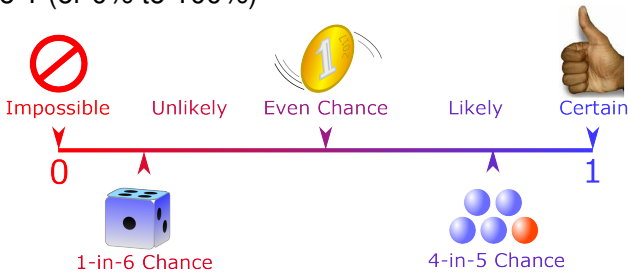


Probability

- quantitative measure of the likelihood of an event
- mathematical foundation of common sense and good judgment
- 0 to 1 (or 0% to 100%)



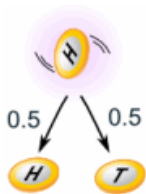
Expected Value

weighted average of the probabilities and is often used in making predictions (and decisions)

- .05 × Effective Class Engagement
- +.30 × Effective ASULearn Engagement
- +.50 × Exams
- +.15 × Final Project



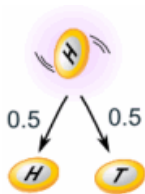
Coincidence or Expected?



Picture credit: <http://lriser03.blogspot.com/>

$$\frac{\text{number of outcomes for 4 heads}}{\text{total number of equally likely outcomes for all possibilities}}$$

Coincidence or Expected?

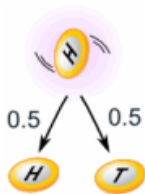


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number of outcomes for 4 heads
total number of equally likely outcomes for all possibilities

1 possibility for 4 heads: HHHH

Coincidence or Expected?



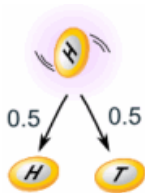
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number of outcomes for 4 heads
total number of equally likely outcomes for all possibilities

1 possibility for 4 heads: HHHH

How many possible outcomes total? 2 choices for each toss, so multiply $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

Coincidence or Expected?



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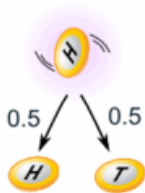
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probability of 4 heads in 4 tosses: $\frac{1}{16}$

Coincidence or Expected?



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1 possibility for 4 heads: HHHH

How many possible outcomes total? 2 choices for each toss, so multiply $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

probability of 4 heads in 4 tosses: $\frac{1}{16}$

expected number of people? $\frac{1}{16} \times$ number of people in class

Law of Large Numbers

- small number of experiments can have random fluctuations
- repeat an experiment a large number of times: outcome tends to the probability with much greater certainty

