



# Standard #: MAFS.912.S-CP.2.9

This document was generated on CPALMS - [www.cpalms.org](http://www.cpalms.org)

Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems. ★

<b>Grade:</b> 912	
<b>Cluster:</b> <a href="#">Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model. (Algebra 2 - Additional Cluster) -</a>	<b>Date Adopted or Revised:</b> 02/14
Clusters should not be sorted from Major to Supporting and then taught in that order. To do so would strip the coherence of the mathematical ideas and miss the opportunity to enhance the major work of the grade with the supporting clusters.	
<b>Content Complexity Rating:</b> <a href="#">Level 2: Basic Application of Skills &amp; Concepts - More Information</a>	<b>Date of Last Rating:</b> 02/14
<b>Status:</b> State Board Approved	

## Related Courses

Course Number	Course Title
<a href="#">1200340:</a>	Algebra 2 Honors (Specifically in versions: 2014 - 2015, 2015 and beyond (current))
<a href="#">1201300:</a>	Mathematical Analysis Honors (Specifically in versions: 2014 - 2015, 2015 and beyond (current))
<a href="#">1210300:</a>	Probability & Statistics with Applications Honors (Specifically in versions: 2014 - 2015, 2015 and beyond (current))
<a href="#">1298310:</a>	Advanced Topics in Mathematics (formerly 129830A) (Specifically in versions: 2014 - 2015, 2015 and beyond (current))

## Related Resources

### Problem-Solving Task

Name	Description
<a href="#">Alex, Mel, and Chelsea Play a Game:</a>	This task combines the concept of independent events with computational tools for counting combinations, requiring fluent understanding of probability in a series of independent events.
<a href="#">Random Walk III:</a>	The task provides a context to calculate discrete probabilities and represent them on a bar graph.
<a href="#">Random Walk IV:</a>	This problem solving task gives a situation where the numbers are too large to calculate, so abstract reasoning is required in order to compare the different probabilities.
<a href="#">Return to Fred's Fun Factory (with 50 cents):</a>	The task is intended to address sample space, independence, probability distributions and permutations/combinations.

### Perspectives Video: Expert

Name	Description
<a href="#">History of Probability and the Problem of Points:</a>	What was the first question that started probability theory?

## Student Resources

Name	Description
<a href="#">Alex, Mel, and Chelsea Play a Game:</a>	This task combines the concept of independent events with computational tools for counting combinations, requiring fluent understanding of probability in a series of independent events.
<a href="#">Random Walk III:</a>	The task provides a context to calculate discrete probabilities and represent them on a bar graph.
<a href="#">Random Walk IV:</a>	This problem solving task gives a situation where the numbers are too large to calculate, so abstract reasoning is required in order to compare the different probabilities.
<a href="#">Return to Fred's Fun Factory (with 50 cents):</a>	The task is intended to address sample space, independence, probability distributions and permutations/combinations.

## Parent Resources

Name	Description
<a href="#">Alex, Mel, and Chelsea Play a Game:</a>	This task combines the concept of independent events with computational tools for counting combinations, requiring fluent understanding of probability in a series of independent events.
<a href="#">Random Walk III:</a>	The task provides a context to calculate discrete probabilities and represent them on a bar graph.
<a href="#">Random Walk IV:</a>	This problem solving task gives a situation where the numbers are too large to calculate, so abstract reasoning is required in order to compare the different probabilities.
<a href="#">Return to Fred's Fun Factory (with 50 cents):</a>	The task is intended to address sample space, independence, probability distributions and permutations/combinations.