1. Flip a coin 30 times. Record the results of your experiment below.

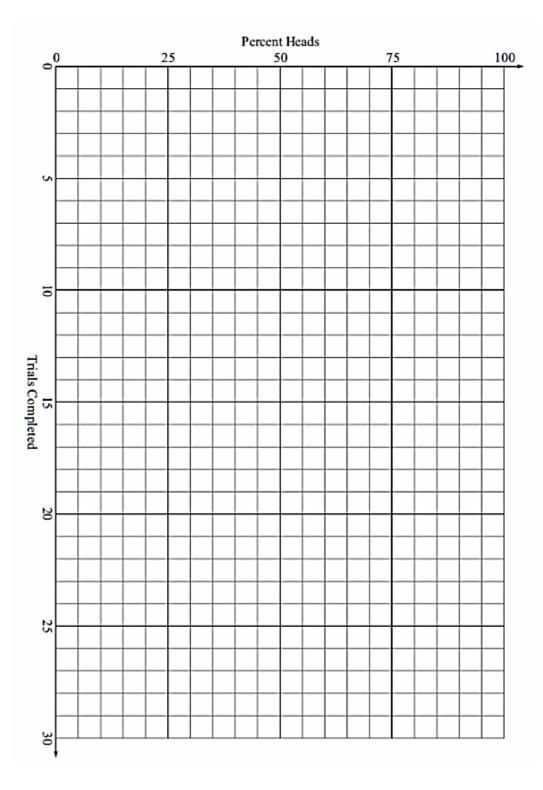
Example:

Trial	Outcomes	Cumulative	Probability as
Number		Frequency of	a percent
	(Circle H or T)	Heads	Cumulative
			<u>Frequency</u>
			Trial Number
1	H of T	0	$\frac{0}{1} = 0\%$
2	H)or T	1	$\frac{1}{2} = 50\%$
3	H or T	1	$\frac{1}{3} = 33.\overline{3}\%$
4	H)or T	2	$\frac{2}{4} = 50\%$
5	H)or T	3	$\frac{3}{5} = 60\%$

Make a sketch of what you think the graph will look like. (Trials Completed and Percent Heads)

Trial Number	Outcomes (Circle H or T)	Cumulative Frequency of Heads	Probability as a percent Cumulative Frequency
1	H or T		Trial Number
2	H or T		
3	H or T		
4	H or T		
5	H or T		

6	
	H or T
7	H or T
8	H or T
9	H or T
10	H or T
11	H or T
12	H or T
13	H or T
14	H or T
15	H or T
16	H or T
17	H or T
18	H or T
19	H or T
20	H or T
21	H or T
22	H or T
23	H or T
24	H or T
25	H or T
26	H or T
27	H or T
28	H or T
29	H or T
30	H or T



- 3. How are theoretical and experimental probabilities similar and different?
- 4. What happens to experimental probability as the number of trials increases?
- 5. Did your graph turn out how you expected? Why or why not?