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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. |