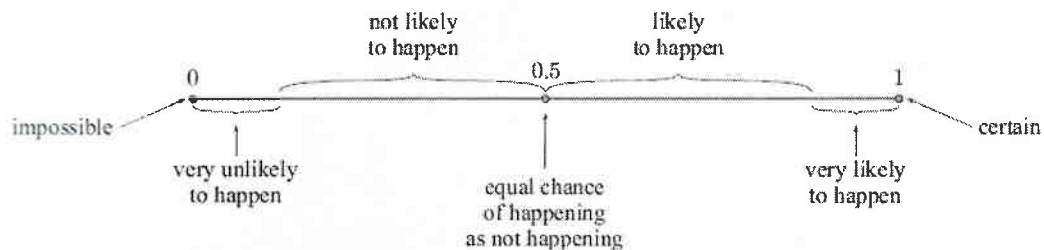


An impossible event which has 0% chance of happening is assigned a probability of 0.

A certain event which has 100% chance of happening is assigned a probability of 1.

All other events can be assigned a probability between 0 and 1.

The number line below shows how we could interpret different probabilities:



Problem 1.

A ticket is *randomly selected* from a basket containing 3 green, 4 yellow, and 5 blue tickets. Determine the probability of getting:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| a a green ticket | b a green or yellow ticket |
| c an orange ticket | d a green, yellow, or blue ticket. |

Problem 2.

An ordinary 6-sided die is rolled once. Determine the chance of:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| a getting a 6 | b not getting a 6 | c getting a 1 or 2 | d not getting a 1 or 2 |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|

Problem 3. Were there any complementary events in the Problem 2? Which ones?

Two events are **complementary** if exactly one of the events *must* occur.

If A is an event, then A' is the complementary event of A , or 'not A '.

$$P(A) + P(A') = 1$$