Unit 2: Combinations & Venn Diagrams

Venn Diagrams

Feb 20/2020

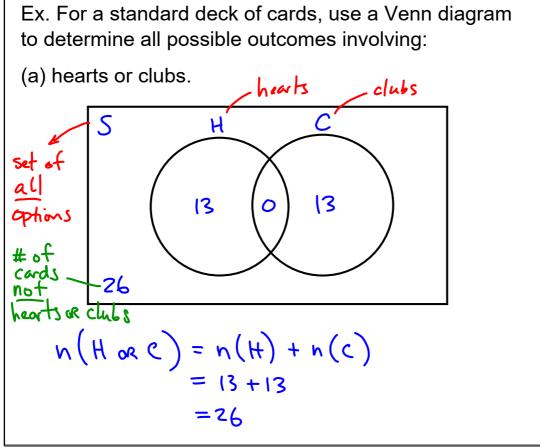
Imagine an experiment where we are interested in outcomes A and B.

Overall, there are various outcomes related to A and B:

- (1) A only
- (2) B only
- (3) both A and B simultaneously
- (4) neither A nor B
- (5) either A or B

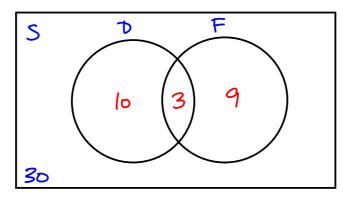
All of these possibilities can be visually represented as a Venn diagram

Sep 9-6:22 PM



Ex. For a standard deck of cards, use a Venn diagram to determine all possible outcomes involving:

(b) diamonds or face cards.



$$N(D \text{ or } F) = 13 + 12 - 3$$
remove the

3 is here and here double-count

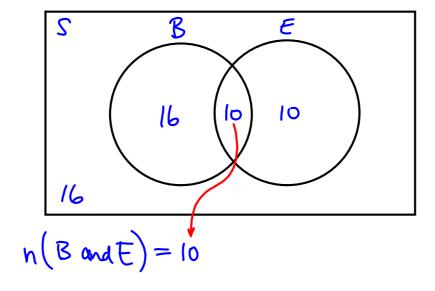
$$= N(D) + N(F) - N(D \text{ and } F)$$

$$= 22$$

Sep 9-8:36 PM

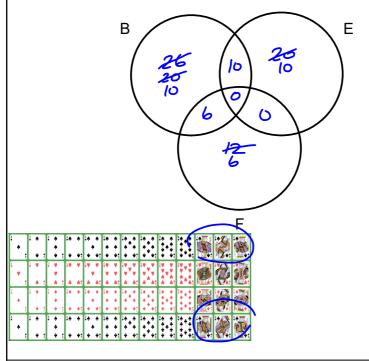
Ex. For a standard deck of cards, use a Venn diagram to determine all possible outcomes involving:

(c) black cards and even numbered cards.



Ex. For a standard deck of cards, use a Venn diagram to determine all possible outcomes involving:

(c) black cards, & even numbered cards, & face cards.



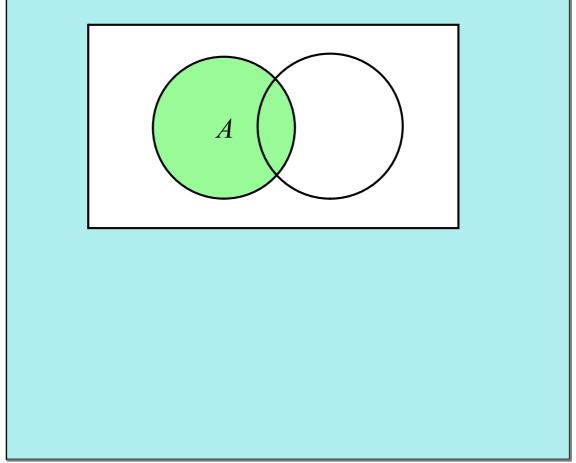
Sep 9-8:36 PM

Logical Operators: For events A and B,

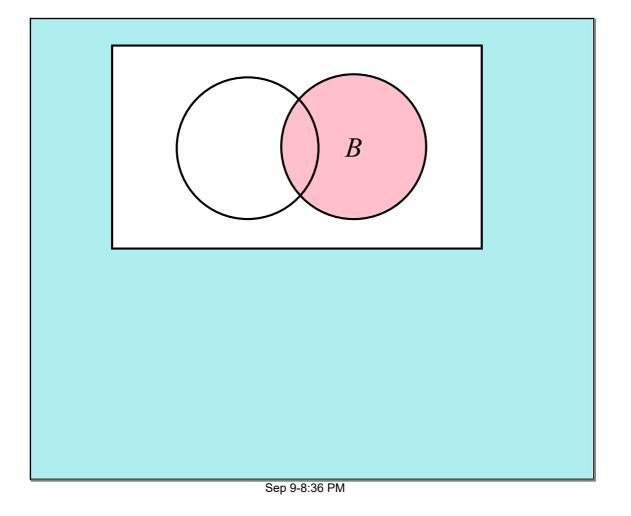
- (1) A and B refers to both events occurring simultaneously. Also called the intersection. $A \cap B$
- (2) A or B refers to either event occurring, which may or may not be simultaneous. $A \cup B$ Also called the union.

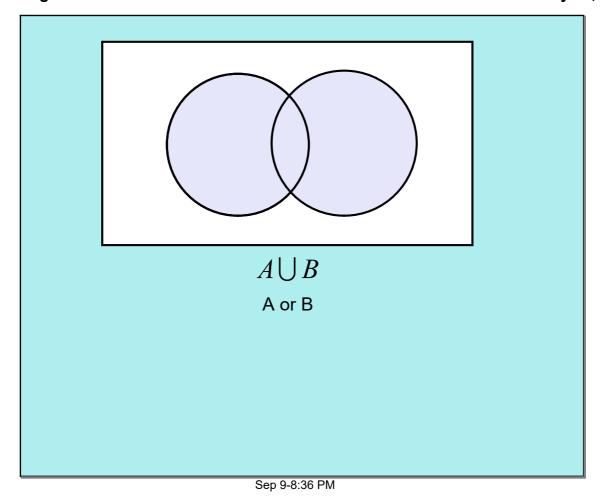
When multiple events cannot occur simultaneously, they are called <u>mutually exclusive</u>.

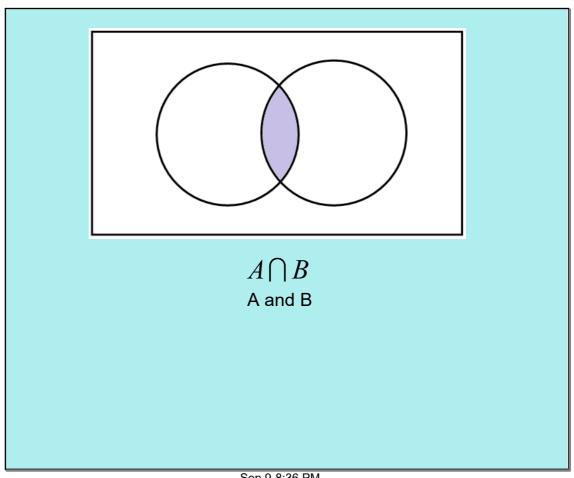
$$n(A \cap B) = 0$$



Sep 9-8:36 PM







In general,

$$n(A \text{ or } B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \text{ and } B)$$
$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

Assigned Work:

Two-element Venn Diagrams

Three or more elements

Sep 10-10:14 AM

