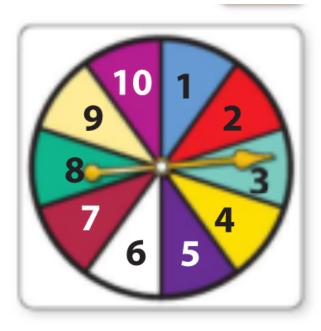


white board practice:
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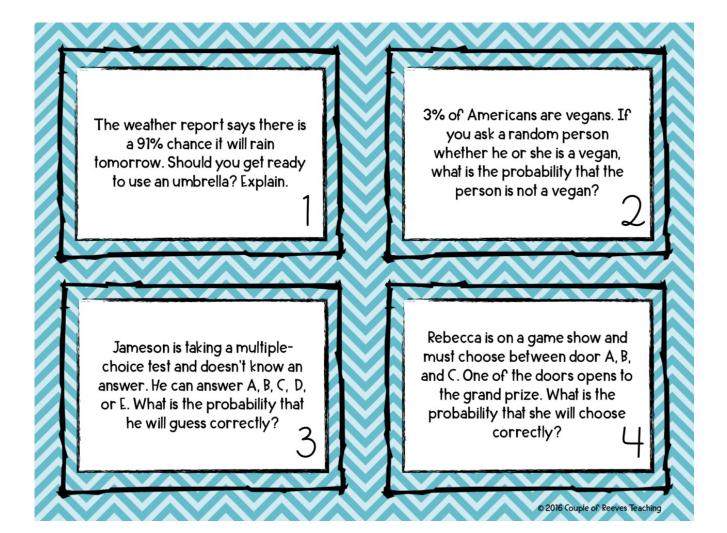
$$P(5) = \frac{1}{20} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{5}{100}$$

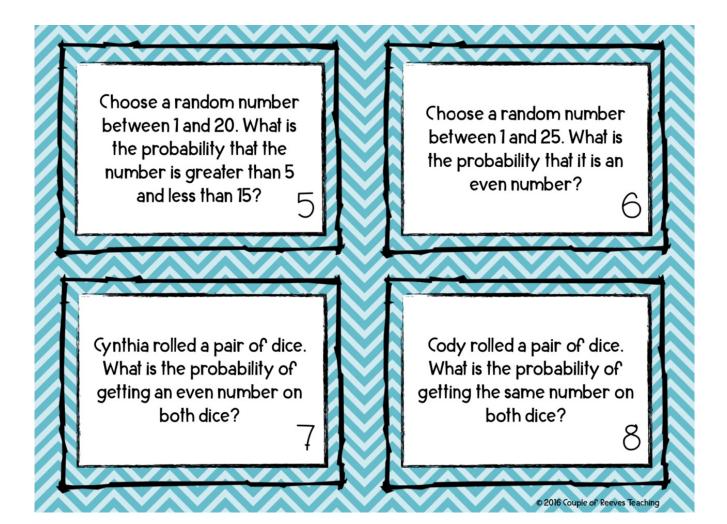
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 $P(1 \text{ or } 2) = \frac{1}$

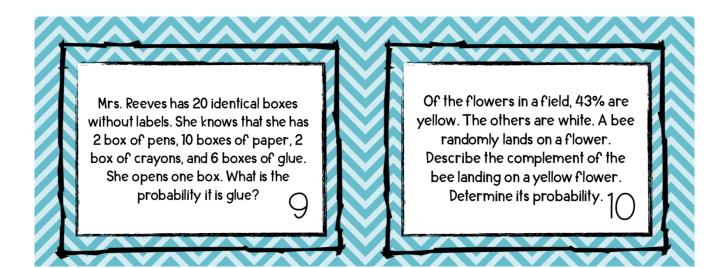
white board practice:

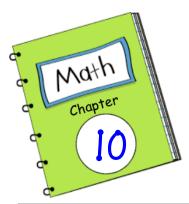


P(12)= 0%. impossible P(2 or 3)=20%. Unlikely P (1-10) = 100% or 1 Certain











Date	Lesson	Topic/Assignment
4/29		Measures of Center Packet
4/30	2	Measures of Variability Packet
5/3	1-2	HW Practice WS
5/4	3	MAD Video Notes
5/6	3 3 3	#2 and #5 Practice WS
5/6	3	In-Class Question
5/6	3	Reteach WS
5/17	6	Probability of Simple Events Notes
5/17	6	Skills WS
5/19	6	Task Gards Activity



10 Lesson 7 Video Notes: Theoretical vs Experimental Probability	Name
What is Theoretical Probability?	What is Experimental Probability?
<u>Theoretical Probability</u> is the likelihood that an event will happen. The probability of an event is the ratio of favorable outcomes to the number of possible outcomes.	Experimental Probability is the ratio of the number of times an event occurs to the number of trials
$P(event) = \frac{favorable}{possible}$ OR $P(event) = \frac{want}{total}$	P(event) =
The <u>probability of an event</u> is always between 0 and 1 or 0% and 100%	
A probability can never be below 0% and probability can never be above 100%.	
The frequency table below represents data collected from rolling a die fifty times.	A student rolled a pair of fair, six-sided, dice sixty times and recorded the sums in the frequency table below.
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The frequency table below represents data collected from rolling a die fifty times. Number 1 2 3 4 5 6 Frequency 7 5 10 9 11 8	A student rolled a pair of fair, six-sided, dice sixty times and recorded the sums in the frequency table below. 2 11 3 111 4 1111 5 1111
The frequency table below represents data collected from rolling a die fifty times. Number 1 2 3 4 5 6 Frequency 7 5 10 9 11 8 1) What is the experimental probability of rolling a : [A student rolled a pair of fair, six-sided, dice sixty times and recorded the sums in the frequency table below. 2 II 3 III 4 IIII 5 If 1 6 If 1
The frequency table below represents data collected from rolling a die fifty times. Number 1 2 3 4 5 6 Frequency 7 5 10 9 11 8	A student rolled a pair of fair, six-sided, dice sixty times and recorded the sums in the frequency table below. 2 11 3 111 4 1111 5 111 6 111 7 111 4 4
The frequency table below represents data collected from rolling a die fifty times. Number 1 2 3 4 5 6 Frequency 7 5 10 9 11 8 1) What is the experimental probability of rolling a : [2 11 3 111 4 111 5 111 6 111 7 111 8 111 9 111 12 3 13 11 14 111 15 111 16 111 17 111 11 2 1
The frequency table below represents data collected from rolling a die fifty times. Number 1 2 3 4 5 6 Frequency 7 5 10 9 11 8 1) What is the experimental probability of rolling a : [A student rolled a pair of fair, six-sided, dice sixty times and recorded the sums in the frequency table below. 2 11 3 111 4 1111 5 $\frac{1}{111}$ 6 $\frac{1}{111}$ 6 $\frac{1}{111}$ 7 $\frac{1}{111}$ $\frac{1}{111}$ 8 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 9 $\frac{1}{111}$ 10 $\frac{1}{111}$ 10 $\frac{1}{111}$ 11 $\frac{1}{111}$ 2 $\frac{1}{111}$ 2 $\frac{1}{111}$ 2 $\frac{1}{111}$ 2 $\frac{1}{111}$ 2 $\frac{1}{111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{11111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{11111}$ 3 $\frac{1}{1111}$
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