## Checkpoint 8A Solutions

1) See below:
a. $\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$
b. Yes. For example, if a 1 was rolled the first roll, it's not going to affect getting another 1 the second roll.
c. $\frac{4}{6}=\frac{2}{3}$
2) See below:
a. There will be 36 outcomes. Here are a few images that represent the sample space.

b. $\frac{1}{36}$
c. $\frac{35}{36}$
d. $\frac{21}{36}=\frac{7}{12}$
e. $\frac{3}{36}=\frac{1}{12}$
f. $\frac{1}{36}$
3) Independent
4) Independent
5) Dependent
6) Yes they are independent because $(0.64) \cdot(0.52)=0.3328$. Because it fits the formula $P(A) \cdot P(B)=P(A$ and $B)$, they are independent.
7) They are not independent because $\left(\frac{24}{30}\right) \cdot\left(\frac{12}{30}\right) \neq\left(\frac{9}{30}\right)$. For the events to be independent $\left(\frac{24}{30}\right) \cdot\left(\frac{12}{30}\right)$ needed to be equal to $\frac{9}{30}$. The events need to fit the formula $P(A) \cdot P(B)=P(A$ and $B)$ to be independent.
8) See below:
a. \{red, green, green, green, blue, yellow\}
b. $\frac{1}{6}$
c. $\frac{3}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$
d. $\frac{5}{6}$
e. $\frac{5}{6}$
9) $\frac{13}{30}$
10) $\frac{5}{12}$
11) The theoretical probability is $\frac{2}{6}=\frac{1}{3}$. The predicted number of multiples of 3 will be 20 . The experimental probability might be the same but it doesn't have to be because it's an experiment. However, there is more of a chance that it'll not be the same since it's an experiment.
12) See below:
a. $\frac{5}{22}$
b. $\frac{1}{4}$
13) See below:
a. $\frac{4}{12}=\frac{1}{3}$
b. $\frac{1}{4}$
14) By flipping the coin 10 times, the friend determined the experimental probability, not the theoretical probability. The theoretical probability of getting a heads is $\frac{1}{2}$ because heads is one out of two outcomes of flipping a coin.
