WARM UP: Jake has set up a ring toss game. He plans on letting players toss 3

- 1. How many outcomes are there? List them all out.
- 2. What is the probability that someone makes all three tosses?
- 3. What is the probability that someone makes two tosses?
- 4. What is the probability that someone makes no tosses? How does that compare to your answer to question 2? Why do you think so?

At the National Baseball Batting Contest, the organizers have set up game booths for the contestants. In the game you will be pitched 5 fastballs and you must hit them into a fair zone to win. The game costs \$3 to play. The prizes are as follows

- Hit all 5 pitches, you win a large stuffed animal
- Hit 3 or 4 pitches, you win a small stuffed animal
- Hit 1 or 2 pitches, you win a bat-shaped pencil
- Hit no pitches and you do not win a prize



5. What is the probability of getting each of the following. Leave answers as *unsimplified* fraction (you will see why later)

5 pitches	4 pitches	3 pitches	2 pitches	1 pitch	No pitches

6. The people who run the game are expecting 160 people to play. If 160 people play how many people can they expect to make the following?

5 pitches	4 pitches	3 pitches	2 pitches	1 pitch	No pitches



7. Again assuming that 160 people play the game how many of the following prizes can the workers expect to have to give away?

\mathbf{O}	Large Stuffed Animal	Small Stuffed Animal	Bat Pencil
		90	

8. The people who run the game know that a large stuffed animal will cost them \$6, a small stuffed animal will cost them \$1 and a bat pencil costs them \$0.25. Assuming 160 people play the game how much money should they expect to spend in prize expenses? Show work or explain how you arrived at this answer.

9. How much profit should the workers expect if 160 people play the game? (remember that is costs \$3 to play the game). Show work or explain how you arrived at this answer.

PASCAL's TRIANGLE:

What if the game was not 5 pitches but 10 pitches? Would you want to draw a tree diagram to find all the total outcomes? Probably not. Pascal's triangle is a way to find all the probabilities of a binomial event. A **binomial** event is something where there are only 2 outcomes which in this case is hit, miss. Other binomial events could be right/wrong or win/lose.



- 10. Look at Pascal's triangle above. Each row in the triangle is formed from the one above. Discover the pattern used to create each row.
- 11. Off to the right hand side is a number. How does that number relate to the number in that row?
- 12. Look back to your answers for question 6. How do your answers compare to row 5 of Pascal's triangle?
- 13. Use the pattern to create out to row 8.

14. Jackson is creating a bean bag game for carnival day. Each player gets 8 beans bags to throw to try and make it in the hole. Use Pascal's triangle to find the probabilities of the following

0 hits	1 hit	2 hits	3 hits	4 hits	5 hits	6 hits	7 hits	8 hits

He plans to give away the following as prizes

- You get a \$5 gift card to Chick-fil-a if you get all 8
- You get a full snickers bar if you make 6-7
- You get a can of coke if you make 4-5
- You do not get anything else for 0-3 hits
- 15. A can of coke costs \$0.75, a snicker's bar costs \$1 and obviously the chick-fil-a card costs \$5. What is the monetary value (or expected value) of what Jackson will give away in prizes for each player?
- 16. How much profit will Jackson make per play if he charges \$1?
- 17. Jackson is expected 300 people to play his game, how much profit can he expect?
- 18. How much should he charge per play in order to make at least \$500 in profit (again, assuming 300 people play)
- 19. Jackson is trying to figure out how many prizes to buy, if he assumes that 300 people will play his game how many of each prize should he buy? Show or explain how you determined that answer

Chick-Fil-A	Snickers	Coke