

# Ex - 31.1

## Probability Ex 31.1 Q1

The sample space  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

Let,

$A$  = Number on the card drawn is even number

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$$

$B$  = Number on the card greater than 4

$$B = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{4, 6, 8, 10\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\&= \frac{4}{7}\end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{4}{7}$

## Probability Ex 31.1 Q2

Let  $b$  and  $g$  represent the boy and the girl child respectively. If a family has two children, the sample space will be

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

Let  $A$  be the event that both children are girls.

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

(i) Let  $B$  be the event that the youngest child is a girl.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Probability Ex 31.1 Q3

$A$  = Two numbers on two dice are different

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6) \\ &\quad (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6) \\ &\quad (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6) \\ &\quad (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 5), (4, 6) \\ &\quad (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 6) \\ &\quad (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5)\} \end{aligned}$$

$B$  = Sum of numbers on the dice is 4

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required probability} &= P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) \\ &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(A)} \\ &= \frac{2}{30} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{15}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore C &= \{(b, g), (g, b), (g, g)\} \\ \Rightarrow A \cap C &= \{g, g\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(C) &= \frac{3}{4} \\ P(A \cap C) &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

**Probability Ex 31.1 Q4**

$A$  = Head on the first two toss on three tosses of coin

$$A = \{HHT, HHH\}$$

$B$  = Getting ahead on third toss

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

$$A \cap B = \{HHH\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Required probability} &= P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) \\ &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(A)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Probability Ex 31.1 Q5**

$A$  = 4 appears on third toss, if a die is thrown three times

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \{(1, 1, 4), (1, 2, 4), (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 4), (1, 5, 4), (1, 6, 4) \\ &\quad (2, 1, 4), (2, 2, 4), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 4), (2, 5, 4), (2, 6, 4) \\ &\quad (3, 1, 4), (3, 2, 4), (3, 3, 4), (3, 4, 4), (3, 5, 4), (3, 6, 4) \\ &\quad (4, 1, 4), (4, 2, 4), (4, 3, 4), (4, 4, 4), (4, 5, 4), (4, 6, 4) \\ &\quad (5, 1, 4), (5, 2, 4), (5, 3, 4), (5, 4, 4), (5, 5, 4), (5, 6, 4) \\ &\quad (6, 1, 4), (6, 2, 4), (6, 3, 4), (6, 4, 4), (6, 5, 4), (6, 6, 4)\}\end{aligned}$$

$B$  = 6 and 5 appears respectively on first two tosses, if die is tossed three times

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

$$A \cap B = \{(6, 5, 4)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Required probability} &= P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) \\ &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{6}$$

### Probability Ex 31.1 Q6

Given,  $P(B) = 0.5$ ,  $P(A \cap B) = 0.32$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\&= \frac{0.32}{0.5} \\&= \frac{32}{50} \\&= \frac{16}{25}\end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{16}{25}$$

### Probability Ex 31.1 Q7

Given,  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = 0.3$  and  $P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = 0.5$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\0.5 &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{0.4} \\P(A \cap B) &= 0.5 \times 0.4\end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.2$$

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\&= \frac{0.2}{0.3}\end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

### Probability Ex 31.1 Q8

Given,  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{11}{30}$

We know that,

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

$$\frac{11}{30} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{11}{30} \\ &= \frac{10 + 6 - 11}{30} \\ &= \frac{5}{30} \\ P(A \cap B) &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{5}{6}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{5}{6}, P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

### Probability Ex 31.1 Q9

Given, Couple has two children.

(i)

$A$  = Both are male

$$A = \{M_1 M_2\}$$

$B$  = Atleast one is male

$$B = \{M_1 M_2, M_1 F_2, F_1 M_2\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{M_1 M_2\}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

(ii)

$A$  = Both are Females

$$A = \{F_1 F_2\}$$

$B$  = Elder child is female

$$B = \{F_1 M_2, F_1 F_2\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{F_1 F_2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

# Ex 31.2

## Probability Ex 31.2 Q1

$A$  = first card is king

$B$  = second card is also king

Probability of getting two kings (without replacement)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{3}{51} && \text{[Since, 4 kings out of 52 cards.]} \\ &= \frac{1}{13} \times \frac{1}{17} \\ &= \frac{1}{221} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{221}$$

## Probability Ex 31.2 Q2

$A$  = first card Ace

$B$  = second card Ace

$C$  = third card Ace

$D$  = fourth card Ace

$P$  (All four drawn are Ace, without replacement)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) P\left(\frac{C}{A \cap B}\right) P\left(\frac{D}{A \cap B \cap C}\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{3}{51} \times \frac{2}{50} \times \frac{1}{49} && \text{[Since, there are four Ace in 52 cards]} \\ &= \frac{1}{270725} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{270725}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q3

Bag contains 5 red and 7 white balls

$A$  = first ball white

$B$  = second ball white

$P$  (2 white balls drawn without replacement)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) \\ &= \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{6}{11} \\ &= \frac{7}{22} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{7}{22}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q4

Tickets are numbered from 1 to 25

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Total number of tickets} = 25$$

Number of tickets with even numbers on it

$$= 12 \quad \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24\}$$

$A$  = first ticket with even number

$B$  = second ticket with even number

$P$  (Both tickets will show even number, without replacement)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) \\ &= \frac{12}{25} \times \frac{11}{24} \\ &= \frac{11}{50} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{11}{50}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q5

We know that, Deck of 52 cards contains 13 spades.

$A$  = first card is spade

$B$  = second card spade

$C$  = third card spade

$$\begin{aligned} &P \text{ (3 cards drawn without replacement are spade)} \\ &= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) P\left(\frac{C}{A \cap B}\right) \\ &= \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{12}{51} \times \frac{11}{50} \\ &= \frac{11}{850} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{11}{850}$$

**Probability Ex 31.2 Q6(i)**

In a deck of 52 cards, there are 4 kings. Two cards are drawn without replacement

$A$  = first card is king

$B$  = second card is king

$P$  (Both drawn cards are king)

$$= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{3}{51}$$

$$= \frac{1}{221}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{221}$$

**Probability Ex 31.2 Q6(ii)**

We know that, there are 4 kings and 4 ace in a pack of 52 cards.

Two cards are drawn without replacement

$A$  = first card is king

$B$  = second card an ace

$P$  (The first card is a king and second is an ace)

$$= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{4}{51}$$

$$= \frac{4}{663}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{4}{663}$$

**Probability Ex 31.2 Q6(iii)**

There are 13 heart and 26 red cards

Hearts are also red .

$A$  = first card is heart

$B$  = second card is red

$P$  (first card is heart and second is red)

$$= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)$$

$$= \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{25}{51}$$

$$= \frac{25}{204}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{25}{204}$$



### Probability Ex 31.2 Q7

Total number of tickets are 20 numbered from 1,2,3,...20.

Number of tickets with even numbers

$$= 10 \quad \text{[Since, even numbers are 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20]}$$

Number of tickets with odd numbers

$$= 10 \quad \text{[Since, odd numbers are 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19]}$$

Two cards are drawn without replacement.

$A$  = tickets with even numbers

$B$  = tickets with odd numbers

$P$  (first ticket has even number and second has odd number)

$$= P(A)P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)$$

$$= \frac{10}{20} \cdot \frac{10}{19}$$

$$= \frac{5}{19}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{5}{19}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q8

Urn contains 3 white, 4 red and 5 black balls. Total balls = 12

Two balls are drawn without replacement

$A$  = first ball is black

$B$  = second ball is black

$P$  (Atleast one ball is black)

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

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

$$= 1 - P(\overline{A} \cap \overline{B})$$

$$= 1 - P(\overline{A})P(\overline{B}/\overline{A})$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{6}{12}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{7}{22}$$

$$= \frac{15}{22}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{15}{22}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q9

Bag contains 5 white, 7 red and 3 black balls.

Total number of balls = 15

Three balls are drawn without replacement

$A$  = first ball is red

$B$  = second ball is red

$C$  = Third balls is red

$P$  (Three balls are drawn, non is red)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(\bar{A}) P\left(\frac{\bar{B}}{A}\right) P\left(\frac{\bar{C}}{A \cap B}\right) \\ &= \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{7}{14} \times \frac{6}{13} \quad \left[\text{Since, number of non red balls} = 5 + 3 = 8\right] \\ &= \frac{8}{65} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{8}{65}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q10

Two cards are drawn from a pack of 52 cards without replacement.

There are 13 heart and 13 diamond in pack

$A$  = first card is heart

$B$  = second card is diamond

$P$  (first card heart and second diamond)

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A) P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) \\ &= \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{13}{51} \\ &= \frac{13}{204} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{13}{204}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q11

Let  $E$  and  $F$  denote respectively the events that first and second ball drawn are black. We have to find  $P(E \cap F)$  or  $P(EF)$ .

$$\text{Now } P(E) = P(\text{black ball in first draw}) = \frac{10}{15}$$

Also given that the first ball drawn is black, i.e, event  $E$  has occurred, now there are 9 black balls and five white balls left in the urn. Therefore, the probability that the second ball drawn is black, given that the ball in the first draw is black, is nothing but the conditional probability of  $F$  given that  $E$  has occurred.

$$\text{i.e., } P(F|E) = \frac{9}{14}$$

By multiplication rule of probability, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(E \cap F) &= P(E) P(F|E) \\ &= \frac{10}{15} \times \frac{9}{14} = \frac{3}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Multiplication rule of probability for more than two events if  $E, F$  and  $G$  are three events of sample space, we have

$$P(E \cap F \cap G) = P(E) P(F|E) P(G|E \cap F) \quad (G \cap F) = P(E) P(F|E) P(G|EF)$$

Similarly, the multiplication rule of probability can be extended for four or more events.

The following example illustrates the extension of multiplication rule of probability for three events.

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q12

Let  $K$  denote the event that the card drawn is king

and  $A$  be the event that the card drawn is an ace.

We are to find  $P(KKA)$ .

$$\text{Now, } P(K) = \frac{4}{52}$$

Also,  $P(K/K)$  is the probability of second king with the condition that one king has already been drawn.

Now, there are 3 kings in  $(52-1) = 51$  cards.

$$\therefore P(K/K) = \frac{3}{51}$$

Lastly,  $P(A/KK)$  is the probability of third drawn card to be an ace, with the condition that two kings have already been drawn.

Now, there are four aces in left 50 cards.

$$\therefore P(A/KK) = \frac{4}{50}$$

By multiplication law of probability, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(KKA) &= P(K)P(K/K)P(A/KK) \\ &= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{3}{51} \times \frac{4}{50} = \frac{2}{5525} \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q13

There are 15 oranges out of which 12 are good and 3 are bad.

Three oranges selected without replacement are drawn and if they found good the box is approved for sale.

$A$  = first orange good

$B$  = second orange good

$C$  = third orange good

$P(\text{All three oranges are good})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A)P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)P\left(\frac{C}{A \cap B}\right) \\ &= \frac{12}{15} \times \frac{11}{14} \times \frac{10}{13} \\ &= \frac{44}{91} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{44}{91}$$

### Probability Ex 31.2 Q14

Given bag contains 4 white, 7 black and 5 red balls.

