



Learning Objective: To understand and apply theoretical probability

Theoretical Probability

The probability of an event is written as a decimal, a fraction or a percentage.

Theoretical probability is the likelihood that an event will occur when a fair experiment takes place.

The probability of the event is equal to the number of favourable outcomes divided by the total number of outcomes

For example, the chance of rolling a fair die once and getting an odd number is worked out as follows:

Favourable outcomes = odd numbers = {1, 3, 5}

Total number of outcomes = sample space = $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

P (odd number) = P (1, 3 or 5) =
$$\frac{3}{6}$$
 = $\frac{1}{2}$ (also = 50% = 0.5)

The complementary event is all the other possible outcomes.

Non-favourable outcomes = $\{2, 4, 6\}$

Consider this spinner. Write down the theoretical probability of each event happening.



Spinning an odd number

Spinning a number over five

Complete the questions below.

A bag contains 14 red marbles, 5 blue marbles and 6 yellow marbles. Find the theoretical probability of getting a blue marble.

A bag contains 6 purple marbles, 8 orange marbles and 14 blue marbles. Find the theoretical probability of getting an orange marble.

A bag contains 8 green marbles, 14 red marbles and 9 pink marbles. Find the theoretical probability of getting a pink marble.





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P (Blue) =
$$\{5 / 25\}$$

= $\{1 / 5\}$

P (Orange) =
$$\{8 / 28\}$$

= $\{2 / 7\}$

$$P (Pink) = {9 / 31}$$