CBSE NCERT Solutions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 13

Back of Chapter Questions

Exercise 13.1

1. Given that E and F are events such that $\mathrm{P(E)} = 0.6, \mathrm{P(F)} = 0.3$ and $\mathrm{P(E \cap F)} = 0.2$, find $\mathrm{P(E|F)}$ and $\mathrm{P(F|E)}$.

Solution:

Given:

$\mathrm{P(E)} = 0.6, \mathrm{P(F)} = 0.3$ and $\mathrm{P(E \cap F)} = 0.2$

$$\mathrm{P(E|F)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E \cap F)}}{\mathrm{P(F)}}$$

$$= \frac{0.2}{0.3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\mathrm{P(F|E)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E \cap F)}}{\mathrm{P(E)}}$$

$$= \frac{0.2}{0.6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Therefore, the required value of $\mathrm{P(E|F)}$ and $\mathrm{P(F|E)}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively.

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2. Compute $\mathrm{P(A|B)}$, if $\mathrm{P(B)} = 0.5$ and $\mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = 0.32$

Solution:

Given:

$\mathrm{P(B)} = 0.5$ and $\mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = 0.32$

$$\mathrm{P(A|B)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(A \cap B)}}{\mathrm{P(B)}}$$

$$= \frac{0.32}{0.5} = \frac{16}{25}$$

Therefore, the required value of $\mathrm{P(A|B)}$ is $\frac{16}{25}$.

3. If $P(A) = 0.8, P(B) = 0.5$ and $P(B|A) = 0.4$, find

(i) $P(A \cap B)$

(ii) $P(A|B)$

(iii) $P(A \cup B)$

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) = 0.8, P(B) = 0.5$ and $P(B|A) = 0.4$

(i) Since, $P(B|A) = 0.4$

$\therefore \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = 0.4$

$\Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{0.8} = 0.4$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$P(A \cap B) = 0.32$

Hence, $P(A \cap B) = 0.32$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

(ii) $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

$\Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{0.32}{0.5} = 0.64$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

Hence, $P(A|B) = 0.64$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

(iii) We know that,

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = 0.5 + 0.5 - 0.32$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$= 0.98$

Hence, $P(A \cup B) = 0.98$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

4. Evaluate $\mathrm{P(A \cup B)}$, if $\mathrm{2P(A) = P(B)} = \frac{5}{13}$ and $\mathrm{P(A|B)} = \frac{2}{5}$

Solution:

Given:

$\mathrm{2P(A) = P(B)} = \frac{5}{13}$

So, $\mathrm{P(A)} = \frac{5}{26}$ and $\mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{5}{13}$

$\mathrm{P(A|B)} = \frac{2}{5}$

We know that, $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A\cap B)}{P(B)}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{P(A \cap B)}}{\mathrm{P(B)}} = \frac{2}{5}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{2}{5} \times \mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{13} = \frac{2}{13}$

Also, it is known that, $\mathrm{P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{5}{26} + \frac{5}{13} - \frac{2}{13}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{5 + 10 - 4}{26}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{11}{26}$

Hence, the required value of $\mathrm{P(A \cup B)}$ is $\frac{11}{26}$

5. If $\mathrm{P(A)} = \frac{6}{11}$, $\mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{5}{11}$ and $\mathrm{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{7}{11}$, find

(i) $P(A \cap B)$

(ii) $P(A|B)$

(iii) $P(B|A)$

Solution:

Given:

$\mathrm{P(A)} = \frac{6}{11}$, $\mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{5}{11}$ and $\mathrm{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{7}{11}$

(i) Since, $\mathrm{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{7}{11}$

$\therefore P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{7}{11}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{11} + \frac{5}{11} - P(A \cap B) = \frac{7}{11}$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{11}{11} - \frac{7}{11} = \frac{4}{11}$

Hence, the required value of $P(A \cap B)$ is $\frac{4}{11}$

(ii) We know that,

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

$\Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{5}{11}} = \frac{4}{5}$

Hence, the required value of $P(A|B)$ is $\frac{4}{5}$

(iii) We know that,

$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$

$\Rightarrow P(B|A) = \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{6}{11}} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

Hence, the required value of $P(B|A)$ is $\frac{2}{3}$.

6. A coin is tossed three times, where

(i) E: head on third toss, F: heads on first two tosses

(ii) E: at least two heads, F: at most two heads

(iii) E: at most two tails, F: at least one tail

Determine $P(E|F)$.

Solution:

Given:

A coin is tossed three times.

So, then the sample space S is

$S = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTH\} = 8$

Thus, the sample space has 8 elements.

(i) Given:

$E = \{HHH, HTH, THH, TTH\}$

$F = \{HHH, HHT\}$

$\therefore E \cap F = \{HHH\}$

$P(F) = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(E \cap F) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)}$$

$$P(E|F) = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, the required value of $P(E|F)$ is $\frac{1}{2}$.

(ii) Given:

$E = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH\}$

$F = \{HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT\}$

$\therefore E \cap F = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$

So, $P(E \cap F) = \frac{3}{8}$ and $P(F) = \frac{7}{8}$

$$P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{3}{7}$$

Hence, the required value of $P(E|F)$ is $\frac{3}{7}$.

(iii) $E = \{HHH, HHT, HTT, HTH, THH, THT, TTH\}$

$F = \{HHT, HTT, HTH, THH, THT, TTH, TTT\}$

$\therefore E \cap F = \{HHT, HTT, HTH, THH, THT, TTH\}$

$P(F) = \frac{7}{8}$ and $P(E \cap F) = \frac{6}{8}$

Therefore, $P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{\frac{6}{8}}{\frac{7}{8}} = \frac{6}{7}$

Hence, the required value of $P(E|F)$ is $\frac{6}{7}$.

7. Two coins are tossed once, where

(i) E: tail appears on one coin, F: one coin shows head

(ii) E: not tail appears, F: no head appears

Determine $P(E|F)$.

Solution:

Given:

Two coins are tossed once.

Thus, the sample space S is

$S = \{HH, HT, TH, TT\} = 4$

(i) Given:

$E = \{HT, TH\}$

$F = \{HT, TH\}$

$\therefore E \cap F = \{HT, TH\}$

$P(F) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$P(E \cap F) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Hence, the required value of $P(E|F)$ is 1.

(ii) Given:

$E = \{HH\}$

$F = \{TT\}$

$\therefore E \cap F = \Phi$

$P(F) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(E \cap F) = 0$

$\therefore P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0.$

Hence, the required value of $P(E|F)$ is 0.

8. A die is thrown three times,

E: 4 appears on the third toss,

F: 6 and 5 appears respectively on first two tosses

Determine $P(E|F)$.

Solution:

Given:

A die is thrown three times.

So, the number of elements in the sample space will be $6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$

E: 4 on the third throw

F: 6 on the first throw and 5 on the second throw.

$$E = \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1,1,4), (1,2,4), \dots (1,6,4) \\ (2,1,4), (2,2,4), \dots (2,6,4) \\ (3,1,4), (3,2,4), \dots (3,6,4) \\ (4,1,4), (4,2,4), \dots (4,6,4) \\ (5,1,4), (5,2,4), \dots (5,6,4) \\ (6,1,4), (6,2,4), \dots (6,6,4) \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$F = \{(6,5,1), (6,5,2), (6,5,3), (6,5,4), (6,5,5), (6,5,6)\}$

$\therefore E \cap F = \{(6,5,4)\}$

$P(F) = \frac{6}{216}$ and $P(E) = \frac{36}{216}$

$P(E \cap F) = \frac{1}{216}$

$$\therefore P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{\frac{1}{216}}{\frac{6}{216}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Hence, the required value of $P(E|F)$ is $\frac{1}{6}$.

9. Mother, father and son line up at random for a family picture

E: son on one end,

F: father in middle

Determine $P(E|F)$.

Solution:

Given:

Mother (M), father (F), and son (S) line up for the family picture.

Thus, the sample space will be

$S = \{MFS, MSF, FMS, FSM, SMF, SFM\} = 6$

$\Rightarrow E = \{MFS, FMS, SMF, SFM\}$

$F = \{MFS, SFM\}$

$\therefore E \cap F = \{MFS, SFM\}$

$P(E \cap F) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(F) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} = 1$

Hence, the required value of $P(E|F)$ is 1.

10. A black and a red dice are rolled.

(a) Find the conditional probability of obtaining a sum greater than 9, given that the black die resulted in a 5.

(b) Find the conditional probability of obtaining the sum 8, given that the red die resulted in a number less than 4.

Solution:

Given:

A black and a red dice are rolled.

Let the first observation be from the black die and second from the red die.

When two dice (one black and another red) are rolled, then the sample space S has $6 \times 6 = 36$ number of elements.

(a) Given:

A: Obtaining a sum greater than 9

$= \{(4,6), (5,5), (5,6), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)\}$

B: Black die results in a 5

$= \{(5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6)\}$

$\therefore A \cap B = \{(5,5), (5,6)\}$

The conditional probability of obtaining a sum greater than 9, given that the black die resulted in a 5, is given by $P(A|B)$

So, $P(A) = \frac{6}{36}$ and $P(B) = \frac{6}{36}$

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{36}$

$$\therefore P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{2}{36}}{\frac{6}{36}} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Hence, the required value of $P(A|B)$ is $\frac{1}{3}$.

(b) E: Sum of the observations is 8

$= \{(2,6),(3,5),(4,4),(5,3),(6,2)\}$

F: Red die resulted in a number less than 4.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} (1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(2,1),(2,2),(2,3), \\ (3,1),(3,2),(3,3),(4,1),(4,2),(4,3), \\ (5,1),(5,2),(5,3),(6,1),(6,2),(6,3), \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\therefore E \cap F = \{(5,3),(6,2)\}$

$P(F) = \frac{18}{36}$ and $P(E \cap F) = \frac{2}{36}$

The conditional probability of obtaining the sum equal to 8, given that the red die resulted in a number less than 4, is given by $P(E|F)$

Therefore, $P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{\frac{2}{36}}{\frac{18}{36}} = \frac{2}{18} = \frac{1}{9}$

Hence, the required value of $P(A|B)$ is $\frac{1}{9}$.

11. A fair die is rolled. Consider events $E = \{1,3,5\}, F = \{2,3\}$ and $G = \{2,3,4,5\}$

Find

(i) $P(E|F)$ and $P(F|E)$

(ii) $P(E|G)$ and $P(G|E)$

(iii) $P((E \cup F)|G)$ and $P((E \cap G)|G)$

Solution:

Given:

$E = \{1,3,5\}, F = \{2,3\}$, and $G = \{2,3,4,5\}$

When a fair die is rolled, then the sample space S will be

$S = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\mathrm{P(F)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\mathrm{P(G)} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

(i) $\mathrm{E} \cap \mathrm{F} = \{3\}$

$\therefore \mathrm{P(E \cap F)} = \frac{1}{6}$

$\therefore \mathrm{P(E|F)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E \cap F)}}{\mathrm{P(F)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\mathrm{P(F|E)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E \cap F)}}{\mathrm{P(E)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$

Hence, the required value of P(E|F) and P(F|E) are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively.

(ii) $\mathrm{E} \cap \mathrm{G} = \{3,5\}$

$\therefore \mathrm{P(E \cap G)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore \mathrm{P(E|G)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E \cap G)}}{\mathrm{P(G)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\mathrm{P(G|E)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E \cap G)}}{\mathrm{P(E)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$

Hence, the required value of P(E|G) and P(G|E) are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ respectively.

(iii) $\mathrm{E} \cup \mathrm{F} = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$

$(\mathrm{E} \cup \mathrm{F}) \cap \mathrm{G} = \{1, 2, 3, 5\} \cap \{2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{2, 3, 5\}$

$\mathrm{E} \cap \mathrm{F} = \{3\}$

$(\mathrm{E} \cap \mathrm{F}) \cap \mathrm{G} = \{3\} \cap \{2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{3\}$

$\therefore \mathrm{P(E \cup G)} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\mathrm{P}\big((\mathrm{E} \cup \mathrm{F}) \cap \mathrm{G}\big) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\mathrm{P(E \cap F)} = \frac{1}{6}$

$\mathrm{P}\big((\mathrm{E} \cap \mathrm{F}) \cap \mathrm{G}\big) = \frac{1}{6}$

$\therefore \mathrm{P}\big((\mathrm{E} \cup \mathrm{F})|\mathrm{G}\big) = \frac{\mathrm{P}\big((\mathrm{E} \cup \mathrm{F}) \cap \mathrm{G}\big)}{\mathrm{P(G)}}$

$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$P\big((E \cap F)\big|G\big) = \frac{P\big((E \cap G) \cap G\big)}{P(G)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Hence, the required value of $P\big((E \cup F)\big|G\big)$ and $P\big((E \cap G)\big|G\big)$ are $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively.

12. Assume that each born child is equally likely to be a boy or a girl. If a family has two children, what is the conditional probability that both are girls given that

(i) the youngest is a girl,

(ii) at least one is a girl?

Solution:

Consider b and g represent the boy and the girl child respectively.

If a family has two children, then the sample space will be

$S = \{(b, b), (b, g), (g, b), (g, g)\} = 4$

(i) Let A be the event that both children are girls.

$\therefore A = \{(g, g)\}$

Let B be the event that the youngest child is a girl.

$\therefore B = [(b, g), (g, g)]$

$\Rightarrow A \cap B = \{(g, g)\}$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } P(B) = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$

So, the conditional probability that both are girls, given that the youngest child is a girl, is given by $P(A|B)$,

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{1}{2}$.

(ii) Consider C be the event that at least one child is a girl.

$\therefore$ C $= \{(b, g), (g, b), (g, g)\}$

$\Rightarrow A \cap C = \{g, g\}$

$\Rightarrow P(C) = \dfrac{3}{4}$

$P(A \cap C) = \frac{1}{4}$

So, the conditional probability that both are girls, given that at least one child is a girl, is given by $P(A|C)$.

Therefore, $P(A|C) = \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{1}{3}$.

