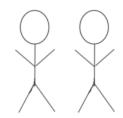


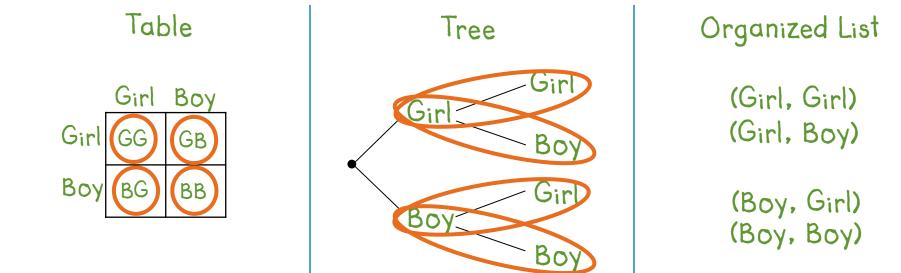
In this lesson you will learn how to describe a sample space by organizing the set of all possible outcomes.



Let's Review



Outcomes/Results

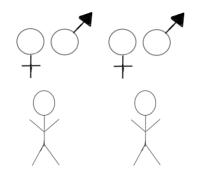




Let's Review

Fundamental Counting Principle:

If there are a ways for one activity to occur, and b ways for the second, then there are a x b combinations. $2 \times 2 = 4$ outcomes

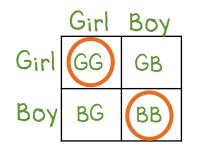






Probability:

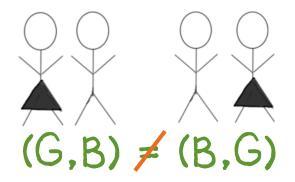
number of ways an event can occur total possible outcomes



P(both children are same gender) = $\frac{2}{a}$



A Common Misunderstanding



(1st child, 2nd child)





What is a sample space? The set of ALL possible outcomes.



(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) → Uniform



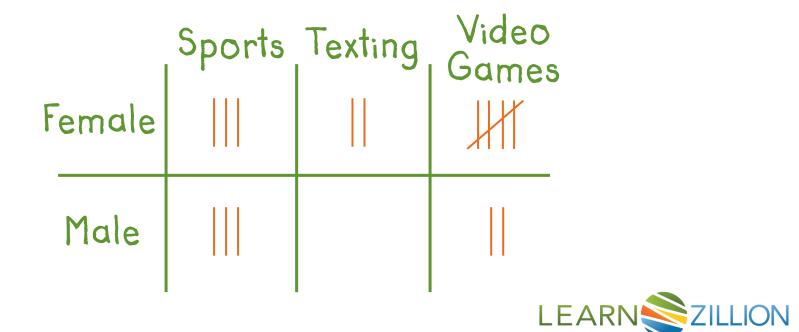


 $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) \rightarrow \text{Non-uniform}$

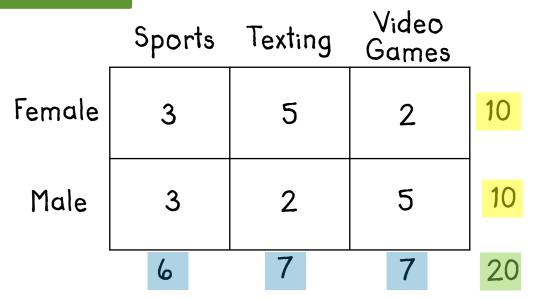


Core Lesson

Which of the following activities do you spend the most time on after school?







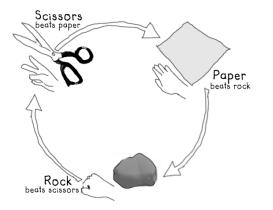
 $2 \times 3 = 6$ outcomes {(F,S), (F,T), (F,V), (M,S), (M,T), (M,V)} LEARN ZILLION

Core Lesson

Zoe and Corbin are making a project for class. What is the sample space of playing Rock, Paper, Scissors?











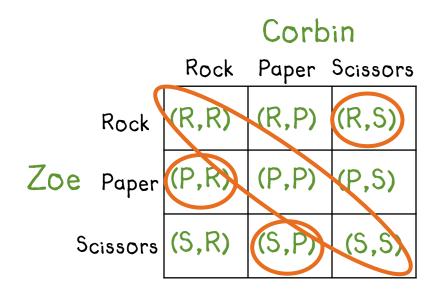
Zoe Vs. Corbin		Corbin Rock Paper Scissors		
	(R,8) Rock	(R,R)	(R,P)	(R,S)
	Zoe Paper	(P,R)	(P,P)	(P,S)
	Scissors	(S,R)	(S,P)	(S,S)

 $3 \times 3 = 9$ outcomes





Find the probability that Zoe will not have to present.



 $P(Zoe Wins) = \frac{3}{9}$

 $\approx 33.\overline{3}\%$



In this lesson you learned how to describe a sample space by organizing the set of all possible outcomes.

