Unit 01: Introduction to Probability

1. _____ is more about how we handle various data using different techniques.

STATISTICS	PROBABILITY	RANDOM EXPERIEMNT	SAMPLE SPACE

2. _____is all about chance.

STATISTICS	PROBABILITY	RANDOM EXPERIEMNT	SAMPLE SPACE

3. A _____ is a trial, or observation that can be repeated numerous times under the same conditions.

STATISTICS	PROBABILITY	RANDOM EXPERIEMNT	SAMPLE SPACE

4. The _____ of a random experiment is the collection of all possible outcomes.

STATISTICS	PROBABILITY	RANDOM EXPERIEMNT	SAMPLE SPACE

5. _____are two or more sets that have no elements in common, therefore the intersection is an empty set.

Disjoint sets	Union	Set difference	Intersection

6. In mathematics, a set A is a _____of a set B if all elements of A are also elements of B.

Disjoint sets	Subset	Set difference	Intersection

7. Tossing a coin is

Dependent event	Independent event	Null	All of these

8. _____is the probability of an event occurring given that another event has already occurred.

Conditional probability	Unconditional probability	Random probability	All of these

9. Suppose we have 5 blue marbles and 5 red marbles in a bag. We pull out one marble, which may be blue or red. Now there are 9 marbles left in the bag. This is example of

Dependent event	Independent event	Null	All of these

10. Events are said to be _____if they cannot occur together.

Mutually exclusive | Exclusive | Mutually | All of these

11. The result of an experiment is known as _____.

Random variable | Event | Sample space | All of these

12. _____are nothing but all the sample points

Exhaustive events | Mutually exclusive | Exclusive | Mutually

13. _____is the measure of the likelihood that an event will occur.

Probability | Statistics | Sample space | Random Experiment

14. The _____Theorem is a mathematic model, based on statistics and probability that aims to calculate the probability of one scenario based on its relationship with another scenario.

Multiplication | Addition | Bayes | Random theorem

15. The initial probability is based on the present level of information.

Prior Probability | Posterior Probability | Previous Probability | All of these