \text{ or } R) =$ | 5) $P(R \text{ or } G) =$ | 6) $P(B \text{ or } R \text{ or } G) =$ |
| 7) $P(G \text{ or } P) =$ | 8) $P(B \text{ or } P) =$ | 9) $P(P) =$ |
| 10) $P(B \text{ or } R \text{ or } G \text{ or } P) =$ | 11) $\#5 + \#8 =$ | 12) $1 - \#6 =$ |



Madison flips a coin twice. The probabilities for each flip are listed on the tree. Calculate each probability as a decimal and a percentage.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 13) $P(\text{1st flip heads}) =$ | 14) $P(\text{1st flip tails}) =$ | 15) $P(HH \text{ or } HT \text{ or } TH) =$ |
| 16) $P(HH) =$ | 17) $P(TH) =$ | 18) $P(TT) =$ |
| 19) $P(HT) =$ | 20) $P(TH \text{ or } TT) =$ | 21) $\#15 + \#18 =$ |
| 22) $P(HH \text{ or } HT) =$ | 23) $P(HH \text{ or } HT \text{ or } TH \text{ or } TT) =$ | 24) $1 - P(HH \text{ or } HT) =$ |

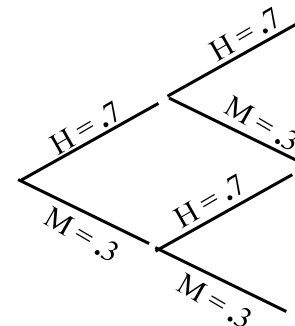
H = heads, T = tails



Randy is a 70% free throw shooter. He is shooting two free throws. Calculate each probability as a decimal and a percentage.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 25) $P(\text{hits 1st shot}) =$ | 26) $P(\text{misses 1st shot}) =$ | 27) $P(HH \text{ or } MM) =$ |
| 28) $P(MH) =$ | 29) $P(HM) =$ | 30) $1 - P(HH \text{ or } MM) =$ |
| 31) $P(MM) =$ | 32) $P(HH \text{ or } HM) =$ | 33) $\#15 + \#18 =$ |
| 34) $1 - P(MH \text{ or } MM) =$ | 35) $P(HH \text{ or } HM \text{ or } MH \text{ or } MM) =$ | 36) $1 - P(HH \text{ or } HT) =$ |

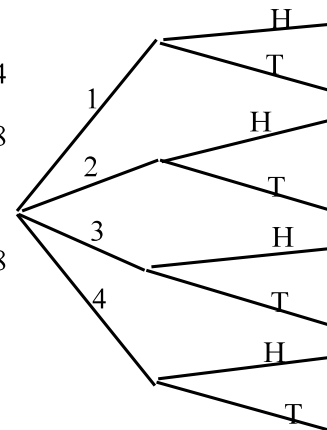
H = hit, M = miss



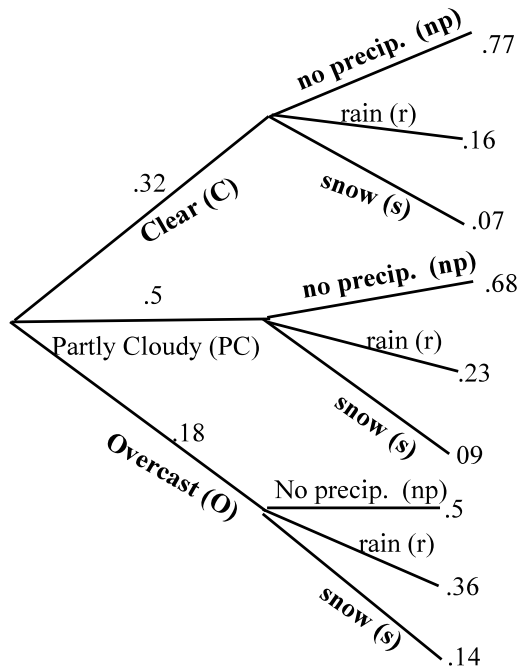
Paul rolls an odd-shaped, 4 sided die and then flips a coin. Calculate the probability of each outcome as a decimal and a percentage.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 37) $P(1 \text{ or } 2)$ | 38) $P(1H)$ | 39) $P(1H) =$
$+ P(1T) =$
$+ P(2H) =$
$+ P(2T) =$
$+ P(3H) =$
$+ P(3T) =$
$+ P(4H) =$
$+ P(4T) =$
$=$ |
| 40) $P(3 \text{ or } 4)$ | 41) $P(1T)$ | |
| 42) $1 - P(1 \text{ or } 2)$ | 43) $P(1H \text{ or } 1T)$ | |
| 44) How do 40 and 43 compare? Why | 45) $1 - P(1H \text{ or } 1T)$ | |
| 46) $P(1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ or } 3 \text{ or } 4) =$ | 47) $P(2H \text{ or } 3H)$ | |
| | 48) $1 - P(2H \text{ or } 3H)$ | |

Key:
 $P(1) = .34$
 $P(2) = .08$
 $P(3) = .2$
 $P(4) = .38$
 $P(H) = .5$
 $P(T) = .5$



The first branch of the probability tree below gives the probability that a day will begin clear, partly cloudy, or overcast in Weather City. The second branch gives the probabilities of different precipitation outcomes.



Give the following probabilities.

49) $P(C) =$ 50) $P(PC) =$ 51) $P(O \text{ or } PC) =$

52) $P(C \text{ or } PC) =$ 53) $P(C \text{ or } O) =$

54) $P(O \text{ and } r) =$ 55) $P(PC \text{ and } r) =$

56) $P(C \text{ and } s) =$ 57) $P(C \text{ and } np) =$

58) $P(PC \text{ and } np) =$ 59) $P(O \text{ and } np) =$

60) $P(C \text{ or } PC \text{ or } O) =$ 61) $P(O \text{ and } np \text{ OR } O \text{ and } r) =$

62) $P(C \text{ and } r \text{ OR } C \text{ and } s) =$

63) $P(PC \text{ and } np \text{ OR } PC \text{ and } r) =$

64) $P(C \text{ and } s \text{ OR } PC \text{ and } np) =$

65) $P(PC \text{ and } r \text{ OR } C \text{ and } r) =$

66) $P(C \text{ and } np \text{ OR } PC \text{ and } np \text{ OR } O \text{ and } np) =$

67) $P(C \text{ and } np \text{ OR } C \text{ and } r \text{ OR } C \text{ and } s) =$

68) $P(C \text{ and } s \text{ OR } PC \text{ and } s \text{ OR } O \text{ and } s) =$

69) $P(O \text{ and } np \text{ OR } O \text{ and } r \text{ OR } O \text{ and } s) =$

70) $P(C \text{ and } np \text{ OR } C \text{ and } r \text{ OR } C \text{ and } s \text{ OR } PC \text{ and } np \text{ OR } PC \text{ and } r \text{ OR } PC \text{ and } s \text{ OR } O \text{ and } np \text{ OR } O \text{ and } r \text{ OR } O \text{ and } s) =$