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You read the free preview page 3 not displayed in this preview. Answer: Answer: Event A. Because it meets the condition the sun falls. Sun with three, or eagle with three. One of the twelve Dethment of the number of favorable events with general possible events. Answer: Answer: Continuation. 1. Oscar and Adriana... Answer: 361/36. Because only when it falls 1 - 1 can you add 2, this is only one of 36 possibilities. 6/36. Combinations 6 - 1, 5 - 2, 4 - 3, 3 - 4, 2 - 5 and 1 - 6. Let 7 fall. The reduction of these amounts is 1/36, 1/6, 1/12, which indicates that there is a greater chance of 7 falls than 2 or 10. Answer: This is a common is always presented. These are all possibilities to apply to the whole, and this in turn is 1 in decimal and 100 in percentages, 2 out of 36. Combinations only 4 - 1 and 1 - 4, i.e. only 2 out of 36, with a decrease is 1 - 18. Answer: Free response Libre response 4/36 i.e. 1/9, 0.11 or 11%. It's a zero event, there's no chance of one drop. Answer: 64 possible events. 8 cards per 2 boxes give a total of 64 possible combinations. b) Consider the following... Answer: Andrea and Juan Andrea and Valeria Juan S. If Valeria wins, she can't beat John and vice versa. Yes. Andrea can win with Juan or Valeria. They can add up to 14, as well as the same or different. c) Develop a strategy... Answer: 8 - 6, 7, 7 and 6 - 8 All minus 8 equal numbers, ranging from 1 and 1 to 8, 8.1, 1, 2 and 2, 3 and 3... 8 No 8 Answer: Events in subparagraph b. No AI analysis of 4 events, no one prevents the second from performing when performing the first. That the first event does not make the appearance of the second impossible. Then. From these events: Answer: Events of subparagraph d. Yes in b. Being independent events, the sum of their probability gives 100%. Answer: a) 1 in 4. The return of all noses to each prey makes the probability of the next one the same as the first one performed. b) No. As long as the condition of returning each handkerchief to the bag remains, the probability will not change. Answer: a) 3 out of 6, or 1 of 2 b) 2 out of 6, or 1 of 3. The results of previous throws do not affect the probability of the next step, so all numbers have the same chance of exiting the answer: Yes. He would only have to drop the number 5 to make it odd and more than 4 at the same time. (a) Determines the following... Answer: 48/12196/12148/12193/1215uming probability of each event. Answer: Some complement each other. There are also events that do not depend on each other. Yes. Some activities are mutually exclusive. It depends on the seminars that are being removed. Each event has its own features, so it affects each other differently if omitted. Answer: 1/2a) No, it's whatever. b) 2/4 or 1/2c) 1/16 or 1/8 Block 1 Information processing theme: Concepts of expected probability learning: explaining the difference between additional, mutually exclusive, and independent events. PROBABILITY DEFINITION Probability is the possibility of a given event happening. PROBABILITY SCALE The probability of an event occurring is measured by a scale. This scale is 0 to 1, closer to 0 unlikely, and closer to one it is likely to happen. A random experiment is one that we can't predict its outcome from practice, for example: Throwing spin roulette spin Perinole Playing in a lottery event, for example: Event: Let the number 6 fall on a roll of the dice To know the probability of this event happening, I need to know certain data: SAMPLE SPACE.- All possible results 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 written E-1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-PROBABILITY.- Calculate the possibility of an event or event. It is entered P(A) and is calculated as follows. COMPLEMENTARY EVENT These are two event results, these are only two possible outcomes. Example 1 When you toss a coin, two variants of Eagle or Sun, since there are no more options, these events complement each other. Event A: Sun Fall Event B: Fall Eagle Event A complements Event B Example 2 When you roll dice and Exit 1 or 2 doesn't complement as there are other possible results (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) But throwing dice and getting 1 or something other than one are additional events. Event A: Exit 1 Event B: Do Not Exit 1 Event A complements the B MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE EVENT Event These are two event results that cannot happen simultaneously. Example 1 When throwing a coin, the sun can rise or the eagle can come out, there is no other choice. Event A: Sun Rise Event B: Exit Eagle As Mutually Exclusive, probability that A or B will happen is written as: P (AUB) s to find the probability that you should add up the probabilities of Event A and Events B. P (AUB) - P(A) - P(B) EXERCISES 1) EXPERIMENT: Throw the Bones Sample Space E-1,2,3,4,5,6- Event A: A Simple Number Falls Less Than 3 (The 1 Not For The Breast , then only 2) A-{2} Event B: Crossing B equals or more than 3 B-3,4,5,6- Crossing these events is written and read: At Crossing B is equal to empty, which means that there are no elements that are in B, so we concluded that the two events may not occur at the same time and then are EXCLUSIVE EXCLUSIVE. Combining these events is written and read: Joining B equals elements 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, which means that the A-{2} and B-3,4,5,6-6) EXPERIMENT elements have been connected: Throw the dice Sample Space E-1,2, - 3,4,5,6th Event A: Number falls less than 3 A-1, 2nd event B: Number equal or more than 3 B-3,4,5,6. Crossing these it is written and read: Crossing B is equally empty, which means that there are no A elements that are in B, so we concluded that two events cannot happen at the same time and then MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE. Combining these events is written and read: Joining B equals Elements 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 , which means that the A-1 elements have been combined, 2nd and B-3,4,5,6-If you look, Union A and In the same as sample space to these events are called COMPLEMENTARY INDICATIONS 1) Download and print 2) Allow pencil 3) Delivery date on specified DOWNLOAD planning PDF and competency rate 9 (third). Block 1 Thematic axis: MANAGEMENT INFORMATION, Subject: Definitions of probability. Content: 9.1.6 Knowledge of probability scale. Analysis of the characteristics of additional activities and mutually exclusive and independent activities. Teaching intentions: 1. This students express a measure of probability through a common fraction, decimal expression, or through percentage and formalize of probability scale. 2. What students define are the characteristics of additional, mutually exclusive and independent events. Expected textbooks: Explains the difference between complementary, mutually exclusive and independent events. Curriculum standards: 3.2.1 calculates the likelihood of additional, mutually exclusive and independent activities. The goal of studying mathematics for secondary education. Calculate the probability of simple, mutually exclusive and independent random experiments. Competence for development: Solve problems autonomously, pass on mathematical information and check procedures and results. CONCEPTUAL Content (What I Need to Know) PROCEDURAL (What I Need to Know How to Do) ACTITUDINAL Behaviors and Relationships Know the Meaning of Probability, Events, Sample Space, Mutually Exclusive Events, Independent Event, Common Fraction, Decimal Fraction, Percentage. Identifies the characteristics of complementary, mutually exclusive and independent activities. Conceptual score of content 1. Express the probability measure using a common fraction, a decimal expression, or a percentage, and formalize the probability scale. Procedural content assessment 1. Collaborate in problem solving. 2. Respect the opinion of your colleagues. 3. Tolerate your comrades. 4. Remains interested in the work. 5. To act ethically. 6. Discussion with arguments. Helping to organize the work. Provide ideas to address this problem. Listen carefully to your colleagues. 10. Expresses any doubts you have. Assessment of est119tv@hotmail.com form the one the teacher signs in class. Book My Notebook for studying mathematics. Third grade seed again. Mtro. Juan Carbajal Faith 2011 SE Class Plans Material conocimiento de la escala de la probabilidad ejemplos. conocimiento de la escala de la probabilidad ejercicios. contenido 9.1.6 conocimiento de la escala de la probabilidad

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