

$$0 \leq P(\text{event}) \leq 1$$

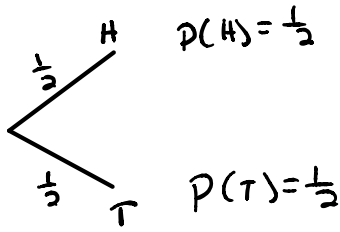
Tree Diagram

Notes Section P.2

Coinage 1

You flip a coin.

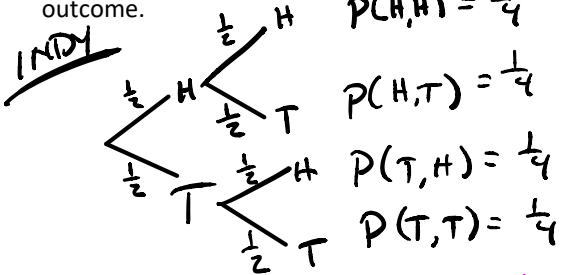
Day 2: List the sample space and probabilities of each outcome.



Coinage 2

You flip a coin twice.

Day 2: List the sample space and probabilities of each outcome.

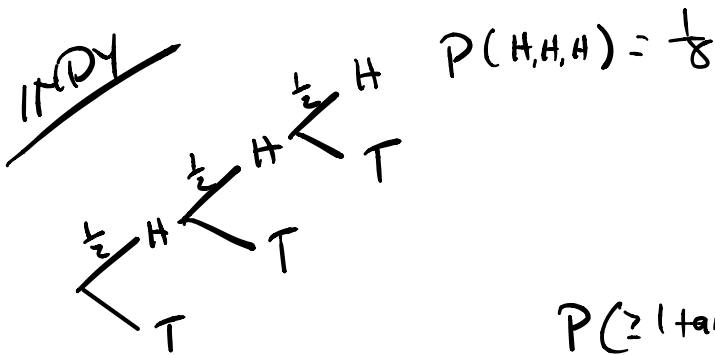


$P(\text{AT LEAST 1 HEAD}) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$
 $P(TT) = \frac{1}{4}$

Coinage 3

You flip a coin thrice.

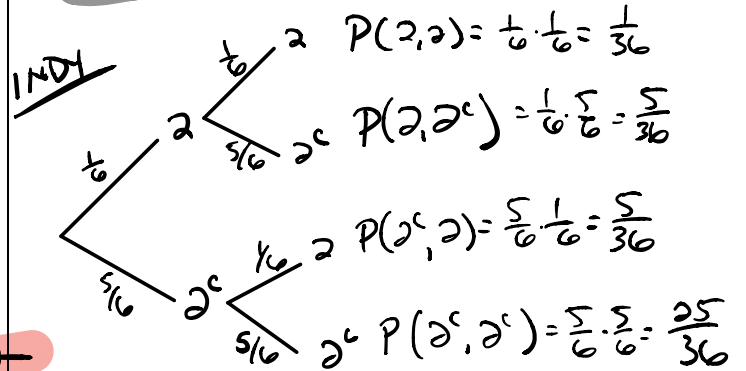
Day 2: List the sample space and probabilities of each outcome.



$P(\geq 1 \text{ tail}) = 1 - P(H,H,H)$
 $= \frac{8}{8} - \frac{1}{8}$
 $= \frac{7}{8}$

Roll That Die

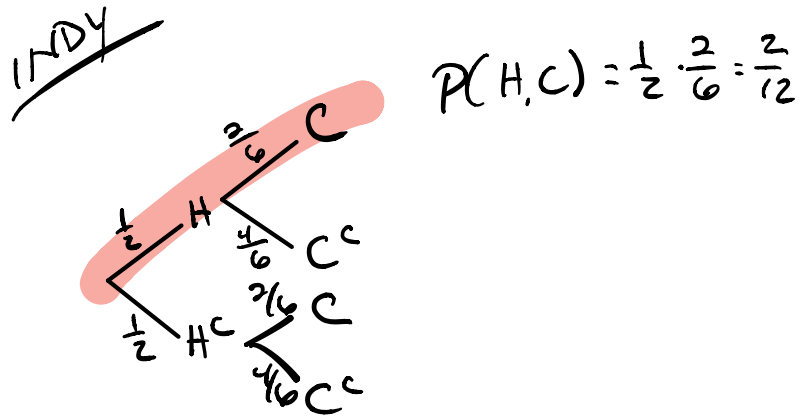
Deuce is obsessed with 2s. He's so obsessed that he rolls a die 2 times. If Deuce is only concerned with getting a 2 on each die, list the sample space of getting and not getting 2s. Find the probability of each outcome.



$P(2|2) = \frac{1}{6}$
 $P(2c|2) = \frac{5}{6}$

Flip a coin save the die

Flip a coin and roll a die. What is the probability that you flipped a head and rolled a composite number?



$P(C|H) = \frac{2}{6}$
 $P(C|H^c) = \frac{4}{6}$