## Unequal Probability:

Used when the chances of getting a particular outcome can not be compared to getting a different outcome e.g. when different numbers / quantities are involved.

| Example | Number / quantity | Chance of it happening? | Probability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Picking a chocolate with a fruit centre from a box of chocolates | 6 nut centres <br> 3 caramel centres <br> 5 fruit centres <br> Each quantity is <br> different so the chances of picking one over the another is not equal | Number of fruit centres: 5 <br> Total chocolates: 14 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chance }=5 / 14 \\ & 0.3515 \\ & 1 4 \longdiv { 5 . 5 0 ^ { 5 } 0 ^ { 2 0 } 0 } \end{aligned}$ | $0.35$ 35\% <br> 5/14 |
| Remember: <br> If it's definitely going to happen the probability is 1 . <br> We know the chance of it happening is 0.35 so the chance of it not happening is what's left. |  | Chance of it not happening? | Probability of it not happening? |
|  |  | $1-0.35=\mathbf{0 . 6 5}$ | $0.65$ 65\% |

Note: in the above example of $5 / 14$, 5 is a prime number so this fraction will not cancel down. Fractions should be cancelled down where appropriate.

