1- nº de 1 a 20 = 20 . 19 = 380 = n(S)

nº impar = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 = 10 nº

10 . 9 = 90 = n(E)

$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{90}{380} = \frac{9}{38}$ Alternativa A

2- $n(E) = \{2, 4, 6\} = 3$ / $n(S) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} = 6$

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

3- $n(S) = 1000$

17% e 44% $\rightarrow \frac{17}{100} \cdot \frac{44}{100} = \frac{748}{10000} \cong 0,075$

Alternativa B

4- $n(S) = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37\} = 12$

$n(E) = \{3-5, 5-7, 7-11, 11-13, 13-17, 17-19, 19-23, 23-29, 29-31, 31-37\} = 10$

$n(S) = 12 . 11 = 132$ $P(E) = \frac{10}{132} = \frac{5}{66}$ Alternativa B

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DOM SEG TER QUA QUI SEX SÁB
DOM LUN MAR MIÉ JUE VIE SÁB

5- $n(S) = 99$

$\frac{99}{3} = 33$ nºs Divisíveis por 3 = $n(G)$

$P(G) = \frac{33}{99} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$ Alternativa B

6- $6 \cdot 6 = 36$ Possibilidades: $n(S)$

$\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ → Soma 7: 1-6, 6-1, 5-2, 2-5, 4-3, 3-4 = $n(G) = 6$

$P(G) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$ Alternativa C