Total number of balls = 16

Three balls are drawn without replacement

$A$  = first ball is white

$B$  = second ball is black

$C$  = Third balls is red

$P(\text{Three balls drawn are white, Black, red respectively})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A)P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right)P\left(\frac{C}{A \cap B}\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{16} \times \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{5}{14} \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{24}$$

# Ex 31.3

## Probability Ex 31.3 Q1

Given,

$$P(A) = \frac{7}{13}, P(B) = \frac{9}{13} \text{ and } P(A \cap B) = \frac{4}{13}$$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{4}{13}}{\frac{9}{13}} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{4}{9}$$

## Probability Ex 31.3 Q2

Given,

$$P(A) = 0.6, P(B) = 0.3 \text{ and } P(A \cap B) = 0.2$$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{0.2}{0.3} \\ P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and, } P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{0.2}{0.6} \\ P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{2}{3}, P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q3

Given,

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

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{0.32}{0.5} \\ &= \frac{16}{25} \\ &= 0.64 \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 0.64$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q4

Given,

$$P(A) = 0.4, P(B) = 0.8, P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = 0.6$$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\ 0.6 &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{0.4} \\ P(A \cap B) &= 0.6 \times 0.4 \\ P(A \cap B) &= 0.24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{0.24}{0.8} \\ P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= 0.4 + 0.8 - 0.24 \\ P(A \cup B) &= 0.96 \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 0.3, \quad P(A \cap B) = 0.96$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q5(i)**

Given,

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{3}, P(B) = \frac{1}{4}, P(A \cup B) = \frac{5}{12}$$

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

$$\frac{5}{12} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{12} \\ &= \frac{4+3-5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{12}$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{12}}{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{12} \times \frac{4}{1}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{12}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{12} \times \frac{3}{1}$$

$$P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence,

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q5(ii)**

Given,

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

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

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

$$= \frac{6}{11} + \frac{5}{11} - \frac{7}{11}$$

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

We know that,

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

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{5}{11}}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{6}{11}}$$

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

Hence,

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{4}{5}, P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q5(iii)**

Given,

$$P(A) = \frac{7}{13}, P(B) = \frac{9}{13}, P(A \cap B) = \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\text{Since, } P(A' \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{9}{13} - \frac{4}{13}$$

$$P(A' \cap B) = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A'}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A' \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{13}}{\frac{9}{13}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A'}{B}\right) = \frac{5}{9}$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q5(iv)**

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P(A/B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$P(\bar{A}/B) = \frac{P(B) - P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(\bar{A}/\bar{B}) = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{1 - P(A \cup B)}{P(A) - P(A \cap B)} = \frac{1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A \cap B)}{P(A) - P(A \cap B)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q6**

Given,

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

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

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{5}{26}$$

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

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

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

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

We know that,

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

$$= \frac{5}{26} + \frac{5}{13} - \frac{2}{13}$$

$$= \frac{5 + 10 - 4}{26}$$

$$= \frac{11}{26}$$

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



**Probability Ex 31.3 Q7**

Given,

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

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Since, } P(A \cap B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) \\ &= \frac{6}{11} + \frac{5}{11} - \frac{7}{11}\end{aligned}$$

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

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{5}{11}}\end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{4}{11}}{\frac{6}{11}}\end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q8

Sample space for three coins is given by

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

(i)

$A$  = Head on third toss

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

$B$  = Head on first two toss

$$B = \{HHH, HHT\}$$

$$(A \cap B) = \{HHH\}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence, } P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(ii)

$A$  = At least two heads

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

$B$  = At most two heads

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$$

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

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\text{Hence, } P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{3}{7}$$

(iii)

$A$  = At most two tails

$$A = \{HHH, HTH, THT, TTH, HHT, THT, HTT\}$$

$B$  = At least one tail

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{HTH, THT, TTH, HHT, THT, HTT\}$$

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

$$= \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\text{Hence, } P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{6}{7}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q9

Sample space of two coins

$$\{HH, HT, TH, TT\}$$

(i)

$A$  = Tail appears on one coin

$$A = \{HT, TH\}$$

$B$  = One coin shows head

$$B = \{HT, TH\}$$

$$\{A \cap B\} = \{HT, TH\}$$

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

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

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 1$$

$$\text{Hence, } P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 1$$

(ii)

$A$  = No tail appears

$$A = \{HH\}$$

$B$  = No head appears

$$B = \{TT\}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{0}{1}$$

$$= 0$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 0$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q10

Die is thrown three times.

$A = 4$  appears on the third toss

$$\begin{aligned} A = \{ & (1, 1, 4), (1, 2, 4), (1, 3, 4), (1, 4, 4), (1, 5, 4), (1, 6, 4) \\ & (2, 1, 4), (2, 2, 4), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 4), (2, 5, 4), (2, 6, 4) \\ & (3, 1, 4), (3, 2, 4), (3, 3, 4), (3, 4, 4), (3, 5, 4), (3, 6, 4) \\ & (4, 1, 4), (4, 2, 4), (4, 3, 4), (4, 4, 4), (4, 5, 4), (4, 6, 4) \\ & (5, 1, 4), (5, 2, 4), (5, 3, 4), (5, 4, 4), (5, 5, 4), (5, 6, 4) \\ & (6, 1, 4), (6, 2, 4), (6, 3, 4), (6, 4, 4), (6, 5, 4), (6, 6, 4) \} \end{aligned}$$

$B = 6$  and 5 appear respectively on first two tosses

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{(6, 5, 4)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence, } P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{6}, P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{36}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q11

There are three person for photograph father (F), mother (M), son (S).

$$\text{Sample space} = \{FMS, FSM, MFS, MSF, SFM, SMF\}$$

$A =$  Son on one end

$$A = \{SFM, SMF, MFS, FMS\}$$

$B =$  Father in the middle

$$B = \{MFS, SFM\}$$

$$(A \cap B) = \{MFS, SFM\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence, } P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 1, P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q12

The sample space of the experiment is  $\{(1,1)(1,2)(1,3)\dots(6,6)\}$  consisting of 36 outcomes.

$$P(A) = P(\text{Sum} = 6) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$P(B) = P(4 \text{ appears at least once}) = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, } P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \text{ and } B)}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{P(\text{sum is 6 and 4 has appeared at least once})}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{36}}{\frac{5}{36}} \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q13

Two dice are thrown.

$A$  = Sum on the dice is 8

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

$B$  = Second die always exhibits 4

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{(4, 4)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{6}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q14

Here two dice are thrown

$A$  = Getting 7 as sum on two dice

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

$B$  = Second die exhibits an odd number

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\ &= \frac{3}{18} \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence, Required probability} = \frac{1}{6}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q15

A pair of dice is thrown.

$A$  = Getting 7 as sum number on 2 dice.

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

$B$  = Second die always exhibits prime number

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

$$(1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 3), (5, 3), (6, 3)$$

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

[Since, there are 2, 3, 5 prime number on a die]

$$(A \cap B) = \{(2, 5), (4, 3), (5, 2)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\&= \frac{3}{18} \\&= \frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Required probability =  $\frac{1}{6}$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q16

A die is rolled.

$A$  = A prime number on die

$$A = \{2, 3, 5\}$$

$B$  = An odd number on die

$$B = \{1, 3, 5\}$$

$$(A \cap B) = \{3, 5\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\&= \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

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

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q17

A pair of dice is thrown

$A$  = Getting sum 8 or more

= Getting sum 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 on the pair of dice

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

$$(4, 5), (5, 4), (6, 3), (4, 6), (5, 5), (6, 4)$$

$$(5, 6), (6, 5), (6, 6)\}$$

$B$  = 4 on first die

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{(4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\&= \frac{3}{6} \\&= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q18**

Two dice are thrown

$A$  = Sum of the numbers on dice is 8

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

$B$  = At least one die does not show five

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{(2, 6), (4, 6), (6, 2)\}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{25}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{3}{25}$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q19**

Two numbers are selected at random from integers 1 through 9.

$A$  = Both numbers are odd

$$A = \{(3, 1), (5, 1), (7, 1), (9, 1), (3, 5), (3, 7), (9, 3), (5, 3), (5, 7), (5, 9), (7, 3), (7, 5), (7, 9), (9, 3), (9, 5), (9, 7)\}$$

$B$  = Sum of both numbers is even

= Sum of both numbers is 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 or 18

$$= \{(1, 3), (1, 5), (2, 4), (1, 7), (2, 6), (3, 5), (1, 9), (2, 8), (3, 7), (4, 6), (7, 5), (8, 4), (9, 3), (8, 6), (9, 5), (9, 7)\}$$

$$(A \cap B) = \{(1, 3), (1, 5), (1, 7), (3, 5), (1, 9), (3, 7), (7, 5), (9, 3), (9, 5), (9, 7)\}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$$

$$= \frac{10}{16}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{5}{8}$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q20**

A die is thrown twice

$A$  = The number 5 has appeared at least once

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

$B$  = Sum of the numbers is 8

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{(3, 5), (5, 3)\}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)}$$

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

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{2}{5}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q21

Two dice are thrown

$A$  = Sum of the numbers showing on the dice is 7

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

$B$  = First die shows a 6

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

$$(A \cap B) = \{(6, 1)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(B)} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{6}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q22

A pair of die is thrown

$E$  = Sum is greater than or equal to 10

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

Case I:

$F$  = 5 appears on first die

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) &= \frac{n(E \cap F)}{n(F)} \\ &= \frac{2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Case II:

$F$  = 5 appears on at least one die

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) &= \frac{n(E \cap F)}{n(F)} \\ &= \frac{3}{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) = \frac{3}{11}$$



**Probability Ex 31.3 Q23**

Given,

Probability to pass mathematics ( $M$ )

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

Probability to pass in mathematics ( $M$ ) and computer Science ( $C$ )

$$P(M \cap C) = \frac{1}{2}$$

To find,  $P\left(\frac{C}{M}\right)$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{C}{M}\right) &= \frac{P(M \cap C)}{P(M)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{4}{5}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{4} \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{5}{8}$$

**Probability Ex 31.3 Q24**

Given,

Probability that a person buys a shirt ( $S$ ) =  $P(S) = 0.2$

Probability that he buys a trouser ( $T$ ) =  $P(T) = 0.3$

$$P\left(\frac{S}{T}\right) = 0.4$$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{S}{T}\right) &= \frac{P(S \cap T)}{P(T)} \\ 0.4 &= \frac{P(S \cap T)}{0.3} \\ P(S \cap T) &= 0.4 \times 0.3 \\ P(S \cap T) &= 0.12 \end{aligned}$$

Probability that he buys a shirt and a trouser both = 0.12

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{T}{S}\right) &= \frac{P(S \cap T)}{P(S)} \\ &= \frac{0.12}{0.2} \\ P\left(\frac{T}{S}\right) &= \frac{12}{20} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \\ &= 0.6 \end{aligned}$$

Probability that he buys a trouser given that he buys a shirt = 0.6

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q25

Total students = 1000

Number of girls = 430

% of girls in class XII = 10%

Let  $A$  = Student chosen studies in class XII

$B$  = Student chosen is a girl

$$\text{Then } P(B) = \frac{430}{1000}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{43}{1000}$$

$$\therefore P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{43}{430} = \frac{1}{10}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q26

Total no. of cards = 10

Let  $A$  = drawn number is more than 3

$B$  = drawn number is even

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

$$\text{Now } P(A) = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$\therefore P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{4}{7}$$

### Probability Ex 31.3 Q27

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

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

We have to find conditional probability  $P(A/B)$ .

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

$$A \subset B \Rightarrow A \cap B = A$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) = P(GG) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B) = P(BG) + P(GG) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Hence, } P(A/B) = \frac{1/4}{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(ii) Let 'A' be the event that both the children born are girls.

Let 'B' be the event that at least one is a girl.

We have to find the conditional probability  $P(A/B)$ .

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

$$A \subset B \Rightarrow A \cap B = A$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A) = P(GG) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - P(BB) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Hence, } P(A/B) = \frac{1/4}{3/4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

# Ex 31.4

## Probability Ex 31.4 Q1(i)

A coin is tossed thrice

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

$A$  = The first throw results in head

$A = \{HHT, HTH, HHH, HTT\}$

$B$  = The last throw in tail

$B = \{HHT, HTT, THT, TTT\}$

$A \cap B = \{HHT, HTT\}$

$$P(A) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

So,  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events.

## Probability Ex 31.4 Q1(ii)

Sample space for a coin thrown thrice is

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

$A$  = the number of head is odd

$A = \{HTT, THT, TTH, HHH\}$

$B$  = the number of tails is odd

$B = \{THH, HTH, HHT, TTT\}$

$A \cap B = \{ \} = \emptyset$

$$P(A) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{0}{8} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) \cdot P(B) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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

So,  $A$  and  $B$  are not independent events.

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q1(iii)

Sample space for throwing a coin thrice

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

$A$  = the number of heads is two

$$A = \{HHT, THH, HTH\}$$

$B$  = the last throw results in head

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

$$A \cap B = \{THH, HTH\}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) \cdot P(B) &= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

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

So,  $A$  and  $B$  are not independent events.

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q2

A pair of dice are thrown. It has 36 elements in its sample space.

$A$  = Occurrence of number 4 on first die

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

$B$  = Occurrence of 5 on second die

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

$$A \cap B = \{(4, 5)\}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) \cdot P(B) &= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \end{aligned}$$

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

So,  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events.

**Probability Ex 31.4 Q3(i)**

A card is drawn from 52 cards

It has 4 kings, 4 Queen, 4 Jack

$A$  = the card drawn is a king or a queen

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \frac{4+4}{52} \\ &= \frac{8}{52} \\ P(A) &= \frac{2}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$B$  = the card drawn is a queen or a jack

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= \frac{4+4}{52} \\ &= \frac{8}{52} \\ &= \frac{2}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$A \cap B$  = The card drawn is a queen

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= \frac{4}{52} \\ &= \frac{1}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A)P(B) &= \frac{2}{13} \times \frac{2}{13} \\ &= \frac{4}{169} \end{aligned}$$

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

Hence,  $A$  and  $B$  are not independent.

