

- (30pts) Do this part on your own. Roll two dice 50 times.
 - Record how many times you get each of the possible sums on the dice in the first row.
 - In the second row, enter the empirical probabilities for each sum based on your 50 rolls. Then compute the theoretical probabilities for each sum and enter them in the third row of the table. Round everything to 4 decimal points.
 - Find the difference between the row P_E and P_T .

Sum on roll	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Times occurred	4	3	6	8	8	5	7	3	2	2	2
Empirical prob. P_E	$\frac{4}{50}$	$\frac{3}{50}$	$\frac{6}{50}$	$\frac{8}{50}$	$\frac{8}{50}$	$\frac{5}{50}$	$\frac{7}{50}$	$\frac{3}{50}$	$\frac{2}{50}$	$\frac{2}{50}$	$\frac{2}{50}$
Theoretical prob. P_T	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$
Difference $P_E - P_T$	0.0522	0.0044	0.0644	0.0489	0.0211	-0.0667	0.0011	-0.0511	-0.0156	-0.0156	0.0122

← sum = 50

- (30pts) Do this part with 3 classmates. Write their names in the space provided. Each of you has to fill in the table independently, but the last three rows of this table should be the same for everyone in your group (check!).
 - Copy the "Times occurred" line from above into row "You" and do the same for each of your classmates.
 - Sum by column and enter the sums in the row "Total times occurred".
 - Compute the empirical probability for each sum on the dice. Keep in mind that your number of experiments is now larger.
 - Find the difference between the row P_E and P_T . Are they smaller than in the table above?

Sum on roll	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
You	4	3	6	8	8	5	7	3	2	2	2
student 1	1	3	3	8	7	9	10	4	2	3	0
student 2	7	8	5	5	4	5	2	3	6	3	2
student 3	2	4	5	2	5	9	11	6	1	5	0
Total times occurred	14	18	19	23	24	28	30	16	11	13	4
Empirical prob. P_E	$\frac{14}{200}$	$\frac{18}{200}$	$\frac{19}{200}$	$\frac{23}{200}$	$\frac{24}{200}$	$\frac{28}{200}$	$\frac{30}{200}$	$\frac{16}{200}$	$\frac{11}{200}$	$\frac{13}{200}$	$\frac{4}{200}$
Difference $P_E - P_T$	0.0422	0.0344	0.0394	0.0039	-0.0189	-0.0267	0.0111	-0.0311	-0.0006	0.0094	-0.0078

← sum = 200

- d) $P_E - P_T$ in part 2 is, for the most part (with exception of *), smaller than $P_E - P_T$ in part 1. This means that P_E is closer, in general, to P_T when number of experiments is larger, as should be by the law of large numbers.

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