unit 1

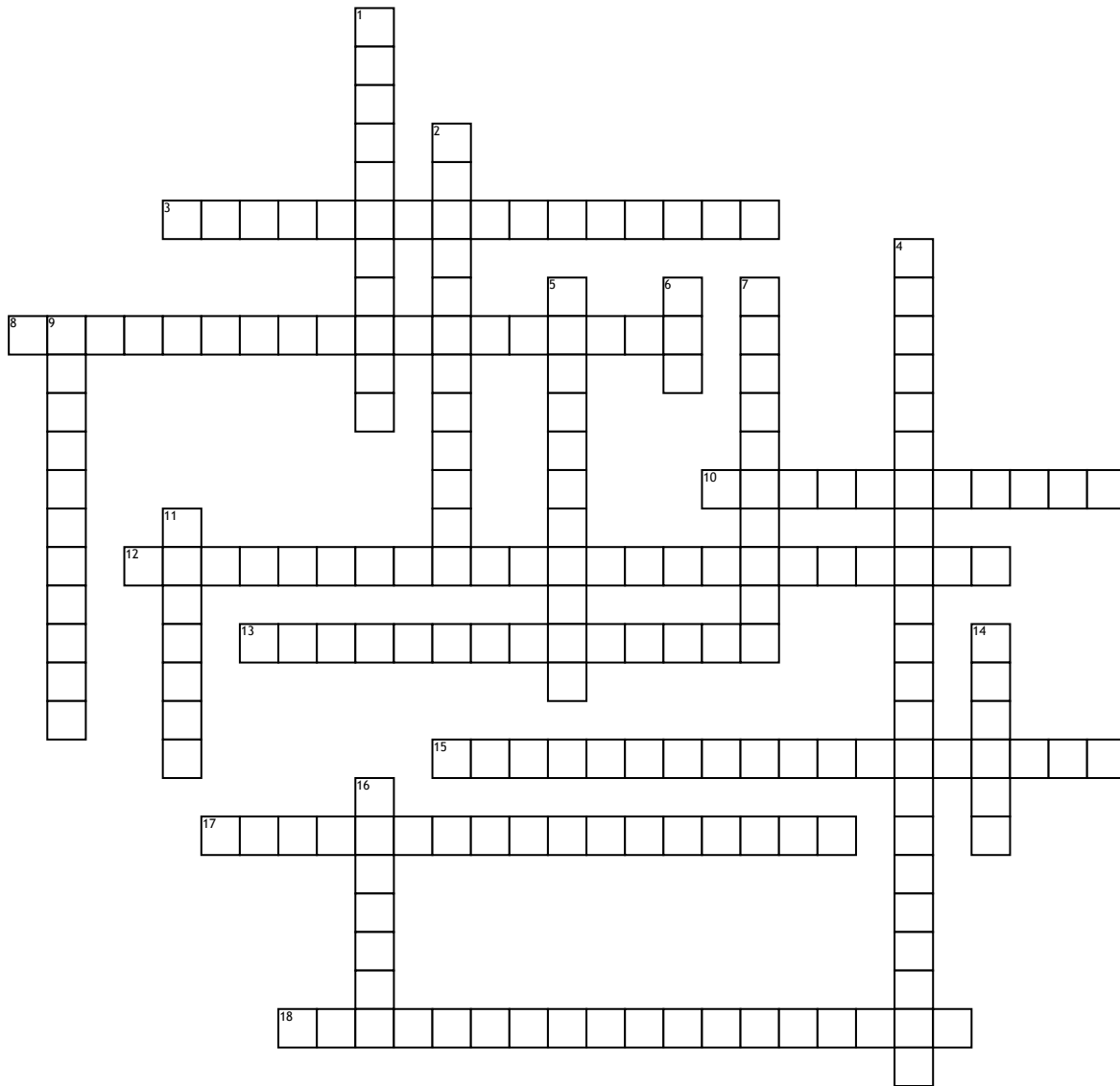**Across**

3. the fact that A occurs does not affect the probability of B occurring

8. the probability of each event occurring separately, and then multiply the probabilities

10. ets are represented by shapes; usually circles or ovals

12. if they cannot occur at the same time

13. Two events are dependent if the outcome or occurrence of the first affects the outcome or occurrence of the second so that the probability is changed

15. A ∩ B of two sets A and B is the set that contains all elements of A that also belong to B (or equivalently, all elements of B that also belong to A), but no other elements

17. determine whether the events are disjoint or overlapping

18. A ∩ B of two sets A and B is the set that contains all elements of A that also belong to B (or equivalently, all elements of B that also belong to A), but no other elements

Down

1. the set of all possible outcomes or results of that experiment

2. A statistical property that states the probability of one and/or two events occurring at the same time is equal to the probability of the first event occurring, plus the probability of the second event occurring, minus the probability that both events occur at the same time.

4. notation for the probability of B given A

5. a type of ratio where we compare how many times an outcome can occur compared to a possible outcomes

6. a well-defined collection of distinct objects, considered as an object in its own right

7. he amount you must add to something to make it "whole"

9. the set of all elements in the collection

11. possible result of a probability experiment

14. a set A is a subset of a set B, or equivalently B is a superset of A, if A is "contained" inside B, that is, all elements of A are also elements of B

16. a set is any one of the distinct objects that make up that set