Probability and Statistics

Content Area: **Math**
Course(s): **Accelerated Algebra II, CP Algebra II**
Time Period: **Marking Period 4**
Length: **6**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

This unit allows students to master the main ideas in probability and statistics and to use these ideas to make big decisions and inference.

Enduring Understandings

Summarize, represent, and interpret dtat on a single count or measurement variable.

Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.

Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies.

Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data.

Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model.

Use probability to evaluate outcomes of decisions.

Essential Questions

What is the difference between a permutation and a combination?

What is the difference between experimental and theoretical probability?

How are measures of central tendency different from standard deviation?

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (No CCS)

MA.S-ID.A.4	Use the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages. Recognize that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Use calculators, spreadsheets, and tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.
MA.S-ID.B.6	Represent data on two quantitative variables on a scatter plot, and describe how the variables are related.

MA.S-ID.B.6c	Fit a linear function for a scatter plot that suggests a linear association.
MA.S-IC.A.1	Understand statistics as a process for making inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population.
MA.S-IC.A.2	Decide if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, e.g., using simulation.
MA.S-IC.B.3	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each.
MA.S-IC.B.4	Use data from a sample survey to estimate a population mean or proportion; develop a margin of error through the use of simulation models for random sampling.
MA.S-IC.B.6	Evaluate reports based on data.
MA.S-CP.A.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”).
MA.S-CP.A.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.
MA.S-CP.A.3	Understand the conditional probability of A given B as $P(A\ and\ B)/P(B)$, 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.
MA.S-CP.A.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.
MA.S-CP.A.5	Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations.
MA.S-CP.B.6	Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B’s outcomes that also belong to A, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.
MA.S-CP.B.7	Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A\ or\ B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A\ and\ B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.
MA.S-CP.B.8	Apply the general Multiplication Rule in a uniform probability model, $P(A\ and\ B) = [P(A)] \times [P(B\,|\,A)] = [P(B)] \times [P(A\,|\,B)]$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.
MA.S-CP.B.9	Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems.
MA.S-MD.B.6	Use probabilities to make fair decisions (e.g., drawing by lots, using a random number generator).

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.W.9-10.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology’s capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.
SCI.HS-ETS1-2	Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS4	Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.

Technology Standards

TECH.8.1.12.C.CS4	Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
TECH.8.1.12.D.CS3	Exhibit leadership for digital citizenship.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS4	Process data and report results.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS3	Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS4	Use multiple processes and diverse perspectives to explore alternative solutions.
TECH.8.2.12.C.CS2	The application of engineering design.

21st Century Themes/Careers

CAEP.9.2.12.C.3	Identify transferable career skills and design alternate career plans.

Financial Literacy Integration

PFL.9.1.12.C.1	Compare and contrast the financial benefits of different products and services offered by a variety of financial institutions.

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

- Use graphing calculator to explore tables.
- Spend time with modeling activities.
- Spend at least one day dedicated to modeling problems
- Use problems and activities from book involving modeling problems
- ~~Provide access to online book~~
- Provide ~~access to~~ book pages and problems through Canvas and Twitter
- Provide access to review keys
- ~~Assign ExamView Questions to provide practice and assessment.~~
- Use Delta Math for practice and assessments.

- ~~Small stakes quizzes given through Canvas.~~

Formative Assessments

- Daily homework checks
- ~~ExamView Questions~~
- Exit Tickets
- Warm-ups
- Quizzes

Summative Assessment

- Unit Tests

Benchmark Assessments

- Final Exam