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VCE Mathematical Methods ½

Probability [0.12]

Workshop

Error Logbook:



New Ideas/Concepts	Didn't Read Question <i>\$ spent too long</i>
Pg / Q #: _____ Notes:	Pg / Q #: _____ Notes:
Algebraic/Arithmetic/ Calculator Input Mistake	Working Out Not Detailed Enough
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Section A: Recap

Sample Space (ϵ)

- The set of all possible outcomes in an experiment.
- For tossing two coins in a row, the sample space is:

$$\epsilon = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$$

- For rolling a standard 6-sided dice, the sample space is:

$$\epsilon = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

- Total probability adds up to 1.



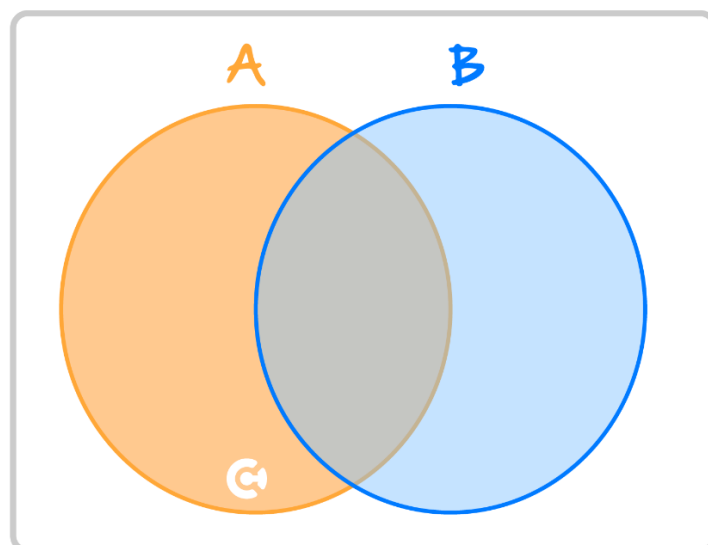
Calculating Probabilities for Equally Likely Outcomes

- When there is some number of equally likely outcomes, the probability of a "successful" outcome can be calculated as:

$$\text{Pr}(\text{success}) = \frac{\text{number of } \overset{\text{(desired)}}{\text{successful outcomes}}}{\text{number of total outcomes}}$$



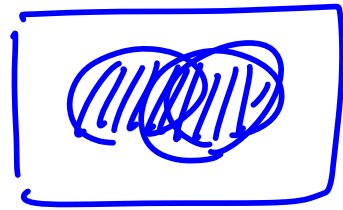
Union, Intersection, and Complement



➤ $A \cup B =$

• Union of two events aka "or".

• Equivalent to either event A OR event B OR BOTH occurring.



➤ $A \cap B =$

• Intersection of two events aka "and".

• Equivalent to both event A AND event B occurring.

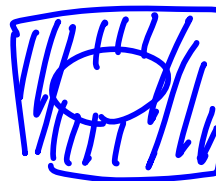


➤ $A' =$

• A complement aka "not".

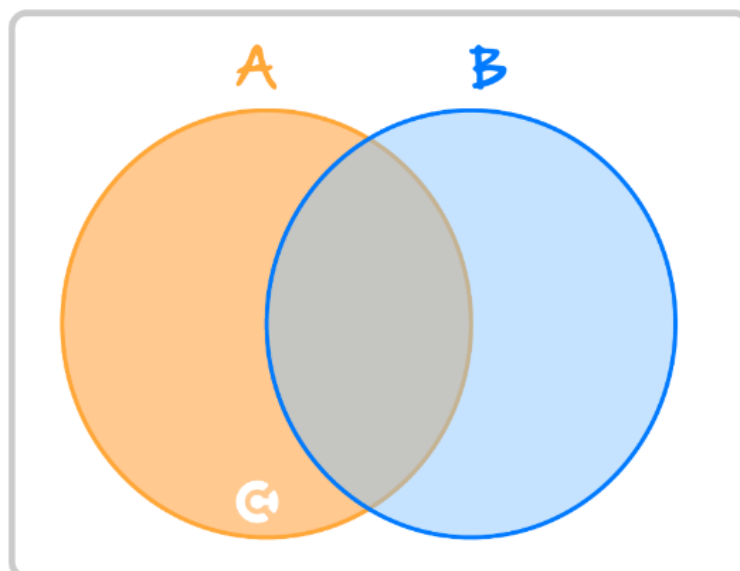
• Equivalent to event A NOT occurring.

• E.g. if A = dice rolled a 6, then A' = dice rolled anything except a 6.



$$\Pr(A') = 1 - \Pr(A)$$

Venn Diagram



➤ Venn diagram is useful to visualise the two events.





