



A box contains 3 red marbles, 6 blue marbles, and 1 white marble. The marbles are selected at random, one at a time, and are **not replaced**. Find each **compound** probability.

10. P(blue and red) \_\_\_\_\_ 11. P(blue and blue) \_\_\_\_\_ 12. P(red and white and blue) \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. P(red and red and red) \_\_\_\_\_ 14. P(white and red and white) \_\_\_\_\_

Suppose that two tiles are drawn from the collection shown at the right. The first tile is replaced before the second is drawn. Find each **compound** probability.



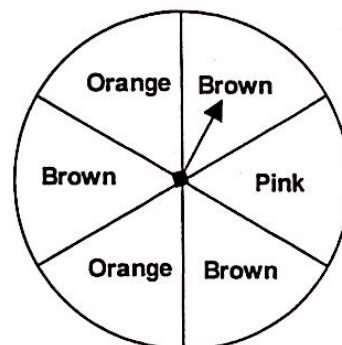
15. P( A and A) \_\_\_\_\_ 16. P(R and C) \_\_\_\_\_ 17. P(A and not R) \_\_\_\_\_

Suppose that two tiles are drawn from the same collection shown above. The first tile is **not** replaced before the second is drawn. Find each **compound** probability.

18. P(A and A) \_\_\_\_\_ 19. P(R and C) \_\_\_\_\_ 20. P(A and not R) \_\_\_\_\_

Use the spinner to the right for the next two problems.

21. If you spin the spinner twice, what is the probability of spinning orange then brown? \_\_\_\_\_  
 22. If you spin the spinner twice, what is the probability of spinning brown both times? \_\_\_\_\_



23. Kevin had 6 nickels and 4 dimes in his pocket. If he took out one coin and then a second coin without replacing the first coin ---  
 (a) what is the probability that both coins were nickels? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) what is the probability that both coins were dimes? \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) what is the probability that the first coin was a nickel and the second a dime? \_\_\_\_\_