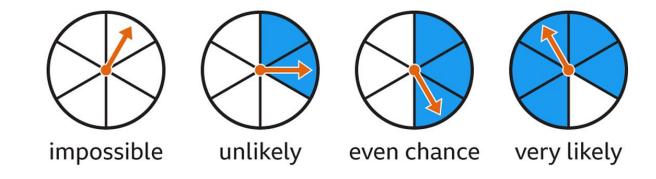
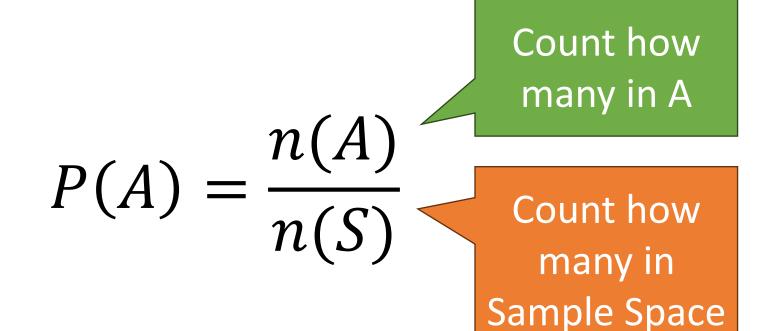
Probability using Permutations and Combinations

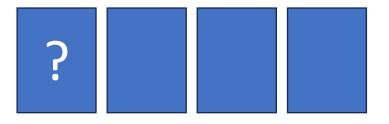
The probability of the spinner landing on blue

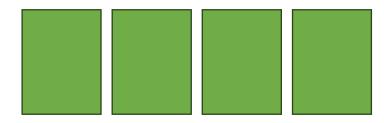


The formula for theoretical probability:



How many PINS have no repeats?

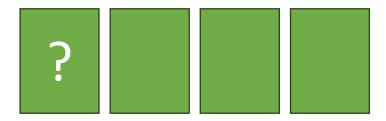






How many PINS have no repeats?







How many PINS have no repeats?



 $P(no \ repeat) = \frac{n(no \ repeat)}{n(total \ PINs)}$





1

How many PINS have no repeats?

10 9 8 7

How many PINS exist in total?



Enter your PIN 3 2 5 6 4 8 9 7 0 Cancel

$$P(no\ repeat) = \frac{n(no\ repeat)}{n(total\ PINs)}$$

 $=\frac{10}{10}P_{4}}{10^{4}}$

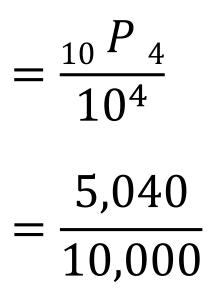
How many PINS have no repeats?

10 9 8 7



Enter your PIN 2 З 5 6 4 8 7 9 0 Cancel

$$P(no\ repeat) = \frac{n(no\ repeat)}{n(total\ PINs)}$$



How many PINS have no repeats?

