Respected sir

Please insert the following definitions in Para 4 for better interpretation of word, convincing and Probable

Convincing evidence:-

* That proves a matter by the "preponderance of evidence" required in civil cases and beyond the "reasonable doubt" needed to convict in a criminal case.

***that the evidence is highly and substantially more likely to be true than untrue; the fact finder must be convinced that the contention is highly probable.**

This is a medium level of burden of proof which is a more rigorous standard to meet than the preponderance of the evidence standard, but a less rigorous standard to meet than proving evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. In order to meet the standard and prove something by clear and convincing evidence, the party alleging the contention must prove that the contention is substantially more likely than not that it is true.

Convincing evidence means information that would persuade a reasonable person to have a firm belief that a proposition is more likely true than not true. It is a higher standard of proof than "preponderance of the evidence.

Convincing evidence means evidence that is clear in the sense that it is not ambiguous, equivocal or contradictory and convincing in the sense that it is of such a credible, reliable, authentic and relevant nature as to evoke confidence in the truth of it.

Probable:-

- Almost certainly; as far as one knows or can tell.
- **Probability** reflects personal belief which involves personal judgment, information, etc.
- The probability that event E occurs is denoted by P (E). When all outcomes are equally likely, then:

2.3 - Interpretations of Probability

Classical Interpretation of Probability

The probability that event E occurs is denoted by P (E). When all outcomes are equally likely, then:

$$P(E) = \frac{\textit{number of outcomes in } E}{\textit{number of possible outcomes}}$$

Subjective Probability

Subjective probability reflects personal belief which involves personal judgment, information, intuition, etc.

For example, what is P (you will get an A in a certain course)? Each student may have a different answer to the question.

Relative Frequency Concept of Probability (Empirical Approach)

If a particular outcome happens over a large number of events then the percentage of that outcome is close to the true probability.

For example, if we flip the given coin 10,000 times and observe 4555 heads and 5445 tails, then for that coin, P(*H*)=0.4555.

$$P(E) \approx \frac{\textit{number of outcomes in } E}{\textit{number of possible outcomes}}$$