## MathLinks 8 Practice and Homework Book Chapter 11 Answers

### 11 Get Ready

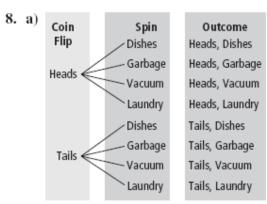
- 1. a) 0.8, 80%
- **b**)  $\frac{2}{3}$ , 66. $\overline{6}$ %
- c) 0.36 or 0.3636..., 36% or 36.36%
- d)  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 0. $\overline{3}$ , or 0.3333...
- 2.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $0.\overline{3}$ ,  $33.\overline{3}\%$
- 3. a)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	A, 1	A, 2	A, 3	A, 4	A, 5	A, 6
В	B, 1	B, 2	B, 3	B, 4	B, 5	B, 6

- b) (A, 1), (A, 2), (A, 3), (A, 4), (A, 5), (A, 6), (B, 1), (B, 2), (B, 3), (B, 4), (B, 5), (B, 6)
- c)  $\frac{4}{12}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 4.  $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$
- 5.  $\frac{1}{2}$

# 11.1 Determining Probabilities Using Tree Diagrams and Tables

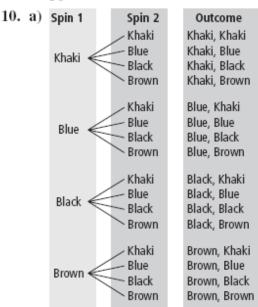
- 1. d) probabilities
- 2. e) P(A then B)
- 3. a) probability
- 4. c) P(A, B)
- 5. b) tree diagrams
- 6. Outcomes: (H, 1), (H, 2), (H, 3), (H, 4), (H, 5), (H, 6), (T, 1), (T, 2), (T, 3), (T, 4), (T, 5), (T, 6)
  - a)  $\frac{1}{12}$
- **b**)  $\frac{3}{12}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$
- **c**) 0
- 7. a) 1 2 3 4
  3 3,1 3,2 3,3 3,4
  6 6,1 6,2 6,3 6,4
  9 9,1 9,2 9,3 9,4
  - **b**)  $\frac{6}{12}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$



**b**)  $\frac{1}{8}$ 

0 ->	_						
9. a)		7	4	1	3	4	9
	7	7, 7	7, 4	7, 1	7, 3	7, 4	7,9
	4	4, 7	4, 4	4, 1	4, 3	4, 4	4, 9
	1	1, 7	1, 4	1, 1	1, 3	1, 4	1, 9
	3	3, 7	3, 4	3, 1	3, 3	3, 4	3,9
	4	4, 7	4, 4	4, 1	4, 3	4, 4	4, 9
	9	9, 7	9, 4	9, 1	9, 3	9, 4	9, 9

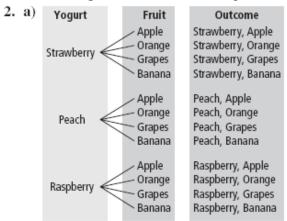
**b**)  $\frac{1}{36}$ 



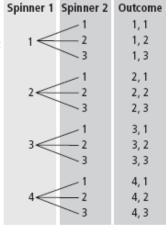
b)  $\frac{4}{16}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

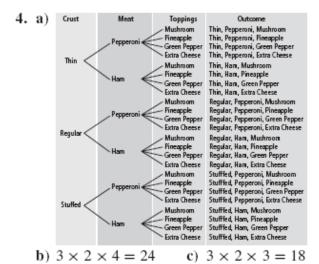
#### 11.2 Outcomes of Independent Events

- 1. Order may vary.
  - a) tree diagram b) table c) multiplication

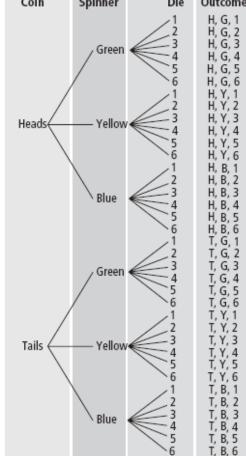


- **b**) 12 **c**)  $3 \times 4 = 12$
- 3. a)  $4 \times 3 = 12$ 
  - b) Methods may vary. Example:





