GLOSSARY

1. A priori

Knowledge that is justified by arguments of a certain kind

2. A priori probability

The term a priori probability is used in distinguishing the ways in which values for probabilities can be obtained - probability that is derived by deductive reasoning.

3. Classical approach

The classical approach to probability is to count the number of favorable outcomes, the number of total outcomes, and express the probability as a ratio of these two numbers.

4. Empirical probability

Empirical probability is determined analytically, that is, by using our knowledge about the nature of the experiment rather than through actual experimentation.

5. Equally likely cases

The notion of an equally likely outcome is that any outcome has an equal chance of occurring.

6. Event

The outcome or result of an experiment is called an event.

7. Exhaustive Cases

The total number of possible outcomes of a random experiment is called exhaustive cases for the experiment.

8. Experimental Outcomes

The result or outcome at the end of an experiment.

9. Fair coin

In probability theory and statistics, a sequence of independent trials with probability 1/2 of success on each trial is metaphorically called a fair coin. In theoretical studies, the assumption that a coin is fair is often made by referring to an ideal coin.

10. Favourable cases

The cases or choices or elementary events which ensure the occurrence of an event are called favourable cases or choices for the event.

11. Mutually exclusive cases

Two events are mutually exclusive if they can't happen at the same time.

12. Posterior probability

Posterior probability is a revised probability that takes into account new available information.

13. Probability

Probability is a numerical measure of the likelihood that an event will occur.

14. Relative frequency approach

In probability theory and statistics, a sequence of independent trials with probability 1/2 of success on each trial is metaphorically called a fair coin. In theoretical studies, the assumption that a coin is fair is often made by referring to an ideal coin.

15. Unbiased dice

A six-sided die is said to be unbiased if it is equally likely to show any of its six sides.