| Theoretical <br> Probability | $P(A)=\frac{n(A)}{n(s)}$ | Mutually Exclusive <br> Additive Principle | $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A} \cup \mathrm{B})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A})+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{B})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Compliment $\quad P\left(A^{\prime}\right)=1-\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A})$ | Mutually Exclusive <br> And | $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A} \cap \mathrm{B})=0$ |  |
| Additive <br> Principle$\quad \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A} \cup \mathrm{B})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A})+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{B})-\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A} \cap \mathrm{B})$ | Conditional <br> Probability. | $\mathrm{P}(B \mid A)=\frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$ |  |
| Independent <br> And | $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A} \cap B)=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A}) \times \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{B})$ |  | the probability that B occurs, given <br> that A has already happened |


| Factorial | $\mathrm{n}!=\mathrm{n} \times(\mathrm{n}-1)!$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| Combinations | $C(n, r)=\frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$ |

Permutations in a circle ( $n-1$ )!
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Permutations } P(n, r)=\frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \\ & \text { Permutations with } \\ & \text { repeats, and all letters } \frac{n!}{a!b!c!}\end{aligned}$
$!b!c$ !

| Mean | Standard Deviation | Mean, Frequency Data | Standard Dev, Frequency Data |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bar{x}=\frac{\sum x}{n}$ | $\sigma=\sqrt{\frac{\sum(\bar{x}-x)^{2}}{n}}$ | $\bar{x}=\frac{\sum x \times f}{\sum f}$ | $\sigma=\sqrt{\frac{\sum f(\bar{x}-x)^{2}}{\sum f}}$ |


| Normal Distribution | $z=\frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma}$ | $\bar{x}=\frac{\sum x}{n}$ | $\sigma=\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^{2}}{n}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uniform Distribution | $P(x)=\frac{1}{n} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { min }=\text { lowest value you can roll. } \\ & \text { max }=\text { highest value you can roll. } \\ & n=\text { number of sides on the dice } \end{aligned}$ | $E(x)=\frac{\min (x)+\max (x)}{2}$ |  |
| Binomial Distribution | $\begin{aligned} & P(x)=C(n, x) \times p^{x} \times q^{(n-x)} \\ & \mathrm{p}=\text { probability of a single event's success } \\ & \mathrm{q}=\text { opposite of } \mathrm{p} . \text { probability of single event's failure. } \\ & \mathrm{n}=\text { number of events } \\ & \mathrm{x}=\text { the specific number of successes } \end{aligned}$ | $E(x)=\bar{x}=n \times p$ | $\sigma=\sqrt{n p q}$ |
| Geometric Distribution | $\begin{aligned} & P(x)=q^{x} p \\ & p=\text { probability of a success on a single trial } \\ & q=\text { opposite of } p . \text { probability of single event's failure. } \\ & x=\text { number of trials }-1 . \end{aligned}$ | $E(x)=\frac{q}{p}$ |  |
| Hypergeometric Distribution | $\begin{aligned} & P(x)=\frac{C(a, x) \times C(n-a, r-x)}{C(n, r)} \\ & \mathrm{n}=\text { total number of things to choose from } \\ & \mathrm{r}=\text { total number of places to put them } \\ & \mathrm{a}=\text { number in the subgroup you are looking for } \\ & \mathrm{x}=\text { specific number from the subgroup on this trial } \end{aligned}$ | $E(x)=\frac{r a}{n}$ |  |


| Margins of | $E= \pm z \sqrt{\frac{p q}{n}}$ | Expected <br> Error |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad E(X)=\sum \$ x \times P(x)$



