Key Concept and Vocabulary

The set of all outcomes of an experiment is called the **sample space**.

The sum of the probabilities of all outcomes in a sample space is 1.



A na

A hat contains 3 tiles with the letters P, R, and O.

Experiment: Draw a tile.

Sample Space:

Visual Model







$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

Sum of Probabilities: $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$

Skill Examples

- **1.** You flip a coin. The sample space of the experiment is Heads (H), Tails (T).
- **2.** You roll a number cube. The sample space of the experiment is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- **3.** You flip a coin and roll a number cube. The sample space of the experiment is H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6.

Application Example

- **4.** A referee flips a coin twice. Find the sample space. Show that the sum of the probabilities of all outcomes is 1.
 - The sample space is HH, HT, TH, TT.

 The probability of each outcome is $\frac{1}{4}$.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 1$$

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Find the sample space of the experiment.

5. Drawing a marble



6. Rolling a cube with letters of the word *sample*



7. Rolling a number cube twice8. Flipping a coin and rolling the cube in Exercise 6

9. BILLIARDS The three balls shown are left on a billiards table. You choose a ball at random, set it aside, and then choose another ball. Find the sample space. Show that the sum of the probabilities of all



