

*Please don't eat your M&M's yet.* First, your group needs to use them to determine the number of M&M's in each category for the following chart:

	Blue	Brown	Green	Orange	Red	Yellow	Total
<b>Peanut</b>							
<b>Milk chocolate</b>							
<b>Total</b>							

Once you have filled out the chart, you can eat your candy if you like.

- I. Suppose that an M&M is selected at random from all the M&M's given out (before any were eaten). Find the (empirical) probability that

1. it is a milk chocolate M&M	5. it is red given that it is a milk chocolate M&M
2. it is red	6. it is a milk chocolate M&M given that it is red
3. it is not red	7. it is blue given that it is a peanut M&M
4. it is a red milk chocolate M&M	8. it is a peanut M&M given that it is blue

- II. Suppose you want to know if you are more or less likely to choose a yellow M&M if you select the M&M from all of the M&Ms or just from the peanut M&Ms. To answer this question, you need to determine if the events "selecting a yellow M&M" and "selecting a peanut M&M" are independent or not.

Two events are said to be *independent* if the occurrence of one does not affect the occurrence of the other. Mathematically, events A and B are independent if and only if

$$P(A) = P(A|B) \text{ or if } P(B) = P(B|A)$$

Let Y = "a yellow was selected" and P = "a peanut M&M was selected".

- Find  $P(Y)$  and  $P(Y|P)$
- Are the events "a yellow M&M was selected" and "a peanut M&M was selected" independent or not? How do you know?
- Another way to test for independence of events A and B is to use the following: Events A and B are independent if and only if  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ . Apply this test for independence to events Y and P above.