

Relative frequency/Experimental probability

Facts

Relative frequency is used to calculate a probability from an experiment.

Relative frequency is the number of times an event happens divided by the total number of trials.

The greater the number of trials, the more accurate the experimental probability will be.

To calculate the relative frequency we can use the formula

$$\text{Relative frequency} = \frac{\text{frequency of the event occurring}}{\text{total number of trials of the experiment}}$$