**Probability Ex 31.4 Q3(ii)**

A card is drawn from pack of 52 cards

There are 26 black and four kings in which 2 kings are black.

$A$  = the card drawn is black

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \frac{26}{52} \\ P(A) &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$B$  = the card drawn is a king

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= \frac{4}{52} \\ &= \frac{1}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$A \cap B$  = The card drawn is a black king

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

$$\begin{aligned} P(A)P(B) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{13} \\ &= \frac{1}{26} \end{aligned}$$

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

So,  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events.

**Probability Ex 31.4 Q3(iii)**

A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards

There are 13 spades and 4 Ace in which one card is ace of spade

$A$  = the card drawn is spade

$$P(A) = \frac{13}{52}$$

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

$B$  = the card drawn is an ace

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{52}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$A \cap B$  = The card drawn is an ace of spade

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{52}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) \cdot P(B) &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{13} \\ &= \frac{1}{52} \end{aligned}$$

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

Hence,  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events.

#### Probability Ex 31.4 Q4

A coin is tossed three times,

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

$A$  = first toss is Head

$A = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT\}$

$$P(A) = \frac{4}{8}$$

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

$B$  = second toss is Head

$= \{HHH, HHT, THH, THT\}$

$$P(B) = \frac{4}{8}$$

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

$C$  = exactly two Head in a row

$C = \{HHT, THH\}$

$$P(C) = \frac{2}{8}$$

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

$A \cap B = \{HHH, HHT\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= \frac{2}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$B \cap C = \{HHT, THH\}$

$$P(B \cap C) = \frac{2}{8}$$

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

$A \cap C = \{HHT\}$

$$P(A \cap C) = \frac{1}{8}$$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}P(A) \cdot P(B) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\&= \frac{1}{4} \\P(A) \cdot P(B) &= P(A \cap B)\end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events.

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}P(B) \cdot P(C) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \\&= \frac{1}{8} \\P(B) \cdot P(C) &\neq P(B \cap C)\end{aligned}$$

So,  $B$  and  $C$  are not independent events.

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}P(A) \cdot P(C) &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \\&= \frac{1}{8} \\P(A) \cdot P(C) &= P(A \cap C)\end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $A$  and  $C$  are independent events.

#### Probability Ex 31.4 Q5

Given,

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2}$$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned}P(A \cap B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B) \\&= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \\&= \frac{3+4-6}{12} \\P(A \cap B) &= \frac{1}{12}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(A) \cdot P(B) &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \\&= \frac{1}{12} \\P(A) \cdot P(B) &= P(A \cap B)\end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events.



### Probability Ex 31.4 Q6

Given that  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events and  $P(A) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.6$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}P(A \cap B) &= P(A)P(B) && [\text{Since, } A \text{ and } B \text{ are independent events}] \\&= 0.3 \times 0.6\end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.18$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}P(A \cap \bar{B}) &= P(A) - P(A \cap B) \\&= 0.3 - 0.18\end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = 0.12$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}P(\bar{A} \cap B) &= P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\&= 0.6 - 0.18\end{aligned}$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = 0.42$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned}P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) &= P(A)P(B) \\&= [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)] \\&= (1 - 0.3)(1 - 0.6) \\&= 0.7 \times 0.4\end{aligned}$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 0.28$$

(v)

$$\begin{aligned}P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\&= 0.3 + 0.6 - 0.18\end{aligned}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 0.72$$

(vi)

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\&= \frac{0.18}{0.6}\end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = 0.3$$

(vii)

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\&= \frac{0.18}{0.3}\end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = 0.6$$

**Probability Ex 31.4 Q7**

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

Since  $A, B$  are independent

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

$$\text{Also } P(\text{not } B) = 0.65 \Rightarrow P(B) = 0.35$$

Hence, we have

$$0.85 = P(A) + 0.35 - P(A)(0.35)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.5 = P(A)[1 - 0.35]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.5}{.65} = P(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = 0.77$$

**Probability Ex 31.4 Q8**

We are given

$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = \frac{2}{15}$$

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

Since  $A, B$  are independent,

$$\therefore P(\bar{A})P(B) = \frac{2}{15} \Rightarrow [1 - P(A)]P(B) = \frac{2}{15} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\text{and } P(A)P(\bar{B}) = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow P(A)[1 - P(B)] = \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

From (i) we get

$$P(B) = \frac{2}{15} \times \frac{1}{1 - P(A)}$$

Substituting this value in equation (ii) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) \left[ 1 - \frac{2}{15(1 - P(A))} \right] &= \frac{1}{6} \\ \Rightarrow P(A) \left[ \frac{15(1 - P(A)) - 2}{15(1 - P(A))} \right] &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6P(A)(13 - 15P(A)) = 15(1 - P(A))$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P(A)(13 - 15P(A)) = 5 - 5P(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow 26P(A) - 30[P(A)]^2 + 5P(A) - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -30[P(A)]^2 + 31P(A) - 5 = 0$$

This is a quadratic equation in  $x = P(A)$  given as

$$-30x^2 + 31x - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 30x^2 - 31x + 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Where  $a = +30$ ,  $b = -31$ ,  $c = +5$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow x &= \frac{31 \pm \sqrt{(-31)^2 - 4(30)(5)}}{60} \\ &= \frac{31 \pm \sqrt{961 - 600}}{60} \\ &= \frac{31 \pm 19}{60} \\ &= \frac{50}{60}, \frac{12}{60} \\ &= \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } \frac{1}{5}$$

Now

$$P(A)[1 - P(B)] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Putting } P(A) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}[1 - P(B)] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$1 - P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - \frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$\text{Putting } P(A) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}[1 - P(B)] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$1 - P(B) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(B) = 1 - \frac{5}{6}$$

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

$$\text{Hence } P(B) = \frac{4}{5} \text{ or } \frac{1}{6}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q9

Given,

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

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

We know that,

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

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

$$\frac{1}{3} = 1 - P(B) - P(A) + P(A)P(B)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 1 - P(B) - P(A) + P(A \cap B)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 1 - P(B) - P(A) + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) + P(B) &= \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{6+1-2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A) + P(B) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{5}{6} - P(B) \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\text{Given, } P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

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

$$\left[ \frac{5}{6} - P(B) \right] P(B) = \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{[Using equation (i)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{6} P(B) - \{P(B)\}^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{P(B)\}^2 - \frac{5}{6} P(B) + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\{P(B)\}^2 - 5P(B) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\{P(B)\}^2 - 3P(B) - 2P(B) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3P(B)[2P(B) - 1] - 1[2P(B) - 1] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [2P(B) - 1][3P(B) - 1] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P(B) - 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3P(B) - 1 = 0$$

Given,

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

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

We know that,

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

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

$$\frac{1}{3} = 1 - P(B) - P(A) + P(A)P(B)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 1 - P(B) - P(A) + P(A \cap B)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 1 - P(B) - P(A) + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) + P(B) &= \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{6+1-2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A) + P(B) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$P(A) = \frac{5}{6} - P(B) \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\text{Given, } P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

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

$$\left[ \frac{5}{6} - P(B) \right] P(B) = \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{[Using equation (i)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{6} P(B) - \{P(B)\}^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{P(B)\}^2 - \frac{5}{6} P(B) + \frac{1}{6} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\{P(B)\}^2 - 5P(B) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6\{P(B)\}^2 - 3P(B) - 2P(B) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3P(B)[2P(B) - 1] - 1[2P(B) - 1] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [2P(B) - 1][3P(B) - 1] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P(B) - 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3P(B) - 1 = 0$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q10

Given,  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events and  $P(A \cup B) = 0.60$ ,  $P(A) = 0.2$

$A$  and  $B$  are independent events,

$$\text{So, } P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

We know that,

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

$$0.6 = 0.2 + P(B) - P(A)P(B)$$

$$0.6 - 0.2 = P(B) - 0.2P(B)$$

$$0.4 = 0.8P(B)$$

$$P(B) = \frac{0.4}{0.8}$$

$$P(B) = 0.5$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q11

A die is tossed twice.

Let  $A$  = Getting a number greater than 3 on first toss  
 $B$  = Getting a number greater than 3 on second toss

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{6} \quad [\text{Since, number greater than 3 on die are 4, 5, 6.}]$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Getting a number greater than 3 on each toss}) \\ &= P(A \cap B) \quad [\text{Since, } A \text{ and } B \text{ are independent events}] \\ &= P(A)P(B) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required Probability} = \frac{1}{4}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q12

Given,

$$\text{Probability that } A \text{ can solve a problem} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

$$P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Probability that } B \text{ can solve the same problem} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{None of them solve the problem}) \\ &= P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) \\ &= P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} \\ &= \frac{2}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{2}{15}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q13

Given an unbiased die is tossed twice

$A$  = Getting 4,5 or 6 on the first toss

$B$  = 1,2,3 or 4 on second toss

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

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

and,  $P(B) = \frac{4}{6}$

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

$P$  (Getting 4,5 or 6 on the first toss and 1,2,3 or 4 on second toss)

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{3}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q14

Given bag contains 3 red and 2 black balls.

$A$  = Getting one red ball

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$B$  = Getting one black ball

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

(i)

$P$  (Getting two red balls)

$$= P(A) P(A)$$

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

$$= \frac{9}{25}$$

$$P(\text{Getting two red balls}) = \frac{9}{25}$$

(ii)

$P$  (Getting two black balls)

$$= P(B) P(B)$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{25}$$

$$P(\text{Getting two black balls}) = \frac{4}{25}$$

(iii)

$P$  (Getting first red and second black ball)

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

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{6}{25}$$

$$P(\text{Getting first red and second black ball}) = \frac{6}{25}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q15

Three cards are drawn with replacement consider,

$A$  = drawing a king

$B$  = drawing a queen

$C$  = drawing a jack

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{4}{52} \quad [\text{Since there are 4 kings}]$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{4}{52} \quad [\text{Since there are 4 queens}]$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(C) = \frac{4}{52} \quad [\text{Since there are 4 jacks}]$$

$$P(C) = \frac{1}{13}$$

$P(\text{Cards drawn are king, queen and jack})$

$$= P(A \cap B \cap C) + P(A \cap C \cap B) + P(B \cap A \cap C)$$

$$+ P(B \cap C \cap A) + P(C \cap A \cap B) + P(C \cap B \cap A)$$

[Since order of drawing them may be different]

$$= P(A)P(B)P(C) + P(A)P(C)P(B) + P(B)P(A)P(C)$$

$$+ P(B)P(C)P(A) + P(C)P(A)P(B) + P(C)P(B)P(A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{13} \right) \times 6$$

$$= \frac{6}{2197}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{6}{2197}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q16

Given,

Part  $X$  has 9 out of 100 defective

$$\Rightarrow \text{Part } X \text{ has 91 out of 100 non defective}$$

Part  $Y$  has 5 out of 100 defective

$$\Rightarrow \text{Part } Y \text{ has 95 out of 100 non defective}$$

Consider,

$X$  = A non defective part  $X$

$Y$  = A non defective part  $Y$

$$\Rightarrow P(X) = \frac{91}{100} \text{ and } P(Y) = \frac{95}{100}$$

$$= P(\text{Assembled product will not be defective})$$

$$= P(\text{Neither } X \text{ defective nor } Y \text{ defective})$$

$$= P(X \cap Y)$$

$$= P(X)P(Y)$$

$$= \frac{91}{100} \times \frac{95}{100}$$

$$= 0.8645$$

$$\text{Required probability} = 0.8645$$



### Probability Ex 31.4 Q17

Given,

$$\text{Probability that } A \text{ hits a target} = \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\text{Probability that } B \text{ hits the target} = \frac{2}{5}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Target will be hit}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{target will not be hit}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{Neither } A \text{ nor } B \text{ hits the target}) \\ &= 1 - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) \\ &= 1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}) \\ &= 1 - [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)] \\ &= 1 - \left[1 - \frac{1}{3}\right]\left[1 - \frac{2}{5}\right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{5} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{3}{5}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q18

Given,

An anti aircraft gun can take a maximum 4 shots at an enemy plane

Consider,

$A$  = Hitting the plane at first shot  
 $B$  = Hitting the plane at second shot  
 $C$  = Hitting the plane at third shot  
 $D$  = Hitting the plane at fourth shot

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = 0.4, P(B) = 0.3, P(C) = 0.2, P(D) = 0.1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Gun hits the plane}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{Gun does not hit the plane}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{Non of the four shots hit the plane}) \\ &= 1 - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \cap \bar{C} \cap \bar{D}) \\ &= 1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C})P(\bar{D}) \\ &= 1 - [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)][1 - P(C)][1 - P(D)] \\ &= 1 - [1 - 0.4][1 - 0.3][1 - 0.2][1 - 0.1] \\ &= 1 - (0.6)(0.7)(0.8)(0.9) \\ &= 1 - 0.3024 \\ &= 0.6976 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = 0.6976$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q19

Given,

The odds against a certain event (say,  $A$ ) are 5 to 2

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = \frac{5}{5+2}$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = \frac{5}{7}$$

The odds in favour of another event (say,  $B$ ) are 6 to 5

$$\Rightarrow P(B) = \frac{6}{5+6}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{6}{11}$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = 1 - \frac{6}{11}$$

$$P(\bar{B}) = \frac{5}{11}$$

(a)

$P$  (At least one of the events will occur)

$$= 1 - P(\text{None of events occur})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$$

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

[Since events are independent]

$$= 1 - \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{11}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{25}{77}$$

$$= \frac{52}{77}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{52}{77}$

(b)

$P$  (None of the events will occur)

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

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

$$= \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{11}$$

$$= \frac{25}{77}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q20

Given, A die is thrown thrice.

