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Finding Probability of Events

In the previous section, we introduced probability as a way to quantify the uncertainty that arises from conducting experiments using a random sample of the population of interest. We saw that the probability of an event (for example, the event that a randomly chosen person has blood type O) can be estimated by the relative frequency with which the event occurs in a long series of trials. So we would collect data from lots of individuals to estimate the probability of someone having blood type O.

In this section, we'll first reintroduce probability, but this time in a more formal way, in **Sample Spaces and Events of Interest**. We will then establish the basic methods and principles for finding probabilities of events in **Equally Likely Outcomes** and **Probability Rules**.

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