***Example* 4.** Table 1 shows the results of a series of 10,000 coin tosses,[3] grouped into 100 different series of $n = 100$ tosses each. In every case, the table shows the number of tosses $n(A)$ leading to the occurrence of a head. It is clear that the relative frequency of occurrence of "heads" in each set of 100 tosses differs only slightly from the probability $\mathbf{P}(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ found in Example 1. Note that the relative frequency of occurrence of "heads" is even closer to $\frac{1}{2}$ if we group the tosses in series of 1000 tosses each.

Table 1. Number of heads in a series of coin tosses

Number of heads in 100 series of 100 trials each										*Number of heads in 10 series of 1000 trials each*[4]
54	46	53	55	46	54	41	48	51	53	501
48	46	40	53	49	49	48	54	53	45	485
43	52	58	51	51	50	52	50	53	49	509
58	60	54	55	50	48	47	57	52	55	536
48	51	51	49	44	52	50	46	53	41	485
49	50	45	52	52	48	47	47	47	51	488
45	47	41	51	49	59	50	55	53	50	500
53	52	46	52	44	51	48	51	46	54	497
45	47	46	52	47	48	59	57	45	48	494
47	41	51	48	59	51	52	55	39	41	484