

Organized Counting

Sept 18/2018

There are various methods we use to organize and illustrate our information, particularly outcomes.

- (1) Lists (or sets)
- (2) Tree diagrams (outcomes or probabilities)
- (3) Charts/tables
- (4) Map pathways (new, useful?)

Sep 13-9:29 AM

Illustrating Outcomes - Set / List

Ex. Rolling two 6-sided dice

$$S = \{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), \\ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), \\ (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), \\ (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), \\ (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), \\ (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \}$$

Sep 18-10:16 AM

Illustrating Outcomes - Set / List

Ex. Rolling two 6-sided dice

$$S = \{ 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12 \}$$

Note: You generally want to track each individual outcome, even if they are the same.













A set of unique outcomes is shorter, but **cannot be used for probability calculations.**

$$S = \{ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 \}$$

Sep 18-10:16 AM

Illustrating Outcomes - Table / Matrix

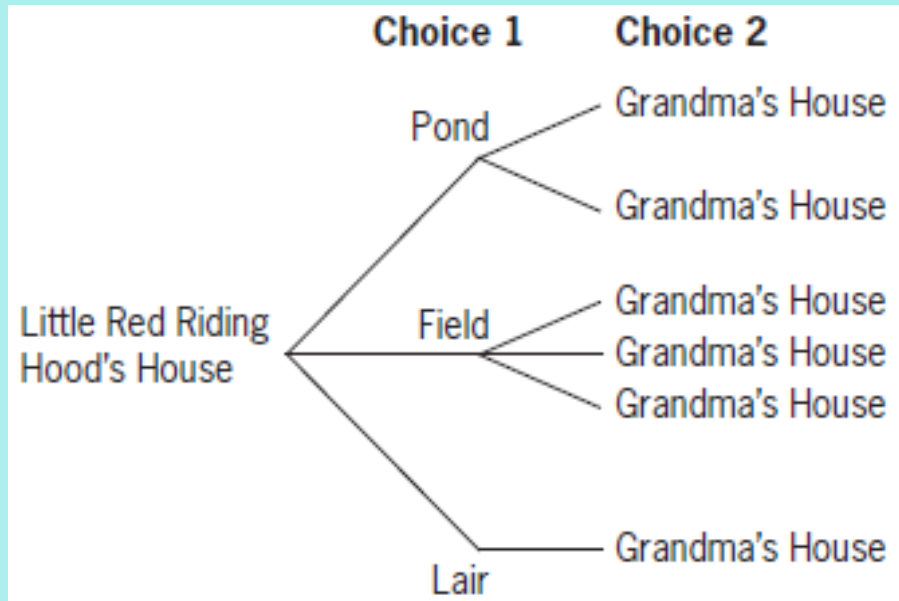
Ex. Rolling two 6-sided dice

		Die 1					
							
Die 2		2	3	4	5	6	7
		3	4	5	6	7	8
		4	5	6	7	8	9
		5	6	7	8	9	10
		6	7	8	9	10	11
		7	8	9	10	11	12

Sep 18-10:16 AM

Illustrating Outcomes - Decision Tree

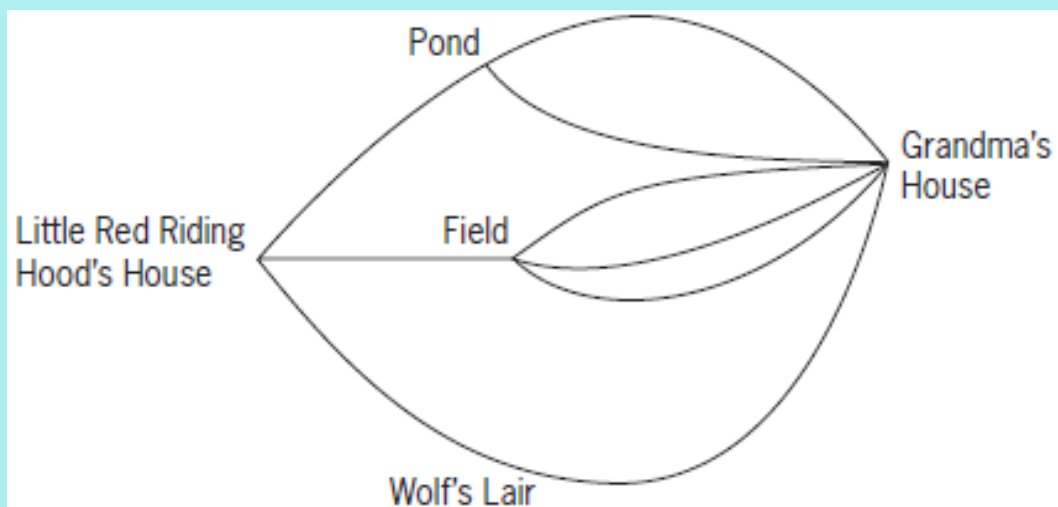
Ex. Little Red Riding Hood trying to get to Grandma's house.



Sep 18-10:16 AM

Illustrating Outcomes - Map

Ex. Little Red Riding Hood trying to get to Grandma's house.



Sep 18-10:16 AM

The Fundamental Counting Principle

If one event can occur in m ways and a second in n ways, then together the number of ways they can occur is:

$$m \times n$$

This can be extended to any number of independent events with distinct choices:

$$m \times n \times p \times \dots$$

where m is the number of ways to count event 1,
 n is the number of ways to count event 2, etc.

(5) coin flips : $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^5$

Sep 13-9:29 AM

Ex. When buying a new phone, choices are:

- 2GB, 4GB, or 8GB of memory
- 64GB or 128GB of storage
- 10 colours

How many configurations are possible?

$$(3)(2)(10) = 60$$

Sep 18-11:52 AM

Assigned Work:

p.68 # 3 - 6, 8, 12, 14*

p.73 # 3, 5, 7, 13, 14, 22* (see 15a for help)

p.68 #14 $\underbrace{aaa-lll-dddd}_{2 \text{ choices}} \quad 0-9$

2 choices

$$519 - \frac{lll}{80} - \frac{dddd}{10^4 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10}$$

$$226 - \frac{lll}{39} - \frac{dddd}{10^4}$$

$$\text{for } 519: 80 \times 10^4$$

$$226: 39 \times 10^4$$

Sep 13-9:33 AM

p.73 #14

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 9 \end{array} \right. \\
 26 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \\ \vdots \\ z \end{array} \right. \\
 26 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \\ \vdots \\ Z \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline \hline 62
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{---} \\
 n(S) \\
 = n(\text{all}) \\
 = 62^8
 \end{array}$$

Sep 19-12:39 PM

A	C	M	A	2	1	3
D	M	E	L	4	2	9
3	10	18	11	2	1	6

A A A A 0 0 0
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 1: +1
 1: +1x10
 1: +1x100
 B: +1x1000
 B: +1x26x1000
 B: +1x26x26x1000
 B: +1x26x26x26x1000

Sep 20-7:39 AM