

The Fundamental Counting Principle

If one event can occur in m ways and a second event can occur in n ways, then together they can occur in $m \times n$ ways.

The fundamental counting principle can be used for multiple trials (events).

Examples:

1. Determine the number of possible outcomes when a coin is tossed

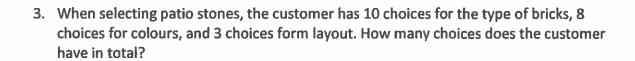
b) Three times
$$2^3 - 8$$

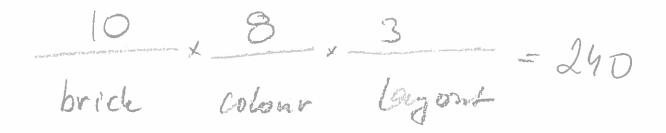
c) Fourtimes
$$2^4 = 16$$



- 2. A committee has 15 people.
- a) In how many ways could a president and a vice president be chosen?

b) In how many ways could a president, vice president, and a secretary be chosen?





4. On a TV game show, a contestant spins a spinner to randomly select a letter of the alphabet. At the same time, the contestant rolls a standard die. What is the total number of possible outcomes?

h(Alphobet) = 26 h(dic) = 6



5. How many two-digit numbers can be formed from digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 if repetition is

a) Permitted?



b) Not permitted?

5 x 4 -20

· different order = different (unique) passuord

b) In how many ways could the password begin four different capital letters followed by four different digits?

26 x 25 x 24 x 23 x 10 x 9 x 8 x 7

- 1 808 352 000

c) In how many ways could the password contain one digit and seven letters?

1-10 options and 8 possible placements = 10x8

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527

n=80 x 52 = 8.21 × 10