13. An instructor has a question bank consisting of 300 easy True/False Questions, 200 difficult True/False Questions, 500 easy multiple choice questions and 400 difficult multiple choice questions. If a question is selected at random from the question bank, what is the probability that it will be an easy question given that it is a multiple choice question?

Solution:

The given data can be tabulated as

	True/False	Multiple choice	Total
Easy	300	500	800
Difficult	200	400	600
Total	500	900	1400

Let us denote E = easy questions, M = multiple choice questions, D = difficult questions, and T = True/False questions.

Total number of questions = 1400.

Total number of multiple choice questions = 900.

Hence, probability of selecting an easy multiple choice question is

$P(E \cap M) = \frac{500}{1400} = \frac{5}{14}$

$\therefore$ Probability of selecting a multiple choice question is

$P(M) = \frac{900}{1400} = \frac{9}{14}$

Therefore, $P(E|M)$ represents the probability that a randomly selected question will be an easy question, given that it is a multiple choice question.

$$P(E|M)=\frac{P(E\cap M)}{P(M)}=\frac{\frac{5}{14}}{\frac{9}{14}}=\frac{5}{9}$$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{5}{9}$.

14. Given that the two numbers appearing on throwing the two dice are different. Find the probability of the event 'the sum of numbers on the dice is 4'.

Solution:

When dice is thrown, number of observations in the sample space $= 6\times 6 = 36$

Consider A be the event that the sum of the numbers on the dice is 4 and B be the event that the two numbers appearing on throwing the two dice are different.

$\therefore A=\{(1,3),(2,2),(3,1)\}$

$$B=\begin{Bmatrix}(1,2),(1,3),(1,4),(1,5),(1,6)\\(2,1),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,6)\\(3,1),(3,2),(3,4),(3,5),(3,6)\\(4,1),(4,2),(4,3),(4,5),(4,6)\\(5,1),(5,2),(5,3),(5,4),(5,6)\\(6,1),(6,2),(6,3),(6,4),(6,5)\end{Bmatrix}$$

$A\cap B=\{(1,3),(3,1)\}$

$\therefore P(B)=\frac{30}{36}=\frac{5}{6}$ and $P(A\cap B)=\frac{2}{36}=\frac{1}{18}$

So, $P(A|B)$ represents the probability that the sum of the numbers on the dice is 4, given that the two numbers appearing on throwing the two dice are different.

$$\therefore P(A|B)=\frac{P(A\cap B)}{P(B)}=\frac{\frac{1}{18}}{\frac{5}{6}}=\frac{1}{15}$$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{1}{15}$.

15. Consider the experiment of throwing a die, if a multiple of 3 comes up, throw the die again and if any other number comes, toss a coin. Find the conditional probability of the event 'the coin shows a tail', given that 'at least one die shows a 3'.

Solution:

Given:

A die is thrown, if a multiple of 3 comes up, the die is thrown again and if any other number comes up, a coin is tossed.

The sample space of the experiment is,

$$S = \begin{Bmatrix} (1, H), (1, T), (2, H), (2, T), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), \\ (4, H), (4, T), (5, H), (5, T), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6), \end{Bmatrix}$$

Let A be the event that the coin shows a tail and B be the event that at least one die shows 3.

$\therefore A = \{(1, T), (2, T), (4, T), (5, T)\}$

$B = \{(3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (6,3)\}$

$\Rightarrow A \cap B = \phi$

$\therefore P(A \cap B) = 0$

Thus, $P(B) = P(\{3,1\}) + P(\{3,2\}) + P(\{3,3\}) + P(\{3,4\}) + P(\{3,5\}) + P(\{3,6\}) + P(\{6,3\})$

$$= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36}$$

$$= \frac{7}{36}$$

So, the probability of the event that the coin shows a tail, given that at least one die shows 3, is given by $P(A|B)$.

Hence,

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0}{\frac{7}{36}} = 0$$

Therefore, the required probability is 0.

16. If $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = 0$, then $P(A|B)$ is

(A) 0

(B) $\frac{1}{2}$

(C) not defined

(D) 1

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $P(B) = 0$

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{0}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, P(A|B) is not defined.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

17. If A and B are events such that $P(A|B) = P(B|A)$, then

(A) $A \subset B$ but $A \neq B$

(B) $A = B$

(C) $A \cap B = \Phi$

(D) $P(A) = P(B)$

Solution:

Given:

$$P(A|B) = P(B|A)$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$ $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$\Rightarrow P(A) = P(B)$

Therefore, the correct answer is D. $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

Exercise 13.2

1. If $P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$ and $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$, find $P(A \cap B)$ if A and B are independent events.

Solution:

Given:

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{5} \text{ and } P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$$

A and B are independent events.

$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$$= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{25}$$

Therefore, $P(A \cap B)$ is $\frac{3}{25}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

2. Two cards are drawn at random and without replacement from a pack of 52 playing cards. Find the probability that both the cards are black.

Solution:

There are 26 black cards in a deck of 52 cards.

Consider P(A) be the probability of getting a black card in the first draw.

$\therefore P(A) = \frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$

Let P(B) be the probability of getting a black card on the second draw.

Since the card is not replaced, we get:

$\therefore P(B) = \frac{25}{51}$

Thus, probability of getting both the cards black $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{25}{51} = \frac{25}{102}$

Therefore, the probability that both cards drawn are black is $\frac{25}{102}$.

3. A box of oranges is inspected by examining three randomly selected oranges drawn without replacement. If all the three oranges are good, the box is approved for sale, otherwise, it is rejected. Find the probability that a box containing 15 oranges out of which 12 are good and 3 are bad ones will be approved for sale.

Solution:

Consider A, B and C be the respective events that the first, second, and third drawn orange is good.

Hence, the probability that first drawn orange is good, $P(A) = \frac{12}{15}$

Thus, the oranges are not replaced.

Therefore, the probability of getting second orange good is, $P(B) = \frac{11}{14}$

Similarly, the probability of getting third orange good is, $P(C) = \frac{10}{13}$

The box is approved for sale, if all the three oranges are good.

Thus, the probability of getting all the oranges good $= \frac{12}{15} \times \frac{11}{14} \times \frac{10}{13} = \frac{44}{91}$

Hence, the probability that the box is approved for sale is $\frac{44}{91}$.

4. A fair coin and an unbiased die are tossed. Let A be the event 'head appears on the coin' and B be the event '3 on the die'. Check whether A and B are independent events or not.

Solution:

Given:

A fair coin and an unbiased die are tossed.

Thus, the sample space S is given by,

$$S = \begin{Bmatrix} (H,1),(H,2),(H,3),(H,4),(H,5),(H,6) \\ (T,1),(T,2),(T,3),(T,4),(T,5),(T,6) \end{Bmatrix}$$

Let A: Head appears on the coin

$A = \{(H,1),(H,2),(H,3),(H,4),(H,5),(H,6)\}$

$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$

B: 3 on die

$B = \{(H,3),(T,3)\}$

$P(B) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

$\therefore A \cap B = \{(H,3)\}$

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{12}$

$P(A).P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6} = P(A \cap B)$

Hence, A and B are independent events.

5. A die marked $1, 2, 3$ in red and $4, 5, 6$ in green is tossed. Let A be the event, 'the number is even,' and B be the event, 'the number is red'. Are A and B independent?

Solution:

When a die is thrown, the sample space (S) is

$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Let A: the number is even$= \{2, 4, 6\}$

$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

B: the number is red$= \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore\ A \cap B = \{2\}$

$P(AB) = P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$

$P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \neq \frac{1}{6}$

$\Rightarrow P(A) \cdot P(B) \neq P(AB)$

Hence, A and B are not independent.

6. Let E and F be events with $P(E) = \frac{3}{5}, P(F) = \frac{3}{10}$ and $P(E \cap F) = \frac{1}{5}$. Are E and F independent?

Solution:

Given:

$P(E) = \frac{3}{5}, P(F) = \frac{3}{10}$, and $P(E \cap F) = \frac{1}{5}$

$P(E) \cdot P(F) = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{9}{50} \neq \frac{1}{5}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$\Rightarrow P(E) \cdot P(F) \neq P(EF)$

Hence, E and F are not independent. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

7. Given that the events A and B are such that $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{5}$ and $P(B) = p$. Find p if they are

(i) mutually exclusive

(ii) independent.

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{5}$ and $P(B) = p$

(i) When A and B are mutually exclusive, $A \cap B = \Phi$

$\therefore\ P(A \cap B) = 0$

We know that,

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{2} + p - 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Hence, the value of p is $\frac{1}{10}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) When A and B are independent,

$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2}p$

We know that, $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{2} + p - \frac{1}{2}p$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{p}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p}{2} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Hence, the value of p is $\frac{1}{5}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

8. Let A and B be independent events with $P(A) = 0.3$ and $P(B) = 0.4$. Find

(i) $P(A \cap B)$

(ii) $P(A \cup B)$

(iii) $P(A|B)$

(iv) $P(B|A)$

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) = 0.3$ and $P(B) = 0.4$

(i) If A and B are independent events, then

$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= 0.3 \times 0.4 = 0.12$

Hence, $P(A \cap B)$ is 0.12 **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) We know that,

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$\Rightarrow P(A \cup B) = 0.3 + 0.4 - 0.12 = 0.58$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, $P(A \cup B)$ is 0.58

(iii) We know that,

$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$\Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{0.12}{0.4} = 0.3$$

Therefore, $P(A|B)$ is 0.3 **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iv) We know that,

$P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$P(B|A) = \frac{0.12}{0.3} = 0.4$$

Hence, $P(B|A)$ is 0.4 **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

9. If A and B are two events such that $\mathrm{P(A)} = \frac{1}{4}, \mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{1}{8}$, find P (not A and not B).

Solution:

Given:

$\mathrm{P(A)} = \frac{1}{4}, \mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{1}{8}$

$\mathrm{P(not\ on\ A\ and\ not\ on\ B)} = \mathrm{P(A' \cap B')}$

$\mathrm{P(not\ on\ A\ and\ not\ on\ B)} = \mathrm{P}\big((\mathrm{A \cup B})\big)' [\mathrm{A' \cap B' = (A \cup B)'}]$

$= 1 - \mathrm{P(A \cup B)}$

$= 1 - [\mathrm{P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)}]$

$= 1 - \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8}\right]$

$= 1 - \frac{5}{8}$

$= \frac{3}{8}$

Therefore, the value of P (not A and not B) is $\frac{3}{8}$.

10. Events A and B are such that $\mathrm{P(A)} = \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{7}{12}$ and $\mathrm{P(not\ A\ or\ not\ B)} = \frac{1}{4}$. State whether A and B are independent?

Solution:

Given:

$\mathrm{P(A)} = \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{P(B)} = \frac{7}{12}$ and $\mathrm{P(not\ A\ or\ not\ B)} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(A' \cup B')} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P((A \cap B)')} = \frac{1}{4}\ [\mathrm{A' \cup B' = (A \cap B)'}]$

$\Rightarrow 1 - \mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = \frac{3}{4} \ldots (1)$

However, $\mathrm{P(A) \cdot P(B)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{12} = \frac{7}{24} \ldots (2)$

Here, $\frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{7}{24}$

$\therefore P(A \cap B) \neq P(A) \cdot P(B)$

Hence, A and B are not independent events.

11. Given two independent events A and B such that $P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.6$. Find

(i) $P(A \text{ and } B)$

(ii) $P(A \text{ and not } B)$

(iii) $P(A \text{ or } B)$

(iv) $P(\text{neither } A \text{ nor } B)$

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) = 0.3$ and $P(B) = 0.6$

Also, A and B are independent events.

(i) Since, $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.18$

Therefore, $P(A \text{ and } B)$ is 0.18 **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) $P(A \text{ and not } B) = P(A \cap B')$

$= P(A) - P(A \cap B)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= 0.3 - 0.18$

$= 0.12$

Therefore, $P(A \text{ and not } B)$ is 0.12 **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iii) $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A \cup B)$

$= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= 0.3 + 0.6 - 0.18$

$= 0.72$

Therefore, P(A or B) is 0.72 $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right.$ **Mark]**

(iv) $P(\text{neither A nor B}) = P(A' \cap B')$

$= P((A \cup B)')$

$= 1 - P(A \cup B)$ $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right.$ **Mark]**

$= 1 - 0.72$

$= 0.28$

Therefore, P(neither A nor B) is 0.28 $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right.$ **Mark]**

12. A die is tossed thrice. Find the probability of getting an odd number at least once.

Solution:

Given:

A die is tossed thrice.

The probability of getting an odd number in a single throw of a die $= \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Similarly, the probability of getting an even number $= \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

Thus, the probability of getting an even number three times $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$

Hence, probability of getting an odd number at least once

$= 1 -$Probability of getting an odd number in none of the throws

$= 1 -$Probability of getting an even number thrice

$= 1 - \frac{1}{8}$

$= \frac{7}{8}$

Therefore, the probability of getting an odd number at least once is $\frac{7}{8}$

13. Two balls are drawn at random with replacement from a box containing 10 black and 8 red balls. Find the probability that

(i) both balls are red.

(ii) first ball is black and second is red.

(iii) one of them is black and other is red.

Solution:

Given:

Number of red balls $= 8$

Number of black balls $= 10$

Total number of balls $= 18$

(i) Probability of getting a red ball in the first draw $= \frac{8}{18} = \frac{4}{9}$

Now, the ball is replaced after the first draw. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$\therefore$ Probability of getting a red ball in the second draw $= \frac{8}{18} = \frac{4}{9}$

Hence, probability of getting both the balls red $= \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{16}{81}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) Probability of getting first ball black $= \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$

The ball is replaced after the first draw.

The probability of getting second ball as red $= \frac{8}{18} = \frac{4}{9}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, probability of getting first ball as black and second ball as red $= \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{20}{81}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iii) Probability of getting first ball as red $= \frac{8}{18} = \frac{4}{9}$

The ball is replaced after the first draw.