Consider,

A = Getting an odd number in a throw of die

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{6} \quad [\text{Since there are 1,3,5 odd number on die}]$$

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

P (Getting an odd number at least once)

$$= 1 - P(\text{Getting no odd number})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{A} \cap \bar{A})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A}) P(\bar{A}) P(\bar{A})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{7}{8}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q21

The box contains 10 black balls and 8 red balls.

$$\text{Then } P(\text{black ball}) = \frac{10}{18}$$

$$P(\text{red ball}) = \frac{8}{18}$$

$$(i) P(\text{Both balls are red}) = \frac{8}{18} \times \frac{8}{18} = \frac{16}{81}$$

$$(ii) P(\text{First ball is black and second is red}) \\ = \frac{10}{18} \times \frac{8}{18} = \frac{20}{81}$$

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

$$= \frac{10}{18} \cdot \frac{8}{18} + \frac{8}{18} \cdot \frac{10}{18} \\ = 2 \left( \frac{20}{81} \right) \\ = \frac{40}{81}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q22

Given, Urn contains 4 red and 7 black balls.  
Two balls drawn at random with replacement.

Consider,

$R$  = Getting one red ball from urn.

$$P(R) = \frac{4}{11}$$

$B$  = Getting one blue ball from urn.

$$P(B) = \frac{7}{11}$$

(i)

$P$  (Getting 2 red balls)

$$= P(R) P(R)$$

$$= \frac{4}{11} \times \frac{4}{11}$$

$$= \frac{16}{121}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{16}{121}$$

(ii)

$P$  (Getting two blue balls)

$$= P(B) P(B)$$

$$= \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{7}{11}$$

$$= \frac{49}{121}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{49}{121}$$

(iii)

$P$  (Getting one red and one blue ball)

$$= P(R) P(B) + P(B) P(R)$$

$$= \frac{4}{11} \times \frac{7}{11} + \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{4}{11}$$

$$= \frac{28}{121} + \frac{28}{121}$$

$$= \frac{56}{121}$$

### Probability Ex 31.4 Q23

Given that the events 'A coming in time' and 'B coming in time' are independent.  
Let 'A' denote the event of 'A coming in time'.

Then, ' $\bar{A}$ ' denotes the complementary event of A.

Similarly we define B and  $\bar{B}$ .

$$P(\text{only one coming in time}) = P(A \cap \bar{B}) + P(\bar{A} \cap B)$$

$$= P(A) \times P(\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A}) \times P(B) \dots (\text{since A and B are independent events})$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{6}{49} + \frac{20}{49} = \frac{26}{49}$$

The advantage of coming to school in time is that you will not miss any part of the lecture and will be able to learn more.

**Probability Ex 31.4 Q24**

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), \\ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), \\ (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), \\ (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), \\ (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), \\ (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$n(S) = 36$$

E be the event of getting a total of 4.

$$E = \{(1,3), (3,1), (2,2)\}$$

$$n(E) = 3$$

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$$

F be the event of getting a total of 9 or more.

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

$$n(F) = 10$$

$$P(F) = \frac{n(F)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18}$$

G be the event of getting a total divisible by 5.

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

$$n(G) = 7$$

$$P(G) = \frac{n(G)}{n(S)} = \frac{7}{36}$$

No pair is independent.

**Probability Ex 31.4 Q25**

Events are said to be independent, if the occurrence or non-occurrence of one does not affect the probability of the occurrence or non-occurrence of the other.

$$(i) p_1 p_2 = P(A)P(B)$$

⇒ Both A and B occur.

$$(ii) (1 - p_1) p_2 = (1 - P(A))P(B) = P(\bar{A})P(B)$$

⇒ Event A does not occur, but event B occurs.

$$(iii) 1 - (1 - p_1)(1 - p_2) = [1 - (1 - P(A))(1 - P(B))] = (1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}))$$

⇒ At least one of the events A or B occurs.

$$(iv) p_1 + p_2 = 2p_1 p_2$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) + P(B) = 2P(A)P(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) + P(B) - 2P(A)P(B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) - P(A)P(B) + P(B) - P(A)P(B) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A)(1 - P(B)) + P(B)(1 - P(A)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A)P(\bar{B}) + P(B)P(\bar{A}) = 0$$

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

⇒ Exactly one of A and B occurs.

# Ex 31.5

## Probability Ex 31.5 Q1

There are two bags.

One bag (1) Contain 6 black and 3 white balls

other bag (2) Contain 5 black and 4 white balls

One ball is drawn from each bag

$$P(\text{One black from bag 1}) = \frac{6}{9}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(\text{One black from bag 2}) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(B_2) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(\text{One white from bag 1}) = \frac{3}{9}$$

$$P(W_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(\text{One white from bag 2}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(W_2) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(\text{Two balls of same colour})$$

$$= P[(W_1 \cap W_2) \cup (B_1 \cap B_2)]$$

$$= P(W_1 \cap W_2) + P(B_1 \cap B_2)$$

$$= P(W_1)P(W_2) + P(B_1)P(B_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{4}{27} + \frac{10}{27}$$

$$= \frac{14}{27}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{14}{27}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q2

There are two bags.

Bag (1) contain 3 red and 5 black balls

Bag (2) contain 6 red and 4 black balls

$$P(\text{One red ball from bag 1}) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(R_1) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(\text{One black ball from bag 1}) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(\text{One red ball from bag 2}) = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$P(R_2) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(\text{One black ball from bag 2}) = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$P(B_2) = \frac{2}{5}$$

One ball is drawn from each bag.

$$P(\text{One ball is red and the other is black})$$

$$= P[(R_1 \cap B_2) \cup (B_1 \cap R_2)]$$

$$= P(R_1 \cap B_2) + P(B_1 \cap R_2)$$

$$= P(R_1)P(B_2) + P(B_1)P(R_2)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{6}{40} + \frac{15}{40}$$

$$= \frac{21}{40}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{21}{40}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q3

Given, box contains 10 black and 8 red balls.  
Two balls are drawn with replacement.

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Both the balls are red}) \\ &= P(R_1 \cap R_2) \\ &= P(R_1) P(R_2) \\ &= \frac{8}{18} \times \frac{8}{18} \\ &= \frac{16}{81} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{16}{81}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{first ball is black and second is red}) \\ &= P(B \cap R) \\ &= P(B) P(R) \\ &= \frac{10}{18} \times \frac{8}{18} \\ &= \frac{20}{81} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{20}{81}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{one of them red and other black}) \\ &= P((B \cap R) \cup (R \cap B)) \\ &= P(B \cap R) + P(R \cap B) \\ &= P(B) P(R) + P(R) P(B) \\ &= \frac{10}{18} \times \frac{8}{18} + \frac{8}{18} \times \frac{10}{18} \\ &= \frac{20 + 20}{81} \\ &= \frac{40}{81} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{40}{81}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q4

Two cards are drawn without replacement.

There are total 4 ace.

$A$  = Getting Ace

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Exactly one ace out of 2 cards}) \\ &= P((A \cap \bar{A}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap A)) \\ &= P(A) P\left(\frac{\bar{A}}{A}\right) + P(\bar{A}) P\left(\frac{A}{\bar{A}}\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{48}{51} + \frac{48}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{51} \\ &= \frac{96}{663} \\ &= \frac{32}{221} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{32}{221}$$



### Probability Ex 31.5 Q5

Given,

$A$  speaks truth in 75% cases.

$B$  speaks truth in 80% cases.

$$P(A) = \frac{75}{100} \Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = \frac{25}{100}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{80}{100} \Rightarrow P(\bar{B}) = \frac{20}{100}$$

$P(A \text{ and } B \text{ contradict each other})$

$$= P[(A \cap \bar{B}) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B)]$$

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

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

$$= \frac{75}{100} \cdot \frac{20}{100} + \frac{25}{100} \cdot \frac{80}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1500}{10000} + \frac{2000}{10000}$$

$$= \frac{3500}{10000}$$

$$= 35\%$$

Required probability = 35%

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q6

Given,

Probability of selection of Kamal  $(K) = \frac{1}{3}$

$$P(K) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Probability of selection of Monika  $(M) = \frac{1}{5}$

$$P(M) = \frac{1}{5}$$

(i)

$P(\text{Both of them selected})$

$$= P(K \cap M)$$

$$= P(K)P(M)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{15}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{15}$

(ii)

$P(\text{None of them will be selected})$

$$= P(\bar{K} \cap \bar{M})$$

$$= P(\bar{K})P(\bar{M})$$

$$= [1 - P(K)][1 - P(M)]$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{8}{15}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{8}{15}$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{At least one of them selected}) \\ &= 1 - P(\text{None of them selected}) \\ &= 1 - P(\overline{M} \cap \overline{K}) \\ &= 1 - P(\overline{M}) \cdot P(\overline{K}) \\ &= 1 - [1 - P(M)][1 - P(K)] \\ &= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\ &= 1 - \frac{8}{15} \\ &= \frac{7}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{7}{15}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Only one of them will be selected}) \\ &= P[(K \cap \overline{M}) \cup (\overline{K} \cap M)] \\ &= P(K \cap \overline{M}) + P(\overline{K} \cap M) \\ &= P(K)P(\overline{M}) + P(\overline{K})P(M) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}[1 - P(M)] + [1 - P(K)]\frac{1}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\left[1 - \frac{1}{5}\right] + \left[1 - \frac{1}{3}\right] \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\ &= \frac{4}{15} + \frac{2}{15} \\ &= \frac{6}{15} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{2}{5}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q7

Bag contain 3 white, 4 red, 5 black balls.  
Two balls are drawn without replacement.

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{One ball is white and other black}) \\ &= P[(W \cap B) \cup (B \cap W)] \\ &= P(W \cap B) + P(B \cap W) \\ &= P(W)P\left(\frac{B}{W}\right) + P(B)P\left(\frac{W}{B}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{5}{12} + \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{3}{11} \\ &= \frac{15}{132} + \frac{15}{132} \\ &= \frac{30}{132} \\ &= \frac{5}{22} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{5}{22}$$

**Probability Ex 31.5 Q8**

A bag contains 8 red and 6 green balls.  
Three balls are drawn without replacement

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(\text{at least 2 balls are green}) \\
 &= P[(G_1 \cap G_2 \cap R_1) \cup (G_1 \cap R_1 \cap G_2) \cup (R_1 \cap G_1 \cap G_2) \cup (G_1 \cap G_2 \cap G_3)] \\
 &= P(G_1 \cap G_2 \cap R_1) + P(G_1 \cap R_1 \cap G_2) + P(R_1 \cap G_1 \cap G_2) + P(G_1 \cap G_2 \cap G_3) \\
 &= P(G_1)P\left(\frac{G_2}{G_1}\right)P\left(\frac{R_1}{G_1 \cap G_2}\right) + P(G_1)P\left(\frac{R_1}{G_1}\right)P\left(\frac{G_2}{R_1 \cap G_1}\right) + \\
 &\quad P(R_1)P\left(\frac{G_1}{R_1}\right)P\left(\frac{G_2}{G_1 \cap R_1}\right) + P(G_1)P\left(\frac{G_2}{G_1}\right)P\left(\frac{G_3}{G_1 \cap G_2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{6}{14} \times \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{8}{12} + \frac{6}{14} \times \frac{8}{13} \times \frac{5}{12} + \frac{8}{14} \times \frac{6}{13} \times \frac{5}{12} + \frac{6}{14} \times \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{12} \\
 &= \frac{1}{14} \times \frac{1}{13} \times \frac{1}{12} \times (240 + 240 + 240 + 120) \\
 &= \frac{840}{14 \times 13 \times 12} \\
 &= \frac{5}{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{5}{13}$$

**Probability Ex 31.5 Q9**

Given, Probability of Arun's (A) selection =  $\frac{1}{4}$

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

Probability of Tarun's (T) rejection =  $\frac{2}{3}$

$$P(\bar{T}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(T) = 1 - P(\bar{T})$$

$$\Rightarrow P(T) = 1 - \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$P(\text{At least one of them will be selected})$

$$= 1 - P(\text{None of them selected})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{T})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{T})$$

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

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

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{2}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q10

Let  $E$  be event of occurring head in a toss of fair coin.

