# Probability: OR

#### **Summary**

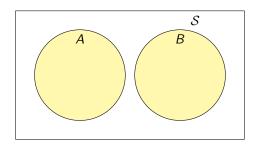
- 1. In probability, the word or implies addition.
- 2. If two events can occur simultaneously (and), we have to subtract it from our count.
- 3. Probability something does *not* happen = 1 probability it does happen
- 4. Odds are calculated using the complement rule.

### **Addition Rule**

**Example 1.** A fair die is rolled. What is the probability of rolling a 4 or a 5?

To find the OR probability of two mutually exclusive events, use the Addition Rule:

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

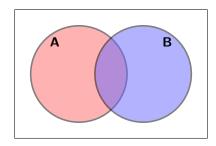


**Example 2.** The table below lists the types and numbers of cars sold at Lemon Autos along with their ages. Find each probability.

|          | 0–2 | 3–5 | 6–10 | Over 10 | Total |
|----------|-----|-----|------|---------|-------|
| Import   | 37  | 21  | 12   | 30      | 100   |
| Domestic | 35  | 23  | 11   | 31      | 100   |
| Total    | 72  | 44  | 23   | 61      | 200   |

- (a) If a car is randomly selected, what is the probability that the car is 0–2 years old or over 10 years old?
- (b) If a car is randomly selected, what is the probability that the car is 3–5 years old or a domestic car?

### **General Addition Rule**



$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

Venn Diagram of Example 2b:

Example 3. A card is drawn at random from a standard deck of cards. Find each probability.

(a) Selecting a 3 or a club

(b) Drawing a face card or a red card

## **Complement Rule**

### Complements

The **complement** of an event is the probability the event does *not* happen.

Event: P(A)

Complement: P(A')

## "At Least One" Probabilities



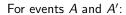
- At least one means 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or ...
- The complement of at least one is **none**.
- In general, the complement of at least n events is n-1 events or less.

**Example 4.** Two dice are rolled. What is the probability of rolling a sum of at least 4?

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4                     | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5                     | 6  | 7  |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6                     | 7  | 8  |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7                     | 8  | 9  |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8                     | 9  | 10 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9                     | 10 | 11 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9 | 11 | 12 |

**Example 5.** A certain blood test can determine the presence of a bloodborne pathogen 97% of the time. If 4 people with the pathogen are given the test, find the probability that the test is accurate for at least one of them.







The **odds in favor** of event A to happen are  $\frac{A}{A'}$ , or A: A'

#### **Odds Against**

The **odds against** event A to happen are  $\frac{A'}{A}$ , or A': A

Note: Typically when odds are listed, they are the odds against.

**Example 6.** The probability that the Cleveland Browns win the Super Bowl this year is 20%. What are the odds for and against this?

**Example 7.** A jar contains red and yellow marbles. The odds against selecting a red marble are 5 to 3. What is the probability of selecting a red marble?