

AVOID ERRORS

Note that the odds in favor of drawing a 10, which are $\frac{1}{12}$, do not equal the probability of drawing a 10, which is $\frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$. A card is drawn from a standard deck of 52 cards. Find (a) the odds in *favor* of drawing a 10 and (b) the odds *against* drawing a club.

Solution

a.	Odds in favor of drawing a 10 =	Number of tens Number of non-tens	=	$\frac{4}{48}$	$=\frac{1}{1}$	1_2, or 1	:12
b.	Odds against drawing a club =	Number of non-clubs	=	$\frac{39}{13}$	=	<u>3</u> , or 3	:1

EXPERIMENTAL PROBABILITY Sometimes it is not possible or convenient to find the theoretical probability of an event. In such cases, you may be able to calculate an *experimental probability* by performing an experiment, conducting a survey, or looking at the history of the event.

For Your Notebook

Experimental Probability of an Event

KEY CONCEPT

When an experiment is performed that consists of a certain number of trials, the **experimental probability** of an event *A* is given by:

 $P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of trials where } A \text{ occurs}}{\text{Total number of trials}}$

EXAMPLE 4 Find an experimental probability

SURVEY The bar graph shows how old adults in a survey would choose to be if they could choose any age. Find the experimental probability that a randomly selected adult would prefer to be at least 40 years old.



Solution

The total number of people surveyed is:

463 + 1085 + 879 + 551 + 300 + 238 = 3516

Of those surveyed, 551 + 300 + 238 = 1089 would prefer to be at least 40.

 $P(\text{at least 40 years old}) = \frac{1089}{3516} \approx 0.310$

\checkmark

GUIDED PRACTICE for Examples 3 and 4

A card is randomly drawn from a standard deck. Find the indicated odds.

- 4. In favor of drawing a heart
- **5.** Against drawing a queen
- 6. **WHAT IF?** In Example 4, what is the experimental probability that an adult would prefer to be (a) at most 39 years old and (b) at least 30 years old?