# **Tree Diagrams**

How many outcomes are possible from the following situations?

- 1. Flip a dime and then flip a quarter
- 2. A choice of chicken, fish or beef for the main dish and a choice of cake or pudding for dessert
- 3. A choice of either a green or blue shirt and a choice of blue, black or khaki pants
- 4. A choice of pizza or spaghetti; a choice of milk or juice to drink; a choice of pudding or an apple for dessert
- 5. Shirts come on three sizes: small, medium or large; shirts have buttons or snaps; colors are blue or beige
- 6. The choices for school mascot are lion, bear and porpoise; colors are red, blue and gold

As students present their work create a table like the one below:

Decisions per event	Possible Outcomes

Is there a relationship between the number of decisions to be made and the possible outcomes? *The possible outcomes is the product of the decisions – this is the Fundamental Counting Principle* 

The **Fundamental Counting Principle** tells us that if we have two decisions to make, and there are M ways to make the first decision, and N ways to make the second decision, the product of M and N tells us how many different outcomes there are for the overall decision process. In general, when a series of decision are to be made, the product of all the way to make the individual decisions determines the number of outcomes there are.

#### **Travel Time**

A travel agent plans trips for tourists from Chicago to Miami. He gives them three ways to get from town to town: airplane, bus, train. Once the tourists arrive, there are two ways to get to the hotel: hotel van or taxi. The cost of each type of transportation is given in the table below.

Transportation Type	Cost
Airplane	\$350
Bus	\$150
Train	\$225
Hotel Van	\$60
Taxi	\$40

1. Draw a tree diagram to illustrate the possible choices for the tourists. Determine the cost for each outcome.

- 2. If these six outcomes are chosen equally by tourists, what is the probability that a randomly selected tourist travel in a bus?
- 3. What is the probability that a person's trip cost less than \$300?
- 4. What is the probability that a person's trip costs more than \$350?
- 5. If the tourists were flying to New York, the subway would be a third way to get to the hotel. How would this change the number of outcomes?

# "Happy Birthday to You"

Andy has asked his boyfriend to make all the decisions for their date on his birthday. He will pick a restaurant and an activity for the date. Andy will choose a gift for him. The local restaurants include Mexican, Chinese, Seafood, and Italian. The activities he can choose from are Putt-Putt, bowling, and movies. Andy will buy him either candy or flowers.

- 1. How many outcomes are there for these three decisions?
- 2. Draw a tree diagram to illustrate the choices.



<b>Dinner for Two</b>	Activity Cost for Two	Gift Cost
Mexican - \$20	Putt-Putt - \$14	Flowers - \$25
Chinese - \$25	Bowling - \$10	Candy - \$7
Italian - \$15	Movies - \$20	

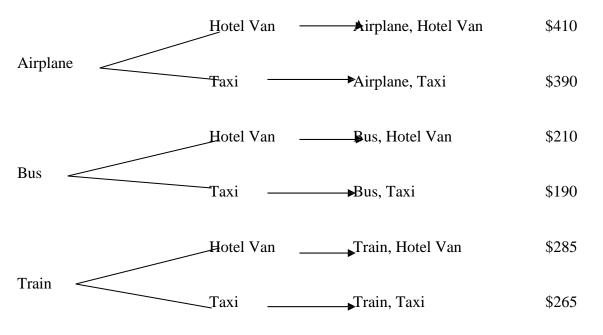
- 3. If all the possible outcomes are equally likely, what is the probability that the date will cost at least \$50?
- 4. What is the maximum cost for the date?
- 5. What is the minimum cost for the date?
- 6. To the nearest dollar, what is the average cost for this date?
- 7. What is the probability that the date costs exactly \$60?
- 8. What is the probability that the date costs under \$40?

### **Travel Time Answer Key**

A travel agent plans trips for tourists from Chicago to Miami. He gives them three ways to get from town to town: airplane, bus, train. Once the tourists arrive, there are two ways to get to the hotel: hotel van or taxi. The cost of each type of transportation is given in the table below.

Transportation Type	Cost
Airplane	\$350
Bus	\$150
Train	\$225
Hotel Van	\$60
Taxi	\$40

1. Draw a tree diagram to illustrate the possible choices for the tourists. Determine the cost for each outcome.



- 2. If these six outcomes are chosen equally by tourists, what is the probability that a randomly selected tourist travel in a bus?  $\stackrel{2}{_{6}}$  or  $\stackrel{1}{_{6}}$
- 3. What is the probability that a person's trip cost less than \$300?  $\frac{3}{6}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 4. What is the probability that a person's trip costs more than \$350?  $\frac{2}{6}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$

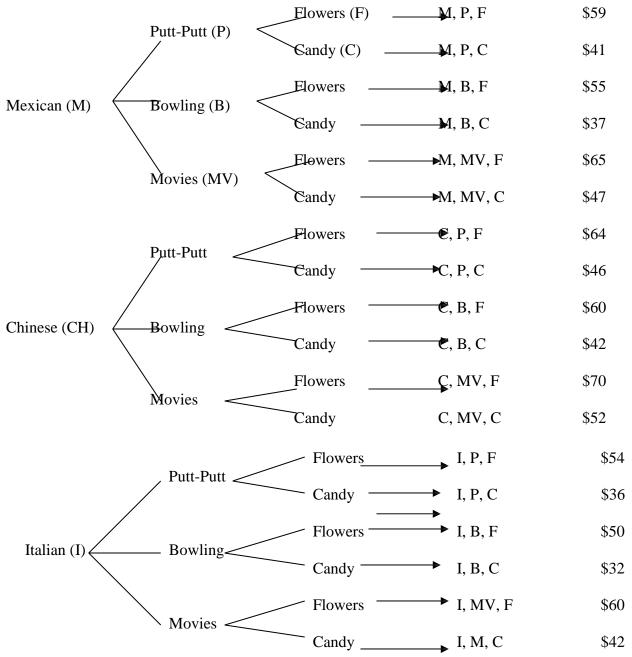
5. If the tourists were flying to New York, the subway would be a third way to get to the hotel. How would this change the number of outcomes? Use the Fundamental Counting Principle to explain your answer. *Using the Fundamental Counting Principle, I would multiply 3 x 3 to get 9 outcomes.* 

# "Happy Birthday to You" Answer Key

Andy has asked his girlfriend to make all the decisions for their date on her birthday. She will pick a restaurant and an activity for the date. Andy will choose a gift for her. The local restaurants include Mexican, Chinese, Seafood, and Italian. The activities she can choose from are Putt-Putt, bowling, and movies. Andy will buy her either candy or flowers.



- 1. How many outcomes are there for these three decisions? \_18 \_\_\_\_
- 2. Draw a tree diagram to illustrate the choices.



#### "Happy Birthday to You" Answer Key (continued)

<b>Dinner for Two</b>	Activity Cost for Two	Gift Cost
Mexican - \$20	Putt-Putt - \$14	Flowers - \$25
Chinese - \$25	Bowling - \$10	Candy - \$7
Italian - \$15	Movies - \$20	

3. If all the possible outcomes are equally likely, what is the probability that the date will cost at least  $\frac{10}{18}$  or  $\frac{5}{9}$ \$50?

- 4. What is the maximum cost for the date? \$70
- 5. What is the minimum cost for the date? \$32
- 6. To the nearest dollar what is the average cost for this date? \$51
- $\frac{2}{18}$  or  $\frac{1}{9}$ 7. What is the probability that the date costs exactly \$60?  $\frac{3}{18}$  or  $\frac{1}{6}$ 8. What is the probability that the date costs under \$40?