

Chapter 8 (p. 386)

**experimental
probability**

The ratio of the number of times an event occurs to the total number of trials, or times that the activity is performed.

Kendra attempted 27 free throws and made 16 of them. Her experimental probability of making a free throw is

$$\frac{\text{number made}}{\text{number attempted}} = \frac{16}{27} \approx 0.59$$

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**Fundamental
Counting
Principle**

If one event has m possible outcomes and a second event has n possible outcomes after the first event has occurred, then there are $m \cdot n$ total possible outcomes for the two events.

There are 4 colors of shirts and 3 colors of pants. There are $4 \cdot 3 = 12$ possible outfits.

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independent events

Events for which the outcome of one event does not affect the probability of the other.

A bag contains 3 red marbles and 2 blue marbles. Drawing a red marble, replacing it, and then drawing a blue marble is an example of independent events.

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theoretical probability

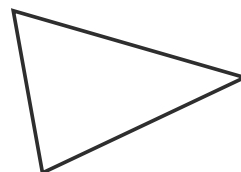
The ratio of the number of equally likely outcomes in an event to the total number of possible outcomes.

When rolling a number cube, the theoretical probability of rolling a 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

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acute triangle

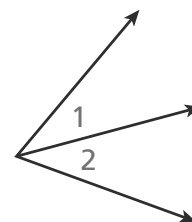
A triangle with all angles measuring less than 90° .



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adjacent angles

Angles in the same plane that are side by side and have a common vertex and a common side.

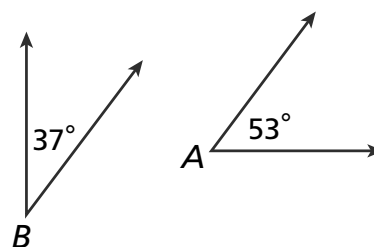


$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are adjacent angles

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complementary angles

Two angles whose measures add to 90° .



The complement of a 53° angle is a 37° angle.

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congruent

Having the same size and shape.