Probability of getting second ball as black $= \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, probability of getting first ball as black and second ball as red $= \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{20}{81}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Thus, probability that one of them is black and other is red

$=$Probability of getting first ball black and second as red $+$ Probability of getting first ball red and second ball black

$= \frac{20}{81} + \frac{20}{81}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= \dfrac{40}{81}$

Therefore, probability that one of them is black and other is red will be $\frac{40}{81}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

14. Probability of solving specific problem independently by A and B are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively. If both try to solve the problem independently, find the probability that

(i) the problem is solved

(ii) exactly one of them solves the problem.

Solution:

Given:

The probability of solving the problem by A, $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$

The probability of solving the problem by B, $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$

Since, the problem is solved independently by A and B,

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B') = 1 - P(B) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(i) Thus, Probability that the problem is solved$= P(A \cup B)$

$= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{4}{6}$$

$= \frac{2}{3}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) So, Probability that exactly one of them solves the problem is given by,

$P(A).P(B') + P(B).P(A')$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$

$= \frac{1}{2}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

15. One card is drawn at random from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. In which of the following cases are the events E and F independent?

(i) E: 'the card drawn is a spade'

F: 'the card drawn is an ace'

(ii) E: 'the card drawn is black'

F: 'the card drawn is a king'

(iii) E: 'the card drawn is a king or queen'

F: 'the card drawn is a queen or jack'

Solution:

(i) In a deck of 52 cards, 13 cards are spades and 4 cards are aces.

$\therefore\ P(E) = P(\text{the card drawn is a spade}) = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore\ P(F) = P(\text{the card drawn is an ace}) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

In the deck of cards, only 1 card is an ace of spades.

$P(E \cap F) = P(\text{the card drawn is spade and an ace}) = \frac{1}{52}$

$P(E).P(F) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{52}$

$\Rightarrow\ P(E).P(F) = P(E \cap F)$

Hence, the events E and F are independent.

(ii) In a deck of 52 cards, 26 cards are black and 4 cards are kings.

$\therefore\ P(E) = P(\text{the card drawn is black}) = \frac{26}{50} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore\ P(F) = P(\text{the card drawn is a king}) = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

In the pack of 52 cards, 2 cards are black as well as kings.

$\therefore$ $P(E \cap F) = P(\text{the card drawn is a black king}) = \frac{2}{52} = \frac{1}{26}$

$$P(E) \times P(F) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{26} = P(E \cap F)$$

Hence, the given events E and F are independent.

(iii) In a deck of 52 cards, 4 cards are kings, 4 cards are queens, and 4 cards are jacks.

$$\therefore\ P(E) = P(\text{the card drawn is a king or a queen}) = \frac{8}{52} = \frac{2}{13}$$

$$\therefore\ P(F) = P(\text{the card drawn is a queen or a jack}) = \frac{8}{52} = \frac{2}{13}$$

Since, there are 4 cards which are king or queen and queen or jack.

$\therefore$ $P(E \cap F) = P$ (the card drawn is a king or a queen, or queen or a jack)

$= \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$

$$P(E).P(F) = \frac{2}{13} \times \frac{2}{13} = \frac{4}{169} \neq \frac{1}{13}$$

$\Rightarrow P(E) \cdot P(F) \neq P(E \cap F)$

Hence, the given events E and F are not independent.

16. In a hostel, 60% of the students read Hindi newspaper, 40% read English newspaper and 20% read both Hindi and English newspapers. A student is selected at random.

(a) Find the probability that she reads neither Hindi nor English newspapers.

(b) If she reads Hindi newspaper, find the probability that she reads English newspaper.

(c) If she reads English newspaper, find the probability that she reads Hindi newspaper.

Solution:

Let H denote the students who read Hindi newspaper and E denote the students who read English newspaper.

Given that,

$$P(H) = 60\% = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(E) = 40\% = \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(H \cap E) = 20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$

(i). The probability that a student reads Hindi or English newspaper is given by,

$(H \cup E)' = 1 - P(H \cup E)$

$= 1 - \{P(H) + P(E) - P(H \cap E)\}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= 1 - \left(\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{5}\right)$

$= 1 - \frac{4}{5}$

$= \frac{1}{5}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) The probability that a randomly chosen student reads English newspaper, if she reads Hindi newspaper, is given by $P(E|H)$.

$P(E|H) = \frac{P(E \cap H)}{P(H)}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{3}{5}}$

$= \frac{1}{3}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iii) The probability that a randomly chosen student reads Hindi newspaper, if she reads English newspaper, is given by $P(H|E)$.

$P(H|E) = \frac{P(H \cap E)}{P(E)}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{2}{5}}$

$= \frac{1}{2}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

17. The probability of obtaining an even prime number on each die, when a pair of dice is rolled is

(A) 0

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{12}$

(D) $\frac{1}{36}$

Solution:

Here, when two dice are rolled, the number of outcomes is 36.

So, the only even prime number is 2.

Let E be the event of getting an even prime number on each die.

$\therefore\ \mathrm{E} = \{(2,2)\}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(E)} = \dfrac{1}{36}$

Hence, the correct answer is D. [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

18. Two events A and B will be independent, if

(A) A and B are mutually exclusive

(B) $\mathrm{P(A'B')} = [1 - \mathrm{P(A)}][1 - \mathrm{P(B)}]$

(C) $\mathrm{P(A)} = \mathrm{P(B)}$

(D) $\mathrm{P(A)} + \mathrm{P(B)} = 1$

Solution:

The two events A and B are said to be independent, if $\mathrm{P(A \cap B)} = \mathrm{P(A)} \times \mathrm{P(B)}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

Replacing A with A′ and B with B′ we get:

$\mathrm{P(A' \cap B')} = \mathrm{P(A')} \cdot \mathrm{P(B')}$

$\mathrm{P(A')} = 1 - \mathrm{P(A)}$

$\mathrm{P(A'B')} = [1 - \mathrm{P(A)}][1 - \mathrm{P(B)}]$

Therefore, the correct answer is B [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

Exercise 13.3

1. An urn contains 5 red and 5 black balls. A ball is drawn at random, its colour is noted and is returned to the urn. Moreover, 2 additional balls of the colour drawn are put in the urn and then a ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the second ball is red?

Solution:

Given:

The urn contains 5 red and 5 black balls.

So, let a red ball be drawn in the first attempt.

$\therefore$ P (drawing a red ball) $= \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

Now, if two red balls are added to the urn, then the urn contains 7 red and 5 black balls.

P (drawing a red ball)$= \frac{7}{12}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Let a black ball be drawn in the first attempt.

$\therefore$ P (drawing a black ball in the first attempt)$= \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

If two black balls are added to the urn, then the urn contains 5 red and 7 black balls.

P (drawing a red ball)$= \frac{5}{12}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Thus, probability of drawing second ball as red is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{7}{12} + \frac{5}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

Hence, the probability that the second ball as red is $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. A bag contains 4 red and 4 black balls, another bag contains 2 red and 6 black balls. One of the two bags is selected at random and a ball is drawn from the bag which is found to be red. Find the probability that the ball is drawn from the first bag.

Solution:

Consider E_1 and E_2 be the events of selecting first bag and second bag respectively.

$\therefore P(E_1) = P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2}$

Here, let A be the event of getting a red ball.

$\Rightarrow P(A|E_1) =$ P (drawing a red ball from first bag) $= \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow P(A|E_2) =$ P (drawing a red ball from second bag) $= \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

The probability of drawing a ball from the first bag, given that it is red, is given by $P(E_1|A)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get,

$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1).P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1)+P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2)}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{8}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{2}{3}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

3. Of the students in a college, it is known that 60% reside in hostel and 40% are day scholars (not residing in hostel). Previous year results report that 30% of all students who reside in hostel attain A grade and 20% of day scholars attain A grade in their annual examination. At the end of the year, one student is chosen at random from the college and he has an A grade, what is the probability that the student is hostler?

Solution:

Consider E_1 and E_2 be the events that the student is a hostler and a day scholar respectively and A be the event that the chosen student gets grade A.

$\therefore P(E_1) = 60\% = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6$

$P(E_2) = 40\% = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$

$P(A|E_1) = P$ (student getting an A grade is a hostler) $= 30\% = 0.3$

$P(A|E_2) = p$ (student getting an A grade is a day scholar) $= 20\% = 0.2$

So, the probability that a randomly chosen student is a hostler, given that he has an A grade, is given by $P(E_1|A)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1).P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2)}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$= \frac{0.6 \times 0.3}{0.6 \times 0.3 + 0.4 \times 0.2}$$

$= \frac{0.18}{0.26}$

$= \frac{18}{29}$

$= \frac{9}{13}$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{9}{13}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

4. In answering a question on a multiple choice test, a student either knows the answer or guesses. Let $\frac{3}{4}$ be the probability that he knows the answer and $\frac{1}{4}$ be the probability that he guesses. Assuming that a student who guesses at the answer will be correct with probability $\frac{1}{4}$. What is the probability that the student knows the answer given that he answered it correctly?

Solution:

Consider E_1 and E_2 be the respective events that the student knows the answer and he guesses the answer.

So, let A be the event that the Student answers correctly.

Probability that student knows the answer is given by,

$P(E_1) = \frac{3}{4}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Probability that student guesses the answer is given by,

$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{4}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Thus, the probability that the student answered correctly, given that he knows the answer, is 1.

$\therefore\ P(A|E_1) = 1$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Probability that the student answered correctly, given that he guesses the answer, is $\frac{1}{4}$.

$\therefore P(A|E_2) = \frac{1}{4}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

The probability that the student knows the answer, given that he answered it correctly, is given by $P(E_1|A)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1).P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(A|E_2)}$$

$= \frac{\frac{3}{4}\times 1}{\frac{3}{4}\times 1+\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{1}{4}}$

$= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{16}}$

$= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{13}{16}}$

$= \frac{12}{13}$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{12}{13}$.

5. A laboratory blood test is 99% effective in detecting a certain disease when it is in fact, present. However, the test also yields a false positive result for 0.5% of the healthy person tested (i.e. if a healthy person is tested, then, with probability 0.005, the test will imply he has the disease). If 0.1 percent of the population actually has the disease, what is the probability that a person has the disease given that his test result is positive?

Solution:

Consider E_1 and E_2 be the respective events that a person has a disease and a person has no disease.

Since E_1 and E_2 are events complimentary to each other,

Let A be the event that the result of blood test is positive.

$P(E_1) = 0.1\% = \frac{0.1}{100} = 0.001$

$\therefore\ P(E_1) + P(E_2) = 1$

$\Rightarrow P(E_2) = 1 - P(E_1)$

$= 1 - 0.001 = 0.999$

$P(A|E_1) = P$ (result is positive given the person has disease) $= 99\% = 0.99$

$P(A|E_2) = P$ (result is positive given the person has no disease) $= 0.5\% = 0.005$

Probability that a person has a disease, given that his test result is positive, is given by

$P(E_1|A)$

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1).P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2)}$

$= \frac{0.001\times 0.99}{0.001\times 0.99+0.999\times 0.005}$

$$= \frac{0.00099}{0.00099 + 0.004995}$$
$$= \frac{0.00099}{0.005985}$$
$$= \frac{990}{5985}$$
$$= \frac{110}{665}$$
$$= \frac{22}{133}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{22}{133}$.

6. There are three coins. One is two headed coin (having head on both faces), another is a biased coin that comes up heads 75% of the time and third is an unbiased coin. One of the three coins is chosen at random and tossed, it shows heads, what is the probability that it was the two headed coin?

Solution:

Consider E_1, E_2, and E_3 be the respective events of choosing a two headed coin, a biased coin, and an unbiased coin.

$\therefore P(E_1) = P(E_2) = P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Let A be the event that the head appears on the coin.

A two headed coin will always show heads.

$\therefore P(A|E_1) = $ P (coin showing heads, given that it is a two headed coin) $= 1$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

The probability of heads coming up, given that it is a biased coin $= 75\%$

$P(A|E_2) = $ P (coin showing heads, given that it is a biased coin) $= \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Since the third coin is unbiased, the probability that it shows head is always $\frac{1}{2}$.

$P(A|E_3) = $ P (coin showing heads, given that it is an unbiased coin) $= \frac{1}{2}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

The probability that the coin is two headed, given that it shows heads, is given by

$P(E_1|A)$

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1).P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2) + P(E_3)\cdot P(A|E_3)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3}\times 1}{\frac{1}{3}\times 1+\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{9}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{4}{9}$.

7. An insurance company insured 2000 scooter drivers, 4000 car drivers and 6000 truck drivers. The probability of an accidents are 0.01, 0.03 and 0.15 respectively. One of the insured persons meets with an accident. What is the probability that he is a scooter driver?

Solution:

Given:

There are 2000 scooter drivers, 4000 car drivers, and 6000 truck drivers.

Consider E_1, E_2, and E_3 be the events that the drivers insured are a scooter driver, a car driver, and a truck driver respectively.

Let A be the event that the insured person meets with an accident.

$\therefore$ Total number of drivers$= 2000 + 4000 + 6000 = 12000$

$P(E_1) = P$ (driver is a scooter driver) $= \frac{2000}{12000} = \frac{1}{6}$

$P(E_2) = P$ (driver is a car driver) $\frac{4000}{12000} = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(E_3) = P$ (driver is a truck driver) $\frac{6000}{12000} = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(A|E_1) = P$ (scooter driver met with an accident) $= 0.01 = \frac{1}{100}$

$P(A|E_2) = P$ (car driver met with an accident) $= 0.03 = \frac{3}{100}$

$P(A|E_3) = P$ (truck driver met with an accident) $= 0.15 = \frac{15}{100}$

Hence, the probability that the driver is a scooter driver, given that he met with an accident, is given by $P(E_1|A)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1).P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2) + P(E_3)\cdot P(A|E_3)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6}\cdot\frac{1}{100}}{\frac{1}{6}\cdot\frac{1}{100}+\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{3}{100}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{15}{100}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6}\cdot\frac{1}{100}}{\frac{1}{100}\left(\frac{1}{6}+1+\frac{15}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{104}{12}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\times\frac{12}{104}$$

$$= \frac{1}{52}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{1}{52}$.