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

$$P(\bar{E}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$A$  wins the game in first or 3rd or 5th throw, ...

Probability that  $A$  wins in first throw

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

Probability that  $A$  wins in 3rd throw

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(E) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

Probability that  $A$  wins in 5th throw

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(E) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

Probability of winning  $A$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \text{Since } S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for G.P.} \right]$$

Probability that  $B$  wins =  $1 - P(A \text{ wins})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{3}$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q11

Two cards are drawn without replacement from a pack of 52 cards.  
There are 26 black and 26 red cards

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{one red and other black card}) \\ &= P[(R \cap B) \cup (B \cap R)] \\ &= P(R \cap B) + P(B \cap R) \\ &= P(R)P\left(\frac{B}{R}\right) + P(B)P\left(\frac{R}{B}\right) \\ &= \frac{26}{52} \times \frac{26}{51} + \frac{26}{52} \times \frac{26}{51} \\ &= \frac{13}{51} + \frac{13}{51} \\ &= \frac{26}{51} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{26}{51}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q12

Tickets are numbered from 1 to 10.  
Two tickets are drawn.

Consider, A = Multiple of 5  
B = Multiple of 4

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= \frac{2}{10} && [\text{Since 5, 10 are multiple of 5}] \\ P(A) &= \frac{1}{5} \\ P(B) &= \frac{2}{10} \\ P(B) &= \frac{1}{5} && [\text{Since 4, 8 are multiple of 4}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{One number multiple of 5 and other multiple of 4}) \\ &= P[(A \cap B) \cup (B \cap A)] \\ &= P(A \cap B) + P(B \cap A) \\ &= P(A)P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) + P(B)P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{9} \\ &= \frac{4}{45} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{4}{45}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q13

Given, In a family Husband ( $H$ ) tells a lie in 30% cases and Wife ( $W$ ) tells a lie in 35%

$$P(H) = 30\%, \quad P(\bar{H}) = 70\%$$

$$P(W) = 35\%, \quad P(\bar{W}) = 65\%$$

$P$  (Both contradict each other)

$$= P[(H \cap \bar{W}) \cup (\bar{H} \cap W)]$$

$$= P(H \cap \bar{W}) + P(\bar{H} \cap W)$$

$$= P(H)P(\bar{W}) + P(\bar{H})P(W)$$

$$= \frac{30}{100} \times \frac{65}{100} + \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{35}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1950 + 2450}{10000}$$

$$= \frac{4400}{10000}$$

$$= 0.44$$

Required probability = 0.44

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q14

Given, Probability of Husband's ( $H$ ) selection =  $\frac{1}{7}$

$$P(H) = \frac{1}{7}$$

Probability of Wife's ( $W$ ) selection =  $\frac{1}{5}$

$$P(W) = \frac{1}{5}$$

(a)

$P$ (Both of them will be selected)

$$= P(H \cap W)$$

$$= P(H)P(W)$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{35}$

(b)

$P$ (Only one of them will be selected)

$$= P[(H \cap \bar{W}) \cup (\bar{H} \cap W)]$$

$$= P(H \cap \bar{W}) + P(\bar{H} \cap W)$$

$$= P(H)P(\bar{W}) + P(\bar{H})P(W)$$

$$= P(H)[1 - P(W)] + [1 - P(H)]P(W)$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{5} \right] + \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{7} \right] \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{10}{35}$$

$$= \frac{2}{7}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{2}{7}$

(c)

$P$  (None of them selected)

$$= P(\overline{H} \cap \overline{W})$$

$$= P(\overline{H}) P(\overline{W})$$

$$= (1 - P(H))(1 - P(W))$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{7}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{24}{35}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{24}{35}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q15

A bag contains 7 white, 5 black and 4 red balls.

Four balls are drawn without replacement

$P$  (At least three balls are black)

$= P$  (3 black balls and one not black or 4 black balls)

$= P$  (3 black and one not black) +  $P$  (4 black balls)

$$= \frac{{}^5C_3 \times {}^{11}C_1}{{}^{16}C_4} + \frac{{}^5C_4}{{}^{16}C_4}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5!}{3!2!} \times 11 + \frac{5!}{4!1!}}{\frac{16!}{4!12!}}$$

$$\left[ \text{Since } {}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5.4}{2} \times 11 + 5}{\frac{16.15.14.13}{4.3.2}}$$

$$= \frac{(110 + 5)}{1820}$$

$$= \frac{115}{1820}$$

$$= \frac{23}{364}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{23}{364}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q16

Given,

$A$  speaks truth 3 out of four times

$B$  speaks truth 4 out of five times

$C$  speaks truth 5 out of six times.

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{3}{4}, P(B) = \frac{4}{5}, P(C) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$P$  (Reported truth fully by majority of witnesses)

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

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

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

$$= P(A)P(B)(1 - P(C)) + P(A)(1 - P(B))P(C) + (1 - P(A))P(B)P(C) + P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \left(1 - \frac{5}{6}\right) + \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - \frac{4}{5}\right) \frac{5}{6} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right) \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{12 + 15 + 20 + 60}{120}$$

$$= \frac{107}{120}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{107}{120}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q17

Bag  $A$  has 4 white balls and 2 black balls;

Bag  $B$  has 3 white balls and 5 black balls.

$$(i) P(A_W \text{ and } B_W) = P(A_W)P(B_W) = \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(ii) P(A_B \text{ and } B_B) = P(A_B)P(B_B) = \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$(iii) P(A_W \text{ and } B_B \text{ or } A_B \text{ and } B_W) = P(A_W)P(B_B) + P(A_B)P(B_W)$$

$$= \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{8} + \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{20}{48} + \frac{6}{48}$$

$$= \frac{26}{48} = \frac{13}{24}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q18

Number of white balls = 4

Number of black balls = 7

Number of red balls = 5

Total balls = 16

Number of ways in which 4 balls can be drawn from 16 balls =  ${}^{16}C_4$

Let  $A$  = getting at least two white ball = getting 2, 3, 4 white balls

$$\text{Number of ways of choosing 2 white balls} = {}^4C_2 \times {}^{12}C_2$$

$$\text{Number of ways of choosing 3 white balls} = {}^4C_3 \times {}^{12}C_1$$

$$\text{Number of ways of choosing 4 white balls} = {}^4C_4 \times {}^{12}C_0$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{{}^4C_2 \times {}^{12}C_2 + {}^4C_3 \times {}^{12}C_1 + {}^4C_4 \times {}^{12}C_0}{{}^{16}C_4} = \frac{67}{256}$$



### Probability Ex 31.5 Q19

Three cards are drawn with replacement from a pack of cards.  
There are 4 Kings, 4 Queens, 5 Jacks.

$$\begin{aligned} & P(1 \text{ King, } 1 \text{ Queen, } 1 \text{ Jack}) \\ &= P((K \cap Q \cap J) \cup (K \cap J \cap Q) \cup (J \cap K \cap Q) \cup (J \cap Q \cap K) \cup (Q \cap K \cap J) \cup (Q \cap J \cap K)) \\ &= P(K \cap Q \cap J) + P(K \cap J \cap Q) + P(J \cap K \cap Q) + P(J \cap Q \cap K) + P(Q \cap K \cap J) + P(Q \cap J \cap K) \\ &= P(K)P(Q)P(J) + P(K)P(J)P(Q) + P(J)P(K)P(Q) + P(J)P(Q)P(K) + P(Q)P(K)P(J) \\ &\quad + P(Q)P(J)P(K) \\ &= \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{5}{52} + \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{5}{52} + \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{5}{52} + \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{5}{52} + \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{5}{52} + \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{5}{52} \\ &= \frac{6}{13 \cdot 13 \cdot 13} \\ &= \frac{6}{2197} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{6}{2197}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q20

Given, Bag (1) contains 4 red and 5 black balls.

Bag (2) contains 3 red and 7 black balls

One ball is drawn at random from each bag.

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Balls are of different colours}) \\ &= P((R_1 \cap B_2) \cup (B_1 \cap R_2)) \\ &= P(R_1 \cap B_2) + P(B_1 \cap R_2) \\ &= P(R_1)P(B_2) + P(B_1)P(R_2) \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{10} + \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{10} \\ &= \frac{28}{90} + \frac{15}{90} \\ &= \frac{43}{93} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} & P(\text{Balls are of the same colour}) \\ &= P((B_1 \cap B_2) \cup (R_1 \cap R_2)) \\ &= P(B_1 \cap B_2) + P(R_1 \cap R_2) \\ &= P(B_1)P(B_2) + P(R_1)P(R_2) \\ &= \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{10} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{10} \\ &= \frac{35}{90} + \frac{12}{90} \\ &= \frac{47}{90} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{47}{90}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q21

Let A be the event that "A hits the target",

B be the event that "B hits the target" and

C be the event that "C hits the target".

Then A, B and C are independent events such that

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}; P(B) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}; P(C) = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

The target is hit by at least 2 shots in the following mutually exclusive ways :

(i) A hits, B hits and C does not hit, i.e.,  $A \cap B \cap C^c$

(ii) A hits, B does not hit and C hits, i.e.,  $A \cap B^c \cap C$

(iii) A does not hit, B hits and C hits, i.e.,  $A^c \cap B \cap C$

(iv) A hits, B hits and C hits, i.e.,  $A \cap B \cap C$

Hence, by the addition theorem for mutually exclusive events, the probability that at least 2 shots hit.

$$= P(i) + P(ii) + P(iii) + P(iv)$$

$$= P(A \cap B \cap C^c) + P(A \cap B^c \cap C) + P(A^c \cap B \cap C) + P(A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$= P(A) P(B) P(C^c) + P(A) P(B^c) P(C) + P(A^c) P(B) P(C) + P(A) P(B) P(C)$$

$$= P(A) P(B) [1 - P(C)] + P(A) [1 - P(B)] P(C) +$$

$$[1 - P(A)] P(B) P(C) + P(A) P(B) P(C)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \times 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1$$

$$= 0 + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6}$$

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

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q22

Given,

$$\text{The probability of } A \text{ passing exam} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\text{The probability of } B \text{ passing exam} = \frac{5}{9}$$

And they are independent.

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = \frac{2}{9}, P(B) = \frac{5}{9}$$

(i)

$$P(\text{Only } A \text{ passing the exam})$$

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

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

$$= P(A) \cdot (1 - P(B))$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \left(1 - \frac{5}{9}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{81}$$

(ii)

$$P(\text{Only one of them passing exam})$$

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

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

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

$$= P(A) (1 - P(B)) + (1 - P(A)) P(B)$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \left(1 - \frac{5}{9}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{2}{9}\right) \frac{5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{9} + \frac{7}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{8}{81} + \frac{35}{81}$$

$$= \frac{43}{81}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{43}{81}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q23

Given,

Urn A contains 4 red ( $R_1$ ) and 3 black ( $B_1$ ) balls

Urn B contains 5 red ( $R_2$ ) and 4 black ( $B_2$ ) balls

Urn C contains 4 red ( $R_3$ ) and 4 black ( $B_3$ ) balls.

