

# Marble Game

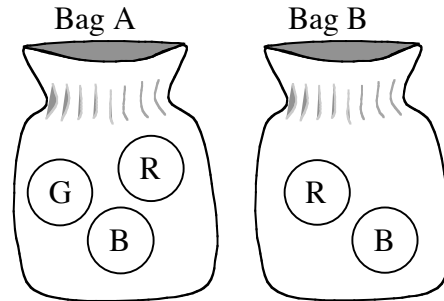
This problem gives you the chance to:

- use probability in an everyday situation

Linda has designed a marble game.

1. Bag A contains 3 marbles – one red, one blue and one green.

Bag B contains 2 marbles – one red and one blue.



To play this game, a player draws one marble from each bag without looking. If the two marbles match (are the same color), the player wins a prize.

What is the theoretical probability of winning a prize at a single try?

Show your work.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Here are the results for the first 30 games.

How do the results in this table and the theoretical probability you found compare?

\_\_\_\_\_

Explain any differences.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Win (Match)	No Win (No Match)
<del>    </del>     /	<del>    </del> <del>    </del>
	<del>    </del> <del>    </del>

3. Linda has designed a second game.

The spinner has nine equal sections.

To play the game, a player spins the spinner.

If the spinner lands on a Gold section,  
the player wins a prize.

Does the player have a better chance of winning with  
the bag game or the spinner game?

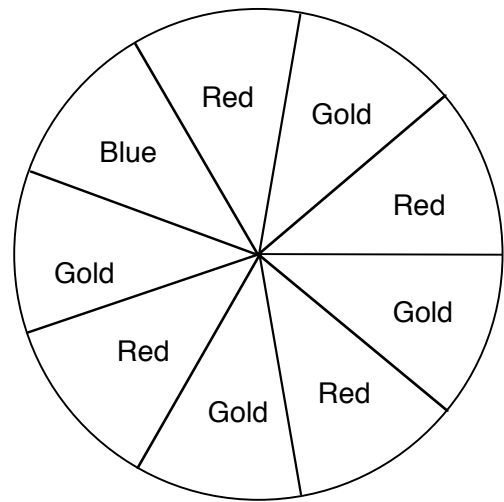
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Explain your reasoning.

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Marble Game	Rubric	
<p>The core elements of performance required by this task are:            • listed here</p> <p>Based on these, credit for specific aspects of performance should be assigned as follows</p>	points	section points
<p>1. Gives correct answer: <math>\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}</math></p> <p>Lists all possibilities: RR, RB, BR, BB, GR, GB  <math>p(\text{RR or BB}) = 2/6</math> or <math>1/3</math></p> <p>or</p> <p>Shows work such as: Probability <math>R \cap R = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">Probability <math>B \cap B = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>Probability both same color = <math>\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}</math></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	3
<p>2. <b>These results are quite close;</b></p> <p>but the number of trials is not large enough to give an accurate estimate.</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>Explains that from these results the experimental probability</p> $= \frac{9}{30} = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$ <p>The theoretical probability = 0.33 recurring</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	2
<p>3. Gives correct answer: <b>the spinner game</b></p> <p>Shows work such as:            the probability of winning on the spinner game is <math>4/9 = 0.44</math> recurring</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	2
<b>Total Points</b>		<b>7</b>