8. A factory has two machines A and B. Past record shows that machine A produced 60% of the items of output and machine B produced 40% of the items. Further, 2% of the items produced by machine A and 1% produced by machine B were defective. All the items are put into one stockpile and then one item is chosen at random from this and is found to be defective. What is the probability that was produced by machine B?

Solution:

Consider, E_1 and E_2 be the respective events of items produced by machines A and B.

So, let X be the event that the produced item was found to be defective.

$\therefore$ The probability of items produced by machine A, $P\ (E_1) = 60\% = \frac{3}{5}$

The probability of items produced by machine B, $P\ (E_2) = 40\% = \frac{2}{5}$

The probability that machine A produced defective items, $P(X|E_1) = 2\% = \frac{2}{100}$

The probability that machine B produced defective items, $P(X|E_2) = 1\% = \frac{1}{100}$

Hence, the probability that the randomly selected item was from machine B, given that it is defective, is given by $P(E_2|X)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_2|X) = \frac{P(E_2).P(X|E_2)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(X|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(X|E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{5}\times\frac{1}{100}}{\frac{3}{5}\times\frac{2}{100}+\frac{2}{5}\times\frac{1}{100}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{500}}{\frac{6}{500}+\frac{2}{500}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{1}{4}$.

9. Two groups are competing for the position on the board of directors of a corporation. The probabilities that the first and the second groups will win are 0.6 and 0.4 respectively. Further, if the first group wins, the probability of introducing a new product is 0.7 and the corresponding probability is 0.3 if the second group wins. Find the probability that the new product introduced was by the second group.

Solution:

Consider E_1 and E_2 be the respective events that the first group and the second group win the competition.

Let A be the event of introducing a new product.

$P(E_1)$ =Probability that the first group wins the competition= 0.6

$P(E_2)$ =Probability that the second group wins the competition= 0.4

$P(A|E_1)$ =Probability of introducing a new product if the first group wins= 0.7

$P(A|E_2)$ =Probability of introducing a new product if the second group wins= 0.3

Hence, the probability that the new product is introduced by the second group is given by

$P(E_2|A)$

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_2|A) = \frac{P(E_2).P(A|E_2)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{0.4\times0.3}{0.6\times0.7+0.4\times0.3}$$

$$= \frac{0.12}{0.42 + 0.12}$$

$$= \frac{0.12}{0.54}$$

$$= \frac{12}{54}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{2}{9}$.

10. Suppose a girl throws a die. If she gets a 5 or 6, she tosses a coin three times and notes the number of heads. If she gets $1, 2, 3$ or 4, she tosses a coin once and notes whether a head or tail is obtained. If she obtained exactly one head, what is the probability that she threw $1, 2, 3$ or 4 with the die?

Solution:

Let E_1 be the event that the outcome on the die is 5 or 6.

Let E_2 be the event that the outcome on the die is $1, 2, 3$, or 4.

$\therefore P(E_1) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(E_2) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

Let A be the event of getting exactly one head.

$P(A|E_1) =$ Probability of getting exactly one head by tossing the coin three times if she gets 5 or 6 $= \frac{3}{8}$

$P(A|E_2) =$ Probability of getting exactly one head in a single throw of coin if she gets 1,2, 3, or 4 $= \frac{1}{2}$

Hence, the probability that the girl threw $1, 2, 3$, or 4 with the die, if she obtained exactly one head, is given by $P(E_2|A)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_2|A) = \frac{P(E_2).P(A|E_2)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{3}{8}+\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3}{8}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{11}}{\frac{8}{11}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{11}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{8}{11}$.

11. A manufacturer has three machine operators A, B and C. The first operator A produces 1% defective items, whereas the other two operators B and C produce 5% and 7% defective items respectively. A is on the job for 50% of the time, B is on the job for 30% of the time and C is on the job for 20% of the time. A defective item is produced, what is the probability that was produced by A?

Solution:

Consider E_1, E_2, and E_3 be the respective events of the time consumed by machines A, B, and C for the job.

Probability of item is produced by operator $A = P(E_1) = 50\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$

Probability of item is produced by operator $B = P(E_2) = 30\% = \frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{10}$

Probability of item is produced by operator $C = P(E_3) = 20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$

Let X be the event of producing defective items.

Probability of a defective item produced by operator $A = P(X|E_1) = 1\% = \frac{1}{100}$

Probability of a defective item produced by operator $B = P(X|E_2) = 5\% = \frac{5}{100}$

Probability of a defective item produced by operator $C = P(X|E_3) = 7\% = \frac{7}{100}$

Hence, the probability that the defective item was produced by A is given by $P(E_1|A)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_1|X) = \frac{P(E_1).P(X|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(X|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(X|E_2) + P(E_3)\cdot P(X|E_3)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{100}}{\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{100}+\frac{3}{10}\times\frac{5}{100}+\frac{1}{5}\times\frac{7}{100}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{100}\times\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{100}\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{3}{2}+\frac{7}{5}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{17}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{34}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{5}{34}$.

12. A card from a pack of 52 cards is lost. From the remaining cards of the pack, two cards are drawn and are found to be both diamonds. Find the probability of the lost card being a diamond.

Solution:

Consider E_1 and E_2 be the respective events of choosing a diamond card and a card which is not diamond.

Let A be the event of lost card.

So, out of 52 cards, 13 cards are diamond and 39 cards are not diamond.

$$\therefore P(E_1) = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$P(E_2) = \frac{39}{52} = \frac{3}{4}$

Since, when one diamond card is lost, there are 12 diamond cards out of 51 cards.

The two cards can be drawn out of 12 diamond cards in ${}^{12}C_2$ ways.

Similarly, 2 diamond cards can be drawn out of 51 cards in ${}^{51}C_2$ ways.

The probability of getting two cards, when one diamond card is lost, it is given by $P(A|E_1)$.

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{{}^{12}C_2}{{}^{51}C_2} = \frac{12!}{2! \times 10!} \times \frac{2! \times 49!}{51!} = \frac{11 \times 12}{50 \times 51} = \frac{22}{425}$$

So, when the lost card is not a diamond, there are 13 diamond cards out of 51 cards.

The two cards can be drawn out of 13 diamond cards in ${}^{13}C_2$ways whereas 2 cards can be drawn out of 51 cards in ${}^{51}C_2$ ways.

The probability of getting two cards, when one card is lost which is not diamond, is given by $P(A|E_2)$.

$P(A|E_2) = \frac{{}^{13}C_2}{{}^{51}C_2} = \frac{13!}{2!\times11!} \times \frac{2!\times49!}{51!} = \frac{12\times13}{50\times51} = \frac{26}{425}$

Thus, the probability that the lost card is diamond is given by $P(E_1|A)$.

By using Bayes' theorem, we get:

$$P(E_1|A) = \frac{P(E_1).P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(A|E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{22}{425}}{\frac{1}{4}\cdot\frac{22}{425}+\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{26}{425}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{425}\left(\frac{22}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{425}\left(\frac{22}{4}+\frac{26\times 3}{4}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{11}{2}}{25}$$

$$= \frac{11}{50}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{11}{50}$.

13. Probability that A speaks truth is $\frac{4}{5}$. A coin is tossed. A reports that a head appears. The probability that actually there was head is

A. $\frac{4}{5}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{1}{5}$

D. $\frac{2}{5}$

Solution:

Given:

Probability that A speaks truth $= \frac{4}{5}$

Let E_1 and E_2 be the events such that

E_1: A speaks truth

E_2: A speaks false

Let X be the event that a head appears on the toss of a coin.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{4}{5}$$

So, if a coin is tossed, then it may result in either head (H) or tail (T).

Thus, the probability of getting a head is $\frac{1}{2}$ whether A speaks truth or not.

$\therefore P(X|E_1) = P(X|E_2) = \frac{1}{2}$

Hence, the probability that there is actually a head is given by $P(E_1|X)$.

$$P(E_1|X) = \frac{P(E_1).P(X|E_1)}{P(E_1)\cdot P(X|E_1) + P(E_2)\cdot P(X|E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{5}\times\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{4}{5}\times\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{5}\times\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{4}{5}}{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{5}+\frac{1}{5}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}$$

Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

14. If A and B are two events such that $A \subset B$ and $P(B) \neq 0$,

then which of the following is correct?

A. $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)}$

B. $P(A|B) < P(A)$

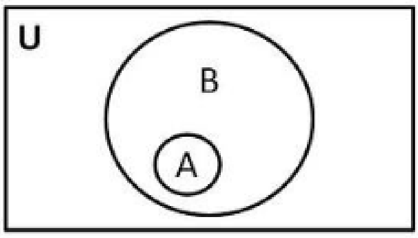
C. $P(A|B) \geq P(A)$

D. None of these

Solution:

Given:

$A \subset B$



If $A \subset B$, then $A \cap B = A$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A)$

Also, $P(A) < P(B)$

Let $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} \neq \frac{P(B)}{P(A)}$ ... (1)

Let $P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(B)}$ ... (2)

We know that, $P(B) \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{P(B)} \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(A)}{P(B)} \geq P(A)$$

From (2), we get:

$\Rightarrow P(A|B) \geq P(A)$ ... (3)

$\therefore$ $P(A|B)$ is not less than $P(A)$.

Hence, from (3), it can be concluded that the relation given in alternative C is correct.

Therefore, option C is correct.

Exercise 13.4

1. State which of the following are not the probability distributions of a random variable. Give reasons for your answer.

(i)

X	**0**	**1**	**2**
P(X)	0.4	0.4	0.2

(ii)

X	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
P(X)	0.1	0.5	0.2	−0.1	0.3

(iii)

Y	**−1**	**0**	**1**
P(Y)	0.6	0.1	0.2

(iv)

Z	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**−1**
P(Z)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.05

Solution:

We know that, the sum of all the probabilities in a probability distribution is one.

(i) Sum of the probabilities $= 0.4 + 0.4 + 0.2 = 1$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, X is a probability distribution of random variables. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) From the table, we can see that for $\mathrm{X} = 3, \mathrm{P(X)} = -0.1$

We know that probability of any observation is not negative. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, X is not a probability distribution of random variables. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iii) Sum of the probabilities $= 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.2 = 0.9 \neq 1$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, Y is not a probability distribution of random variables. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iv) Sum of the probabilities $= 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.1 + 0.05 = 1.05 \neq 1$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, Z is not a probability distribution of random variables. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

2. An urn contains 5 red and 2 black balls. Two balls are randomly drawn. Let X represent the number of black balls. What are the possible values of X? Is X a random variable?

Solution:

Given:

An urn contains 5 red and 2 black balls.

The two balls selected can be represented as $\mathrm{B} =$ black ball and $\mathrm{R} =$ red ball.

Sample space $S = \{\mathrm{BB, BR, RB, RR,}\}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Let X represents the number of black balls.

$\therefore \mathrm{X(BB)} = 2$

$\mathrm{X(BR)} = 1$

$\mathrm{X(RB)} = 1$

$\mathrm{X(RR)} = 0$

Hence, the possible values of X are $0, 1$ and 2.

Thus $\mathrm{X} = \{0,1,2\}$

Therefore, X is a random variable. $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

3. Let X represent the difference between the number of heads and the number of tails obtained when a coin is tossed 6 times. What are possible values of X?

Solution:

Given:

A coin is tossed six times.

Let X represents the difference between the number of heads and the number of tails.

$\therefore\ \mathrm{X}\ (6\ \mathrm{H}, 0\mathrm{T}) = |6 - 0| = 6$

$\mathrm{X}(5\ \mathrm{H}, 1\mathrm{T}) = |5 - 1| = 4$

$\mathrm{X}(4\ \mathrm{H}, 2\mathrm{T}) = |4 - 2| = 2$

$\mathrm{X}(3\ \mathrm{H}, 3\mathrm{T}) = |3 - 3| = 0$

$\mathrm{X}(2\ \mathrm{H}, 4\mathrm{T}) = |2 - 4| = 2$

$\mathrm{X}(1\ \mathrm{H}, 5\mathrm{T}) = |1 - 5| = 4$

$\mathrm{X}(0\mathrm{H}, 6\mathrm{T}) = |0 - 6| = 6$

Therefore, the possible values of X are $6, 4, 2$ and 0.

Thus $\mathrm{X} = \{0,2,4,6\}$

Hence, X is a random variable.

4. Find the probability distribution of

(i) number of heads in two tosses of a coin

(ii) number of tails in the simultaneous tosses of three coins

(iii) number of heads in four tosses of a coin

Solution:

(i) When one coin is tossed twice,

The sample space $= \{\mathrm{HH}, \mathrm{HT}, \mathrm{TH}, \mathrm{TT}\}$

Let X represent the number of heads.

$\therefore \mathrm{X(HH)} = 2, \mathrm{X(HT)} = 1, \mathrm{X(TH)} = 1, \mathrm{X(TT)} = 0$

Hence, X can take the value of 0, 1, or 2.

We know that,

$$\mathrm{P(HH)} = \mathrm{P(HT)} = \mathrm{P(TH)} = \mathrm{P(TT)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathrm{P(X = 0)} = \mathrm{P(TT)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathrm{P(X = 1)} = \mathrm{P(HT)} + \mathrm{P(TH)} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathrm{P(X = 2)} = \mathrm{P(HH)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Therefore, the required probability distribution is as follows,

X	**0**	**1**	**2**
P(X)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

(ii) When three coins are tossed simultaneously,

The sample space $= \{\mathrm{HHH,HHT,HTH,HTT,THH,THT,TTH,TTT}\}$

Let X represent the number of tails.

It can be seen that X can obtain the value of 0, 1, 2 or 3.

$$\mathrm{P(X = 0)} = \mathrm{P(HHH)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\mathrm{P(X = 1)} = \mathrm{P(HHT)} + \mathrm{P(HTH)} + \mathrm{P(THH)} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\mathrm{P(X = 2)} = \mathrm{P(HTT)} + \mathrm{P(THT)} + \mathrm{P(TTH)} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\mathrm{P(X = 3)} = \mathrm{P(TTT)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Therefore, the probability distribution is as follows,

X	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**

P(X)	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

(iii) When a coin is tossed four times,

The sample space is given as:

$$S = \begin{Bmatrix} HHHH, HHHT, HHTH, HHTT, HTHT, HTHH, HTTH, HTTT, \\ THHH, THHT, THTH, THTT, TTHH, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT \end{Bmatrix}$$

Let X be the random variable, which represent the number of heads.