10 9 8 7



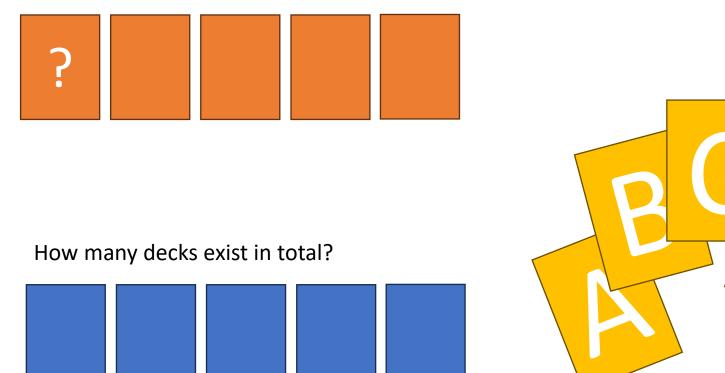
Enter your PIN 2 З 5 6 4 8 9 7 0 Cancel

$$P(no\ repeat) = \frac{n(no\ repeat)}{n(total\ PINs)}$$

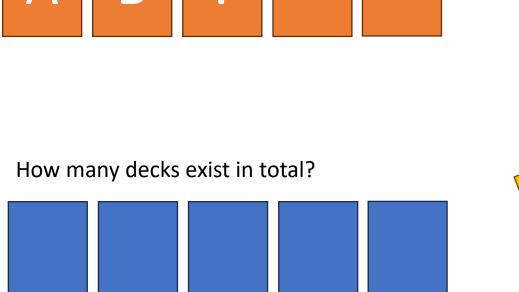
$$= \frac{10}{10^{4}} \frac{P_{4}}{10^{4}}$$
$$= \frac{5,040}{10,000}$$
$$= 0.504$$



How many with AB together?



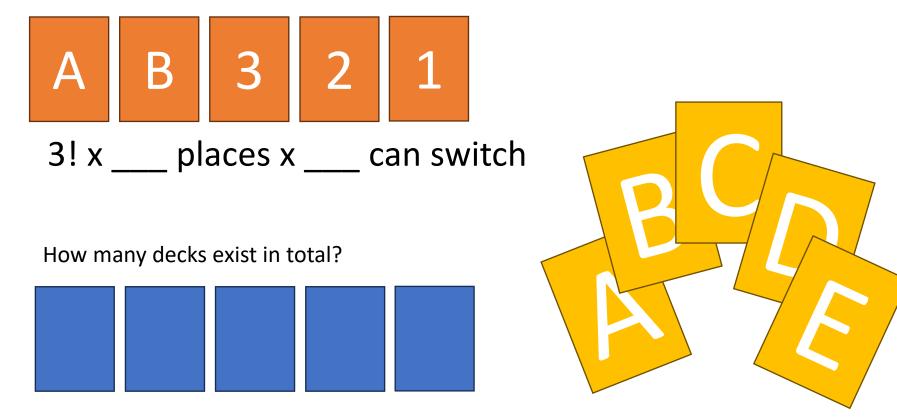
How many with AB together?



2



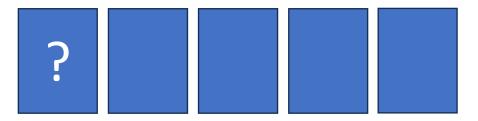
How many with AB together?



How many with AB together?



3! x 4 places x 2 can switch





How many with AB together?



3! x 4 places x 2 can switch

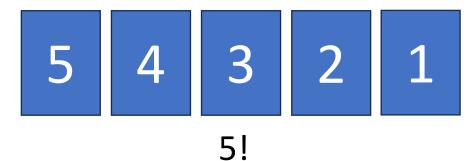




How many with AB together?



3! x 4 places x 2 can switch

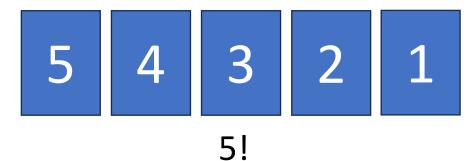


 $\frac{n(AB)}{n(total)}$ P(AB

How many with AB together?

A B 3 2 1

3! x 4 places x 2 can switch

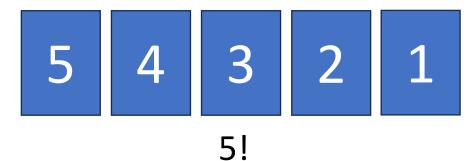


 $\frac{n(AB)}{n(total)}$ P(AB $3! \times 4 \times 2$ 5!

How many with AB together?

