1128 =20 denys to go l

2 A six-sided dice is rolled 800 times.
Experimental Probability
The table below shows the relative frequency of scoring a six after different numbers of rolls.

| Number of rolls | Relative frequency of a six |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 0.3 | $30 \%$ |
| 200 | 0.26 | $26 \%$ |
| 300 | 0.27 | $27 \%$ |
| 500 | 0.23 | $23 \%$ |
| 800 | 0.25 | $25 \%$ |

(a) How many times was a six scored after 300 rolls?

Show how you obtained your answer.

$$
27 \% \text { \& } 300
$$

Answer $\qquad$ [2]
(b) Which relative frequency from the table gives the best estimate of the probability of scoring a six when this dice is rolled?

Explain your answer.

Answer $\qquad$ 0.25

Reason $\qquad$ there are most rolls
(c) How many sixes would you expect to get if a fair six-sided dice was rolled 300 times?

$$
\frac{1}{6} \times 300
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
x & =0.561561561 \\
1000 x & =561.561561561 \cdots \\
x & =0.561561561 \cdots  \tag{2}\\
999 x & =561 \\
x & =\frac{561}{999}
\end{align*}
$$

