

## GRADE 12 APPLIED UNIT A – PROBABILITY ODDS

There is more than one way to express the chance of something happening or not happening!

Probability =  $\frac{\# of \ favourable \ outcomes}{\# of \ total \ possible \ outcomes}$ 

Odds is basically the same but instead of comparing **what you want** with what **you could have**, you are comparing **what you want** to what you **don't want**! Just that easy!

There are **two forms** of odds:

Odds in Favour of something happening;

Odds in favour = # of favourable outcomes : # of unfavourable outcomes

Odds Against something happening;

Odds against = # of *un*favourable outcomes : # of favourable outcomes

Notice we tend to not write odds as a fraction but as a ratio with a colon symbol, **:**, especially to avoid confusion with the probability ratio. Or some time just the word **'to'**.

**Example**: If the favourable event is drawing a Green marble from the bag then:

Prob (Green) = 
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 or 0.375 or 37.5%

Odds in Favour of Green = 3:5

Odds Against Green = 5 : 3



Revised:

1. Kyla has four different dollies. Her favourite is Misha. There are 24 ways she can line up all the different dolls on a shelf.

- a. how many ways are there that Misha is on the left?
- b. what is the probability that Misha is on the left?
- c. what are the Odds in Favour of Misha being on the left?

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- 2. The weather network says there is a 30% probability of rain.
  - a. what are the Odds in Favour of rain?
  - b. what are the Odds Against rain?

3. On a quiz out of 10 marks, the scores of several students were: 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 8, and 10. A school inspector comes by and wants to see one random student's quiz. Express the odds that a randomly selected student scored greater than 50% on the quiz.

4. The Odds Against an event occurring are 1 to 5. Express the **probability** for the event occurring.

5. Describe a situation that would have favourable odds (ie: odds in favour) of **5**:2

6. Express the probability (in any particular year) of there being an October snowstorm somewhere in Manitoba if the Odds For this occurrence are **3 to 1**.

7. Explain the difference between odds and probability



8. The City of Selkirk is planning a Fun Day.

a. The probability of it raining on Fun Day is **3 out of 20**. State the odds that it will **not** rain on Fun Day.

b. The Odds **For** winning a prize at Fun Day are **5**:**3**. State the probability of winning a prize.

c. With Odds For of **5**: **3**, your child plays 16 games; how many prizes does your child win?

9. The Odds Against a certain horse to Win a race ( as opposed to Place or Show) is listed in the race program as 5:1.

a. What is the probability the horse will win?

b. **Optional Advanced**. If the winnings for the '**Win Pool**' are fairly distributed, how much would you 'win' for a normal **\$2.00** wager.

Example Entry in a Race Program:

Pgm #	Horse n # Jockey (SI-W-P-S Win%) ITM%					Ped	Pedigree / Breeder / Owner / Trainer (St-W-P-S Win%) ITM% Turf# Pace- Speed								
Sunday in Malibu					Ch f. 4 (Feb 28, 2006) (FTK SUM YRLG 07 \$30,000) Malibu Moon (\$30,000) (A.P. Indy) - Sunday Sonata (Pa										
Red 8-5	RAMO	ON A. DO	MINGU 201	EZ (110 10: (121	-32-27 -33-27	\$25 -19 28 -20 27	5 <b>,000</b> %) 67% %) 66%	Br: Ow Tr:	Col n:Cou Mic	umbian Intry Li hael J.	a Farm (K fe Farm Trombetta 2010: (46	() (3-0-0- .7-4-14	1 0%) 15%)	33% 54%	0.1
$\smile$	Burnt	Orange,	Blue Col	lar, Blu	e Dots	and Cu	uffs on S	Slee			2010. (40		1070	0470	(=)
13Jan10	0 Aqu9	fť⊙	6f 23	:2302	:4774	1:1422	41 E S	Mc						12 991	711 <u>1</u> D
25Nov0	9 Agu4	ft	6f70	:2326	:4730	1:1288	31 EIS	Mcl 1	6000	1	42-43	9	833	671 591	513 S



10. Complete the blanks in the table. Reduce fractions and ratios to simplest form.

Probability% of Event	Probability Fraction	Odds in Favour of Event	Odds Against Event
20%			
90%			
5%			
		4:1	
		3 'gets you' 12	
		1:3	
			6:2
			3:1
			4:5
	3⁄4		
	5/8		
$Optional \rightarrow$		m : n	
Make up your own couple!			