Ans of 02 : (a)

$n+1$
$n+2$
$2n+3$
$2^{n+3}-3$

note:
$A(0,n) = n+1$
$A(1,n) = n+2$
$A(2,n) = 2n+3$
~~$A(3,n)$~~

$A(3,0) = A(2,1)$

$A(2,1) = A(1, A(2,0))$

$A(2,0) = A(1,1)$
$= A(0, A(1,0))$

$A(1,0) = A(0,1)$
$= 2$ [ib m=0, n+1]

$A(2,0) = A(0,2)$
$= 2+1$ [n+1 ib m=0]
$= 3$

~~$A(1,2)$~~ $A(2,1) = A(1, A(2,0))$
$= A(1,3)$
$= 3+2$ [ib m=1, $A(m,n) = n+2$]
$= 5$

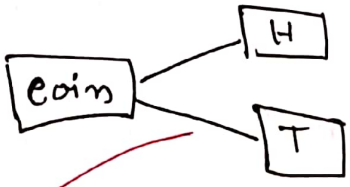
AS

cross check:
$A(3,n) = 2^{n+3} - 3$
$A(3,0) = 2^{0+3} - 3$
$= 5$

Ans of Q2: (b)

Sample point $S = \{H, T\}$

$$P(H) = \frac{1}{2}$$



5

Ans of Q3: (a)

Dataset	
Data 1	20
Data 2	15
Data 3	16
Data 4	11
Data 5	10
Data 6	16

in rearranged form:

Dataset	
Data 5	10
Data 4	11
Data 2	15
Data 6	16
Data 3	16
Data 1	20
total	= 88

Mean $\bar{x} = \frac{88}{6} = 14.66$

~~Med. Mode = $\frac{15+16}{2} = 15.5$~~

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Median = $\frac{15+16}{2} = 15.5$

Mode = 16

Ans of Q3: (b)

Googol → 10^{100}

5 Googolplex → $(10^{10})^{100}$

Googol ~~can~~ can be debine ~~by~~ in form of 10^{100}

and googolplex can be debine in form of $10^{10^{100}}$

Ans of Q1: (b)

The samples set for dice rolling : {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

if all six numbers were equally likely to appear, then i may have any number from the dice roll. For say, I can have 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6. Here the probability will be same. like;

$P(1) = P(2) = P(3) = P(4) = P(5) = P(6)$.

As the dice is rolling for 1 time,

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

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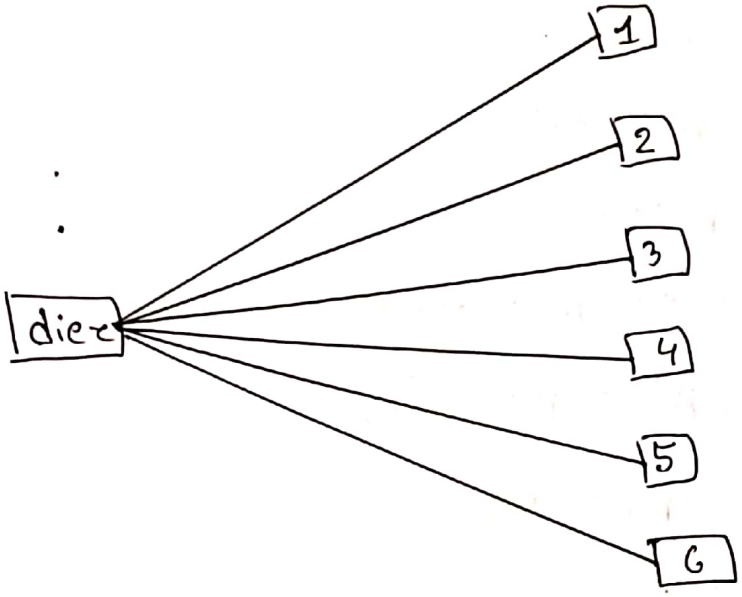
Ans of Q1: (a)



sample space: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

prime number set: {2, 3, 5}

number of sample set = 6

number of prime number's set = 3

$P(\text{prime-number}) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

so probability of getting a prime number: $\frac{1}{2}$

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