Karnaugh Tables

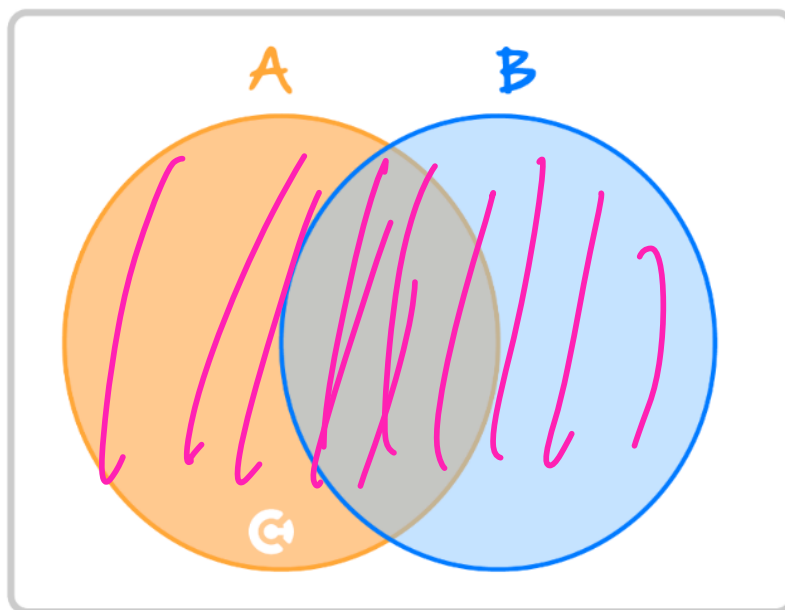
- We can also represent probability problems using a Karnaugh map.

	B	B'	
A	$\Pr(A \cap B)$	$\Pr(A \cap B')$	$\Pr(A)$
A'	$\Pr(A' \cap B)$	$\Pr(A' \cap B')$	$\Pr(A')$
	$\Pr(B)$	$\Pr(B')$	1

- 🔄 The rows and columns add up to the last cell value.

- Remember the **total** probability must always add to 1.

The Addition Rule



- When we add the probabilities of A and B , we count the outcomes contained in $A \cap B$ **twice**.
- So, we must subtract one of them to get the probability of $A \cup B$.

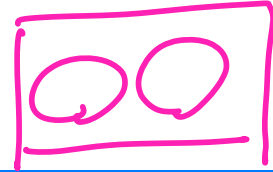
$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$



Mutually Exclusive Events

- Two events A and B are **mutually exclusive** if they cannot occur at the same time.
- The probability of both A and B happening together is zero.

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



Independent Events

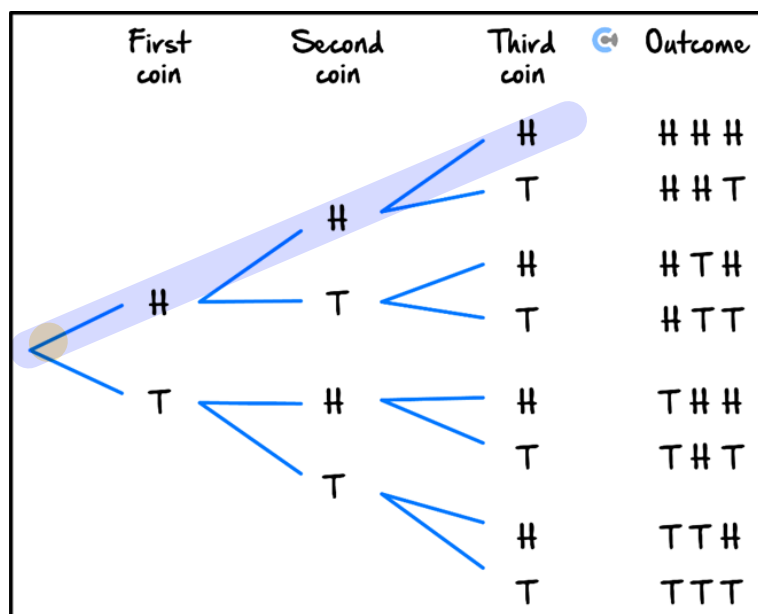
- Two events A and B are independent when the occurrence of one **does not affect** the likelihood of the other.
- When two events are independent:

$$\Pr(A \cap B) = \Pr(A) \times \Pr(B)$$



Tree Diagram

- Useful for multiple sequence events.
- To calculate the probability of a sequence, we multiply the probabilities along the relevant branches.
- For instance, the following tree diagram shows the outcomes of three successive coin tosses.

