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| **Probability of Two Dependent Events** |
| Calculates theoretical probability for 2 dependent eventsTwo tiles are removed from the bag.Sample space:For red and blue, there are 2 favourable outcome and 6 possible outcomes, so the theoretical probability of red and blue is: $\frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ | Calculates experimental probability for 2 dependent eventsTwo tiles are removed from the bag.The results for 10 trials: The outcome, red and blue, occurred 3 times, and the experiment was conducted 10 times, so the experimental probability of red and blue is: $\frac{3}{10}$ = 0.3 = 30% | Compares experimental and theoretical probabilities for 2 dependent eventsTwo cards are removed.Sample space for two dependent eventsTheoretical probability for an Ace and a Jack is: $\frac{2}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$ The results for 12 trials: | Understands how the experimental and theoretical probabilities are affected by many trials For 100s of trials of an experiment, the experimental probability of an outcome may approach its theoretical probability. |

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|  |  | Experimental probability for an Ace and a Jack is: $\frac{4}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$The experimental probability is greater than the theoretical probability. |  |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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