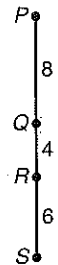


LESSON

9-6

Practice A
Geometric Probability

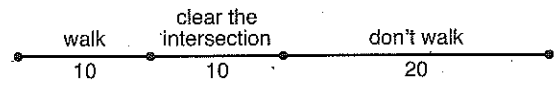
A point is randomly chosen on \overline{PS} . Fill in the blanks and find the probability of each event for Exercises 1–4.



- The point is on \overline{QR} . $P = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{PS}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$
- The point is on \overline{PQ} . $P = \frac{\boxed{PQ}}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

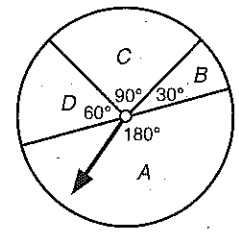
- The point is on \overline{RS} .
- The point is not on \overline{RS} .

The signal at a crosswalk has the following cycle: “walk” for 10 seconds, “clear the intersection” for 10 seconds, and “don’t walk” for 20 seconds. The figure shows the cycle represented as a line segment.



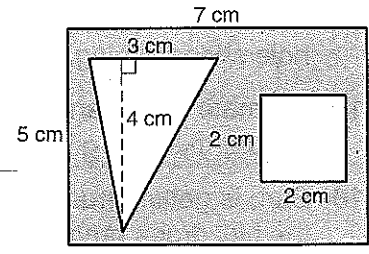
- Find the probability the signal will show “don’t walk” when you arrive at the intersection.
- You walk this way every day. Find the number of times the signal will show “walk” out of 20 times that you arrive. (*Hint:* Find the probability and multiply by the number of times you arrive.)

The total number of degrees in a circle is 360° . Use the spinner to find the fractional probability of each event.



- the pointer landing in region D
- the pointer landing in regions B or C
- the pointer landing in region A
- the pointer not landing in region A

Find the probability that a point chosen randomly inside the rectangle is in each given shape. Round to the nearest hundredth.



- the triangle
- the square
- the triangle or the square
- not the triangle