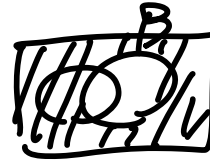


Conditional Probability

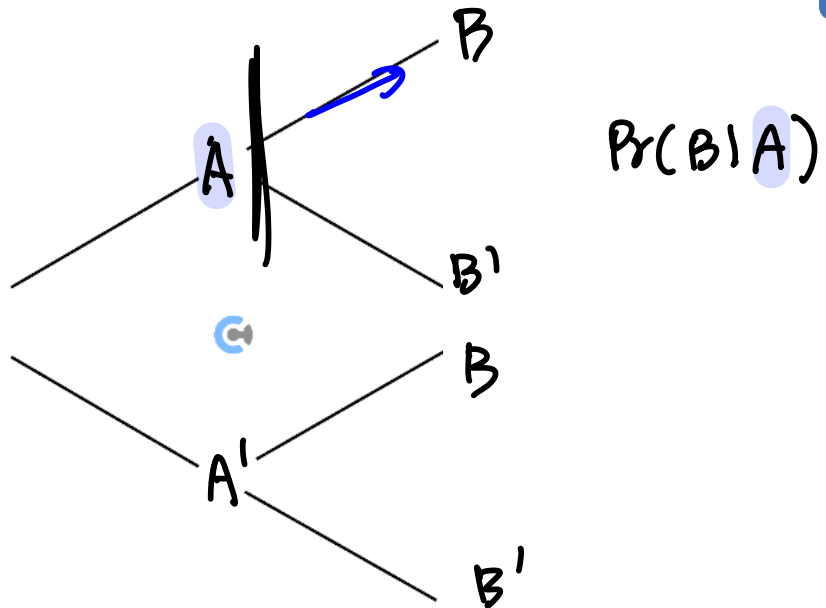
➤ Probability of A given B:

↳ B has already occurred

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(A \cap B)}{\Pr(B)}$$



Tree Diagram for Condition Probability



➤ Tree diagram is perfect for conditional probability as each branch is conditional probability.

Each branch = $\Pr(\text{Leaf}|\text{Root})$



Conditional Probability with Independent Events

$$\Pr(A|\cancel{B}) = \Pr(\underline{A})$$

➤ If A and B are independent, the given condition does **not** affect the probability of the event.



Space for Personal Notes

Section B: Warm Up (11 Marks)

INSTRUCTION:

Finish early? → pg 20



➤ Regular: 11 Marks. 10 Minutes Writing.

➤ Extension: Skip

Question 1 (6 marks)

A bag contains 5 red balls, 3 blue balls, and 2 green balls. A ball is randomly drawn from the bag.

a. What is the probability that the ball drawn is red? (1 mark)

$$\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

b. What is the probability that the ball drawn is not blue? (1 mark)

$$\frac{7}{10}$$

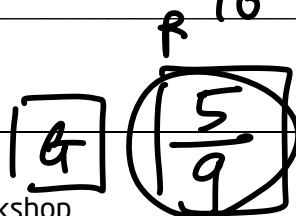
Once a ball has been drawn it is not replaced.

c. What is the probability that a red ball is drawn first and a blue ball is drawn second? (2 marks)

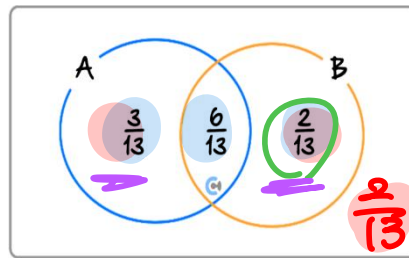
$$\boxed{\frac{5}{10}}^R \times \boxed{\frac{3}{9}}^B = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

d. Find the probability that the second ball drawn is red, given that the first ball drawn is green. (2 marks)

$$Pr(R|G) = \frac{Pr(G, R)}{Pr(G)} = \frac{\frac{2}{10} \times \frac{5}{9}}{\frac{2}{10}} = \frac{5}{9}$$



Question 2 (5 marks)



The figure above shows the probability sample space for two events A and B , summarised by a Venn diagram. Determine the following probabilities:

- a. At least one of the events A, B occurs. (1 mark)

~~~~~

$$Pr(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{13} + \frac{6}{13} + \frac{2}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$$

- b. At most one of the events  $A, B$  occurs. (1 mark)

~~~~~

$$\frac{3}{13} + \frac{2}{13} + \frac{2}{13} = \frac{7}{13}$$

- c. Only event B occurs. (1 mark)

$$\frac{2}{13}$$

- d. Exactly one of the events A, B occurs. (1 mark)

$$\frac{3}{13} + \frac{2}{13} = \frac{5}{13}$$

- e. Are the events A and B independent? (1 mark)

independent
↓
 $\hookrightarrow Pr(A) \times Pr(B) = Pr(A \cap B)$

$$LHS = \frac{9}{13} \times \frac{8}{13}$$

$$RHS = \frac{6}{13}$$

$$= \frac{72}{169}$$

$$\frac{72}{169} \neq \frac{6}{13} \Rightarrow \text{Dependent}$$

Section C: Exam 1 Questions (17 Marks)

INSTRUCTION:

