Name:	2	191	120	

Algebra 2, Probability Unit: The Fundamental Counting Principle

Brainstorm: For #A2Pio breakfast, you're given a choice of drink: Orange Juice or Milk. And then given a choice of meal: French Toast Stix, Bagel, or Cereal.
How many distinct meals can be ordered for breakfast? 1
The <u>fundamental</u> <u>Counting</u> <u>Principle</u> states that if you wish to find the number of outcomes for a given situation, simply multiply the number of outcomes for each individual event.
For example, using the opening Brainstorm example, you could just say $2 \times 3 = 6$ Mea(S)
Let's look at some examples, shall we?
Example 1: If Mr. Hansen has 18 solid-colored dress shirts, 5 different pairs of pants, and two different pairs of shoes, how many unique outfits could he assemble? Shoes $ \begin{array}{c} \text{Shoes} \\ \text{Shoes} \end{array} $
Example 2: You're trying to decide on a 4-letter random password for work, but the first letter MUST be "P." How many different passwords are possible? The property of the
Example 3: Suppose you are dealt two cards from a standard deck of 52 playing cards. How many different outcomes are possible? $ S_2 \times S_1 = 2, 6, 5, 2$ $ Way ^S$
Example 4: How many different 7-digit phone numbers are possible if no phone number may begin with a zero?
Example 5: A teenager is given 5 different jobs that she must do prior to going out with friends. The jobs are: washing Mom's car, starting a load of laundry, vacuuming the family room, taking out the garbage, and putting away the dishes. In how many different orders could the teenager complete these jobs?
[3×14×3×2×1] = 120 5!