

**LESSON**  
**11.7**

# Study Guide

*For use with pages 770–777*
**GOAL** Use lengths and areas to find geometric probabilities.

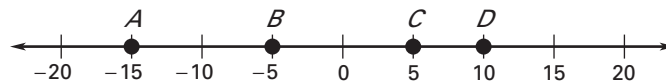
**Vocabulary**

The **probability** of an event is a measure of the likelihood that the event will occur.

A **geometric probability** is the ratio that involves a geometric measure, such as length or area.

**EXAMPLE 1** Use lengths to find a geometric probability

Find the probability that a point chosen randomly on  $\overline{AD}$  is on the given line segment. Express your answer as a fraction, a decimal, and a percent.



a.  $\overline{AC}$

b.  $\overline{BC}$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } P(\text{Point is on } \overline{AC}) &= \frac{\text{Length of } \overline{AC}}{\text{Length of } \overline{AD}} \\ &= \frac{\Sigma 5 - (-15)\Sigma}{\Sigma 10 - (-15)\Sigma} = \frac{20}{25} \end{aligned}$$

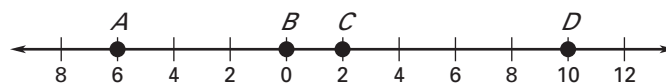
The probability that the point is on  $\overline{AC}$  is  $\frac{4}{5}$ , 0.8, or 80%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } P(\text{Point is on } \overline{BC}) &= \frac{\text{Length of } \overline{BC}}{\text{Length of } \overline{AD}} \\ &= \frac{\Sigma 5 - (-5)\Sigma}{\Sigma 10 - (-15)\Sigma} = \frac{10}{25} \end{aligned}$$

The probability that a randomly chosen point is on  $\overline{BC}$  is  $\frac{2}{5}$ , 0.4, or 40%.

**Exercises for Example 1**

Find the probability that a point chosen at random on  $\overline{AD}$  is on the given line segment. Express your answer as a fraction, a decimal, and a percent.



1.  $\overline{AB}$

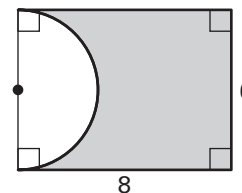
2.  $\overline{BC}$

3.  $\overline{AC}$

4.  $\overline{BD}$

LESSON  
11.7**Study Guide** *continued*  
For use with pages 770–777**EXAMPLE 2** Use areas to find a geometric probability

Find the probability that a point chosen at random in the figure lies in the shaded region. Express your answer as a percent.

**Solution**

**STEP 1** Find the area of the whole rectangle, using the formula  $A = bh$ .

$$A = bh = 6(8) = 48 \text{ square units}$$

**STEP 2** Find the area of the shaded region.

The radius of the circle is one half the length of the base of the rectangle. So,  $r = 3$ .

The area of the semicircle is one half the area of the circle. So,

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot (3)^2 \approx 5.65 \text{ square units.}$$

Area of shaded region = Area of rectangle – Area of semicircle

$$\approx 48 - 5.65$$

$$= 42.35 \text{ square units}$$

**STEP 3** Find the ratio of the area of the shaded region to the total area of the figure.

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Point lies in shaded region}) &= \frac{\text{Area of shaded region}}{\text{Area of total figure}} \\ &= \frac{42.35}{48} \\ &\approx 88.2\% \end{aligned}$$

The probability that a randomly chosen point lies in the shaded region is about 88.2%.

**Exercises for Example 2**

Find the probability that a point chosen at random in the figure lies in the shaded region. Express the answer as a percent.

