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Chapter 5: Probability

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| **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 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. |