

## Common Core Standards - Resource Page

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

<b>Domain</b>	<p><b>Standard:</b> 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)</p>
<p><b><u>Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability</u></b> <b>Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data</b></p>	<p><u>Questions to Focus Learning</u> What is an independent event? How can it be determined if two events are independent?  The occurrence of some events can change the probability other events occur.</p> <p><u>Student Friendly Objectives</u> <i>Reasoning Targets</i></p> <p>I can use examples of random phenomena to show that two events are independent if the probability of their intersection is the product of their probabilities. I can use examples of random phenomena to show that if the product of two events is the probability of their intersection, the two events are independent.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <p>event dependent events independent events intersection joint probability probability</p> <p><u>Teacher Tips</u> It is often helpful to develop the concept in S.CP.3 before establishing the independence rule in S.CP.2. The rule <math>P(A) * P(B) = P(A \text{ and } B)</math> for independent events follows generally from <math>P(A B) = P(A \text{ and } B)/P(B)</math> since <math>P(A B) = P(A)</math>.</p> <p>Build on work with two-way tables from S.ID.5 to develop understanding of conditional probability and independence.</p>

Vertical Progression

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.2](#)