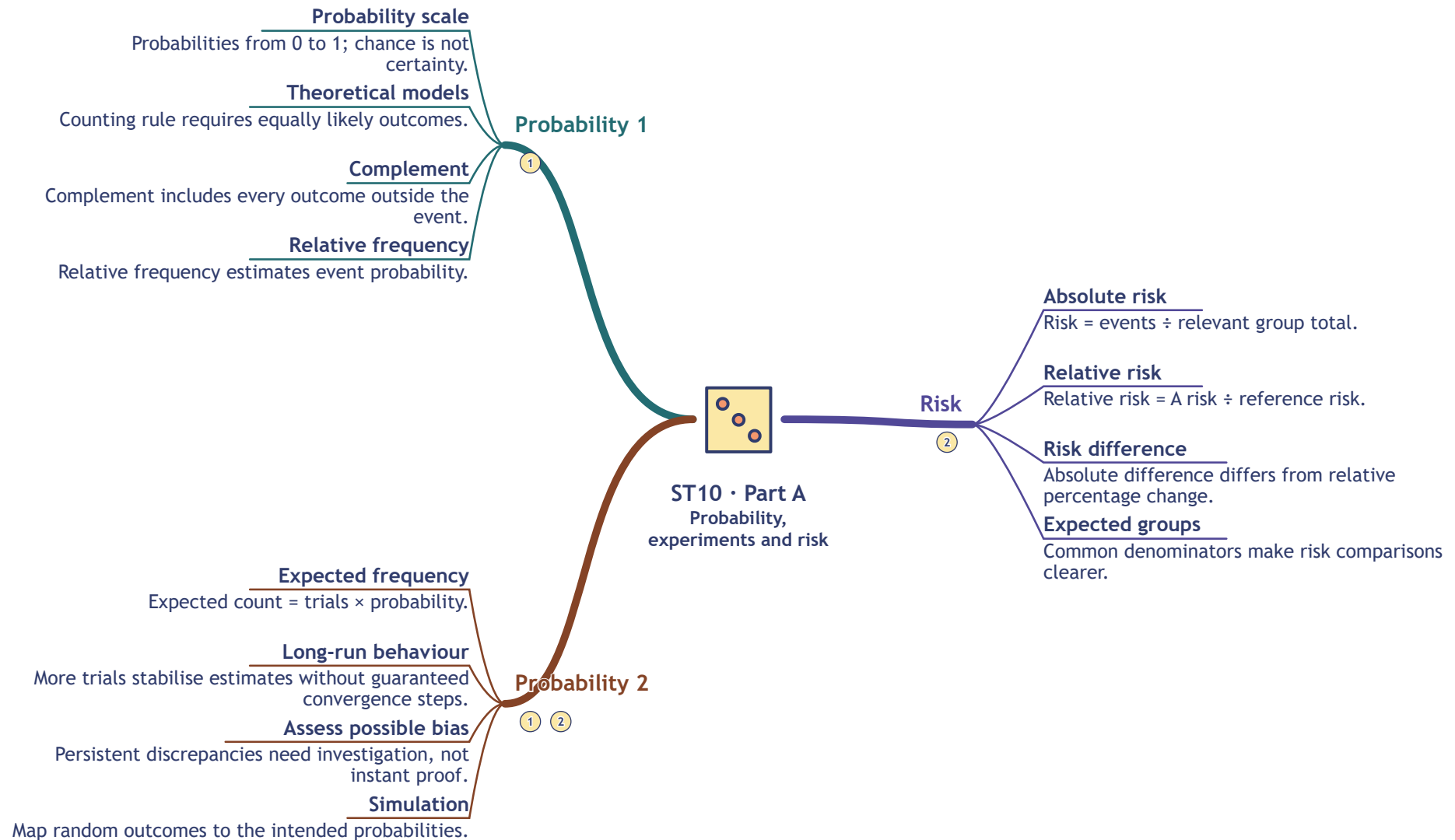




1. Probability 1 → Probability 2: Theoretical probabilities and relative frequencies determine expectations compared with repeated trials.

2. Probability 2 → Risk: Expected event counts put absolute and relative risks on comparable group denominators.