$P$  (3 balls drawn consists of 2 red and a black ball)

$$= P[(R_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3) \cup (R_1 \cap B_2 \cap R_3) \cup (B_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3)]$$

$$= P(R_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3) + P(R_1 \cap B_2 \cap R_3) + P(B_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3)$$

$$= P(R_1) + P(R_2) + P(R_3) + P(B_1) + P(B_2) + P(B_3) + P(R_2) + P(R_3)$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8} + \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8}$$

$$= \frac{80 + 64 + 60}{504}$$

$$= \frac{204}{504}$$

$$= \frac{17}{42}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{17}{42}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q24

Given,

Probability of getting A grade in mathematics ( $m$ ) = 0.2

$$\Rightarrow P(m) = 0.2$$

Probability of getting A grade in physics ( $p$ ) = 0.3

$$\Rightarrow P(p) = 0.3$$

Probability of getting A grade in chemistry ( $c$ ) = 0.5

$$\Rightarrow P(c) = 0.5$$

(i)

$P$  (Getting A grade in all subjects)

$$= P(m \cap p \cap c)$$

$$= P(m) + P(p) + P(c)$$

$$= 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.5$$

$$= 0.03$$

$$\text{Required probability} = 0.03$$

(ii)

$P$  (Getting A in no subject)

$$= P(\bar{m} \cap \bar{p} \cap \bar{c})$$

$$= P(\bar{m}) + P(\bar{p}) + P(\bar{c})$$

$$= (1 - P(m))(1 - P(p))(1 - P(c))$$

$$= (1 - 0.2)(1 - 0.3)(1 - 0.5)$$

$$= (0.8)(0.7)(0.5)$$

$$= 0.28$$

$$\text{Required probability} = 0.28$$

(iii)

$P$  (Getting A grade in two subjects)

$$= P((m \cap p \cap \bar{c}) \cup (m \cap \bar{p} \cap c) \cup (\bar{m} \cap p \cap c))$$

$$= P(m)P(p)P(\bar{c}) + P(m)P(\bar{p})P(c) + P(\bar{m})P(p)P(c)$$

$$= P(m)P(p)(1 - P(c)) + P(m)(1 - P(p))P(c) + (1 - P(m))P(p)P(c)$$

$$= (0.2)(0.3)(1 - 0.5) + (0.2)(1 - 0.3)(0.5) + (1 - 0.2)(0.3)(0.5)$$

## Probability Ex 31.5 Q25

Sum of 9 can be obtained by

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

Probability of throwing 9 =  $\frac{4}{36}$

$$P(E) = \frac{1}{9}, \quad P(\bar{E}) = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = P(B) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{A}) = P(\bar{B}) = \frac{8}{9}$$

A and B take turns in throwing two dice.

Let A starts the game.

$P(A \text{ wins the game})$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$\left[ \text{Since for a G.P. with first term } a \text{ and common ratio } r, \right. \\ \left. S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{64}{81}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \left[ \frac{81}{81 - 64} \right]$$

$$= \frac{9}{17}$$

$$P(B \text{ wins the game}) = 1 - P(A \text{ wins the game})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{9}{17}$$

$$= \frac{8}{17}$$

Chances of winning of A : B

$$= \frac{9}{17} : \frac{8}{17}$$

$$= 9 : 8$$

Chances of winning A : B = 9 : 8

## Probability Ex 31.5 Q26

Let  $E$  be event of getting a head.

$$P(E) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow P(\bar{E}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

If  $A$  starts the game,

$\Rightarrow A$  wins the game in 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, ... toss of coin.

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \text{ wins}) &= P(E \cup \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap E \cup \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap E \cup \dots) \\ &= P(\bar{E}) + P(\bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap E) + P(\bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap E) + \dots \\ &= P(E) + P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(E) + P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(E) + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} \right] \quad \left[ \text{Since } S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for G.P.} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{8}{7} \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$B$  wins in 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, ... toss of coin

$$\begin{aligned} P(B \text{ wins}) &= P(\bar{E} \cap E \cup \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap E \cup \dots) \\ &= P(\bar{E} \cap E) + P(\bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap \bar{E} \cap E) + \dots \\ &= P(\bar{E})P(E) + P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(E) + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \dots \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \dots \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} \right] \quad \left[ \text{Since for G.P.} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{8}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{8}{7} \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(C \text{ wins}) &= 1 - P(A \text{ wins}) - P(B \text{ wins}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{4}{7} - \frac{2}{7} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Probabilities of winning  $A, B$  and  $C$  are  $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{7}$  respectively.

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q27

Let  $E$  be the even of getting a six

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

$$P(\bar{E}) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$A$  wins if he gets a six in 1st or 4th or 7th... throw

$$A \text{ wins in first throw} = P(E) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$A$  wins in 4th throw if he fails in 1<sup>st</sup>,  $B$  fails in 2<sup>nd</sup>,  $C$  fails in 3<sup>rd</sup> throw.

Probability of winning  $A$  in 4th throw

$$= P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(E)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Similarly, Probability of winning } A \text{ in 7th throw} = P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(E)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

Hence, probability of winning of  $A$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3} \right]$$

$$\left[ \text{Using } S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for G.P.} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{125}{216}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{216}{91}$$

$$= \frac{36}{91}$$

$B$  wins if he gets a six in 2nd or 5th or 8th ...throw.

$$\begin{aligned}
 B \text{ wins in 2nd throw} &= P(\bar{E})P(E) \\
 &= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$B$  wins in 5th throw if  $A$  fails in first,  $B$  fails in 2nd,  $C$  fails in 3rd,  $A$  fails in 4th.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Probability of winning } B \text{ in 5th throw} \\
 &= P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(\bar{E})P(E) \\
 &= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Probability of winning } B \text{ in 8th throw} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^7\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, probability of winning  $B$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)\frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^7\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + \dots \right] \\
 &= \frac{5}{36} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3} \right] \\
 &= \frac{5}{36} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{125}{216}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{5}{36} \times \left[ \frac{216}{91} \right] \\
 &= \frac{30}{91}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \text{Since } S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for G.P.} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Probability of winning } C &= 1 - P(A \text{ wins}) - P(B \text{ wins}) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{36}{91} - \frac{30}{91} \\
 &= \frac{25}{91}
 \end{aligned}$$

The respective probabilities of winning of  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are  $\frac{36}{91}$ ,  $\frac{30}{91}$  and  $\frac{25}{91}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q28

Let  $E$  be events of throwing 10 on a pair of dice,

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

$$P(E) = \frac{3}{36}$$

$$P(\bar{E}) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(\bar{E}) = \frac{11}{12}$$

$A$  wins the game in first or 3rd or 5th throw, ...

$$\text{Probability that } A \text{ wins in first throw} = P(E) = \frac{1}{12}$$

Probability that  $A$  wins in 3rd throw

$$= P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(E)$$

$$= \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$$

Probability that  $A$  wins in 5th throw

$$= P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(\bar{E}) P(E)$$

$$= \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$$

Hence,

Probability of winning  $A$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{12}\right) + \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^4 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{11}{12}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$\left[ \text{Since } S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for G.P.} \right]$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q29

Bag  $A$  has 3 red and 5 black balls

Bag  $B$  has 2 red and 3 black balls

One ball is drawn from bag  $A$  and two from bag  $B$ .

$P(\text{One red from bag } A \text{ and 2 black from bag } B \text{ Or one black from bag } A \text{ and 1 red and one black from bag } B)$

$$= P(R_1 \cap (2B_2)) + P(B_1 \cap R_2 \cap B_2)$$

$$= P(R_1) P(2B_2) + P(B_1) P(R_2) P(B_2)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{{}^3C_2}{{}^5C_2} + \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{\binom{5}{2}} + \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{18}{160} + \frac{30}{160}$$

$$= \frac{48}{160} = \frac{3}{10}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{3}{10}$



### Probability Ex 31.5 Q30

Given,

$$\text{Probability of Fatima's (F) selection} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P(F) = \frac{1}{7} \quad \Rightarrow P(\bar{F}) = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\text{Probability of John's (J) selection} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(J) = \frac{1}{5} \quad \Rightarrow P(\bar{J}) = \frac{4}{5}$$

(i)

$$P(\text{Both of them selected})$$

$$= P(F \cap J)$$

$$= P(F) \cdot P(J)$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{1}{35}$$

(ii)

$$P(\text{only one of them selected})$$

$$= P((F \cap \bar{J}) \cup (\bar{F} \cap J))$$

$$= P(F)P(\bar{J}) + P(\bar{F})P(J)$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{4+6}{35}$$

$$= \frac{10}{35}$$

$$= \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{2}{7}$$

(iii)

$$P(\text{None of them selected})$$

$$= P(\bar{F} \cap \bar{J})$$

$$= P(\bar{F})P(\bar{J})$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{24}{35}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{24}{35}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q31

Bag contains 3 blue, 5 red marble. One marble is drawn, its colour noted and replaced, then again a marble drawn and its colour is noted.

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Blue followed by red}) \\ &= P(B \cap R) \\ &= P(B) P(R) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} \\ &= \frac{15}{64} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{15}{64}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Blue and red in any order}) \\ &= P((B \cap R) \cup (R \cap B)) \\ &= P(B \cap R) + P(R \cap B) \\ &= P(B) P(R) + P(R) P(B) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} \\ &= \frac{30}{64} \\ &= \frac{15}{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{15}{32}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{of the same colour}) \\ &= P((R_1 \cap R_2) \cup (B_1 \cap B_2)) \\ &= P(R_1) P(R_2) + P(B_1) P(B_2) \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} \\ &= \frac{25+9}{64} \\ &= \frac{34}{64} \\ &= \frac{17}{32} \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q32

An urn contains 7 red and 4 blue balls.  
Two balls are drawn with replacement.

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Getting 2 red balls}) \\ &= P(R_1 \cap R_2) \\ &= P(R_1) \cdot P(R_2) \\ &= \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{7}{11} \\ &= \frac{49}{121} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{49}{121}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Getting 2 blue balls}) \\ &= P(B_1 \cap B_2) \\ &= P(B_1) \cdot P(B_2) \\ &= \frac{4}{11} \times \frac{4}{11} \\ &= \frac{16}{121} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{16}{121}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} &P(\text{Getting one red and one blue ball}) \\ &= P((R \cap B) \cup (B \cap R)) \\ &= P(R) \cdot P(B) + P(B) \cdot P(R) \\ &= \frac{7}{11} \times \frac{4}{11} + \frac{4}{11} \times \frac{7}{11} \\ &= \frac{28+28}{121} \\ &= \frac{56}{121} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{56}{121}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q33

A card is drawn, out come noted, the card is replaced, pack reshuffled, another card is drawn.

(i)

We know that, there are four suits club  $\{C\}$ , spade  $\{S\}$ , heart  $\{H\}$  diamond  $\{D\}$ , each contains 13 cards.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(\text{Both the cards are of same suit}) \\
 &= P((C_1 \cap C_2) \cup (S_1 \cap S_2) \cup (H_1 \cap H_2) \cup (D_1 \cap D_2)) \\
 &= P(C_1 \cap C_2) + P(S_1 \cap S_2) + P(H_1 \cap H_2) + P(D_1 \cap D_2) \\
 &= P(C_1)P(C_2) + P(S_1)P(S_2) + P(H_1)P(H_2) + P(D_1)P(D_2) \\
 &= \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52} + \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52} + \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52} + \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}\right)^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

(ii)

We know that, there are four ace and 2 red queens.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(\text{first card an ace and second card a red queen}) \\
 &= P(\text{Getting an ace})P(\text{Getting a red queen}) \\
 &= \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{2}{52} \\
 &= \frac{1}{338}
 \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{338}$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q34

(i)

Out of 100 students two friends can enter the sections in  $^{100}C_2$  ways.

Let  $A$  = event both enter in section  $A$  (40 students)

$B$  = event both enter in section  $B$  (60 students)

$$P(A) = \frac{{}^{40}C_2}{{}^{100}C_2}, \quad P(B) = \frac{{}^{60}C_2}{{}^{100}C_2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{{}^{40}C_2 + {}^{60}C_2}{{}^{100}C_2} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{40 \times 39}{2} + \frac{60 \times 59}{2}}{\frac{100 \times 99}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{780 + 1770}{4950} \\
 &= \frac{2550}{4950} \\
 &= \frac{17}{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\text{Both enter same section}) = \frac{17}{33}$$

(ii)

$$P(\text{Both enter different section})$$

$$= 1 - P(\text{Both enter same section})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{17}{33}$$

$$= \frac{16}{33}$$

$$P(\text{Both enter different section}) = \frac{16}{33}$$

### Probability Ex 31.5 Q35

Probability of getting six in any toss of a dice =  $\frac{1}{6}$

Probability of not getting six in any toss of a dice =  $\frac{5}{6}$

A and B toss the die alternatively.

