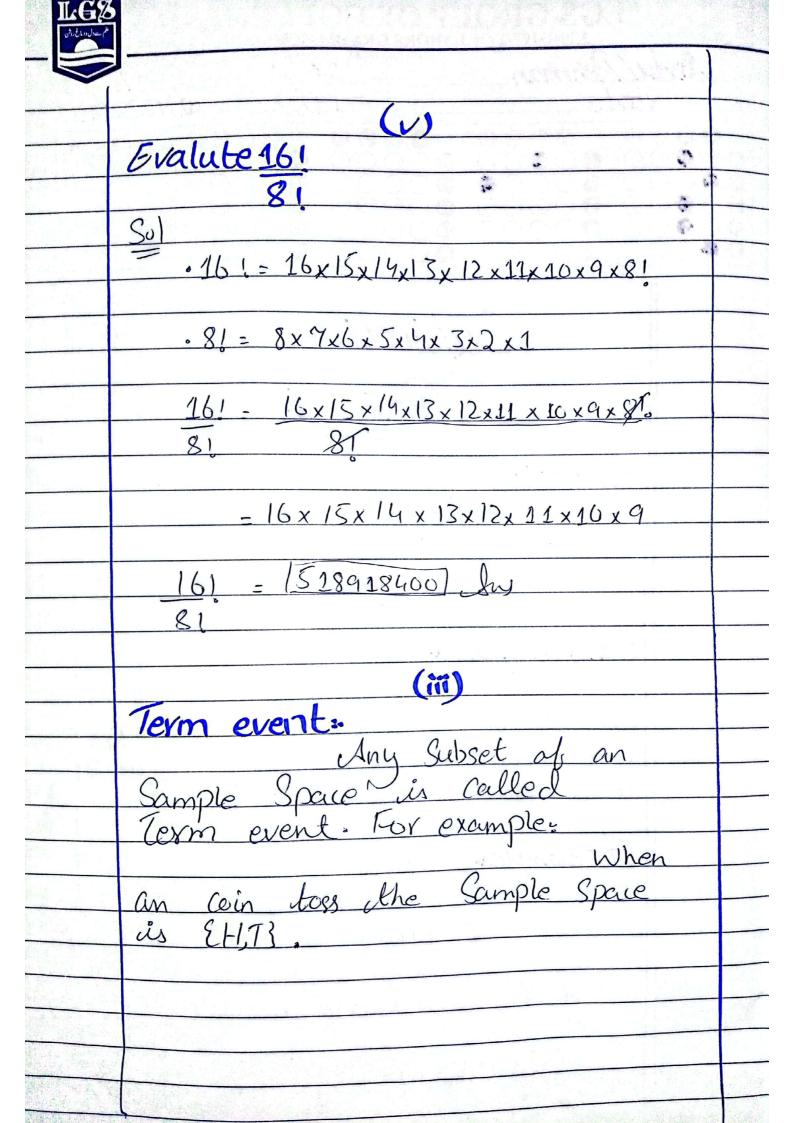
Sheet #	
LGS GROUP OF COLLEGES A PROJECT OF LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	
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Stats Class: Jean Roll No Test No Date: 0/12/12024	
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Charles (4)	
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Sample Spaces A Set consisting of all	
Sample spaces	
A Set Consisting of all	
the possible outcomes of a random experiment is called Sample Space.	
- 1 in called sample space.	
experiment as takes so per	
It is denoted by "3"	
For examples of an coin	
For example: of an coin S={I+cool, Taill}	
S= (17000)	
S = EH, T3	
	-
A die fair cubical die in volled in	
A old fair and	
(-91,2,3,4,5,6)	-



Determine the probability if Sum For 13 end Sulve P(Sum of For 11) = Number of favorable outcomes Rotal possible outcomes (6,1) (5,6) (4,3) (6,5) (5,2) The total outcomes 2 (1,6) (3,4) (2,5) The total occulture 126 P=8 36 P(Sum of For 11) = 2 Sug		(ix)
Solve P(Sum of Form) = Number of favorable outcome) Total possible culcomes (b, 6) = 36 For Sum of 70 The Sum of 11 (b, 1) (5, 6) (4, 3) (6, 5) (5, 2) The total outcomes 2 (1, 6) (3, 4) (2, 5) The total occulcome 126 P=8 36	Detormine	the probablity if Sum For 11 ou
P(Sum of 70 rM) = Number of favorable outcomes Total possible outcomes 6 x 6 = 36 For Sum of 72 The Sum of 11 (6,1) (5,6) (4,3) (6,5) (5,2) The total outcomes 2 (1,6) (3,4) (2,5) The total woutcome 12 6 12 6 P= 8 P= 8 P= 8 36		
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6x6 = 36 Fox Sum of, 72 The Sum of 11 (6, 1) (5,6) (4,3) (6,5) (5,2) The total outcomes 2 (1,6) (3,4) (2,5) The total woutcome 126 P= 6+2 = 8 P= 8 36	CSWII	Total possible outcomes
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(4,3) (6,5) (5,2) The total outcomes 2 (1,6) (2,5) The total ocultant $p = 6+2 = 8$ $p = 8$		
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$ \begin{array}{c} (2,5) \\ \text{The total proutcome} \\ 126 \\ P=6+2=8 \\ P=8 \\ \hline 36 \end{array} $		
The total policeme 126 $p=6+2=8$ $p=8$ 36		
126 45 $P = 6 + 2 = 8$ $P = 8$ 36	(2,5)	
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$P = 6 + \lambda = 8$ $P = 8$ 36	126	
		P= 8
P(Sum of 7 or 11) = 2 Sing		36
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LGS GROUP OF COLLEGES

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A PROJECT OF LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL				
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Subject:	1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1	Test No	Date:	
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	Two dices are re PCAUB).	oucer · -	I PANICE D	
	SU)			
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	r circlis) ie			
	Probability of 8 sum.)Br	stability of ad	d numbers
	(2,6)	SCI	,1)	
	(5,3)	((1	.,3)	
	(3,5)) (I		
	(6, 2)	1	, 1)	
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			/36	
		PCB)	= 1/.	
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PC	₽П/3)-	2.	-	1
	The second secon	30	,	18

P(AUB) = P(A)P(B) - P(ANB)

Student Name: _

Subjective Part II	
TUTE II	
Q3	
Two cards are drawn at random	
Two cards are drawn at random from a well-shuffled Pack at \$2?	
i) One is king and other is queen ii) Buth are of the Same colour iii) Buth are the different colour.	
Queen Carols King carol Total carol's Drawn	
Plone King and other is queen)	
= (4/) (4/)	
- 4x4 1326	
= 8	
663	
Black coxels Recl correls Total Drawn correl 26 26 52 2	_
$= \begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 52 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 52 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	



325 + 325 1326 1326

= 656 13.26

= 25/

iii) Both are different colours.

 $= \frac{26}{26} \times \frac{26}{1}$

 $\binom{52}{2}$

 $= 26 \times 26$

- 26 ds 51