

Chapter **3** Probability 2

Section 3.1 Tree diagrams

PROJECT MATHS
Text & Tests 5
 LEAVING CERTIFICATE
 HIGHER LEVEL
 STRAND 1
 PROBABILITY & STATISTICS

The possible outcomes of two or more events can be shown in a particular type of diagram called a **tree diagram**. Each branch represents a possible outcome of one event. The probability of each outcome is written on the branch.

Consider this problem:

A fair coin is tossed three times.
 Determine the probability that exactly 2 heads are obtained.

Here is the sample space of possible outcomes:

HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH and TTT

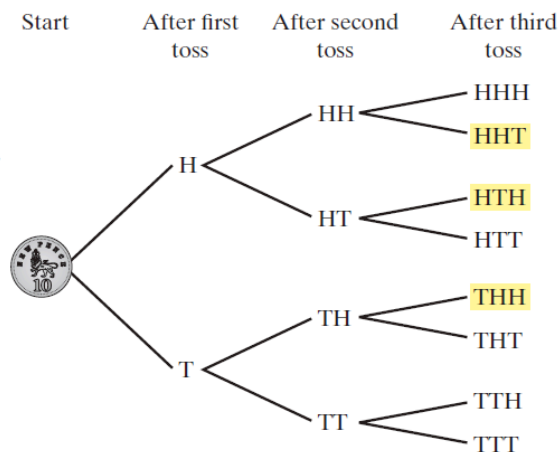
Since 2 heads appear on 3 occasions,

$$P(2\text{heads}) = \frac{3}{8}$$

The same possibilities can be represented in a more structured way on a tree diagram.

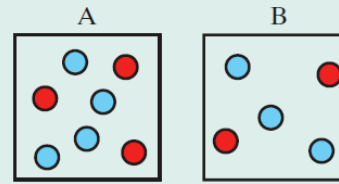
The branches that contain 2 heads are highlighted.

Again $P(2\text{ heads}) = \frac{3}{8}$.

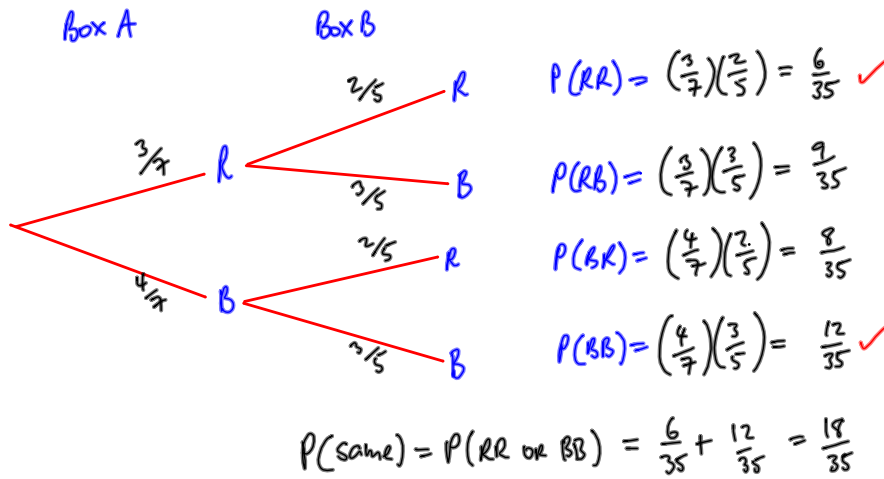


Example 1

Box A contains 3 red beads and 4 blue beads
 Box B contains 2 red beads and 3 blue beads
 One bead is taken at random from each box.



- (i) Draw a tree diagram to show all the outcomes.
- (ii) Work out the probability that they both will have the same colour.



Example 2

A box contains 12 beads. Five are yellow and the rest are green. A bead is removed from the box and its colour is noted. It is not returned to the box. A second selection is then made and the process is repeated, followed by a third selection.

- (i) Draw a tree diagram outlining this situation
- (ii) Find the probability of selecting exactly two green beads.

