Unit 13 Probability

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1	Each element of the sample space is called:	event	experiment	sample point√	outcomes
2	An outcome which represents how many times we expect things to happen is called:	outcomes	favourable outcome√	sample space	sample point
3	Which one tells us how often a specific event occurs relative to the total number of frequency events or trials?	expected frequency	sum of relative frequency	relative frequency√	frequency
4	Estimated probability of an event occurring is also known as:	relative frequency√	expected frequency	class boundaries	sum of expected frequency
5	The sum of all expected frequencies is equal to the fixed number of:	trials√	relative frequencies	outcomes	events
6	The chance of occurrence of a particular event is called:	sample space	estimated probability	probability√	expected frequency
M	An event which will probably occur, meaning it has a greater chance to occur, is called:	equally likely event	G likely eventy h	runlikely event	certainevent
8	Find out the total number of possible sample spaces when 4 dice are rolled:	6 <sup>2</sup>	$6^3$	6 <sup>4</sup> √	6 <sup>6</sup>
9	While rolling a pair of dice, what will be the probability of getting a double 2?	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	<u>5</u>	$\frac{1}{36}$
10	A card is chosen from a pack	2 13	$\frac{11}{13}$	2 52	11 52

## **Solution of MCQs**

1	An individual outcome in the sample space is a <b>sample point</b> .		
2	Favorable outcome = event we are interested in		
3	Relative frequency = number of favorable outcomes / total outcomes		
4	Estimated probability = relative frequency		
5	Sum of expected frequencies = total number of <b>trials</b>		
6	Probability = chance that a particular event will occur		
7	Likely event = high chance but not certain		
8	Sample space for $4 \text{ dice} = 6^4 = 1296 \Rightarrow \text{total outcomes} = 64$		

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9 Probability of double 2 = only  $(2,2) \Rightarrow 1$  out of  $36 \Rightarrow 1/36$ Number of Jacks + Kings = 8 (4 Jacks + 4 Kings). Favorable outcomes = 52 - 8 = 44. Probability = 44/52 = 11/13.

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