Experimental vs. Theoretical Probability

Theoretical Probability – What should happen in theory

(This is what we've been doing all along)

Example: What's the Probability of flipping tails on coin?

 $P(tails) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 50\%$



Experimental Probability – What actually happens when you conduct an experiment

Example: You flip a coin 100 times and it lands on tails 40 times

P(tails) =
$$\frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5}$$
 or 40% (you actually flipped a coin)

Compare the theoretical probability to the experimental probability

I should have gotten tails 50% of the time, but I actually flipped tails 40% of the time. I got tails less than expected.

**YOU WILL NOW COMPLETE YOUR OWN EXPERIMENT USING the website: https://wheeldecide.com/

Steps:

- 1. Click Modify Wheel (you'll need to scroll down)
- 2. Type the following colors:

• Blue

Red

Yellow

• Green

3. Click Apply Wheel Changes

Complete the worksheet on the next page.

Name			Date	
Name Math Period		l	Experimental vs. Theoretical WS	
1.	What is the theoretical probability of each color? Write your answer as a fraction in simplest for AND a percent.			
	P(Blue)		P(Yellow)	
	P(Red)		P(Green)	
2.	Predict what color you will spin the most.			
3.	3. Is this a fair spinner? Why or why not?			
4.	. Spin the wheel 40 times and record your outcomes in the table below (use tallies)			
	Blue	Yellow	Red	Green
 What was the experimental probability of each color? Write as a froin simplest form AND as a percent. (Remember you spun the spinne times, so that is your denominator) 				
	Blue		Yellow	
	Red		Green	
6.	Is what you thought would happen, what actually happened?			
7.			different from the exp	