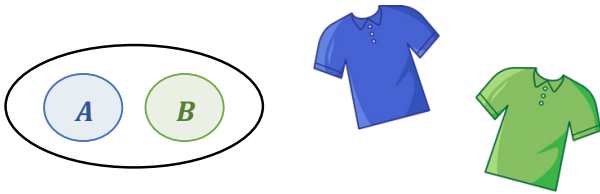


TOPIC: ADDITION RULE

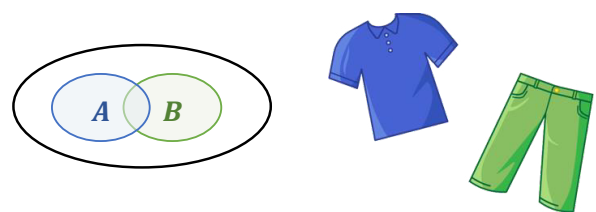
Probability of Mutually Exclusive Events

◆ Events which CANNOT happen at the same time are mutually exclusive.

Mutually Exclusive Events



NOT Mutually Exclusive



EXAMPLE Identify whether each set of events is mutually exclusive or not.

(A) Getting heads when flipping a coin vs getting tails

Events **[ARE | ARE NOT]** mutually exclusive

(B) Getting a 6 when rolling a die vs getting a number higher than 3

Events **[ARE | ARE NOT]** mutually exclusive

◆ To find the probability of any one of multiple mutually exclusive events occurring, _____ the probability of each.

▪ $A \cup B$ means any event in **A OR B**

New

$$P(A \cup B) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

EXAMPLE You roll a six-sided die. What is the probability of getting a 3 **OR** a 5?

Recall

$$P(\text{event}) = \frac{\# \text{ of outcomes with event}}{\# \text{ of TOTAL outcomes}}$$

PRACTICE

If a single card is randomly selected from a deck of cards, what is the probability of selecting an ace or a king?

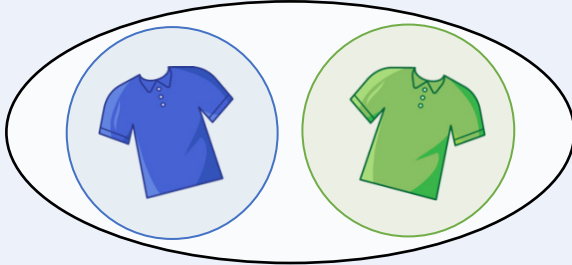
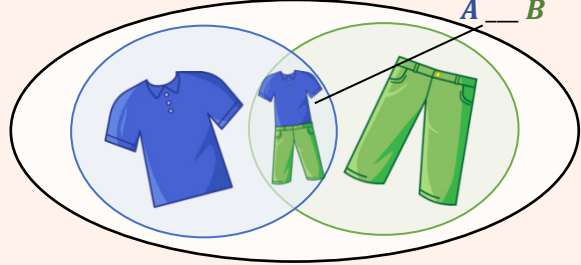
PRACTICE

For two mutually exclusive events A and B, compute $P(A \cup B)$ if $P(A) = 0.15$ and $P(B) = 0.32$

TOPIC: ADDITION RULE

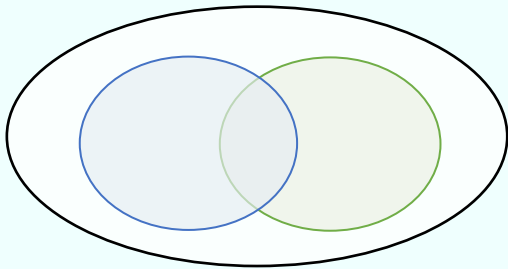
Probability of Non-Mutually Exclusive Events

- ◆ For events which are **NOT** mutually exclusive, there is overlap in which both events can occur at the same time.
 - We must subtract the probability of the _____, so it doesn't get counted twice.

Recall	Mutually Exclusive	New	NOT Mutually Exclusive
	 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$		 $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> "or" "and" </div>

EXAMPLE When rolling a six-sided die, what is the probability of rolling a number **greater than 3** **OR** an **even number**?

Rolling a Six-Sided Die



$$P(\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \cup \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) = \quad + \quad - \quad$$

- ◆ The equation for $P(A \cup B)$ is the same for *all* events, but for mutually exclusive events, $P(A \cap B)$ is always ____.

TOPIC: ADDITION RULE

EXAMPLE

The table below shows the outfits of 300 observed people on a given day. Of one person randomly selected from this group, what is the probability that they will be wearing shorts or a green shirt?

	Wearing a red shirt	Wearing a red shirt	Wearing a green shirt	Total
Wearing Pants	68	27	17	112
Wearing Shorts	63	36	89	188
Total	131	63	106	300

PRACTICE

A card is drawn from a standard deck of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card is a diamond or a king?