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Basic Concepts

Probability and Relative Frequency

P(A) = $\frac{(N(A))}{N}$
where N is the total number of ourcomes of the experiment and N(A) is the number of outcomes leading to the occurrence of the event A

The ratio $\frac{n(A)}{n}$ is called the relative frequency of the event A. It turns out that the relative frequencies $\frac{n(A)}{n}$ are virtually the same for large n, clustering about some constant
$P(A) \sim \frac{n(A)}{n}$

etc