## EXAMPLE 3 Find odds

## AVOID ERRORS <br> 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 $10=\frac{\text { Number of tens }}{\text { Number of non-tens }}=\frac{4}{48}=\frac{1}{12}$, or $1: 12$
b. Odds against drawing a club $=\frac{\text { Number of non-clubs }}{\text { Number of clubs }}=\frac{39}{13}=\frac{3}{1}$, 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.

## KEY CONCEPT

For Your Notebook

## Experimental Probability of an Event

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

## 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?

