PERIOD

NAME

14-1

Counting Outcomes (Pages 754–758)

Tree diagrams and the Fundamental Counting Principle are two methods of calculating the total number of possible outcomes for any situation. A **tree diagram** is a picture that creates a list of every possible outcome. This list is called a **sample space** and each individual element of the sample space is called an **event**. The **Fundamental Counting Principle** uses multiplication to find the total number of outcomes.

Fundamental	If an event M can occur in <i>m</i> ways and is followed by event N that can occur in <i>n</i> ways,
Counting Principle	then the event M followed by event N can occur in $m \cdot n$ ways.

A **factorial** may be used to find the total number of outcomes of a scenario with descending amounts of choices. The factorial of *n*, written as *n*!, is calculated by $n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot ... \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$.

Examples

a. How many lunches can you choose from 3 different drinks and 4 different sandwiches? Drink 3 Drink 1 Drink 2 Letter the different sandwiches A, B, C, and D. A tree diagram shows 12 as the number of outcomes. ABCD ABCD ABCD You could also use the Fundamental Counting Principle. number of types of drinks \times number of types = number of possible outcomes There are 12 possible outcomes. 3 Х 4 12 b. Find the value of 5!. c. How many ways can you place 8 books on a shelf? $8! = 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ $5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$ 5! = 1208! = 40.320

Practice

Use a tree diagram or the Fundamental Counting Principle to find the total number of outcomes.

- 1. A restaurant menu has a special where you can select from 3 meats, 2 vegetables and 2 drinks.
- **2.** A soccer team's kit consists of 2 jerseys, 2 pairs of shorts, and 2 pairs of socks.
- **3.** A pizza shop offers 10-inch, 12-inch, and 16-inch sizes with thin, thick, deep dish, or garlic crust. Also, the customer can choose a topping from extra cheese, pepperoni, sausage, mushroom, and green pepper.
- 4. Standardized Test Practice In how many ways can a group of 10 people form a line for an amusement park ride?
 A 100,000 B 3,628,800 C 1,814,400 D 403,200

3.60 **4.**B