

Common Core Standards - Resource Page

The resources below have been created to assist teachers' understanding and to aid instruction of this standard.

Domain	Standard: S.CP.1 - Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events (“or,” “and,” “not”). *(Modeling Standard)
<p><u>Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability</u> Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data</p>	<p><u>Questions to Focus Learning</u> How can we use sets to calculate theoretical probability?</p> <p>Understanding the set of outcomes of an event can help us calculate theoretical probability.</p> <p><u>Student Friendly Objectives</u></p> <p><i>Knowledge Targets</i></p> <p>I can find the theoretical probability of random phenomena.</p> <p><i>Reasoning Targets</i></p> <p>I can create the sample space for a random phenomenon. I can describe an event as a subset of a sample space using characteristics of the outcomes. I can describe the union of two or more events as a subset of a sample space using characteristics of the outcomes. I can describe the intersection of two or more events as a subset of a sample space using characteristics of the outcomes.</p> <p><i>Product Targets</i></p> <p>I can construct a Venn diagram to find the union, intersection or complement of events.</p>

Vocabulary

complement
element
empty set
event
intersection
probability
sample space
set
subset
theoretical probability
tree diagram
union
universal set
Venn diagram

Teacher Tips

Vertical Progression

S.CP.2 - Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent. *(Modeling Standard)

S.CP.3 - Understand the conditional probability of A given B as $P(A \text{ and } B)/P(B)$, and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B. *(Modeling Standard)

S.CP.4 - Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities. For example, collect data from a random sample of students in your school on their favorite subject among math, science, and English. Estimate the probability that a randomly selected student from your school will favor science given that the student is in tenth grade. Do the same for other subjects and compare the results. *(Modeling Standard)

S.CP.5 - Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. For example, compare the chance of having lung cancer if you are a smoker with the chance of being a smoker if you have lung cancer. *(Modeling Standard)

The above information and more can be accessed for free on the [Wiki-Teacher](#) website.
Direct link for this standard: [S.CP.1](#)