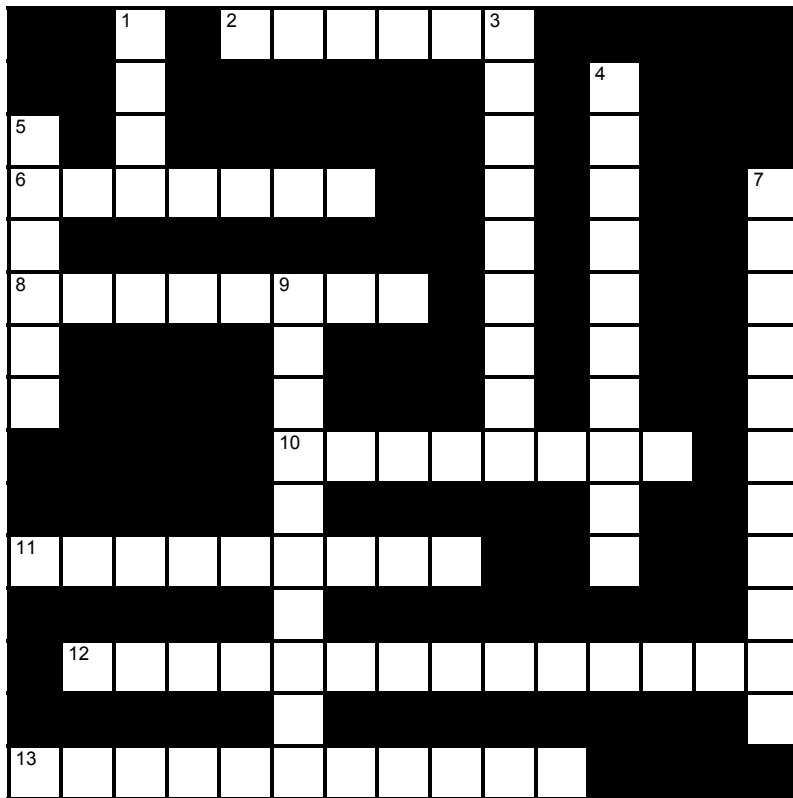


Random Sampling and Probability



Across

- 2 The type of coin being used when the probability of heads is $\diamond .50$. (6)
- 6 Deduced from reason alone, without experience. Before the fact (two words). (7)
- 8 A variable, such as the number resulting from the role of a die, which can take on only whole values - there are not values between the adjacent values on the scale. (8)

10 "OR" usually

- implies the need to use _____ . (8)
- 11 Mutually _____ events can't occur together. (9)
- 12 "AND" usually implies the need to use _____ . (14)
- 13 Empirical point of view. After the fact (two words). (11)

Down

- 1 A coin is said to be _____ if the chances of a head or a tail is .50. (4)
- 3 Two events are _____ of one of the events changes the probability of the other. (9)
- 4 A variable that can theoretically have an infinite number of values between adjacent units on a scale (e.g., areas under the curve in Chapter 8). (10)
- 5 In this type of sampling, each member of the

sample or population has an equal chance of being selected. (6)

7 Returning a selection to the population before the next member is selected. (11)

9 A set is _____ if it includes all of the possible events. (10)