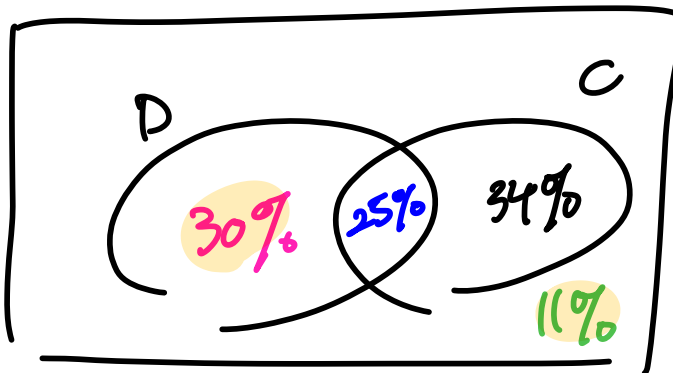
- Regular: 17 Marks. 5 Minutes Reading. 25 Minutes Writing.
- Extension: 17 Marks. 5 Minutes Reading. 17 Minutes Writing.



Question 3 (5 marks)

Of the families in a village, 55% have dogs and 25% have dogs and cats. Of the families in this village, 11% have neither a dog nor a cat.

- a. Illustrate this information in a fully completed Venn diagram. (2 marks)



- b. Find the percentage of families that do not have cats. (1 mark)

$$30\% + 11\% = 41\%$$

- c. Determine the probability that a family picked at random will own dogs or cats, but not both. (2 marks)

$$30\% + 34\% = 64\%$$

Question 4 (6 marks)

Events A and B are such that $\Pr(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $\Pr(B) = \frac{3}{5}$.

- a. If $\Pr(A \cup B) = \frac{4}{5}$, determine whether A and B are independent, mutually exclusive or neither. (2 marks)

independent

$$\Pr(A) \times \Pr(B) = \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$\Pr(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\Pr(A) \times \Pr(B) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

\Rightarrow Not independent

mutually exclusive

$$\Pr(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{15} \neq 0$$

\Rightarrow Not mutually exclusive

- b. If $\Pr(A \cup B) = 1 - p$, find the value of p , when,

- i. A and B are independent. (2 marks)

$$\Pr(A) \times \Pr(B) = \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$\Pr(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$1 - p = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$1 - p = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$p = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{15 - 5 - 6}{15}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}$$

- ii. A and B are mutually exclusive. (2 marks)

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

$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

$$1 - p = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} - 0$$

$$p = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{15 - 5 - 9}{15} = \frac{1}{15}$$

Space for Personal Notes

Question 5 (6 marks)

Two fair dice are rolled. Determine the probability that:

- a. At least one dice lands on a 4. (1 mark)

$(4, 1) \quad (4, 2) \quad \dots$
 $(2, 1) \quad (2, 2) \quad \dots$
 \vdots
 $(4, 4)$
 $(4, 6) \quad (6, 4)$
 $= \frac{11}{36}$

sample = 36

- b. The two dice roll different numbers. (1 mark)

$= 1 - \Pr(\text{same numbers})$
 $= 1 - \frac{6}{36} = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

- c. At least one dice lands on a 4, given that the two dice roll different numbers. (2 marks)

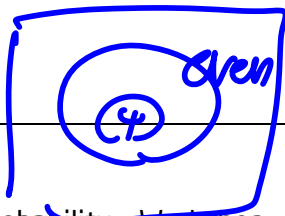
$\Pr(\text{at least one 4} \mid \text{different numbers})$
 $= \frac{\Pr(\text{"} \cap \text{"})}{\Pr(\text{diff})} = \frac{\frac{10}{36}}{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{10}{36} \div \frac{5}{6}$
 $= \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{1}{3}$

Consider the event of a single six-sided dice being rolled.

- d. Determine the probability that a 4 was rolled, given that an even number has been rolled. (2 marks)

$\Pr(4 \mid \text{even}) = \frac{\Pr(4 \cap \text{even})}{\Pr(\text{even})} = \frac{\Pr(4)}{\Pr(\text{even})}$
 $= \frac{1}{6} \div \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{3}$

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Section D: Exam 2 Questions (33 Marks)

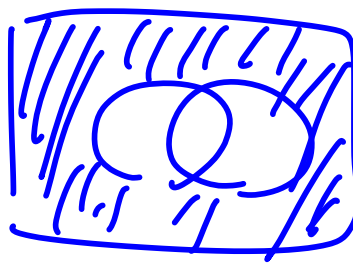
INSTRUCTION:

- Regular: 33 Marks. 5 Minutes Reading. 45 Minutes Writing.
- Extension: 33 Marks. 5 Minutes Reading. 33 Minutes Writing.

