

Probability Questions ↕

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Q: A problem is given to three students whose chances of solving it are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. What is the probability that the problem will be solved?

☒ A) $\frac{1}{4}$ ☐ B) $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ C) $\frac{3}{4}$ ☐ D) $\frac{7}{12}$

Answer & Explanation

Answer: C) $\frac{3}{4}$ **Explanation:**

Let A, B, C be the respective events of solving the problem and

 \bar{A} , \bar{B} , \bar{C} be the respective events of not solving the problem.

Then A, B, C are independent event

 $\therefore \bar{A}$, \bar{B} , \bar{C} are independent eventsNow, $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(C) = \frac{1}{4}$ $P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{2}$, $P(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{3}$, $P(\bar{C}) = \frac{3}{4}$ $\therefore P(\text{none solves the problem}) = P(\text{not A and (not B) and (not C)})$

$$= P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C})$$

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

$$[\because \bar{A}, \bar{B}, \bar{C} \text{ are Independent}]$$

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

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

Hence, $P(\text{the problem will be solved}) = 1 - P(\text{none solves the problem})$

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

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Q: Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?

☐ A) $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ B) $\frac{3}{5}$ ☒ C) $\frac{9}{20}$ ☐ D) $\frac{8}{15}$

Answer & Explanation

Answer: C) $\frac{9}{20}$ **Explanation:**Here, $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 19, 20\}$.Let E = event of getting a multiple of 3 or 5 = $\{3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 5, 10, 20\}$.

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{9}{20}.$$

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Q: A bag contains 6 white and 4 black balls. 2 balls are drawn at random. Find the probability that they are of same colour.

☐ A) $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ B) $\frac{7}{15}$ ☐ C) $\frac{8}{15}$ ☐ D) $\frac{1}{9}$

Answer & Explanation

Answer: B) $\frac{7}{15}$ **Explanation:**

Let S be the sample space

Then $n(S)$ = no of ways of drawing 2 balls out of $(6+4) = {}^{10}C_2$ $= \frac{10 \times 9}{2 \times 1} = 45$

Let E = event of getting both balls of same colour

Then, $n(E)$ = no of ways (2 balls out of six) or (2 balls out of 4)

$$= {}^6C_2 + {}^4C_2 = \frac{6 \times 5}{2 \times 1} + \frac{4 \times 3}{2 \times 1} = 15 + 6 = 21$$

Therefore, $P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{21}{45} = \frac{7}{15}$ [View Answer](#)[Report Error](#)[Discuss](#)Filed Under: [Probability - Quantitative Aptitude - Arithmetic Ability](#)

Q: Two cards are drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. what is the probability that either both are black or both are queen?

☐ A) $\frac{52}{221}$ ☐ B) $\frac{55}{190}$ ☐ C) $\frac{55}{221}$ ☐ D) $\frac{19}{221}$

Answer & Explanation

Answer: C) $\frac{55}{221}$ **Explanation:**We have $n(s) = {}^{52}C_2$ $= \frac{52 \times 51}{2 \times 1} = 1326$.

Let A = event of getting both black cards

B = event of getting both queens

 $A \cap B$ = event of getting queen of black cards

$$n(A) = \frac{52 \times 51}{2 \times 1} = 26C_2 = 325, n(B) = \frac{26 \times 25}{2 \times 1} = 4 \times 3 / 2 \times 1 = 6 \text{ and } n(A \cap B) =$$

$$4C_2 = 1$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{325}{1326};$$

$$P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{1326} \text{ and}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{1326}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \left(\frac{325 + 6 - 1}{1326} \right) = \frac{330}{1326} =$$

$$\frac{55}{221}$$

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Q: A bag contains 4 white, 5 red and 6 blue balls. Three balls are drawn at random from the bag. The probability that all of them are red, is:

☐ A) $\frac{2}{91}$ ☐ B) $\frac{1}{22}$ ☐ C) $\frac{3}{22}$ ☐ D) $\frac{2}{77}$

Answer & Explanation

Answer: A) $\frac{2}{91}$ **Explanation:**

Let S be the sample space.

Then, $n(S)$ = number of ways of drawing 3 balls out of 15 = ${}^{15}C_3 = \frac{15 \times 14 \times 13}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 455$.

Let E = event of getting all the 3 red balls.

$$n(E) = {}^5C_3 = \frac{5 \times 4}{2 \times 1} = 10.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{455} = \frac{2}{91}.$$

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Q: In a lottery, there are 10 prizes and 25 blanks. A lottery is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting a prize?

☒ A) $\frac{2}{7}$ ☐ B) $\frac{5}{7}$ ☐ C) $\frac{1}{5}$ ☐ D) $\frac{1}{2}$ [View Answer](#)[Report Error](#)[Discuss](#)Filed Under: [Probability - Quantitative Aptitude - Arithmetic Ability](#)

Q: Two dice are tossed. The probability that the total score is a prime number is:

☐ A) $\frac{5}{12}$ ☐ B) $\frac{1}{6}$ ☐ C) $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ D) $\frac{7}{9}$ [View Answer](#)[Report Error](#)[Discuss](#)Filed Under: [Probability - Quantitative Aptitude - Arithmetic Ability](#)

Q: A man and his wife appear in an interview for two vacancies in the same post. The probability of husband's selection is $\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)$ and the probability of wife's selection is $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$. What is the probability that only one of them is selected?

☐ A) $\frac{2}{7}$ ☐ B) $\frac{1}{7}$ ☐ C) $\frac{3}{4}$ ☐ D) $\frac{4}{5}$

Answer & Explanation

Answer: A) $\frac{2}{7}$ **Explanation:**

Let A = Event that the husband is selected

and B = Event that the wife is selected.

Then, $P(A) = \frac{1}{7}$ and $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$.

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{7}\right) = \frac{6}{7} \text{ and } P(\bar{B}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required probability} = P[(A \text{ and not } B) \text{ or } (B \text{ and not } A)]$$

$$= P[(A \text{ and } \bar{B}) \text{ or } (B \text{ and } \bar{A})]$$

$$= P(A \text{ and } \bar{B}) + P(B \text{ and } \bar{A})$$

$$= P(A) \cdot P(\bar{B}) + P(B) \cdot P(\bar{A}) = \left(\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{4}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{6}{7}\right) = \frac{10}{35} = \frac{2}{7}$$

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