It can be seen that X can obtain the value of $0, 1, 2, 3$ or 4.

$$P(X = 0) = P(TTTT) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(X = 1) = P(TTTH) + P(TTHT) + P(THTT) + P(HTTT)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 2) = P(HHTT) + P(THHT) + P(TTHH) + P(HTTH) + P(HTHT) + P(THTH)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(X = 3) = P(HHHT) + P(HHTH) + P(HTHH)\ P(THHH)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X = 4) = P(HHHH) = \frac{1}{16}$$

Therefore, the probability distribution is as follows.

X	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
P(X)	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

5. Find the probability distribution of the number of successes in two tosses of a die, where a success is defined as

(i) number greater than 4

(ii) six appears on at least one die

Solution:

Given:

Number of tosses of a die $= 2$

When a die is tossed two times, we obtain $(6 \times 6) = 36$ number of observations.

Let X be the random variable, which represents the number of successes.

(i). It is given that success refers to the number greater than 4.

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=0) = \mathrm{P}$ (number less than or equal to 4 on both the tosses)$= \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{4}{9}$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=1) = \mathrm{P}$ (number less than or equal to 4 on first toss and greater than 4 on second toss) $+\mathrm{P}$ (number greater than 4 on first toss and less than or equal to 4 on second toss)

$= \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{9}$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=2) = \mathrm{P}$ (number greater than 4 on both the tosses)

$= \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{9}$

Therefore, the probability distribution is as follows.

X	1	1	2
P(X)	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

(ii) It is given that success means six appears on at least one die.

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Y}=0) = \mathrm{P}$ (six does not appear on any of the dice) $= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{25}{36}$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Y}=1) = \mathrm{P}$ (six appears on at least one of the dice) $=$

$= 1 - P(\text{ we do not get } 6)$

$= 1 - P(\mathrm{Y}=0)$

$= 1 - \frac{25}{36}$

$= \frac{11}{36}$

Therefore, the required probability distribution is as follows:

Y	0	1
P(Y)	$\frac{25}{36}$	$\frac{11}{36}$

6. From a lot of 30 bulbs which include 6 defectives, a sample of 4 bulbs is drawn at random with replacement. Find the probability distribution of the number of defective bulbs.

Solution:

Given:

Out of 30 bulbs, 6 are defective.

$\Rightarrow$ Number of non-defective bulbs $= 30 - 6 = 24$

4 bulbs are drawn from the lot with replacement.

Let X be the random variable that denotes the number of defective bulbs in the selected bulbs.

$\therefore$ $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=0)=\mathrm{P}$ (4 non-defective and 0 defective) $= {}^4C_0 \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{256}{625}$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=1)=\mathrm{P}$(3 non-defective and 1 defective) $= {}^4C_1 \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{256}{625}$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=2)=\mathrm{P}$(2 non-defective and 2 defective) $= {}^4C_2 \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{96}{625}$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=3)=\mathrm{P}$(1 non-defective and 3 defective) $= {}^4C_3 \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{16}{625}$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}=4)=\mathrm{P}$(0 non-defective and 4 defective) $= {}^4C_4 \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^4 \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^0 = \frac{1}{625}$

Therefore, the required probability distribution is as follows:

X	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
P(X)	$\frac{256}{625}$	$\frac{256}{625}$	$\frac{96}{625}$	$\frac{16}{625}$	$\frac{1}{625}$

7. A coin is biased so that the head is 3 times as likely to occur as tail. If the coin is tossed twice, find the probability distribution of number of tails.

Solution:

Consider the probability of getting a tail in the biased coin be x.

$\therefore\ \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{x}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{H})=3\mathrm{x}$

Thus, for a biased coin,

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{T})+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{H})=1$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}+3\mathrm{x}=1$

$\Rightarrow 4\mathrm{x}=1$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=\frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore P(T) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(H) = \frac{3}{4}$

When the coin is tossed twice,

the sample space $= \{HH, TT, HT, TH\}$.

Let X be the random variable representing the number of tails.

$\therefore P(X = 0) = P(\text{no tail}) = P(H) \times P(H) = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{16}$

$P(X = 1) = P(\text{one tail}) = P(HT) + P(TH)$

$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$

$= \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{16}$

$= \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$

$P(X = 2) = P(\text{two tails}) = P(TT) = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$

Hence, the required probability distribution is as follows:

X	0	1	2
P(X)	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

8. A random variable X has the following probability distribution:

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P(X)	0	k	$2k$	$2k$	$3k$	k^2	$2k^2$	$7k^2 + k$

Determine

(i) k

(ii) $P(X < 3)$

(iii) $P(X > 6)$

(iv) $P(0 < X < 3)$

Solution:

Given:

X is a random variable.

(i) We know that the sum of probabilities of a probability distribution of random variables is one.

$\therefore 0 + k + 2k + 2k + 3k + k^2 + 2k^2 + (7k^2 + k) = 1$

$\Rightarrow 10k^2 + 9k - 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (10k - 1)(k + 1) = 0$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$\Rightarrow k = -1, \dfrac{1}{10}$

$k = -1$ is not possible as the probability of an event cannot be negative.

$\therefore k = \dfrac{1}{10}$

Hence, the value of k is $\frac{1}{10}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} < 3) = \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} = 0) + \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} = 1) + \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} = 2)$

$= 0 + k + 2k$

$= 3k$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= 3 \times \dfrac{1}{10}$

$= \dfrac{3}{10}$

Hence, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} < 3)$ is $\frac{3}{10}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iii) $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} > 6) = \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} = 7)$

$= 7k^2 + k$

$= 7 \times \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{10}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$= \dfrac{7}{100} + \dfrac{1}{10}$

$= \dfrac{17}{100}$

Hence, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} > 6)$ is $\frac{17}{100}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(iv) $\mathrm{P}(0 < \mathrm{X} < 3) = \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} = 1) + \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} = 2)$

$= k + 2k$

$= 3k$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 3 \times \frac{1}{10}$

$= \frac{3}{10}$

Hence, $P(0 < X < 3)$ is $\frac{3}{10}$. [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

9. The random variable X has probability distribution $P(X)$ of the following form, where k is some number:

$$P(X) = \begin{cases} k, \text{ if } x = 0 \\ 2k, \text{ if } x = 1 \\ 3k, \text{ if } x = 2 \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Determine the value of k.

(b) Find $P(X < 2), P(X \geq 2), P(X \geq 2)$.

Solution:

(a) We know that the sum of probabilities of a probability distribution of random variables is one.

$\therefore\ k + 2k + 3k + 0 = 1$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$\Rightarrow 6k = 1$

$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{6}$

Hence, the value of k is $\frac{1}{6}$. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(b) $P(X < 2) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)$

$= k + 2k$

$= 3k$

$= \frac{3}{6}$

$= \frac{1}{2}$

$P(X \leq 2) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2)$

$= k + 2k + 3k$

$= 6k$

$= \frac{6}{6}$

$= 1$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$P(X \geq 2) = P(X = 2) + P(X > 2)$

$= 3k + 0$

$= 3k$

$= \frac{3}{6}$

$= \frac{1}{2}$

Hence, the required value of $P(X < 2), P(X \geq 2), P(X \geq 2)$ are $\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}$ respectively. [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

10. Find the mean number of heads in three tosses of a fair coin.

Solution:

Given:

Number of coin tosses $= 3$

Let X represent the success of getting heads.

Hence, the sample space is

$S = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT\}$

It can be seen that X can get the value of $0, 1, 2$ or 3.

$\therefore P(X = 0) = P(TTT)$

$= P(T) \cdot P(T) \cdot P(T)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{8}$

$\therefore\ P(X = 1) = P(HHT) + P(HTH) + P(THH)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{3}{8}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$\therefore P(X = 2) = P(HHT) + P(HTH) + P(THH)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{3}{8}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$\therefore P(X = 3) = P(HHH)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{8}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

Hence, the required probability distribution is as follows:

$\mathbf{X}$	$\mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{1}$	$\mathbf{2}$	$\mathbf{3}$
$\mathbf{P(X)}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

Mean of X $E(X), \mu = \sum X_i P(X_i)$

$= 0 \times \frac{1}{8} + 1 \times \frac{3}{8} + 2 \times \frac{3}{8} + 3 \times \frac{1}{8}$

$= \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$

$= \frac{3}{2}$

$= 1.5$

Therefore, the mean number of heads is 1.5.

11. Two dice are thrown simultaneously. If X denotes the number of sixes, find the expectation of X.

Solution:

Given:

Two dice are thrown simultaneously.

Here, X represent the number of sixes obtained when two dice are thrown simultaneously. Hence, X can take the value of 0, 1 or 2.

$\therefore$ $P(X = 0) = P$ (not getting six on any of the dice)$= \frac{25}{36}$

$P(X = 1) = P$ (six on first die and no six on second die) $+ P$ (no six on first die and six on second die)

$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}\right) = \frac{10}{36}$$

$P(X = 2) = P$ (six on both the dice)$= \frac{1}{36}$

Therefore, the required probability distribution is given as follows.

X	**0**	**1**	**2**
P(X)	$\frac{25}{36}$	$\frac{10}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

Thus, the expectation of $X = E(X) = \sum(X) = \sum X_i P(X_i)$

$$= 0 \times \frac{25}{36} + 1 \times \frac{10}{36} + 2 \times \frac{1}{36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Hence, the expectation of X is $\frac{1}{3}$.

12. Two numbers are selected at random (without replacement) from the first six positive integers. Let X denotes the larger of the two numbers obtained. Find $E(X)$.

Solution:

The two positive integers can be selected from the first six positive integers without replacement in $6 \times 5 = 30$ ways

Since, X represents the larger of the two numbers obtained.

Hence, X can take the value of $2, 3, 4, 5$ or 6.

For $X = 2$, the possible outcomes are $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$.

$$\therefore P(X = 2) = \frac{2}{30} = \frac{1}{15}$$

For $X = 3$, the possible outcomes are $(1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 1)$ and $(3, 2)$.

$\therefore P(X = 3) = \frac{4}{30} = \frac{2}{15}$

For $X = 4$, the possible outcomes are $(1, 4), (2, 4), (3, 4), (4, 3), (4, 2)$ and $(4, 1)$.

$\therefore P(X=4)=\frac{6}{30}=\frac{1}{5}$

For $X=5$, the possible outcomes are $(1,5),(2,5),(3,5),(4,5),(5,4),(5,3),(5,2)$ and $(5,1)$.

$\therefore P(X=5)=\frac{8}{30}=\frac{4}{15}$

For $X=6$, the possible outcomes are
$(1,6),(2,6),(3,6),(4,6),(5,6),(6,4),(6,3),(6,2)$ and $(6,1)$.

$\therefore P(X=6)=\frac{10}{30}=\frac{1}{3}$

Therefore, the required probability distribution is given as:

X	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
P(X)	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{15}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

Then, $E(X)=\Sigma X_i P(X_i)$

$$=2\times\frac{1}{15}+3\times\frac{2}{15}+4\times\frac{1}{5}+5\times\frac{4}{15}+6\times\frac{1}{3}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}+\frac{2}{5}+\frac{4}{5}+\frac{4}{3}+2$$

$$=\frac{70}{15}$$

$$=\frac{14}{3}$$

Hence, $E(X)=\frac{14}{3}$.

13. Let X denote the sum of the numbers obtained when two fair dice are rolled. Find the variance and standard deviation of X. **[6 Marks]**

Solution:

Given:

$X=$ Sum of numbers on two die

When two fair dice are rolled, $6\times 6=36$ outcomes are obtained.

$P(X=2)=P(1,1)=\frac{1}{36}$

$P(X=3)=P(1,2)+P(2,1)\frac{2}{36}=\frac{1}{18}$

$P(X=4)=P(1,3)+P(2,2)+P(3,1)=\frac{3}{36}=\frac{1}{12}$

$P(X=5)=P(1,4)+P(2,3)+P(3,2)+P(4,1)=\frac{4}{36}=\frac{1}{9}$

$P(X=6)=P(1,5)+P(2,4)+P(3,3)+P(4,2)+P(5,1)=\frac{5}{36}$

$P(X=7)=P(1,6)+P(2,5)+P(3,4)+P(4,3)+P(5,2)+P(6,1)=\frac{6}{36}=\frac{1}{6}$

$P(X=8)=P(2,6)+P(3,5)+P(4,4)+P(5,3)+P(6,2)=\frac{5}{36}$

$P(X=9)=P(3,6)+P(4,5)+P(5,4)+P(6,3)=\frac{4}{36}=\frac{1}{9}$

$P(X=10)=P(4,6)+P(5,5)+P(6,4)=\frac{3}{36}=\frac{1}{12}$

$P(X=11)=P(5,6)+P(6,5)=\frac{2}{36}=\frac{1}{18}$

$P(X=12)=P(6,6)=\frac{1}{36}$

Hence, the required probability distribution is as follows.

X	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
P(X)	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

Then, $E(X)=\sum X_i\cdot P(X_i)$

$=2\times\frac{1}{36}+3\times\frac{1}{18}+4\times\frac{1}{12}+5\times\frac{1}{9}+6\times\frac{5}{36}+7\times\frac{1}{6}$

$+8\times\frac{5}{36}+9\times\frac{1}{9}+10\times\frac{1}{12}+11\times\frac{1}{18}+12\times\frac{1}{36}$

$=\frac{1}{18}+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{5}{9}+\frac{5}{6}+\frac{7}{6}+\frac{10}{9}+1+\frac{5}{6}+\frac{11}{18}+\frac{1}{3}$

$=7$

$E(X^2)=\sum X_i^2\cdot P(X_i)$

$=4\times\frac{1}{36}+9\times\frac{1}{18}+16\times\frac{1}{12}+25\times\frac{1}{9}+36\times\frac{5}{36}+49\times\frac{1}{6}$

$+64\times\frac{5}{36}+81\times\frac{1}{9}+100\times\frac{1}{12}+121\times\frac{1}{18}+144\times\frac{1}{36}$

$=\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{4}{3}+\frac{25}{9}+5+\frac{49}{6}+\frac{80}{9}+9+\frac{25}{3}+\frac{121}{18}+4$

$=\frac{987}{18}=\frac{329}{6}=54.833$

Now, $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$

$= 54.833 - (7)^2$

$= 54.833 - 49$

$= 5.833$

Thus, Standard deviation $= \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)}$

$= \sqrt{5.833}$

$= 2.415$

Therefore, the variance and standard deviation of X are 5.833 and 2.415 respectively.