Question 6 (1 mark)

For events A and B , if $\Pr(A' \cap B') = 0.34$ then $\Pr(A \cup B)'$ is equal to:

- A. 0.66
- B. 0.17
- C. 0.34
- D. 0.33



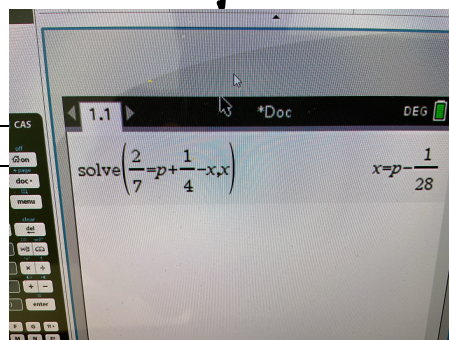
Question 7 (1 mark)

For events A and B , $\Pr(A) = p$, $\Pr(B) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $\Pr(A \cup B) = \frac{2}{7}$. The probability of the intersection of A and B is equal to:

- A. $p - \frac{1}{28}$
- B. $1 - p$
- C. $p + \frac{1}{4}$
- D. $p + \frac{1}{28}$

$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

solve $\left(\frac{2}{7} = p + \frac{1}{4} - x, x \right)$



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Question 8 (1 mark)

The letters of the words CONTOUR EDUCATION are placed at random in a row. The probability of the first letter being a vowel is:

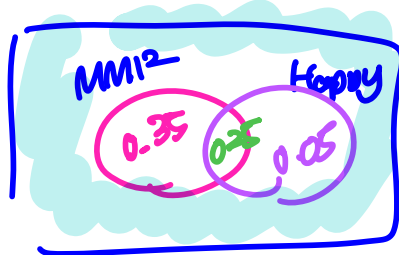
- A. $\frac{3}{7}$
- B. $\frac{9}{16}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{7}{16}$

$$\frac{8}{16}$$

Question 9 (1 mark)

The probability of passing the Contour MM12 Exam is 0.6, and the probability of your parents being happy with your result is 0.3. Given that the probability of passing the exam and your parents being happy with your result is 0.25, find $\Pr(\text{Not Passing and Parents being Unhappy})$.

- A. 0.4
- B. 0.35
- C. 0.25
- D. 0.7



$$1 - 0.35 - 0.25 - 0.05$$

Question 10 (1 mark)

Two identical 20-sided dice are rolled. What is the probability that the same number will appear on each of them?

- A. $\frac{2}{7}$
- B. $\frac{1}{20}$
- C. $\frac{13}{20}$
- D. $\frac{3}{20}$

$$(1,1) (2,2) (3,3) \dots \leftarrow 20$$

$$\frac{20}{400} = \frac{1}{20}$$

Question 11 (1 mark)

A bag contains 2 brown and 6 white socks. Ram pulls out two socks. What is the probability that both socks are of the same colour?

A. $\frac{3}{7}$

B. $\frac{5}{8}$

C. $\frac{4}{7}$

D. $\frac{9}{16}$

$$Pr(BB) = \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{2}{56}$$

$$Pr(WW) = \frac{6}{8} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{30}{56}$$

$$\frac{32}{56} = \frac{16}{28} = \frac{8}{14} = \frac{4}{7}$$

Question 12 (1 mark)

What is the probability of getting the number 2 at least once in a regular die if it is rolled 6 times?

A. $1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6$

B. $1 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^6$

C. $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6$

D. None of the above.

$$1 - Pr(\text{zero 2})$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{5}{6}\right] \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}$$

Question 13 (1 mark)

Events A and B are said to be mutually exclusive if:

A. $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$

B. $P(A \cup B) = 0$

C. $P(A) = P(B)$ - $Pr(A \cap B)$

D. $P(A) + P(B) = P(A \cup B)$

$$\rightarrow Pr(A \cap B) = 0$$

Addition Rule

Space for Personal Notes

Question 14 (1 mark)

An urn contains 7 balls of which four are red and three are black. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that they are of different colours?

A. $\frac{1}{5}$

B. $\frac{2}{7}$

C. $\frac{4}{7}$

D. $\frac{3}{7}$

Handwritten solution for Question 14:

Wavy line under "different colours" points to "1 - Same".

Diagram: A circle labeled "1 - Same" with a vertical line to its right.

Two calculations for "Same" color:

- Red-Red: $R \ B$
 $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{6}$
 $= \frac{2}{7}$ (circled in red)
- Black-Black: $B \ R$
 $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{6}$
 $= \frac{1}{7}$ (circled in red)

Question 15 (1 mark)

12 cards are numbered from 1 to 12. If one card is drawn at random, what is the probability that the number on the card is not a prime number?

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{7}{12}$

C. $\frac{1}{12}$

D. $\frac{5}{12}$

Handwritten solution for Question 15:

Wavy line under "12 cards" points to "1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12".

Red arrow points from "1 to 12" to the list of numbers.

