

10.5 Independent & Dependent Events

EQ: What is the difference between dependent & independent events?

Independent Events: the occurrence of one does not affect the likelihood of another.

ex: drawing a blue marble and flipping a tails.

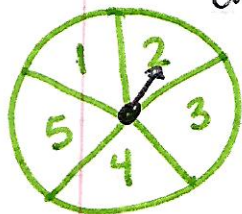
$$* P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

Dependent Events: the occurrence of one event does affect the likelihood of the others.

ex: drawing a red marble ^{twice}

$$* P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B \text{ after } A)$$

Example 1: Independent Events. You spin a spinner and flip a coin. What is the probability of spinning a prime number and flipping tails?



$$P(\text{prime}) = \frac{\text{prime numbers} \rightarrow 3}{\text{total} \rightarrow 5}$$

$$\text{and } P(\text{tails}) = \frac{1 \leftarrow \text{tails}}{2 \leftarrow \text{total}}$$

$$P(\text{prime \& tails}) = P(\text{prime}) \cdot P(\text{tails}) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{10} \text{ or } 30\%$$

Example 2: Dependent Events.

People are randomly chosen to be game show contestants, from an audience of 100 people. You are with 5 of your relatives and 6 other friends. What is the probability that one of your ~~friends~~ relatives is chosen first, then one of your friends is chosen second?

$P(\text{relative})$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{relative} \rightarrow \\ \text{audience} \rightarrow \end{array} \frac{5}{100} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$P(\text{friend after relative})$

$$\frac{6}{99} = \frac{2}{33}$$

$$P(\text{relative then friend}) = \frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac{2}{33}$$

$$= \frac{2}{660} = \frac{1}{330}$$