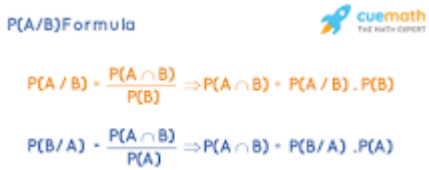
WEEK ENDING.....18/11/2022.....

SUBJECT...MATHEMATICS

REFERENCE...SYLLABUS(CRDD,2007), MATHS FOR JHS .....

FORM.....BASIC 8.....WEEK.....10.....

DAY/DURATION	***TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC/ASPECT***	***OBJECTIVES/R.P.K***	***TEACHER-LEARNER ACTIVITIES***	**T/L MATERIALS**	**CORE POINTS**	**EVALUATION AND REMARKS**
TUESDAY **15-11-2022** **1:20PM – 2:40PM** **80min**	**Topic;** **Probability** **Sub-Topic;** Outcomes of an experiment	By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to; identify outcomes which are equally likely **RPK** Pupils were taught lesson on Probability in Basic 6.	**Introduction** Pupils brainstorm to define Probability of an outcome. **Activities;** 1. Discuss the Formula for calculating Probability with the Pupils. 2. Assist Pupils to calculate the Probability of outcomes. **Closure**	**Coins, dice, Pictures**	**What is the formula of probability P?**  P(A/B) Formula is given as, **P(A/B) = P(A∩B) / P(B)**, here ∩ symbol represents the intersection of event 'A' and event 'B'. P(A) is probability of event A happening, P(B) is the probability of event B happening and P(A∩B) is the probability of happening of both A and B. Example 1: Probability of getting an even number on rolling a dice once. Solution: Sample Space (S) = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} Event (E) = {2, 4, 6} Therefore, n (S) = 6 and n (E) = 3 Putting this in the probability formula, we get: P = 3 / 6 = 1 / 2 = 0.5	**Exercise;** 1. Define Probability. 2. State the formula for calculating the outcome of an experiment.

			Pupils in small groups to practice solving Probability questions.		This means, that the chances of getting an even number upon rolling a dice is 0.5 Example 2: Probability of getting HEAD at least once on tossing a coin twice. Solution: Sample Space (S) = {HH, HT, TH, TT}; where H denotes Head and T denotes Tail. Event (E) = {HH, HT, TH} Therefore, Therefore, n (S) = 4 and n (E) = 3 Putting this in the probability formula, we get: P = 3 / 4 = 0.75 This means, that the chances of getting at least one HEAD on tossing a coin twice are 0.75	
THURSDAY **17-11-2022** **8:05AM – 9:15AM** **70min**	**Topic;** **Probability** **Sub-Topic;** Probability of an outcome	**Objective;** By the end of the lesson the Pupil will be able to; find the probability of an outcome **RPK** Pupils were taught lesson on Probability in Basic 6.	**Introduction** Review Pupils knowledge on the previous lesson. **Activities;** 1. Guide pupils to define the probability of an outcome. 2. Pupils individually practice finding the outcome	**Coins, dice, Pictures**	 Probability is a measure of the likelihood that an event will happen. When dealing with probability, the outcomes of a process are the possible results. For example, when a die is rolled, the possible outcomes are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	**REMARKS**

			of an experiment using formula. **Closure** Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson		**P(A) = n(A)/n(S)** Where, • P(A) is the probability of an event “A” • n(A) is the number of favourable outcomes • n(S) is the total number of events in the sample space **All Probability Formulas List in Maths** Probability Range: $0 \le P(A) \le 1$ Rule of Addition: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ Rule of Complementary Events: $P(A') + P(A) = 1$ Disjoint Events: $P(A \cap B) = 0$ Independent Events: $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$	

Conditional Probability	$P(A \mid B) = P(A \cap B) / P(B)$
Bayes Formula	$P(A \mid B) = P(B \mid A) \cdot P(A) / P(B)$