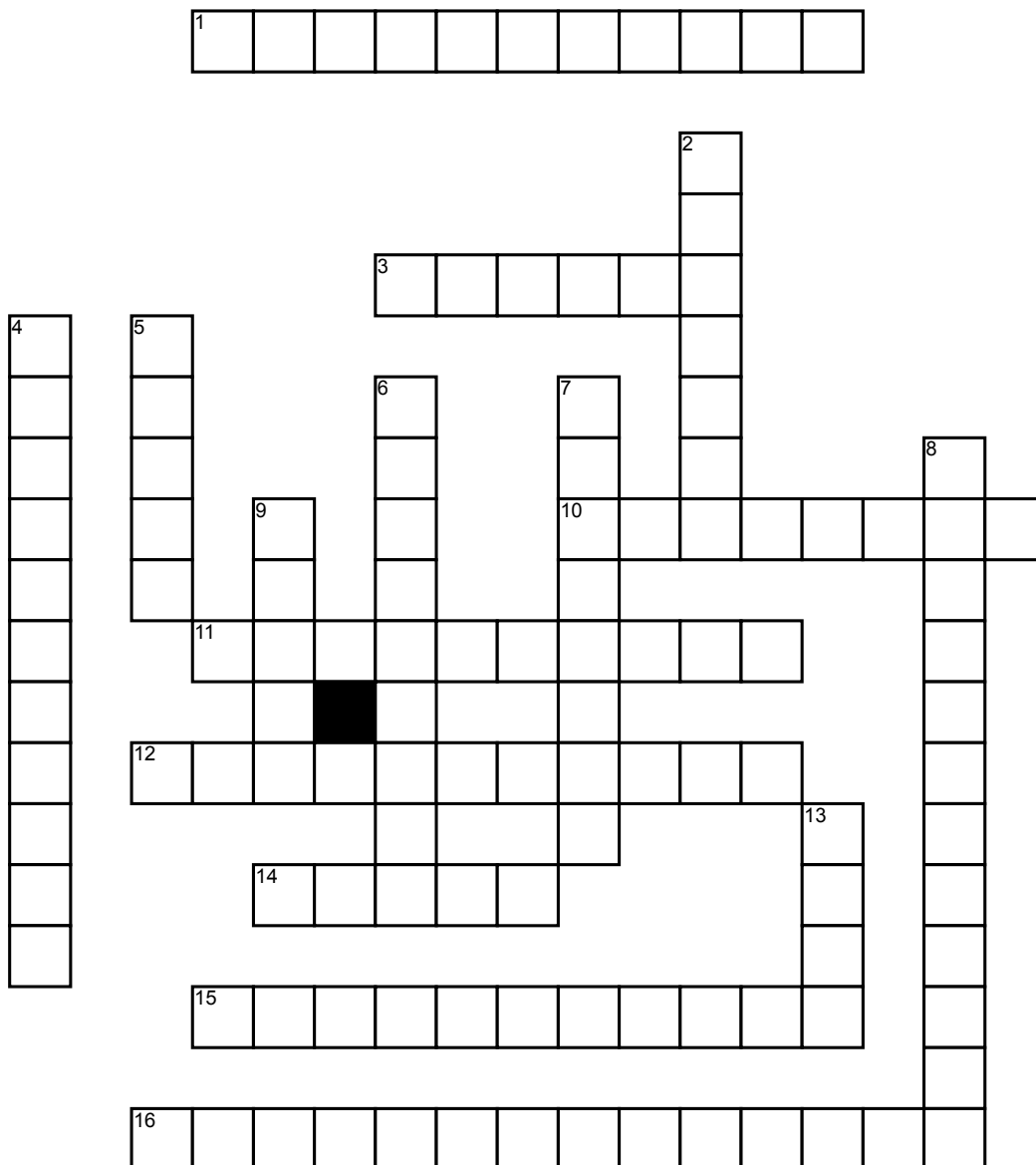


Name: _____

Chapter 5: Probability



Across

1. The occurrence of one event has no effect on the chance that another event will happen.
3. In statistics, this doesn't mean "haphazard." it means "by chance."
10. Two events that have no outcomes in common and can never occur together.
11. The imitation of chance behavior, based on a model that reflects the situation.
12. The probability that one event happens given another event is known to have happened.

14. A collection of outcomes from a chance process.

15. The set of all possible outcomes for a chance process (two words).

16. The probability that two events both occur can be found using the general _____ rule.

Down

2. The law of large _____ states that the proportion of times an outcome occurs in many repetitions will approach a single value.

4. The proportion of times an outcome would occur in a very long series of repetitions.

5. Theorem can be used to find probabilities that require going "backwards" in a tree diagram.

6. Another term disjoint: Mutually _____.

7. $P(A \text{ or } B)$ can be found using the general _____ rule.

8. The collection of outcomes that occur in both of two events

9. The collection of outcomes that occur in either of two events.

13. A _____ diagram can help model chance behavior that involves a sequence of outcomes.