14. A class has 15 students whose ages are 14, 17, 15, 14, 21, 17, 19, 20, 16, 18, 20, 17, 16, 19 and 20 years. One student is selected in such a manner that each has the same chance of being chosen and the age X of the selected student is recorded. What is the probability distribution of the random variable X? Find mean, variance and standard deviation of X. **[6 Marks]**

Solution:

Given:

There are 15 students in the class.

Each student has the same chance to be chosen.

Hence, the probability of each student to be selected is $\frac{1}{15}$.

The given information can be compiled in the frequency table as follows:

X	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**
f	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1

$P(X = 14) = \frac{2}{15}$

$P(X = 15) = \frac{1}{15},$

$P(X = 16) = \frac{2}{15},$

$P(X = 17) = \frac{3}{15},$

$P(X = 18) = \frac{1}{15},$

$P(X = 19) = \frac{9}{15},$

$P(X = 20) = \frac{3}{15},$

$P(X = 21) = \frac{1}{15}$

Thus, the probability distribution of random variable X is as follows.

X	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
f	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$

Then, mean of $X = E(X)$

$= \sum X_i P(X_i)$

$= 14 \times \frac{2}{15} + 15 \times \frac{1}{15} + 16 \times \frac{2}{15} + 17 \times \frac{3}{15} + 18 \times \frac{1}{15} + 19 \times \frac{2}{15} + 20 \times \frac{3}{15} + 21 \times \frac{1}{15}$

$= \frac{1}{15}(28 + 15 + 32 + 51 + 18 + 38 + 60 + 21)$

$= \frac{263}{15}$

$= 17.53$

$E(X^2) = \sum X_i^2 P(X_i)$

$= (14)^2 \times \frac{2}{15} + (15)^2 \times \frac{1}{15} + (16)^2 \times \frac{2}{15} + (17)^2 \times \frac{3}{15} +$

$(18)^2 \times \frac{1}{15} + (19)^2 \times \frac{2}{15} + (20)^2 \times \frac{3}{15} + (21)^2 \times \frac{1}{15}$

$= \frac{1}{15} \times (392 + 225 + 512 + 867 + 324 + 722 + 1200 + 441)$

$= \frac{4683}{15}$

$= 312.2$

∴ Variance $(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$

$= 312.2 - \left(\frac{263}{15}\right)^2$

$= 312.2 - 307.4177$

$= 4.7823$

≈ 4.78

∴ Standard deviation $= \sqrt{\text{Variance}(X)}$

$= \sqrt{4.78}$

$= 2.186 \approx 2.19$

Hence, mean, variance and standard deviation of X are 17.53, 4.78 and 2.19 respectively.

15. In a meeting, 70% of the members favour and 30% oppose a certain proposal. A member is selected at random and we take $X = 0$ if he opposed, and $X = 1$ if he is in favour. Find $E(X)$ and $Var(X)$.

Solution:

Given: $P(X = 0) = 30\% = \frac{30}{100} = 0.3$

$P(X - 1) = 70\% = \frac{70}{100} = 0.7$ $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

Hence, the probability distribution is as follows.

X	**0**	**1**
P(X)	0.3	0.7

$[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

Then, $E(X) = \sum X_i P(X_i)$

$= 0 \times 0.3 + 1 \times 0.7$

$= 0.7E(X^2)$

$= \sum X_i^2 P(X_i)$

$= 0^2 \times 0.3 + (1)^2 \times 0.7$

$= 0.7$ $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

We know that, $Var(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$

$= 0.7 - (0.7)^2$

$= 0.7 - 0.49$

$= 0.21$

Therefore, the expectation and variance are 0.7 and 0.21 respectively. $[\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

16. The mean of the numbers obtained on throwing a die having written 1 on three faces, 2 on two faces and 5 on one face is

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 5

(D) $\frac{8}{3}$

Solution:

Consider X be the random variable representing a number on the die.

Thus, the total number of outcomes is six.

$\therefore P(X=1)=\frac{3}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$

$P(X=2)=\frac{2}{6}=\frac{1}{3}$

$P(X=5)=\frac{1}{6}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Hence, the probability distribution is as follows:

X	**1**	**2**	**5**
P(X)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

Mean= $E(X)=\sum p_i x_i$

$=\frac{1}{2}\times 1+\frac{1}{3}\times 2+\frac{1}{6}\cdot 5$

$=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{2}{3}+\frac{5}{6}$

$=\frac{3+4+5}{6}$

$=\frac{12}{6}=2$

Therefore, the required mean is 2.

Hence, the correct answer is B.

17. Suppose that two cards are drawn at random from a deck of cards. Let X be the number of aces obtained. Then the value of $E(X)$ is

(A) $\frac{37}{221}$

(B) $\frac{5}{13}$

(C) $\frac{1}{13}$

(D) $\frac{2}{13}$

Solution:

Let X represent the number of aces obtained.

Hence, X can take any of the values of 0,1 or 2.

In a deck of 52 cards, 4 cards are aces.

Therefore, there are 48 non-ace cards.

$\therefore$ $P(X=0) = P($0 ace and 2 non-ace cards$)= \frac{{}^4C_0 \times {}^{48}C_0}{{}^{52}C_2} = \frac{1128}{1326}$

$P(X=1) = P($1 ace and 1 non-ace cards$)== \frac{{}^4C_1 \times {}^{48}C_1}{{}^{52}C_2} = \frac{192}{1326}$

$P(X=2) = P($2 ace and 0 non- ace cards$)== \frac{{}^4C_2 \times {}^{48}C_2}{{}^{52}C_2} = \frac{6}{1326}$

Hence, the probability distribution is as follows:

X	0	1	2
P(X)	$\frac{1128}{1326}$	$\frac{192}{1326}$	$\frac{6}{1326}$

[$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

Then, $E(X) = \sum p_i x_i$

$$= 0 \times \frac{1128}{1326} + 1 \times \frac{192}{1326} + 2 \times \frac{6}{1326}$$

$$= \frac{204}{1326}$$

$$= \frac{2}{13}$$

Therefore, the expectation value is $\frac{2}{13}$

Hence, the correct answer is D. [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

Exercise 13.5

1. A die is thrown 6 times. If 'getting an odd number' is a success, what is the probability of

(i) 5 successes?

(ii) at least 5 successes?

(iii) at most 5 successes?

Solution:

Given:

A die is thrown 6 times.

The repeated tosses of a die are Bernoulli trials.

Let X denote the number of successes of getting odd numbers in an experiment of 6 trials.

The probability of getting an odd number in a single throw of a die is, $p = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = \frac{1}{2}$

X has a binomial distribution.

Hence, $P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x$, where $n = 0,1,2 \dots n$

$= {}^6C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

$= {}^6C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6$ ....(1)

(i) $P(5 \text{ successes}) = P(X = 5)$

Putting $x = 5$ in (1) we get:

$= {}^6C_5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{64}$

$= \frac{3}{32}$

Therefore, the probability of 5 successes is $\frac{3}{32}$. [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

(ii) $P(\text{at least 5 successes}) = P(X \geq 5)$

$= P(X = 5) + P(X = 6)$

$= {}^6C_5\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + {}^6C_6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 6 \times \frac{1}{64} + 1 \times \frac{1}{64}$

$= \frac{7}{64}$

Therefore, the probability of at least 5 successes is $\frac{7}{64}$. [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

(iii) $P(\text{at most 5 successes}) = P(X \leq 5)$

$= 1 - P(X > 5)$

$= 1 - P(X = 6)$

$= 1 - {}^6C_6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 1 - \frac{1}{64}$

$= \frac{63}{64}$

Therefore, the probability of at most 5 successes is $\frac{63}{64}$. [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

2. A pair of dice is thrown 4 times. If getting a doublet is considered a success, find the probability of two successes.

Solution:

Given:

A pair of dice is thrown 4 times.

The repeated tosses of a pair of dice are Bernoulli trials.

Let X represent the number of times of getting doublets in an experiment of throwing two dice simultaneously four times.

The probability of getting doublets in a single throw of the pair of dice is

$$p = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

Clearly, X has the binomial distribution with $n = 4, p = \frac{1}{6}$ and $q = \frac{5}{6}$

$\therefore (X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x$, where $x = 0,1,2,3 \dots n$

$$= {}^4C_x \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{4-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x$$

$= {}^4C_x \times \frac{5^{4-x}}{6^4}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$\therefore$ $P(2 \text{ successes}) = P(X = 2)$

$$= {}^4C_2 \times \frac{5^{4-2}}{6^4}$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{25}{1296}$$

$$= \frac{25}{216}$$

Hence, the probability of two successes is $\frac{25}{216}$. [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

3. There are 5% defective items in a large bulk of items. What is the probability that a sample of 10 items will include not more than one defective item?

Solution:

Let X represent the number of defective items in a sample of 10 items drawn successively.

Since the drawing is done with replacement, the trials are Bernoulli trials.

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{5}{100} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$\therefore q = 1 - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{19}{20}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 10$ and $p = \frac{1}{20}$

$P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x$, where $= x = 0,1,2 \dots n$

$= {}^{10}C_x \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{10-x} \times \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^x$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

P(not more than 1 defective item)= $P(X \leq 1)$

$P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)$

$$= {}^{10}C_0 \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{10} \times \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^0 + {}^{10}C_1 \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^9 \times \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{10} + 10\left(\frac{19}{2}\right)^9 \times \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^9 \times \left[\frac{19}{20} + \frac{10}{20}\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^9 \times \left(\frac{29}{20}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{29}{20}\right) \times \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^9$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{29}{20}\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^9$

4. Five cards are drawn successively with replacement from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards. What is the probability that

(i) all the five cards are spades?

(ii) only 3 cards are spades?

(iii) none is a spade?

Solution:

Let X denote the number of spade cards among the five cards drawn.

Since the drawing of card is with replacement, the trials are Bernoulli trials.

In a well shuffled deck of 52 cards, there are 13 spade cards.

$$\Rightarrow p = \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore q = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 5$ and $p = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x$, where $= x = 0,1, \dots n$

$= {}^5C_x \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{5-x} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$

(i) P(all five cards are spades)= $P(X = 5)$

${}^5C_5 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^0 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 1 \times \frac{1}{1024}$

$= \frac{1}{1024}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

(ii) P(only 3 cards are spades)= $P(X = 3)$

$= {}^5C_3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 10 \times \frac{9}{16} \times \frac{1}{64}$

$= \frac{45}{512}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

(iii) P(none is a spade)= $P(X = 0)$

${}^5C_0 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 1 \times \frac{243}{1024}$

$= \frac{243}{1024}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

5. The probability that a bulb produced by a factory will fuse after 150 days of use is 0.05. Find the probability that out of 5 such bulbs

(i) none

(ii) not more than one

(iii) more than one

(iv) at least one

will fuse after 150 days of use.

Solution:

Given: $p = 0.05$

Let X denotes the number of bulbs that will fuse after 150 days of use in an experiment of 5 trials. The trials are Bernoulli trials.

It is given that, $p = 0.05$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 5$ and $p = 0.05$

$P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_{x}q^{n-x}p^{x}$, where $= x = 0,1,2, \dots n$

$= {}^{5}C_{x}(0.95)^{5-x} \cdot (0.05)^{x}$

(i) $P(\text{none}) = P(X = 0)$

$= {}^{5}C_{0}(0.95)^{5} \cdot (0.05)^{0}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$= 1 \times (0.95)^{5}$

$= (0.95)^{5}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

(ii) P(not more than one)= $P(X \leq 1)$

$= P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)$

$= {}^{5}C_{0}(0.95)^{5} \times (0.05)^{0} + {}^{5}C_{1}(0.95)^{4} \times (0.05)^{1}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$= 1 \times (0.95)^{5} + 5 \times (0.95)^{4} \times (0.05)$

$= (0.95)^{5} + (0.25)(0.95)^{4}$

$= (0.95)^{4}[0.95 + 0.25]$

$= (0.95)^{4} \times 1.2$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

(iii) P(more than 1)= $P(X > 1)$

$= 1 - P(X \leq 1)$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$= 1 - P$ (not more than 1)

$= 1 - (0.95)^{4} \times 1.2$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

(iv) P(at least one)= $P(X \geq 1)$

$= 1 - P(X < 1)$

$= 1 - P(X = 0)$

$= 1 - {}^5C_0(0.95)^5 \times (0.05)^0$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

$= 1 - 1 \times (0.95)^5$

$= 1 - (0.95)^5$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

6. A bag consists of 10 balls each marked with one of the digits 0 to 9. If four balls are drawn successively with replacement from the bag, what is the probability that none is marked with the digit 0?

Solution:

Let X represent the number of balls marked with the digit 0 among the 4 balls drawn.

Since, the balls are drawn with replacement, the trials are Bernoulli trials.

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 4$ and $p = \frac{1}{10}$

$$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x$, where $x = 0,1,2, \dots n$

$$= {}^4C_x \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{4-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x$$

P(none marked with 0)= $P(X = 0)$

$$= {}^4C_0 \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^4 \times \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^0$$

$$= 1 \times \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^4$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^4$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^4$

7. In an examination, 20 questions of true-false type are asked. Suppose a student tosses a fair coin to determine his answer to each question. If the coin falls heads, he answers 'true'; if it falls tails, he answers 'false'. Find the probability that he answers at least 12 questions correctly.

Solution:

Let X denote the number of correctly answered questions out of 20 questions.