5. a) Coin Spinner Die Outcome



Multiplication,  $2 \times 3 \times 6 = 36$ 

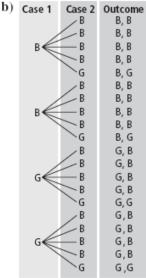
- b) 36
- 6. a) Answers may vary. Example: Andre is taking a trip and has the following options. He can fly or take the train; he can leave on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday; and he can choose an economy, regular, or first class fare. If he selects one option from each category, how many combinations are possible for his trip?
  - b) Answers may vary, based on question.

#### 11.3 Determining Probabilities Using Fractions

- 1. a) multiplying, success
  - b) multiplying, tree diagrams, tables
  - c) simulation
  - d) results, experimental
- 2. a) Methods may vary. Example:

	Purple	Red	Orange
1	1, P	1, R	1, O
2	2, P	2, R	2, O
3	3, P	3, R	3, O
4	4, P	4, R	4, O

- **b**)  $\frac{1}{12}$
- c)  $P(4, P) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$
- 3. a)  $P(\text{two gray pencils}) = \frac{2}{20} \text{ or } \frac{1}{10}$



4. a) Answers may vary. Example: I used a four-section spinner marked A, B, C, and D for the classes and pulled the words foyer, library, hallway, gymnasium, cafeteria, and office from a bag. I used a table to record my 20 trials. Experimental probability  $P(8C, \text{foyer}) = \frac{1}{20}$  or 5%

	F	L	Н	G	C	0
8A	<b>√</b>		✓	<b>V</b>	✓	
8B		✓	✓		✓	
8C	✓		✓	✓	<b>44</b>	✓
8D	✓	<b>//</b>	✓		✓	✓

- b) Theoretical probability  $P(8C, \text{ foyer}) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{24} \text{ or } 4.17\%$
- c) Answers may vary depending on the results of the simulation. In this example, the theoretrical probability is lower than the experimental probability.
- **5.** a) P(both shots) = 15%
  - b) Answers may vary. Example: I considered Greg's statistics and used two spinners. Spinner A represents the first shot. It has 10 equally-sized sectors. I shaded six of them. Spinner B represents the second shot. Spinner B has four equally-sized sectors. I shaded one of these sectors. The shaded sections are the shots he makes. I spun spinner A and then spin spinner B. I repeated this 25 times and recorded the results. Spinner A and spinner B must both land on the shaded part for Greg to make both shots.

Makes Both Shot	Misses One or Both Shots
<b>////</b>	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \

$$P(\text{both shots}) = \frac{5}{25} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ or } 20\%$$

c) Answers may vary, depending on the results of the simulation. In this example, the experimental probability is higher than the theoretical probability.

#### 11 Link It Together

Home Who Play Team Team 1 Team 2 Team 3 Team 4 Team 5 Team 6

b) 42

Team 7

- c) 7 teams  $\times$  6 games each = 42 games
- a) Answers may vary. Example: I assumed that each team had an equal chance of winning, so I used a two-section spinner

marked Win and Lose. The first 6 spins were for Team 1, the next 6 spins for Team 2, and so on.

	Win	Lose
1	<b> </b>	<b> </b>
2	<b>√√</b>	<b> </b>
3	<b> </b>	<b>√</b> √
4	<b> </b>	<b> </b>
5	<b> </b>	<b> </b>
6	<b> </b>	<b> </b>
7	✓	<b>/////</b>

b) Answers may vary, depending on the results of the simulation. According to the simulation, team 3 will win four games.

#### 11 Vocabulary Link

- 1. b) favourable outcome
- 2. f) simulation
- 3. c) independent
- 4. e) sample space
- 5. a) experimental
- 6. d) probability
- 7. g) theoretical