Hence probability of A's win

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(A) + P(\overline{A}B\overline{A}) + P(\overline{A}B\overline{A}B\overline{A}) + P(\overline{A}B\overline{A}B\overline{A}B\overline{A}) + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 \frac{1}{6} + \dots \\ &= \frac{1/6}{1 - (5/6)^2} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{36}{11} = \frac{6}{11} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, probability of B's win

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(\overline{A}B) + P(\overline{A}B\overline{A}B) + P(\overline{A}B\overline{A}B\overline{A}B) + \dots \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{5}{36} \times \frac{36}{11} = \frac{5}{11} \end{aligned}$$

Since the probabilities are not equal,  
the decision of the referee was not a fair one.

# Ex 31.6

## Probability Ex 31.6 Q1

Given,

Bag  $A$  contains 5 white and 6 black balls

Bag  $B$  contains 4 white and 3 black balls.

There are two ways of transferring a ball from bag  $A$  to bag  $B$

I- By transferring one white ball from bag  $A$  to bag  $B$  then drawing one black ball from bag  $B$ .

II- By transferring one black ball from bag  $A$  to bag  $B$ , then drawing one black from bag  $B$ .

Let,  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  be events as below:-

$E_1$  = One white ball drawn from bag  $A$

$E_2$  = One black ball drawn from bag  $B$

$A$  = One black ball drawn from bag  $B$

$$P(E_1) = \frac{5}{11}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{6}{11}$$

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{3}{8}$$

[Since,  $E_1$  has increased one white ball in bag  $B$ ]

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = \frac{4}{8}$$

[Since,  $E_2$  has increased one black ball in bag  $B$ ]

By the law of total probability,

$$P(A) = P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{11} \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{4}{8}$$

$$= \frac{15}{88} + \frac{24}{88}$$

$$= \frac{39}{88}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{39}{88}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q2

Purse (I) Contains 2 silver and 4 copper coins

Purse (II) Contains 4 silver and 3 copper coins

One coin is drawn from one of the two purse and it is silver

Let,  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  are defined as

$E_1$  = Selecting purse I

$E_2$  = Selecting purse II

$A$  = Drawing a silver coin

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

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2} \quad [\text{Since, there are only 2 purses}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|E_1) &= P(A | \text{silver coin from purse I}) \\ &= \frac{2}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(A | \text{silver coin from purse II}) \\ &= \frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

By the law of total probability,

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{7} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{4}{14} \\ &= \frac{7+12}{42} \\ &= \frac{19}{42} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{19}{42}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q3

Bag I contains 4 yellow and 5 red balls

Bag II contains 6 yellow and 3 red balls

Transfer can be done in two ways:-

I- A yellow ball is transferred from bag I to bag II and then one yellow ball is drawn from bag II.

II-A red ball is transferred from bag I to bag II and then one yellow ball is drawn from bag II.

Let  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  be events as:

$E_1$  = One yellow ball drawn from bag I

$E_2$  = One red ball drawn from bag I

$A$  = One yellow ball drawn from bag II.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{7}{10}$$

[Since  $E_1$  has increased one yellow ball in bag II]

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = \frac{6}{10}$$

[Since  $E_2$  has increased one red ball in bag II]

By law of total probability,

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{7}{10} + \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{6}{10} \\ &= \frac{28+30}{90} \\ &= \frac{58}{90} \\ &= \frac{29}{45} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{29}{45}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q4

Bag I contains 3 white and 2 black balls

Bag II contains 2 white and 4 black balls

One bag is chosen at random, then one ball is drawn and it is white.

Let  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  be events as:

$E_1$  = Selecting bag I

$E_2$  = Selecting bag II

$A$  = Drawing one white ball

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

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2} \quad [\text{Since there are only 2 bags}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|E_1) &= P[\text{Drawing a white ball from bag I}] \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P[\text{Drawing a white ball from bag II}] \\ &= \frac{2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

By law of total probability,

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{6} \\ &= \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{12} \\ &= \frac{18+10}{60} \\ &= \frac{28}{60} \\ &= \frac{7}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{7}{15}$ .



### Probability Ex 31.6 Q5

Given,

Bag I contains 1 white, 2 black and 3 red balls

Bag II contains 2 white, 1 black and 1 red balls

Bag III contains 4 white, 5 black and 3 red balls.

A bag is chosen at random, then one red and one white ball is drawn.

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be events as:

$E_1$  = Selecting bag I

$E_2$  = Selecting bag II

$E_3$  = Selecting bag III

$A$  = Drawing one red and one white ball

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3} \quad [\text{Since there are only three bags}]$$

$$P(A | E_1) = P[\text{Drawing one red and one white ball from bag I}]$$

$$= \frac{{}^1C_1 \times {}^3C_1}{{}^6C_2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 3}{\frac{6 \times 5}{2}}$$

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

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P[\text{Drawing one red and one white ball from bag II}]$$

$$= \frac{{}^2C_1 \times {}^1C_1}{{}^4C_2}$$

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

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

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) = P[\text{Drawing one red and one white ball from bag III}]$$

$$= \frac{{}^4C_1 \times {}^3C_1}{{}^{12}C_2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 3}{\frac{12 \times 11}{2}}$$

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

By law of total probability,

$$P(A) = P(E_1)P(A | E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11}$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{33}$$

$$= \frac{33 + 55 + 30}{495}$$

$$= \frac{118}{495}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{118}{495}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q6

An unbiased coin is tossed, then

I:- If head occurs, pair of dice is rolled and sum on them is either 7 or 8.

II:- If tail occurs, a card is drawn from cards numbered 2,3,...,12 and is 7 or 8.

Let  $E_1, E_2, A$  be events as

$E_1$  = Head occurs on the coin

$E_2$  = Tail occurs on the coin

$A$  = Noted number is 7 or 8

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

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

$$P(A | E_1) = P[\text{Pair of dice shows 7 or 8 as sum}]$$

[Sum on dice is 7 or 8 when  $(1, 6), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 3), (5, 2), (6, 1), (2, 6), (3, 5), (4, 4), (5, 3), (6, 2)$ ]

$$P(A | E_1) = \frac{11}{36}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P[7 \text{ or } 8 \text{ on card drawn from 11 cards numbered } 2, 3, 4, \dots, 12] \\ &= \frac{2}{11} \end{aligned}$$

By law of total probability,

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(E_1)P(A | E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11}{36} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{11} \\ &= \frac{11}{72} + \frac{2}{22} \\ &= \frac{121 + 72}{792} \\ &= \frac{193}{792} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{193}{792}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q7

Let  $E_1, E_2, A$  be defined as,

$E_1$  = Item produced by machine A

$E_2$  = Item produced by machine B

$A$  = The item drawn is defective

$$P(E_1) = 60\%$$

$$= \frac{60}{100}$$

$$P(E_2) = 40\%$$

$$= \frac{40}{100}$$

$$P(A | E_1) = P[\text{Defective item from machine A}]$$

$$= 2\%$$

$$= \frac{2}{100}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P[\text{Defective item from machine B}]$$

$$= 1\%$$

$$= \frac{1}{100}$$

By law of total probability,

$$\begin{aligned} P(A) &= P(E_1)P(A | E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) \\ &= \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{2}{100} + \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \\ &= \frac{120 + 40}{10000} \\ &= \frac{160}{10000} \\ &= 0.016 \end{aligned}$$

Required probability = 0.016.

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q8

Bag A contains 8 white and 7 black balls

Bag B contains 5 white and 4 black balls

Transfer can be done in two ways:-

I-A white ball is transferred from bag A to bag B and then one white ball is drawn from bag B.

II-A black ball is transferred from bag A to bag B, then one white ball is drawn from bag B.

Let  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = One white ball from bag A

$E_2$  = One black ball from bag A

$A$  = One white ball from bag B

$$P(E_1) = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{6}{10} \quad [\text{Since } E_1 \text{ has increased white balls in bag B}]$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = \frac{5}{10} \quad [\text{Since } E_2 \text{ has increased black ball in bag B}]$$

By law of total probability,

$$P(A) = P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{6}{10} + \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{5}{10}$$

$$= \frac{48}{150} + \frac{35}{150}$$

$$= \frac{83}{150}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{83}{150}.$$

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q9

There are two bags.

Bag (1) contain 4 white and 5 black balls

Bag (2) contain 3 white and 4 black balls.

A ball is taken from bag (1) and without seeing its colour is put in second bag. Then a ball is drawn from bag 2 and is white in colour.

$$P(\text{White ball from bag 1}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(W_1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(\text{Black ball from bag 1}) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$P(\text{White ball from bag 2 given } B_1 \text{ transfer})$

$$P\left(\frac{W_2}{B_1}\right) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$P(\text{White from bag 2 given } W_1 \text{ transfer})$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{W_2}{W_1}\right) &= \frac{4}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$P(\text{White from bag 2})$

$$= P(B_1)P\left(\frac{W_2}{B_1}\right) + P(W_1)P\left(\frac{W_2}{W_1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{15}{72} + \frac{4}{18}$$

$$= \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{31}{72}$$

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q10

There are two bags.

Bag (1) contain 4 white and 5 black balls

Bag (2) contain 6 white and 7 black balls.

A ball is taken from bag (1) and without seeing its colour is put in bag (2). Then a ball is drawn from bag (2) and is found white in colour.

$$P(1 \text{ white ball from bag 1}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(W_1) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$P(1 \text{ black ball from bag 1}) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$P(1 \text{ white ball from bag 2 given } W_1 \text{ is put in bag 2})$

$$P\left(\frac{W_2}{W_1}\right) = \frac{7}{14}$$

$$P\left(\frac{W_2}{W_1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$P(1 \text{ white ball from bag 2 given } B_1 \text{ is put in bag 2})$

$$P\left(\frac{W_2}{B_1}\right) = \frac{6}{14}$$

$P(1 \text{ white from bag 2})$

$$= P(W_1)P\left(\frac{W_2}{W_1}\right) + P(B_1)P\left(\frac{W_2}{B_1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{6}{14}$$

$$= \frac{4}{18} + \frac{30}{126}$$

$$= \frac{58}{126}$$

$$= \frac{29}{63}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{29}{63}$$

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q11

Urn '1'

Urn '2'

10W 3B

3W 5B

Let  $U1_{2W}$ ,  $U1_{1W1B}$ ,  $U1_{2B}$  be the events of transferring 2 white balls, 1 white & 1 black ball, 2 black balls from first Urn1 to second Urn2.

$$P(U1_{2W}) = {}^{10}C_2 / {}^{13}C_2 = 45/78$$

$$P(U1_{1W1B}) = {}^{10}C_1 {}^3C_1 / {}^{13}C_2 = 10 \times 3 / 78$$

$$P(U1_{2B}) = {}^3C_2 / {}^{13}C_2 = 3 / 78$$

Let  $U2_W$  be the event that a white ball is drawn from the Urn 2. There are three scenarios for Urn 2 based on the events

	5W	4W	3W
	5B	6B	7B
Total	10	10	10

$$P(U1_{2W}U2_W) = \frac{{}^5C_1}{{}^{10}C_1} = 1/2$$

$$P(U1_{1W1B}U2_W) = \frac{{}^4C_1}{{}^{10}C_1} = 2/5$$

$$P(U1_{2B}U2_W) = \frac{{}^3C_1}{{}^{10}C_1} = 3/10$$

$$P(U2_W) = P(U1_{2W}U2_W) + P(U1_{1W1B}U2_W) + P(U1_{2B}U2_W)$$

$$= P(U1_{2W}) \times P(U1_{2W}U2_W) + P(U1_{1W1B}) \times P(U1_{1W1B}U2_W) +$$

$$P(U1_{2B}) \times P(U1_{2B}U2_W)$$

$$= \frac{45}{78} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{30}{78} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{78} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{114}{780} = \frac{59}{130}$$

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q12

Given,

Bag (1) contains 6 red ( $R_1$ ) and 8 black ( $B_1$ ) balls

Bag (2) contains 8 red ( $R_2$ ) and 6 black ( $B_2$ ) balls

A ball is drawn from the first bag and without noticing its colour is put in the bag (2).

Then a ball is drawn from second bag and it is red.