The repeated tosses of a coin are Bernoulli trails.

Since, the "head" on a coin represents the true answer and "tail" represents the false answer, then the correctly answered questions are Bernoulli trials.

$\therefore\ p = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 20$ and $p = \frac{1}{2}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_x q^{n-x} p^x$, where $x = 0,1,2, \dots n$

$= {}^{20}C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

$= {}^{20}C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

P(at least 12 Questions answered correctly) $= P(X \geq 12)$

$= P(X = 12) + P(X = 13) + \dots + P(X = 20)$

$= {}^{20}C_{12} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} + {}^{20}C_{12} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} + \dots + {}^{20}C_{20} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} \times [{}^{20}C_{12} + {}^{20}C_{13} + {}^{20}C_{14} + \dots + {}^{20}C_{20}]$

Hence, the required probability is $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} \times [{}^{20}C_{12} + {}^{20}C_{13} + {}^{20}C_{14} \dots + {}^{20}C_{20}]$.

8. Suppose X has a binomial distribution $B\left(6, \frac{1}{2}\right)$. Show that $X = 3$ is the most likely outcome.

(Hint: $P(X = 3)$ is the maximum among all $P(x_i), x_i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$)

Solution:

Given:

X is the random variable whose binomial distribution is $B\left(6, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

Thus, $n = 6$ and $p = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Then, $P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_x q^{n-x} p^x$

$= {}^{6}C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6-x} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x}$

$= {}^{6}C_x \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6}$

It can be observed that $P(X = x)$ will be maximum, if ${}^{6}C_x$ will be maximum.

Then, ${}^{6}C_0 = {}^{6}C_6 = \frac{6!}{0! \times 6!} = 1$

${}^{6}C_1 = {}^{6}C_5 = \frac{6!}{1! \times 5!} = 6$

${}^{6}C_2 = {}^{6}C_4 = \frac{6!}{2! \times 4!} = 15$

${}^{6}C_3 = \frac{6!}{3! \times 3!} = 20$

The value of ${}^{6}C_3$ is maximum.

Therefore, for $x = 3, P(X = x)$ is maximum.

Hence, $X = 3$ is the most likely outcome.

9. On a multiple choice examination with three possible answers for each of the five questions, what is the probability that a candidate would get four or more correct answers just by guessing?

Solution:

The repeated guessing of correct answers from multiple choice questions are Bernoulli trials. Let X denote the number of correct answers by guessing in the set of 5 multiple choice questions.

The probability of getting a correct answer is, $p = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

Clearly, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 5$ and $p = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_x q^{n-x} p^x$

$= {}^5C_x\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{5-x} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x}$

P(guessing more than 4 correct answers) $= P(X \geq 4)$

$= P(X = 4) + P(X = 5)$

$= {}^5C_4\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 + {}^5C_4\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^5$

$= 5 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{81} + 1 \times \frac{1}{243}$

$= \frac{10}{243} + \frac{1}{243}$

$= \frac{11}{243}$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{11}{243}$.

10. A person buys a lottery ticket in 50 lotteries, in each of which his chance of winning a prize is $\frac{1}{100}$. What is the probability that he will win a prize

(a) at least once

(b) exactly once

(c) at least twice?

Solution:

Let X denote the number of winning prizes in 50 lotteries.

The trials are Bernoulli trials.

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 50$ and $p = \frac{1}{100}$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{99}{100}$

$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x$

$= {}^{50}C_x\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{50-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^x$

(a) P(winning at least once)$= P(X \geq 1)$

$= 1 - P(X < 1)$

$= 1 - P(X = 0)$

$= 1 - {}^{50}C_0 \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{50}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$= 1 - 1 \times \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{50}$

$= 1 - \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{50}$

Hence, the probability that he will win a prize at least once is $1 - \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{50}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

(b) P(winning exactly once)$= P(X = 1)$

$= {}^{50}C_1 \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49} \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^{1}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$= 50 \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49}$

$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49}$

Hence, the probability that he will win a prize exactly once is $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

(c) P(at least twice)$= P(X \geq 2)$

$= 1 - P(X < 2)$

$= 1 - P(X \leq 1)$

$= 1 - [P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)]$

$= [1 - P(X = 0)] - P(X = 1)$

$= 1 - \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{50} - \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

$= 1 - \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49} \times \left[\frac{99}{100} + \frac{1}{2}\right]$

$= 1 - \left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49} \times \left(\frac{149}{100}\right)$

$= 1 - \left(\frac{149}{100}\right)\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49}$

Hence, the probability that he will win a prize exactly once is $1 - \left(\frac{149}{100}\right)\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)^{49}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ **Mark]**

11. Find the probability of getting 5 exactly twice in 7 throws of a die.

Solution:

The repeated tossing of a die are Bernoulli trials.

Let X denote the number of times of getting 5 in 7 throws of the die.

The probability of getting 5 in a single throw of the die, $p = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Thus, X has the probability distribution with $n = 7$ and $p = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_x q^{n-x} p^x = {}^{7}C_x \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{7-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x$$

P(getting 5 exactly twice)$= P(X = 2)$

$$= {}^{7}C_2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2$$

$$= 21 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 \times \frac{1}{36}$$

$$= \left(\frac{7}{12}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5$$

Hence, the required probability is $\left(\frac{7}{12}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5$

12. Find the probability of throwing at most 2 sixes in 6 throws of a single die.

Solution:

The repeated tossing of the die are Bernoulli trials.

Let X denote the number of times of getting sixes in 6 throws of the die.

The probability of getting six in a single throw of die, $p = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 6$

$$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_x q^{n-x} p^x = {}^{6}C_x \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{6-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x$$

P(at most 2 sixes)$= P(X \leq 2)$

$= P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2)$

$= {}^6C_0 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + {}^6C_1 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + {}^6C_2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2$

$= 1 \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + 6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 + 15 \times \frac{1}{36} \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$

$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 + \frac{5}{12} \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$

$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \left[\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{12}\right)\right]$

$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \times \left[\frac{25}{36} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{12}\right]$

$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \times \left[\frac{25 + 30 + 15}{36}\right]$

$= \frac{70}{36} \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$

$= \frac{35}{18} \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{35}{18} \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$

13. It is known that 10% of certain articles manufactured are defective. What is the probability that in a random sample of 12 such articles, 9 are defective?

Solution:

The repeated selection of articles in a random sample space are Bernoulli trails.

Let X represent the number of times of selecting defective articles in a random sample space of 12 articles.

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 12$ and $p = 10\% = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$

$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x = {}^{12}C_x \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{12-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x$

P(selecting 9 defective articles)= ${}^{12}C_9 \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^9$

$$= 220 \times \frac{9^3}{10^3} \times \frac{1}{10^9}$$

$$= \frac{22 \times 9^3}{10^{11}}$$

Hence, the required probability is $\frac{22\times 9^3}{10^{11}}$

14. In a box containing 100 bulbs, 10 are defective. The probability that out of a sample of 5 bulbs, none is defective is

(A) 10^{-1}

(B) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5$

(C) $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^5$

(D) $\frac{9}{10}$

Solution:

The repeated selections of defective bulbs from a box are Bernoulli trials.

Let X represent the number of defective bulbs out of a sample of 5 bulbs.

The probability of getting a defective bulb, $p = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$

$\therefore q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 5$ and $p = \frac{1}{10}$

$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x = {}^5C_x \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{5-x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^x$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

P(none of the bulbs is defective)$=P(X = 0)$

$$= {}^5C_0 \times \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^5$$

$$= 1 \times \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^5$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^5$$

Hence, the required probability is $\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^5$

The correct answer is C.

15. The probability that a student is not a swimmer is $\frac{1}{5}$. Then the probability that out of five students, four are swimmers is

(A) ${}^5C_4\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4\frac{1}{5}$

(B) $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4\frac{1}{5}$

(C) ${}^5C_1\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4$

(D) None of these

Solution:

The repeated selection of students who are swimmers are Bernoulli trials.

Let X represent the number of students, out of 5 students, who are swimmers.

The probability of students who are not swimmers, $q = \frac{1}{5}$

$\therefore p = 1 - q = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

Thus, X has a binomial distribution with $n = 5$ and $p = \frac{4}{5}$

$\therefore P(X = x) = {}^nC_x q^{n-x} p^x = {}^5C_x\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{5-x} \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x$ [$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]

P(four students are swimmers)$= P(X = 4) = {}^5C_4\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4$

Therefore, the required probability is ${}^5C_4\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \times \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. A and B are two events such that $P(A) \neq 0$. Find $P(B|A)$, if

(i) A is a subset of B

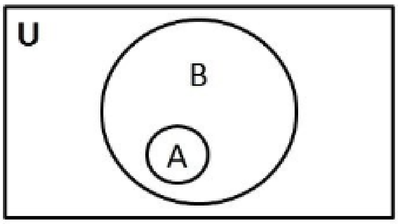
(ii) $A \cap B = \Phi$

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) \neq 0$

(i) A is a subset of B.



$\Rightarrow A \cap B = A$

$\therefore P(A \cap B) = P(B \cap A) = P(A)$ **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

$$\therefore P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(A)}{P(A)} = 1$$

Hence, $P(B|A)$ is 1. **[$\frac{1}{2}$ Mark]**

(ii) $A \cap B = A \cap B = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = 0$

$$\therefore P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} = 0$$

Hence, $P(B|A)$ is 0.

2. A couple has two children,

(i) Find the probability that both children are males, if it is known that at least one of the children is male.

(ii) Find the probability that both children are females,

if it is known that the elder child is a female.

Solution:

Given:

A couple has two children,

Let boy be denoted by b and girl be denoted by g.

If a couple has two children, then the sample space is

$S = \{(b, b), (b, g), (g, b), (g, g)\}$

(i) Let E and F respectively denote the events that both children are males and at least one of the children is a male.

$\therefore E \cap F = \{(b, b)\}$

$\Rightarrow P(E \cap F) = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(E) = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(F) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow P(E|F) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(F)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{1}{3}$

(ii) Let A and B respectively denote the events that both children are females and the elder child is a female.

$A = \{(g, g)\}$

$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$

$B = \{(g, b), (g, g)\}$

$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{2}{4}$

$A \cap B = \{(g, g)\}$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{1}{2}$

3. Suppose that 5% of men and 0.25% of women have grey hair. A grey haired person is selected at random. What is the probability of this person being male?

Assume that there are equal number of males and females.

Solution:

Given:

5% of men and 0.25% of women have grey hair.

Hence, percentage of people with grey hair $= (5 + 0.25)\% = 5.25\%$

Therefore, the probability that the selected haired person is a male $= \frac{5}{5.25} = \frac{20}{21}$

4. Suppose that 90% of people are right-handed. What is the probability that at most 6 of a random sample of 10 people are right-handed?

Solution:

A person can be either right-handed or left-handed.

Since, it is given that 90% of the people are right-handed.

$\therefore$ $p = P$ (right-handed)$= \frac{9}{10}$

$q = P$ (left-handed)$= 1 - \frac{9}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$

Using binomial distribution, the probability that more than 6 people are right-handed is given by,

$$\sum_{r=7}^{10} {}^{10}C_r\, p^r q^{n-r} = \sum_{r=7}^{10} {}^{10}C_r \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^r \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{10-r}$$

Hence, the probability that at most 6 people are right-handed

$= 1 - P$ (more than 6 are right-handed)

$$= 1 - \sum_{r=7}^{10} {}^{10}C_r\,(0.9)^r(0.1)^{10-r}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $1 - \sum_{r=7}^{10} {}^{10}C_r\,(0.9)^r(0.1)^{10-r}$

5. An urn contains 25 balls of which 10 balls bear a mark 'X' and the remaining 15 bear a mark 'Y'. A ball is drawn at random from the urn, its mark is noted down and it is replaced. If 6 balls are drawn in this way, find the probability that

(i) all will bear 'X' mark.

(ii) not more than 2 will bear 'Y' mark.

(iii) at least one ball will bear 'Y' mark

(iv) the number of balls with 'X' mark and 'Y' mark will be equal.

Solution:

Given:

Total number of balls in the urn $= 25$

Number of balls bearing mark 'X' $= 10$

Number of balls bearing mark 'Y' $= 15$

$p = P(\text{ball bearing mark 'X'}) = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{2}{5}$

$q = P(\text{ball bearing mark 'Y'}) = \frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5}$

Six balls are drawn with replacement.

Hence, the number of trials is Bernoulli trials.

Consider Z be the random variable that represents the number of balls with 'Y' mark on them in the trials.

Thus, Z has a binomial distribution with $n = 6$ and $p = \frac{2}{5}$.

$\therefore P(Z = z) = {}^nC_z p^{n-z} q^z$

(i) P(all will bear 'X' mark) $= P(Z = 0)$

$P(Z = 0) = {}^6C_0 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6 = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6$

Therefore, the required probability is $\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6$

(ii) P(not more than 2 bear 'Y' mark) $= P(Z \le 2)$

$P(Z \le 2) = P(Z = 0) + P(Z = 1) + P(Z = 2)$

$= {}^6C_0(p)^6(q)^0 + {}^6C_1(p)^5(q)^1 + {}^6C_2(p)^4(q)^2$

$= \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6 + 6\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + 15\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2$

$= \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4\left[\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + 6\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + 15\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2\right]$

$= \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4 \left[\frac{4}{25} + \frac{36}{25} + \frac{135}{25}\right]$

$= \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4 \left[\frac{175}{25}\right]$

$= 7\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4$

Therefore, the required probability is $7\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^4$

(iii) P(at least one ball bears 'Y' mark) $= \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z} \geq 1)$

$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z} \geq 1) = 1 - \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z} = 0)$ $\quad [\because \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z} = 0) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6]$

$= 1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6$

Therefore, the required probability is $1 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^6$

(iv) P(equal number of balls with 'X' mark and 'Y' mark)$= \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Z} = 3)$

$= {}^6\mathrm{C}_3 \left(\frac{2}{54}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3$

$= \frac{20 \times 8 \times 27}{15625}$

$= \frac{864}{3125}$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{864}{3125}$

6. In a hurdle race, a player has to cross 10 hurdles. The probability that he will clear each hurdle is$\frac{5}{6}$. What is the probability that he will knock down fewer than 2 hurdles?

