This activity will: (1) illustrate how experimental probability is computed in the classroom, and (2) provide an example where experimental probability helps us recognize whether a sample space is uniform or not.

1. Experiment #1: This experiment consists of tossing two coins at once; below is a chart representing the sample space for this experiment. Perform the experiment a total of twenty times (20 trials) and record how many times each of outcome occurs. (Using tally marks is easiest.)

   Two heads   *Two tails*   *One head and one tail*

   What is the experimental probability of getting one head and one tail? Write your answer as a fraction first, then convert to a decimal, rounded to the nearest thousandth.

2. Experiment #2: This experiment consists of tossing THREE coins at once; again, we have a chart representing the experiment's sample space. Perform 20 trials of this experiment and record how many times each of outcome occurs. (Again, tally marks are easiest.)

   Three heads   *Three tails*   *Two heads and one tail*   *Two tails and one head*

   What is the experimental probability of getting three tails? Write your answer as a fraction first, then convert to a decimal, rounded to the nearest thousandth.