A B 3 2 1

3! x 4 places x 2 can switch



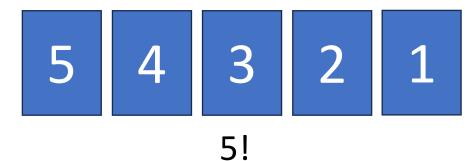
$$P(AB) = \frac{n(AB)}{n(total)}$$
$$= \frac{3! \times 4 \times 2}{5!}$$
$$= \frac{48}{120}$$

How many with AB together?

A B 3 2 1

3! x 4 places x 2 can switch

How many decks exist in total?

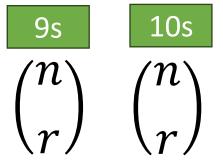


$$P(AB) = \frac{n(AB)}{n(total)}$$
$$= \frac{3! \times 4 \times 2}{5!}$$
$$= \frac{48}{120}$$

= 0.4



How many equal 9s and 10s?

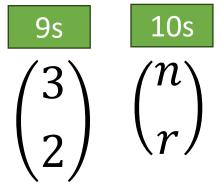


In total, how many groups?





How many equal 9s and 10s?

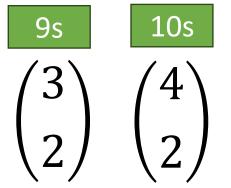


In total, how many groups?





How many equal 9s and 10s?

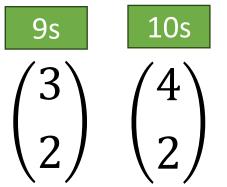


In total, how many groups?

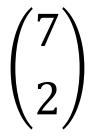




How many equal 9s and 10s?

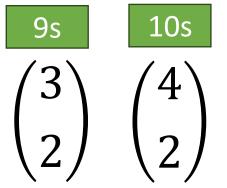


In total, how many groups?

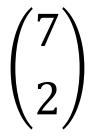




How many equal 9s and 10s?



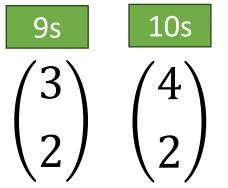
In total, how many groups?





 $P(equal) = \frac{n(equal)}{n(total)}$ $= \frac{\binom{3}{2} \times \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{7}{2}}$

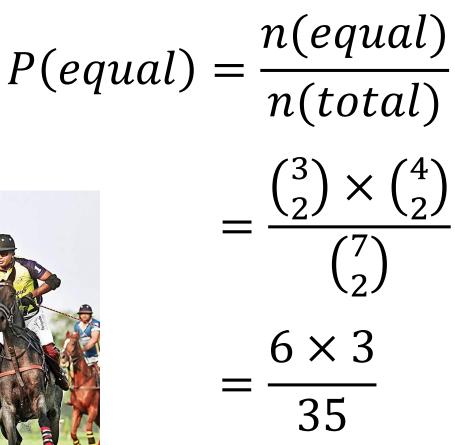
How many equal 9s and 10s?



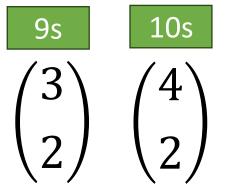
In total, how many groups?



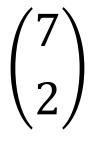




How many equal 9s and 10s?



In total, how many groups?



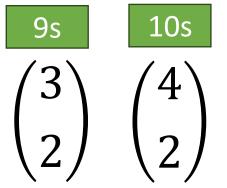


Google was convinced that polo was the only sport with a 4-person team.

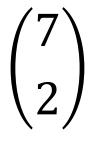
(l) =	n(equal) n(total)
=	$\frac{\binom{3}{2} \times \binom{4}{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$
	$\binom{7}{2}$
	6 × 3
=	35
	18
=	25

35

How many equal 9s and 10s?



In total, how many groups?





$$\begin{aligned} n(l) &= \frac{n(equal)}{n(total)} \\ &= \frac{\binom{3}{2} \times \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{7}{2}} \\ &= \frac{6 \times 3}{35} \\ &= \frac{18}{35} = 0.514 \end{aligned}$$