Start Tasks

Identify fair chance devices and the assumptions behind equal probability.

1. A fair coin is tossed. Is $P(H) = P(T)$?

2. A fair die is rolled. Are all six outcomes equally likely?

3. What does “fair” mean in probability?

4. If a coin is fair, what is $P(H)$?

Start Tasks

Recognise when the “fair” assumption fails and explain the consequences.

5. A spinner has sections of different sizes. Can you still assume each colour is equally likely?

6. A coin lands heads 6 times in 10 tosses. Does that prove it is unfair?

7. Why is “random” important in a probability experiment?

8. Give one example of a biased chance device.