List of numbers: 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12

Calculation: $\frac{7}{12}$

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Question 16 (11 marks)

R

In Mr. Amitav's neighbourhood, there is an 18% chance of rain on any given day. It is also known that the probability that Mr. Amitav's garage door malfunctions on any given day is 0.09. Mr. Amitav believes that the probability of both rain and garage door malfunction occurring on any given day is $\frac{81}{5000}$.

- a. Show that the incidence of rain and garage door malfunction are independent events. (2 marks)

$$Pr(R) \times Pr(G) = Pr(R \cap G)$$

$$0.18 \times 0.09 = \frac{81}{5000}$$

$$\left(\frac{18}{100} \times \frac{9}{100}\right)$$



⇒ independent

Assume that the incidence of rain or no rain on any given day does not affect the chance of rain on the following day. Assume the same for garage door malfunction. For the following, give your answer correct to 3 decimal places..

⇒ or both

- b. Mr. Amitav considers a day to be 'poor' if it either rains or his garage door malfunctions, and 'terrible' if it rains and his garage door malfunctions.

- i. What is the probability that any given day is 'poor' but not 'terrible' by Mr. Amitav's appraisal? (3 marks)

$$Pr(R \cap G') + Pr(R' \cap G)$$

$$= (0.18 \times 0.91) + (0.82 \times 0.09)$$

$$= 0.238$$

- ii. A day is considered to be 'good' if it is not 'poor' or 'terrible'.

What is the probability that any given day is a 'good' day for Mr. Amitav? (3 marks)

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(\text{good}) &= 1 - \Pr(\text{terrible}) - \Pr(\text{poor but not terrible}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{81}{5000} - 0.2376 \dots \\ &= 0.746 \end{aligned}$$

- iii. Calculate the probability of Mr. Amitav having three consecutive 'good' days. (1 mark)

$$\boxed{0.746} \times \boxed{0.746} \times \boxed{0.746} = 0.415$$

- iv. Calculate the probability that Mr. Amitav has at least one poor day in a week. (2 marks)

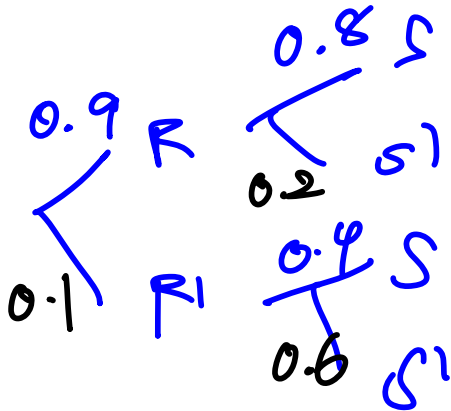
$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \Pr(\text{no poor}) &= 1 - 0.746^7 \\ &= 0.871 \end{aligned}$$

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Question 17 (12 marks)

Rei and Subu often go to the cinema together. On such visits, there is a probability of 0.9 that Rei will buy popcorn. If Rei buys popcorn, the probability that Subu will also buy popcorn is 0.8. If he does not, then Subu's probability of buying popcorn is reduced to 0.4.

- a. Construct a tree diagram to illustrate this information. (2 marks)



- b. When Rei and Subu visit the cinema together:

- i. Find the probability that both buy popcorn. (2 marks)

$$0.9 \times 0.8 = 0.72$$

- ii. Show that the probability that neither buys popcorn is 0.06. (2 marks)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \checkmark \Pr(\text{neither}) &= \Pr(R') \times \Pr(S' | R') \\
 &= 0.1 \times 0.6 \\
 &= 0.06
 \end{aligned}$$

- iii. Find the probability that exactly one of them buys popcorn. (2 marks)

$$(0.9 \times 0.2) + (0.1 \times 0.4)$$

$$= 0.18 + 0.04$$

$$= 0.22$$

- c. Joseph sometimes joins Rei and Subu on their cinema visits. On these occasions, the probability that Joseph buys popcorn is 0.45 if both Rei and Subu buy popcorn and 0.35 if exactly one of Rei and Subu buy popcorn.

Find the probability that when Rei, Subu, and Joseph visit the cinema together.

- i. All three buy popcorn. (2 marks)

$$P(R \cap S \cap J) = 0.9 \times 0.8 \times 0.45$$

$$= 0.324$$

- ii. Subu and Joseph buy popcorn, but Rei does not. (2 marks)

$$\boxed{0.1} \times \boxed{0.4} \times \boxed{0.35} = 0.014$$

Space for Personal Notes

Section E: Extension Exam 1 (9 Marks)

INSTRUCTION:

➤ **Regular: Skip**

➤ **Extension: 9 Marks. 2 Minutes Reading. 12 Minutes Writing.**



Question 18 (3 marks)

Every Friday, Alex goes to one of two local gyms - FitZone or PowerHouse.

