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| **Probability of Multiple Dependent Events** | | | |
| Calculates theoretical probability for 3 dependent events    One tile is taken from the bag, then another tile is taken, then the third tile is taken.  Sample space:  R, B, G  R, G, B B, G, R B, R, G G, B, R G, R, B For the probability that the tiles are removed in the order red, blue, green, there is 1 favourable outcome and 6 possible outcomes. So, the theoretical probability of red, blue,  green is: 0.17, or about 17% | Calculates experimental probability for 3 dependent events  One tile is taken from the bag, then another tile is taken, then the third tile is taken.  The results for 10 trials: R, G, B B, R, G G, B, R R, G, B R, B, G R, B, G G, B, R G, B, R G, R, B R, G, B    The outcome red, brown, green occurred 2 times, and the experiment was conducted 10 times, so the experimental probability of  red, blue, green is: = 0.2 = 20% | Compares probabilities for 3 dependent events  The theoretical probability of red,  blue, green is: 0.17, or about 17%  The experimental probability of red,  blue, green is: = 0.2, or 20%  The probabilities are close in value.  The experimental probability is slightly greater than the theoretical probability. | Understands how the experimental probabilities are affected by many trials  For 100s of trials of an experiment, the experimental probability of an outcome may closely approach its theoretical probability. |

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| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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