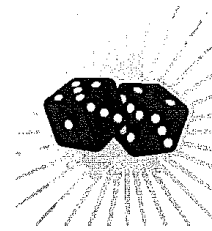


Probability Vocabulary



Probability- A number used to describe the likelihood of a future event happening. (It can be expressed as a decimal, fraction, or percent)

Sample space- The set of all possible outcomes of an experiment.

Equally likely- All the outcomes have the same chance of happening.

Experimental probability- Probability found by conducting experiments.

Theoretical probability- Probabilities found by counting and classifying all the possible outcomes. (What *should* happen by using my probability formula)

Tree diagram- A way of showing all the possible outcomes of an experiment.

Counting Principle- Multiplying the number of possible outcomes of one event by the number of possible outcomes of another event. (example: 3 ice cream flavors, 2 toppings, 4 sizes = $3 \times 2 \times 4 = 24$ combinations)

Independent Events- When the outcome of one event has no effect on the outcome of the second event.

Dependent Events- When the outcome of the first event affects the outcome of the second event.

With replacement- After a sample is drawn it is placed back where it was taken from. (example: drawing a card from a deck of cards and then returning it before drawing your next card)

Without replacement- after a sample is drawn it is not placed back where it was taken from. (example: drawing a card from a deck of cards and then drawing another card without putting the first back. Note- your probability changes the second time without replacement)

Consecutive numbers- numbers which follow each other in order, without gaps, from smallest to largest.

Favorable event- the desired result