If he goes to FitZone one Friday, the probability that he goes to PowerHouse the next Friday is 0.5. If he goes to PowerHouse one Friday, the probability that he goes to FitZone the next Friday is 0.6.

On any given Friday, the gym he visits depends only on the one he went to on the previous Friday.

If Alex goes to PowerHouse one Friday, what is the probability that he visits PowerHouse on exactly two of the next three Fridays?

Let F represent FitZone and P represent PowerHouse. The probability we need to find is:

$$\Pr(P \text{ on two of the next three Fridays}) = \Pr(PPF) + \Pr(PFP) + \Pr(FPP)$$

Using the given probabilities:

$$\Pr(PPF) = (0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.6) = 0.096,$$

$$\Pr(PFP) = (0.4 \times 0.6 \times 0.5) = 0.12,$$

$$\Pr(FPP) = (0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.4) = 0.12.$$

Summing these probabilities:

$$\Pr(P \text{ on two of the next three Fridays}) = 0.096 + 0.12 + 0.12 = 0.336 = \frac{42}{125}.$$

Space for Personal Notes

Question 19 (6 marks)

A coffee shop sells boxes of assorted muffins.

A box contains 12 muffins. There are only four types of muffins in the box. They are:

- Banana muffin, with chocolate chips.
- Banana muffin, without chocolate chips.
- Plain muffin, with chocolate chips.
- Plain muffin, without chocolate chips.

It is known that, in the box:

- $\frac{5}{12}$ of the muffins are banana muffins.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ of the muffins have chocolate chips.
- $\frac{1}{6}$ of the muffins are banana muffins with chocolate chips.

- a.** A muffin is chosen at random from the box. Find the probability that it is a plain muffin without chocolate chips. (1 mark)

$$\Pr(B' \cap C') = \Pr(B') - \Pr(B' \cap C) = \frac{7}{12} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$$

- b. The 12 muffins in the box are randomly allocated to two new boxes, Box X and Box Y . Each new box contains 6 muffins. One of the two new boxes is chosen at random and then a muffin from that box is chosen at random.

Let p be the number of plain muffins in Box X .

Find the probability, in terms of p , that the muffin comes from Box Y given that it is a banana muffin. (2 marks)

$$\text{Box } Y \text{ has } 7 - p \text{ plain muffins. } \Pr(Y | B') = \frac{\Pr(Y \cap B')}{\Pr(B')} = \frac{\frac{7-p}{12}}{\frac{7}{12}} = \frac{7-p}{7} = 1 - \frac{p}{7}$$

- c. State the smallest value that p can take. (1 mark)

There are 7 plain muffins split across 2 boxes that each contain 6 muffins. Therefore must be at least once plain muffin in each box. So smallest value of p is 1.

- d. The coffee shop owner knows that exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ of their customers will order a drink and food.

Five customers are selected at random and their orders are inspected.

Find the exact probability that at least 4 of these customers ordered a drink and food. (2 marks)

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(\text{at least } 4) &= \Pr(\text{exactly } 4) + \Pr(\text{exactly } 5) \\ &= 5 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \times \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \\ &= \frac{5}{32} + \frac{1}{32} \\ &= \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

Section F: Extension Exam 2 (12 Marks)

INSTRUCTION:

➤ Regular: Skip

➤ Extension: 12 Marks. 2 Minutes Reading. 16 Minutes Writing.



Question 20 (12 marks)

In this question, we will explore a classic probability problem generally known as the "Birthday Problem".

A group of people is randomly selected, and we are interested in determining the probability that at least two of them share the same birthday. Assume that there are 365 days in a year and that each person's birthday is equally likely to fall on any of these 365 days.

a. Let A_n be the event that in a group of size n , no two people share the same birthday.

i. Calculate $\Pr(A_2)$. (1 mark)

$$\Pr(A_2) = \frac{365}{365} \times \frac{364}{365} = \frac{364}{365}$$

ii. Calculate $\Pr(A_3)$. (1 mark)

$$\Pr(A_3) = 1 \times \frac{364}{365} \times \frac{363}{365} = \frac{364 \times 363}{365^2} = \frac{132132}{133225}$$

- b. Using the results from **part a.**, or otherwise, derive a general formula for the probability that all n people have different birthdays. Use the factorial function $n! = 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n$ in your answer. (2 marks)

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(A_n) &= \frac{365 \times 364 \times 363 \cdots \times (365 - n + 1)}{365^n} \\ &= \frac{365!}{365^n(365 - n)!}\end{aligned}$$

- c. Let B_n be the event that at least 2 out of n people have the same birthday.