Solution:

Let p and q be the probabilities that the player will clear and knock down the hurdle respectively.

$\therefore \mathrm{p} = \frac{5}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{q} = 1 - \mathrm{p} = 1 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

Let X be the random variable that represents the number of times the player will knock down the hurdle.

Hence, by binomial distribution, we obtain

$P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_{x}p^{n-x}q^{x}$

P(player knocking down less than 2 hurdles)= $P(X < 2)$

$= P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)$

$= {}^{10}C_{0}(q)^{0}(p)^{10} + {}^{10}C_{1}(q)(p)^{9}$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10} + 10 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{9}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{9}\left[\frac{5}{6} + \frac{10}{6}\right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{2}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{9}$$

$$= \frac{(5)^{10}}{2 \times (6)^{9}}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{(5)^{10}}{2\times(6)^{9}}$

7. A die is thrown again and again until three sixes are obtained. Find the probability of obtaining the third six in the sixth throw of the die.

Solution:

The probability of obtaining a six in a throw of die is $\frac{1}{6}$ and not getting a six is $\frac{5}{6}$.

Let $p = \frac{1}{6}$ and $q = \frac{5}{6}$

Thus, the probability that the 2 sixes come in the first five throws of the die is

$${}^{5}C_{2}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{3} = \frac{10\times(5)^{3}}{(6)^{5}}$$

Hence, the probability that third six comes in the sixth throw is given by,

$$= \frac{10\times(5)^{3}}{(6)^{5}} \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 125}{(6)^{6}}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 125}{46656}$$

$$= \frac{625}{23328}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{625}{23328}$

8. If a leap year is selected at random, what is the chance that it will contain 53 tuesdays?

Solution:

In a leap year, there are 366 days

Dividing by 7 we get:

Therefore, number of weeks in a leap year $= \frac{366}{7} = 52\frac{2}{7}$

i.e., 52 weeks and 2 days.

In 52 weeks, there are 52 Tuesdays.

Hence, the probability that the leap year will contain 53 Tuesdays is equal to the probability that the remaining 2 days will be Tuesdays.

The remaining 2 days can be

Monday and Tuesday

Tuesday and Wednesday

Wednesday and Thursday

Thursday and Friday

Friday and Saturday

Saturday and Sunday

Sunday and Monday

Total number of cases $= 7$

Favourable cases $= 2$

Thus, the probability that a leap year will have 53 Tuesdays $= \frac{2}{7}$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{2}{7}$

9. An experiment succeeds twice as often as it fails. Find the probability that in the next six trials, there will be at least 4 successes.

Solution:

It is given that, the probability of success is twice the probability of failure.

Consider the probability of failure be x.

$\therefore$ Probability of success $= 2x$

$x + 2x = 1$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 1$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore 2x = \frac{2}{3}$

Let $p = \frac{1}{3}$ and $q = \frac{2}{3}$

Let X be the random variable that denotes the number of successes in six trials.

By binomial distribution, we get:

$P(X = x) = {}^{n}C_{x} p^{n-x} q^{x}$

Probability of at least 4 successes $= P(X \geq 4)$

$= P(X = 4) + P(X = 5) + P(X = 6)$

$= {}^{6}C_{4}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{4}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + {}^{6}C_{5}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{5}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + {}^{6}C_{6}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{6}$

$= \frac{15(2)^4}{3^6} + \frac{6(2)^5}{3^6} + \frac{(2)^6}{3^6}$

$= \frac{(2)^4}{(3)^6}[15 + 12 + 4]$

$= \frac{31 \times 2^4}{(3)^6}$

$= \frac{31}{9}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{31}{9}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$

10. How many times must a man toss a fair coin so that the probability of having at least one head is more than 90%?

Solution:

Let the man toss the coin of n times.

The n tosses are n Bernoulli trials.

Probability (p) of getting a head at the toss of a coin is $\frac{1}{2}$.

$q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore P(X - x) = {}^{n}C_{x}p^{n-x}q^{x} = {}^{n}C_{x}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-x}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x} = {}^{n}C_{x}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n}$

Since, it is given that,

P(getting at least one head) $> \frac{90}{100}$

$P(x \geq 1) > 0.9$

$\therefore\ 1 - P(x = 0) > 0.9$

$1 - {}^{n}C_{0} \times \frac{1}{2^{n}} > 0.9$

${}^{n}C_{0} \times \frac{1}{2^{n}} < 0.1$

$\frac{1}{2^{n}} < 0.1$

$2^{n} > \frac{1}{0.1}$

$2^{n} > 10$

So, $2^{4} = 16 > 10$

The minimum value of n that satisfies the given inequality is 4.

Hence, the man should toss the coin 4 or more than 4 times.

11. In a game, a man wins a rupee for a six and loses a rupee for any other number when a fair die is thrown. The man decided to throw a die thrice but to quit as and when he gets a six. Find the expected value of the amount he wins/loses.

Solution:

In a throw of a die, the probability of getting a six is and the probability of not getting a 6 is $5/6$.

Here, four cases can occur.

Case (i). If he gets a six in the first throw.

Then the required probability is $\frac{1}{6}$.

So, the amount he will receive $=$ ₹ 1

Case (ii). If he does not get a six in the first throw and gets a six in the second throw,

Then probability will be $= \left(\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{5}{36}$

Thus, the amount he will receive= $-₹\,1 + ₹\,1 = 0$

Case (iii). If he does not get a six in the first two throws and gets a six in the third throw,

Then probability will be $= \left(\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{25}{216}$

Hence, the amount he will receive $= -₹\,1 - ₹\,1 + ₹\,1 = ₹ - 1$

Case (iv). If he does not get six in first, second or third throw,

Then the probability will be $= \left(\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}\right) = \frac{125}{216}$

Hence, the amount he will receive $= -₹\,1 - ₹\,1 + ₹ - 1 = ₹ - 3$

So, the expected value he can win $= \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 1\right) + \left(\frac{5}{36} \times 0\right) + \left(\frac{25}{216} \times -1\right) + \left(\frac{125}{216} \times -3\right)$

$= \frac{1}{6} + 0 - \frac{25}{216} - \frac{375}{216}$

$$= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{25}{216} - \frac{375}{216}$$

$$= \frac{36 - 400}{216}$$

$$= \frac{-364}{216} = \frac{-91}{54}$$

Hence, the expected value of the amount he wins/loses is $\frac{-91}{54}$.

12. Suppose we have four boxes. A, B, C and D containing coloured marbles as given below:

Box	Marble colour		
	Red	White	Black
A	1	6	3
B	6	2	2
C	8	1	1
D	0	6	4

One of the boxes has been selected at random and a single marble is drawn from it. If the marble is red, what is the probability that it was drawn from box A?, box B?, box C?

Solution:

Consider R be the event of drawing the red marble.

Let E_A, E_B, and E_C denote the events of selecting the box A, B, and C respectively.

So, the total number of marbles $= 40$

From the given table,

The number of red marbles $= 15$

$\therefore \mathrm{P(R)} = \frac{15}{40} = \frac{3}{8}$

The probability of drawing the red marble from box A is given by $\mathrm{P(E_A|R)}$.

$\therefore \mathrm{P(E_A|R)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E_A \cap R)}}{\mathrm{P(R)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{40}}{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{1}{15}$

The probability that the red marble is from box B is $\mathrm{P(E_B|R)}$.

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(E_B|R)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E_B \cap R)}}{\mathrm{P(R)}} = \frac{\frac{6}{40}}{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{2}{5}$

The probability that the red marble is from box C is $\mathrm{P(E_C|R)}$.

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{P(E_c|R)} = \frac{\mathrm{P(E_C \cap R)}}{\mathrm{P(R)}} = \frac{\frac{8}{40}}{\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{8}{15}$

Hence, the probability when a red marble drawn from box A, B and C are $\frac{1}{15}, \frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{8}{15}$ respectively.

13. Assume that the chances of a patient having a heart attack are 40%. It is also assumed that a meditation and yoga course reduce the risk of heart attack by 30% and prescription of certain drug reduces its chances by 25%. At a time a patient can choose any one of the two options with equal probabilities. It is given that after going through one of the two options the patient selected at random suffers a heart attack. Find the probability that the patient followed a course of meditation and yoga?

Solution:

Let $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{E_1}$, and $\mathrm{E_2}$ represents the events that a person has a heart attack, the selected person followed the course of yoga and meditation, and the person adopted the drug prescription respectively.

$\therefore \mathrm{P(A)} = 0.40$

$\mathrm{P(E_1)} = \mathrm{P(E_2)} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\mathrm{P(A|E_1)} = 0.40 \times 0.70 = 0.28$

$\mathrm{P(A|E_2)} = 0.40 \times 0.75 = 0.30$

The probability that the patient suffering a heart attack followed a course of meditation and yoga is given by $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{E}_1|\mathrm{A})$.

$$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{E}_1|\mathrm{A}) = \frac{\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{E}_1)\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A}|\mathrm{E}_1)}{\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{E}_1)\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A}|\mathrm{E}_1) + \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{E}_2)\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A}|\mathrm{E}_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.28}{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.28 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.30}$$

$$= \frac{14}{29}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{14}{29}$.

14. If each element of a second order determinant is either zero or one, what is the probability that the value of the determinant is positive? (Assume that the individual entries of the determinant are chosen independently, each value being assumed with probability $\frac{1}{2}$).

Solution:

Since, the total number of determinants of second order with each element being 0 or 1 is $(2)^4 = 16$

The value of determinant is positive in the following cases:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

Probability that value of the determinant is positive $= \frac{Number\ of\ favourable\ determinant}{Total\ number\ of\ determinants}$

$$= \frac{3}{16}$$

Therefore, the required probability is $\frac{3}{16}$.

15. An electronic assembly consists of two subsystems, say, A and B. From previous testing procedures, the following probabilities are assumed to be known:

$\mathrm{P}(\text{A fails}) = 0.2$

$\mathrm{P}(\text{B fails alone}) = 0.15$

$\mathrm{P}(\text{A and B fail}) = 0.15$

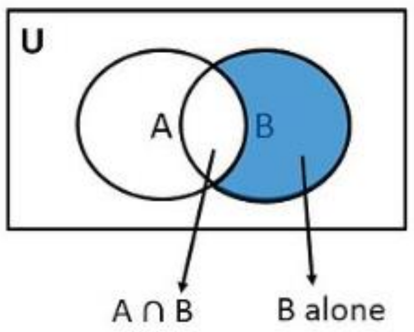
Evaluate the following probabilities

(i) $P(A \text{ fails} | B \text{ has failed})$

(ii) $P(A \text{ fails alone})$

Solution:

Consider the event in which A fails and B fails be denoted by E_A and E_B.



$P(E_A) = 0.2$

$P(E_A \therefore E_B) = 0.15$

$P(B \text{ fails alone}) = P(E_B) - P(E_A \therefore E_B)$

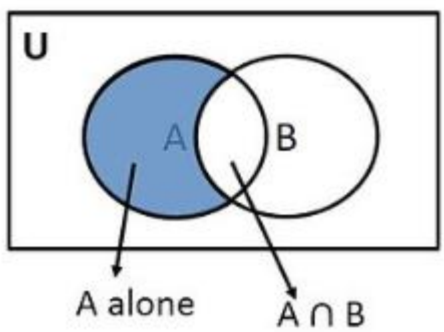
$\therefore\ 0.15 = P(E_B) - 0.15$

$\therefore\ P(E_B) = 0.3$

(i) $P(E_A|E_B) = \frac{P(E_A \cap E_B)}{P(E_B)}$

$= \frac{0.15}{0.3} = 0.5$

(ii)



$P(A \text{ fails alone}) = P(EA) - P(EA \therefore EB)$

$= 0.2 - 0.15$

$= 0.05$

16. Bag I contains 3 red and 4 black balls and Bag II contains 4 red and 5 black balls. One ball is transferred from Bag I to Bag II and then a ball is drawn from Bag II. The ball so drawn is found to be red in colour. Find the probability that the transferred ball is black.

Solution:

Let E_1 and E_2 denote the events that a red ball is transferred from bag I to II and a black ball is transferred from bag I to II respectively.

$P(E_1) = \frac{3}{7}$ and $P(E_2) = \frac{4}{7}$

Let A be the event that the ball drawn is red.

When a red ball is transferred from bag I to II,

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

When a black ball is transferred from bag I to II,

$$P(A|E_2) = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore P(E_2|A) = \frac{P(E_2)P(A|E_2)}{P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P(A|E_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{2}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{16}{31}$$

Hence, the probability when the transferred ball is black is $\frac{16}{31}$.

17. If A and B are two events such that $P(A) \neq 0$ and $P(B|A) = 1$, then.

(A) $A \subset B$

(B) $B \subset A$

(C) $B = \Phi$

(D) $A = \Phi$

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) \neq 0$ and $P(B|A) = 1$

$\therefore\ P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$

$$1 = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$$

$P(A) = P(B \cap A)$

$\Rightarrow A \subset B$

Hence, the correct answer is A.

18. If $P(A|B) > P(A)$, then which of the following is correct:

(A) $P(B|A) < P(B)$

(B) $P(A \cap B) < P(A).P(B)$

(C) $P(B|A) > P(B)$

(D) $P(B|A) = P(B)$

Solution:

Given:

$P(A|B) > P(A)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} > P(A)$$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) > P(A) \cdot P(B)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} > P(B)$$

$\Rightarrow P(B|A) > P(B)$

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

19. If A and B are any two events such that $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A)$, then

(A) $P(B|A) = 1$

(B) $P(A|B) = 1$

(C) $P(B|A) = 0$

(D) $P(A|B) = 0$

Solution:

Given:

$P(A) + P(B) - P(\text{A and B}) = P(A)$

$\Rightarrow P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(A)$

$\Rightarrow P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0$

$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(B)$

$\therefore P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B)}{P(B)} = 1$

Therefore, the correct answer is B.