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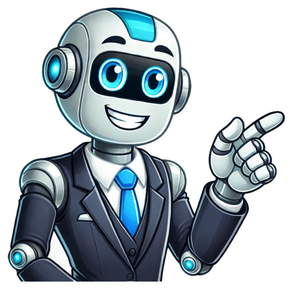

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The experimental probability of rolling a six with a die was found to be 54 times out of 300 rolls, while the theoretical probability remains at 1/6. For problem 2, the experimental probability of rolling an odd number with a die is calculated as 33 successful outcomes (odd numbers) divided by the total number of trials, which is 60. This results in an experimental probability of 33/60 or 11/20. In problem 3, Clem fired 200 arrows at a target and hit it successfully 168 times. Therefore, the experimental probability of hitting the target is calculated as 168 successful outcomes divided by the total number of trials, which is 200. This gives an experimental probability of 168/200 or 21/25. For problem 4, Ivy has free-range hens that laid a total of 123 eggs, out of which 11 had double-yolks. Therefore, the experimental probability of getting a double-yolk egg from her hens is calculated as 11 successful outcomes (double-yolk eggs) divided by the total number of trials, which is 123. This results in an experimental probability of 11/123. In problem 5, Jackson leaves for work at the same time each day and had to wait for a train on his way to work for 58 days out of a total of 227 working days. Therefore, the experimental probability that he has to wait for a train is calculated as 58 successful outcomes (waiting days) divided by the total number of trials, which is 227. This gives an experimental probability of 58/227. For problem 6, Ravi's circular spinner marked P, Q, and R on equal sectors was twirled 417 times, with a Q landing face up 138 times out of those attempts. Therefore, the experimental probability of getting a Q is calculated as 138 successful outcomes (Q landings) divided by the total number of trials, which is 417. This results in an experimental probability of 138/417. In problem 7, Claude recorded the suit of the top card of his pack for 140 games, with the following distribution: Hearts = 34, Diamonds = 36, Spades = 38, and Clubs = 32. Therefore, to find the experimental probability that the top card is a Heart, we calculate 34 successful outcomes (Hearts) divided by the total number of trials, which is 140. This gives an experimental probability of 34/140 or 17/70 for part (a). To find the probability that the top card is either a Club or a Diamond, we sum the successful outcomes for Clubs and Diamonds, resulting in 68/140 or 17/35. For problem 8, if a car factory checks 360 cars and finds 8 of them have defects, the experimental probability that a randomly selected car has defects out of 1260 is calculated by dividing the number of defective cars (8) by the total number of cars checked (360), then multiplying this ratio by the total number of cars (1260). This results in an experimental probability of 28 cars being defective out of 1260. In problem 9, if a car factory checks 320 cars and finds 12 of them have defects, the experimental probability that a randomly selected car has no defects out of 560 is calculated by subtracting the number of defective cars (12) from the total number of cars checked (320), then dividing this result by the total number of cars to find what fraction of 560 cars would not be defective. This results in an experimental probability of 539 cars being non-defective. The theoretical probability of rolling an even number on a six-sided die is 1/2, as there are three even numbers (2, 4, and 6) out of the six possible outcomes. For problem 11, using the table provided for drawing marbles from Martin's bag, we can calculate the experimental probability of drawing each color: red = 12/50, blue = 10/50, green = 15/50, and yellow = 13/50. The theoretical probabilities of getting a six or a prime number on a die are both 1/6, as there is one favorable outcome (six) out of the six possible outcomes for rolling a six, and three favorable outcomes (2, 3, and 5) out of the six possible outcomes for rolling a prime number. For problem 12, in the bag containing beads of different colors, we find the experimental probability of drawing each color: red = 12/50, blue = 10/50, green = 15/50, and yellow = 13/50. Given text: a Zb) Given that the letter chosen first is a G and it is removed, what is the probability that a second randomly chosen letter is a vowel?