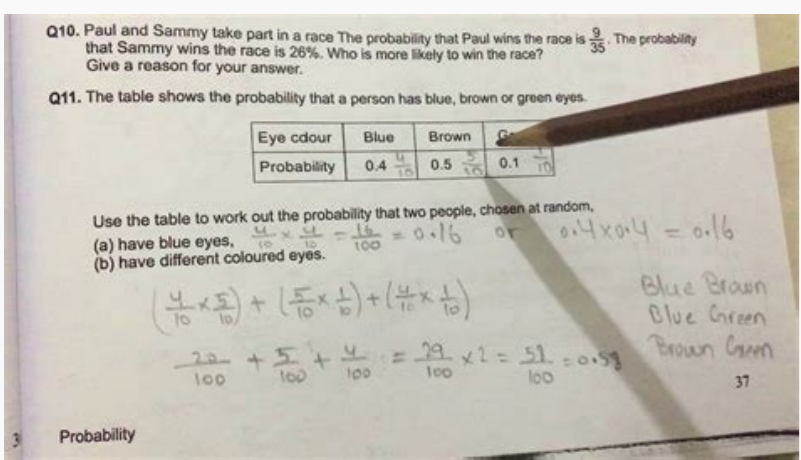


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Let S be the sample space and E be the event of selecting 1 girl and 2 boys.

Then, $n(S)$ = Number ways of selecting 3 students out of 25

$$= {}^{25}C_3$$

$$= \frac{(25 \times 24 \times 23)}{(3 \times 2 \times 1)}$$

$$= 2300.$$

$$n(E) = ({}^{10}C_1 \times {}^{15}C_2)$$

$$= \left[10 \times \frac{(15 \times 14)}{(2 \times 1)} \right]$$

$$= 1050.$$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{1050}{2300} = \frac{21}{46}$$

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Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue? A. B. C. D. Answer: Option A Explanation: Total number of balls = (2 + 3 + 2) = 7. Let S be the sample space. Then, n(S) = Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of 7 = ${}^7C_2 = 21$. Let E = Event of drawing 2 balls, none of which is blue. n(E) = Number of ways of drawing 2 balls out of (2 + 3) balls = ${}^5C_2 = 10$. P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 10 / 21 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report 2. In a simultaneous throw of two dice, we have n(S) = (6 x 6) = 36. Then, E = {(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 6), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 2), (5, 4), (5, 6), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)} n(E) = 27. P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 27 / 36 = 3 / 4 Page 3 Exercise :: Probability - General QuestionsProbability - Important FormulasProbability - General Questions 11. A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards. The probability of getting a queen of club or a king of heart is: A. B. C. D. Answer: Option C Explanation: Here, n(S) = 52. Let E = event of getting a queen of club or a king of heart. Then, n(E) = 2. P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 2 / 52 = 1 / 26 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report 12. A bag contains 4 white, 5 red and 6 blue balls. Three balls are drawn at random from the bag. The probability that all of them are red, is: A. B. C. D. Answer: Option C Explanation: Let S be the sample space. Then, n(S) = number of ways of drawing 3 balls out of 15 = ${}^{15}C_3 = (15 \times 14 \times 13) / (3 \times 2 \times 1) = 455$. Let E = event of getting all the 3 red balls. n(E) = ${}^5C_3 = 5C2 = (5 \times 4) / (2 \times 1) = 10$. P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 10 / 455 = 2 / 91 View Answer Discuss in Forum Workspace Report Tutorial on finding the probability of an event. In what follows, S is the sample space of the experiment in question and E is the event of interest. n(S) is the number of elements in the sample space S and n(E) is the number of elements in the event E. A die is rolled, find the probability that an even number is obtained. S of the experiment. S = {1,2,3,4,5,6} Let E be the "an even number is obtained" and write it down. E = {2,4,6} We now use the formula of the probability. P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 3 / 6 = 1 / 2 Each coin has two possible outcomes H (heads) and T (Tails). The sample space S is given by. S = {(H,T),(H,H),(T,H),(T,T)} Let E be the event "two heads are obtained". E = {(H,H)} We use the formula of the classical probability. P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 1 / 4 Which of these numbers cannot be a probability? a) -0.0001 b) 0.5 c) 1.001 d) 0 e) 1 f) 20% above cannot represent probabilities: -0.00010 is less than 0 and 1.001 is greater than 1. Two dice are rolled, find the probability that the sum is a) equal to 1 b) equal to 4 c) less than 13 a) The sample space S of two dice is shown below. S = {(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(1,4),(1,5),(1,6),(2,1),(2,2),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,6),(3,1),(3,2),(3,3),(3,4),(3,5),(3,6),(4,1),(4,2),(4,3),(4,4),(4,5),(4,6),(5,1),(5,2),(5,3),(5,4),(5,5),(5,6),(6,1),(6,2),(6,3),(6,4),(6,5),(6,6)} Let E be the event "sum equal to 1". There are no outcomes which correspond to a sum equal to 1, hence P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 0 / 36 = 0 b) Three possible outcomes give a sum equal to 4: E = {(1,3),(2,2),(3,1)}, hence, P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 3 / 36 = 1 / 12 c) All possible outcomes, E = S, give a sum less than 13, hence, P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 36 / 36 = 1 A die is rolled and a coin is tossed, find the probability that the die shows an odd number and the coin shows a head. Let H be the head and T be the tail of the coin. The sample space S of the experiment described in question 5 is as follows S = {(1,H),(2,H),(3,H),(4,H),(5,H),(6,H),(1,T),(2,T),(3,T),(4,T),(5,T),(6,T)} Let E be the event "the die shows an odd number and the coin shows a head". Event E may be described as follows E = {(1,H),(3,H),(5,H)} The probability P(E) is given by P(E) = n(E) / n(S) = 3 / 12 = 1 / 4 A card is drawn at random from a deck of cards. Find the probability of getting the 3 of diamond. The sample space S of the experiment in question 6 is shown below Let E be the event "getting the 3 of diamond". An examination of the sample space shows that there is one "3 of diamond" so that n(E) = 1 and n(S) = 52. Hence the probability of event E occurring is given by P(E) = 1 / 52 A jar contains 3 red marbles, 7 green marbles and 10 white marbles. If a marble is drawn from the jar at random, what is the probability that this marble is white? We first construct a table of frequencies that gives the marbles color distributions as follows formula of the probability P(E) = Frequency for white color / Total frequencies in the above table = 10 / 20 = 1 / 2 blood. If a person from this group is selected at random, what is the probability that this person has O blood type? We use the empirical formula of the probability P(E) = Frequency for O blood / Total frequencies = 70 / 200 = 0.35 only is obtained. c) Two dice are rolled, find the probability that the sum is equal to 5. d) A card is drawn at random from a deck of cards. Find the probability of getting the King of heart. a) 2 / 6 = 1 / 3 b) 2 / 4 = 1 / 2 c) 4 / 36 = 1 / 9 d) 1 / 52

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