Hence, write down a general formula for the probability that at least two people have the same birthday in a group of n people. (1 mark)

$$\Pr(B_n) = 1 - \frac{365!}{365^n(365 - n)!}$$

- d. Calculate the probability that in a group of 10 people, all have different birthdays. Give your answer correct to three decimal places. (1 mark)

$$\Pr(A_{10}) = 0.883$$

- e. Determine the smallest number of people, n , such that the probability of at least two people sharing a birthday is greater than 50%. (2 marks)

We require that $\Pr(B_n) \geq 0.5$. Proceed by trial and error to find that $n = 23$.

Let e be Euler's constant (approximately 2.718). The approximation $e \approx 1 + x$ is very good when the absolute value of x , x is close to zero.

(Where to find e on CAS: TI: same as where you find π , Casio under Math1, Mathematica, use capital E.)

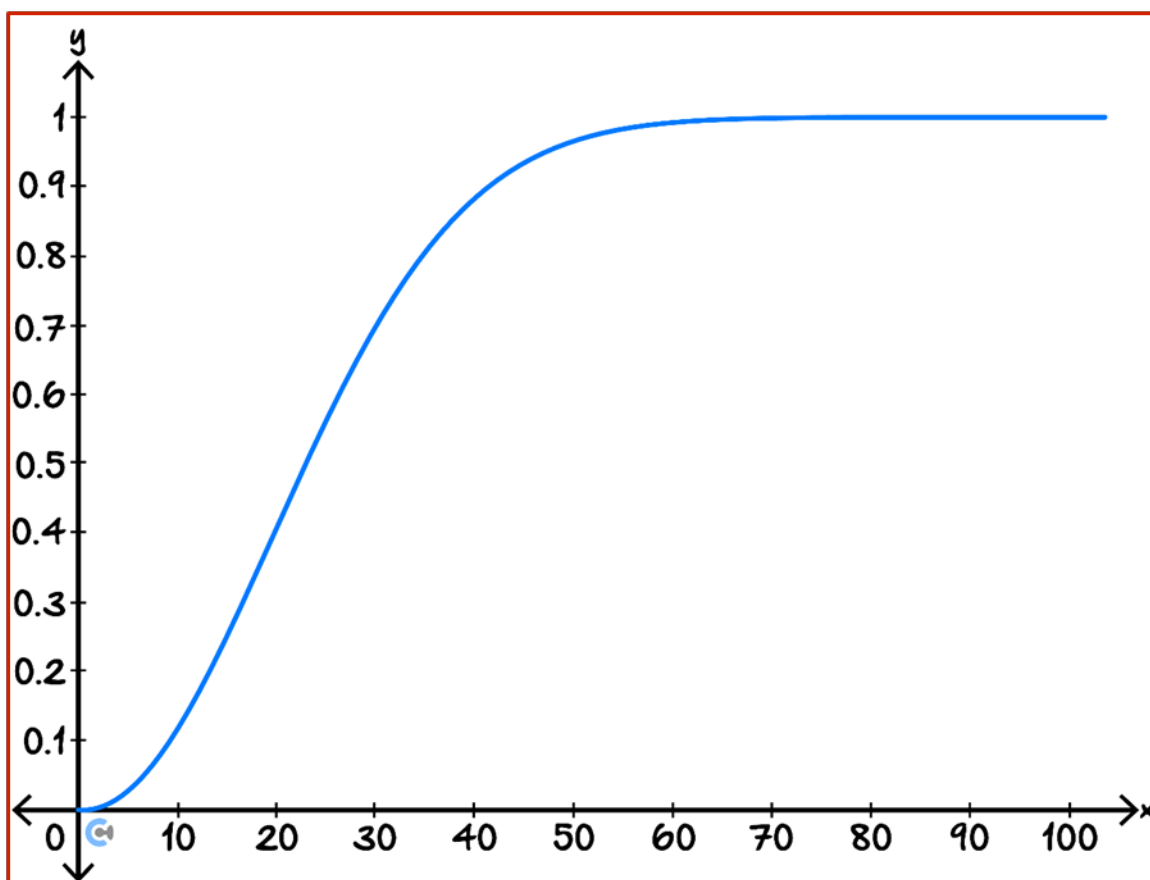
- f. Use the approximation $e^{-\frac{n}{365}} \approx 1 - \frac{n}{365}$ to show that $\Pr(B_n) \approx 1 - e^{-\frac{n(n-1)}{730}}$. (2 marks)

We have that

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(A_n) &= 1 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{365}\right) \times \left(\frac{2}{365}\right) \times \cdots \times \left(\frac{n-1}{365}\right) \\ &= e^{-1/365} \times e^{-2/365} \times \cdots \times e^{-(n-1)/365} \\ &= e^{-(1+2+3+\cdots+n-1)/365} \\ &= e^{-\frac{n(n-1)}{730}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so } \Pr(B_n) = 1 - e^{-\frac{n(n-1)}{730}}.$$

- g. Sketch the function $f(n) = 1 - e^{-\frac{n(n-1)}{730}}$, on the axes below. (2 marks)





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