

Probability of Compound Events

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 24

Q Quick Review

A **compound event** combines two or more simple events. To find its probability, first decide how the events relate. For **independent** events (one outcome does not affect the other, like separate coin flips), *multiply*: $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$. For **dependent** events (the first outcome changes the second, like drawing without replacing), use the *updated* probability for the second event. You can also list the **sample space** — all possible outcomes — and count the favorable ones. A useful shortcut: $P(\text{at least one}) = 1 - P(\text{none})$.

◊ **Example:** A bag has 3 red and 5 blue marbles. Find the probability of drawing red, replacing it, then drawing red again.
 ⇒ Because we *replace* the first marble, the bag is exactly the same for the second draw — the two draws are **independent**. On each draw, $P(\text{red}) = \frac{3}{8}$ (3 red out of 8 marbles). Since the events are independent, we multiply: $P(\text{red then red}) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} = \frac{9}{64}$. If we had *not* replaced the first marble, the second probability would change to $\frac{2}{7}$ — so always check whether there is replacement!

Answer: $P(\text{red, then red}) = \frac{9}{64}$

PRACTICE

Find each compound probability. Write answers as reduced fractions.

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| 1. $P(\text{heads and heads on two coin flips})$ _____ | 12. $P(\text{drawing red then blue WITH replacement: 3 red, 5 blue})$ _____ |
| 2. $P(\text{tails and a 3 on a die})$ _____ | 13. $P(\text{red then red WITHOUT replacement: 2 red, 3 blue})$ _____ |
| 3. $P(\text{a 6 and then a 6 on two die rolls})$ _____ | 14. $P(\text{two dice both show 6})$ _____ |
| 4. $P(\text{heads, heads, heads on three flips})$ _____ | 15. $P(\text{rolling two dice with a sum of 2})$ _____ |
| 5. $P(\text{even on a die and heads on a coin})$ _____ | 16. $P(\text{rolling two dice with a sum of 7})$ _____ |
| 6. $P(\text{a 1 then a 2 on two die rolls})$ _____ | 17. $P(\text{at least one head on two coin flips})$ _____ |
| 7. $P(\text{spinner 1-4 lands on 3 twice})$ _____ | 18. $P(\text{coin heads and spinner 1-4 on 2})$ _____ |
| 8. $P(\text{odd on a die and tails on a coin})$ _____ | 19. $P(\text{drawing green twice WITHOUT replacement: 3 green, 2 red})$ _____ |
| 9. $P(\text{two dice both show even})$ _____ | 20. $P(\text{a 5 on a die, then heads, then a 5 again})$ _____ |
| 10. $P(\text{drawing red twice WITH replacement: 3 red, 5 blue})$ _____ | |
| 11. $P(\text{drawing blue twice WITH replacement: 3 red, 5 blue})$ _____ | |

◆ Word Problems

- A spinner has 4 equal sections and a coin is flipped. What is the probability of landing on section 1 *and* getting heads?

- A drawer has 4 black socks and 6 white socks. You grab two socks without looking and without replacing the first. What is the probability both are black?

- You roll two fair dice. What is the probability that the sum is 7?

- A quiz has 3 true/false questions and you guess each one. What is the probability of guessing all 3 correctly?



Answer Keys

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| <p>1. $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>2. $\frac{1}{12}$</p> <p>3. $\frac{1}{36}$</p> <p>4. $\frac{1}{8}$</p> <p>5. $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>6. $\frac{1}{36}$</p> <p>7. $\frac{1}{16}$</p> <p>8. $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>9. $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>10. $\frac{9}{64}$</p> <p>11. $\frac{25}{64}$</p> <p>12. $\frac{15}{64}$</p> <p>13. $\frac{1}{10}$</p> | <p>14. $\frac{1}{36}$</p> <p>15. $\frac{1}{36}$</p> <p>16. $\frac{1}{6}$</p> <p>17. $\frac{3}{4}$</p> <p>18. $\frac{1}{8}$</p> <p>19. $\frac{3}{10}$</p> <p>20. $\frac{1}{72}$</p> <p>21. $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$</p> <p>22. $\frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} = \frac{2}{15}$</p> <p>23. $\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$</p> <p>24. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$</p> |
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Step-by-Step Explanations

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| <p>1. Independent flips: $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.</p> <p>2. Independent: $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$.</p> <p>3. Independent rolls: $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$.</p> <p>4. Three independent flips: $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$.</p> <p>5. Independent: $\frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.</p> <p>6. Independent rolls: $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$.</p> <p>7. Independent spins: $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$.</p> <p>8. Independent: $\frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.</p> <p>9. Each die: $P(\text{even}) = \frac{1}{2}$, so $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$.</p> <p>10. With replacement the draws are independent: $\frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} = \frac{9}{64}$.</p> <p>11. Independent draws: $\frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{8} = \frac{25}{64}$.</p> <p>12. Independent: $\frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{64}$.</p> <p>13. First: $\frac{2}{5}$. After removing a red, $\frac{1}{4}$. Multiply: $\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{10}$.</p> <p>14. Independent: $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$.</p> | <p>15. Only 1 outcome out of 36 gives a sum of 2: (1, 1).</p> <p>16. There are 6 ways to make 7 out of 36 outcomes: $\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$.</p> <p>17. Use the shortcut: $1 - P(\text{no heads}) = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$.</p> <p>18. Independent: $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$.</p> <p>19. First: $\frac{3}{5}$. After removing a green, $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$. Multiply: $\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{10}$.</p> <p>20. All independent: $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{72}$.</p> <p>21. The spin and flip are independent. $P(\text{section 1}) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(\text{heads}) = \frac{1}{2}$, so multiply: $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$.</p> <p>22. First sock black: $\frac{4}{10}$. Now 3 black of 9 remain, so the second is $\frac{3}{9}$. Multiply: $\frac{4}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} = \frac{12}{90} = \frac{2}{15}$.</p> <p>23. There are 36 equally likely outcomes. The pairs that sum to 7 are (1, 6), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 3), (5, 2), (6, 1) — 6 of them — so $\frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$.</p> <p>24. Each guess is independent with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ of being right, so all three correct is $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$.</p> |
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