

# base

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The original number in a percent problem.

# combination

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A way of selecting members of a set  
when the order is not important.

# compound event

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In probability, an event that is made up of two or more events.

# dependent event

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An event that is affected by the outcome of another event.

# discount

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A decrease in the price of an item.

# disjoint events

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Two or more events with no outcomes in common.

# equivalent ratio

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A ratio that is formed when both terms are multiplied or divided by a number other than zero.

# event

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One or more outcomes of an experiment.

# experiment

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A series of repeated trials performed to determine whether a theory is valid.

# experimental probability

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The probability of an event that is based on the results of an experiment.

# fundamental counting principle

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A general rule that states that if a choice can be made in  $m$  different ways and for each of these choices a second choice can be made in  $n$  different ways, then the choices can be made in  $m \times n$  different ways. Also known as the *basic counting principle*.

# independent event

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In probability, when the outcome of one event is not dependent upon the outcome of another event.

# interest

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An amount paid for the use of money.  
It is calculated only on the original principal.

# interest rate

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The rate of interest paid over a given period of time, usually one year.

# odds

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The comparison between favorable and unfavorable outcomes.

# part of base

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The percent of a number in a percent problem.

# percent

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Per hundred. The ratio of a number to 100.

*Example:* 7% means 7 out of 100 or  $\frac{7}{100}$ .

# permutation

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Ways of arranging items chosen from a set  
when the order is important.

# principal

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An amount of money invested or borrowed.

# probability

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The likelihood of an event occurring.  
A probability can be any number from 0 through 1.

# proportion

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An equation showing that two ratios are equal.

*Example:*  $\frac{8}{15} = \frac{40}{75}$

# rate

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A comparison by division of two quantities measured with different units.

# ratio

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A comparison of two numbers by division.

# sample space

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A list of all possible outcomes.

# scale

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The ratio of the size in a drawing or model to the actual size of an object.

# scale drawing

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When a scale is used to obtain a drawing of an object that is smaller or larger than the actual object.

# terms of a ratio

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The numerator and denominator of a ratio expressed in fraction form. The numerator is the first term, and the denominator is the second term.

# theoretical probability

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The ratio of the number of outcomes  
in an event to the total number of outcomes.

# tip

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A percentage portion of a total bill, customarily left after service.