$P$  (One red ball from bag 2)

$$= P((B_1 \cap R_2) \cup (R_1 \cap R_2))$$

$$= P(B_1 \cap R_2) + P(R_1 \cap R_2)$$

$$= P(B_1)P\left(\frac{R_2}{B_1}\right) + P(R_1)P\left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{14} \cdot \frac{8}{15} + \frac{6}{14} \cdot \frac{9}{15}$$

$$= \frac{64 + 54}{210}$$

$$= \frac{118}{210}$$

$$= \frac{59}{105}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{59}{105}$$

### Probability Ex 31.6 Q13

Let D be the event that the picked up tube is defective.

Let  $A_1, A_2$  and  $A_3$  be the events that the tube is produced on machines  $E_1, E_2$  and  $E_3$  respectively.

$$P(D) = P(A_1)P(D|A_1) + P(A_2)P(D|A_2) + P(A_3)P(D|A_3) \dots (i)$$

$$P(A_1) = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}, P(A_2) = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}, P(A_3) = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(D|A_1) = P(D|A_2) = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$P(D|A_3) = \frac{5}{100} = \frac{1}{20}$$

Putting these values in (i), we get

$$P(D) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{20}$$

$$P(D) = \frac{17}{400}$$

# Ex 31.7

## Probability Ex 31.7 Q1

Urn I contains 1 white, 2 black and 3 red balls

Urn II contains 2 white, 1 black and 1 red balls

Urn III contains 4 white, 5 black and 3 red balls.

Consider  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting urn I

$E_2$  = Selecting urn II

$E_3$  = Selecting urn III

$A$  = Drawing 1 white and 1 red balls

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3} \quad [\text{Since there are 3 urns}]$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P[\text{Drawing 1 red and 1 white from urn I}]$$

$$= \frac{{}^1C_1 \times {}^3C_1}{{}^6C_2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 3}{\frac{6 \times 5}{2}}$$

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

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P[\text{Drawing 1 red and 1 white from urn II}]$$

$$= \frac{{}^2C_1 \times {}^1C_1}{{}^4C_2}$$

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

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

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) = P[\text{Drawing 1 red and 1 white from urn III}]$$

$$= \frac{{}^4C_1 \times {}^3C_1}{{}^{12}C_2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 3}{\frac{12 \times 11}{2}}$$

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

We have to find,

$$P(\text{They come from urn I}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$$

$$P(\text{They come from urn II}) = P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right)$$

$$P(\text{They come from urn III}) = P\left(\frac{E_3}{A}\right)$$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{36 + 55 + 30}{165}} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{165}{118} \\ &= \frac{33}{118} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{33 + 55 + 30}{165}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{165}{118} \\ &= \frac{55}{118} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_3}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11}}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{11}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{11}} \\ &= \frac{2}{11} \times \frac{165}{118} \\ &= \frac{30}{118} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, required probability =  $\frac{33}{118}, \frac{55}{118}, \frac{30}{118}$ .



## Probability Ex 31.7 Q2

Bag A contains 2 white and 3 red balls

Bag B contains 4 white and 5 red balls.

Consider  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  events as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting bag A

$E_2$  = Selecting bag B

$A$  = Drawing one red ball

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

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2} \quad [\text{Since there are 2 bags}]$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P[\text{Drawing one red ball from bag A}] = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P[\text{Drawing one red ball from bag B}] = \frac{5}{9}$$

To find,

$$P(\text{Drawn, one red ball is from bag B}) = P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right)$$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{9}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{9}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{9}}{\frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{9}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{9}}{\frac{27+25}{45}} \\ &= \frac{5}{9} \times \frac{45}{52} = \frac{25}{52} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{25}{52}.$$

## Probability Ex 31.7 Q3

Urn I contains 2 white and 3 black balls

Urn II contains 3 white and 2 black balls

Urn III contains 4 white and 1 black balls

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting urn I

$E_2$  = Selecting urn II

$E_3$  = Selecting urn III

$A$  = A white balls is drawn

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3} \quad [\text{Since there are 3 urns}]$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P[\text{Drawing 1 white ball from urn I}] = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P[\text{Drawing 1 white ball from urn II}] = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) = P[\text{Drawing one white ball from urn III}] = \frac{4}{5}$$

To find,

$$P(\text{Drawn one white ball from urn I}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$$

By baye's theorem,

$$P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) = \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}} \\
&= \frac{\frac{2}{10}}{\frac{2+3+4}{10}} \\
&= \frac{2}{9}
\end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{2}{9}$ .

#### Probability Ex 31.7 Q4

Urn I contains 7 white and 3 black balls

Urn II contains 4 white and 6 black balls

Urn III contains 2 white and 8 black balls

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting urn I

$E_2$  = Selecting urn II

$E_3$  = Selecting urn III

$A$  = Drawing 2 white balls without replacement.

Given,

$$P(E_1) = 0.20$$

$$P(E_2) = 0.60$$

$$P(E_3) = 0.20$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P[\text{Drawing 2 white ball from urn I}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{{}^7C_2}{{}^{10}C_2} \\
&= \frac{\frac{7 \times 6}{2}}{\frac{10 \times 9}{2}} \\
&= \frac{7}{15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P[\text{Drawing 2 white ball from urn II}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{{}^4C_2}{{}^{10}C_2} \\
&= \frac{\frac{4 \times 3}{2}}{\frac{10 \times 9}{2}} \\
&= \frac{12}{90} \\
&= \frac{2}{15}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) &= P[\text{Drawing 2 white ball from urn III}] \\
 &= \frac{{}^2C_2}{{}^{10}C_2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{10 \times 9}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{45}
 \end{aligned}$$

To find,

$$P(2 \text{ white balls drawn are from urn III}) = P\left(\frac{E_3}{A}\right)$$

By baye's theorem ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P\left(\frac{E_3}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{0.2 \times \frac{1}{45}}{0.2 \times \frac{7}{15} + 0.6 \times \frac{2}{15} + 0.2 \times \frac{1}{45}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2}{450}}{\frac{14}{150} + \frac{12}{150} + \frac{2}{450}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2}{450}}{\frac{42 + 36 + 2}{450}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{80} \\
 &= \frac{1}{40}
 \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{40}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q5

Consider the following events:

$E_1$  = Getting 1 or 2 in a throw of die,

$E_2$  = Getting 3, 4, 5 or 6 in a throw of die,

A = Getting exactly one tail

Clearly,

$$P(E_1) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}, P(E_2) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}, P(A/E_1) = \frac{3}{8}, P(A/E_2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Required probability =  $P(E_2 / A)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{P(E_2)P(A/E_2)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{8}{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q6

Consider the following events:

$E_1$  = First group wins,  $E_2$  = Second group wins,  $A$  = New product is introduced.

It is given that

$$P(E_1) = 0.6, P(E_2) = 0.4, P(A|E_1) = 0.7, P(A|E_2) = 0.3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Required probability} = P(E_2|A) &= \frac{P(E_2)P(A|E_2)}{P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P(A|E_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.4 \times 0.3}{0.6 \times 0.7 + 0.4 \times 0.3} = \frac{12}{54} = \frac{2}{9}\end{aligned}$$

Hence required probability is  $\frac{2}{9}$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q7

Given, 5 man out of 100 and 25 women out of 1000 are good orators.

Consider  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  events as:-

$E_1$  = Selected person is male

$E_2$  = Selected person is female

$E_3$  = Selected person is an orator

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

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2} \quad [\text{Since number of males and females are equal}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(A|E_1) &= P(\text{Selecting a male orator}) \\ &= \frac{5}{100} \\ &= \frac{1}{20}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting a female orator}) \\ &= \frac{25}{1000} \\ &= \frac{1}{40}\end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Orator selected is a male}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$ .

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{20}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{40}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{40}}{\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{80}} \\ &= \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{80}{3} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

## Probability Ex 31.7 Q8

Consider events  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  events as:-

$E_1$  = Letters come from LONDON

$E_2$  = Letters come from CLIFTON

$E_3$  = Two consecutive letters visible on the envelope are ON

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

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

[Since letters came either from LONDON or CLIFTON]

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|E_1) &= P(\text{Two consecutive letters ON from LONDON}) \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

[Since LONDON has 2-ON and 5 letters we consider one 'ON' as one letter]

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Two consecutive letters ON from CLIFTON}) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

[Since CLIFTON has one 'ON' had 6 letters considering ON as one letter]

(i) To find,  $P(\text{ON visible are from LONDON}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$ .

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{10}}{\frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{12}} \\ &= \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{60}{17} \\ &= \frac{12}{17} \\ P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{12}{17} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{12}{17}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{6}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{12}}{\frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{12}} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{60}{17} \\ &= \frac{5}{17} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{5}{17}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q9

Consider  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  events as:-

$E_1$  = Selected student is boy

$E_2$  = Selected student is girl

$E_3$  = A student with IQ more than 150 is selected

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|E_1) &= P(\text{Selected boy has IQ more than 150}) \\ &= \frac{5}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Selected girl has IQ more than 150}) \\ &= \frac{10}{100} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Selected student with IQ more than 150 is a boy}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$ .

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{5}{100}}{\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{5}{100} + \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{10}{100}} \\ &= \frac{300}{300 + 400} \\ &= \frac{300}{700} \\ &= \frac{3}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{3}{7}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q10

Consider  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  as:-

$E_1$  = Bolt produced by machine  $X$

$E_2$  = Bolt produced by machine  $Y$

$E_3$  = Bolt produced by machine  $Z$

$A$  = A bolt drawn is defective.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1000}{6000} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{2000}{6000} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{3000}{6000} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|E_1) &= P(\text{Drawing defective bolt from machine } X) \\ &= \frac{1}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Drawing defective bolt from machine } Y) \\ &= \frac{1.5}{100} \\ &= \frac{3}{200} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) &= P(\text{Drawing defective bolt from machine } Z) \\ &= \frac{2}{100} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Defective bolt drawn is produced by machine } X) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$ .

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{100}}{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{200} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{100}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{600}}{\frac{1}{600} + \frac{1}{600} + \frac{1}{100}} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

## Probability Ex 31.7 Q11

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be the events defined as follows

$E_1$  = scooters

$E_2$  = cars

$E_3$  = trucks

$A$  = vehicle meet with an accident

Since there are 12000 vehicles, therefore

$$P(E_1) = \frac{3000}{12000} = \frac{1}{4}, P(E_2) = \frac{4000}{12000} = \frac{1}{3}, P(E_3) = \frac{5000}{12000} = \frac{5}{12}$$

It is given that  $P(A/E_1)$  = Probability that the accident involves a scooter  
= 0.02

Similarly  $P(A/E_2) = 0.03$  and  $P(A/E_3) = 0.04$

(i)

We are required to find  $P(E_1/A)$  i.e. given that the vehicle meet with an accident is a scooter

By Baye's rule

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_1/A) &= \frac{P(E_1)P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2) + P(E_3)P(A/E_3)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4} \times 0.02}{\frac{1}{4} \times 0.02 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.03 + \frac{5}{12} \times 0.04} \\ &= \frac{3}{19} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

We are required to find  $P(E_2/A)$  i.e. given that the vehicle meet with an accident is a car

By Baye's rule

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_2/A) &= \frac{P(E_2)P(A/E_2)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2) + P(E_3)P(A/E_3)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 0.03}{\frac{1}{4} \times 0.02 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.03 + \frac{5}{12} \times 0.04} \\ &= \frac{6}{19} \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

We are required to find  $P(E_3/A)$  i.e. given that the vehicle meet with an accident is a scooter

By Baye's rule

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_3/A) &= \frac{P(E_3)P(A/E_3)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2) + P(E_3)P(A/E_3)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{12} \times 0.04}{\frac{1}{4} \times 0.02 + \frac{1}{3} \times 0.03 + \frac{5}{12} \times 0.04} \\ &= \frac{10}{19} \end{aligned}$$



### Probability Ex 31.7 Q12

We need to find

$$P\left(\frac{A}{\text{Red}}\right), P\left(\frac{B}{\text{Red}}\right), P\left(\frac{C}{\text{Red}}\right)$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{\text{Red}}\right) &= \frac{P\left(\frac{\text{Red}}{A}\right) P(A)}{P\left(\frac{\text{Red}}{A}\right) P(A) + P\left(\frac{\text{Red}}{B}\right) P(B) + P\left(\frac{\text{Red}}{C}\right) P(C) + P\left(\frac{\text{Red}}{D}\right) P(D)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+6+8} = \frac{1}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$P\left(\frac{B}{\text{Red}}\right) = \frac{6}{15}$$

$$P\left(\frac{C}{\text{Red}}\right) = \frac{8}{15}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q13

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

$$P(E_1) = 50\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(E_2) = 30\% = \frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P(E_3) = 20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Let  $X$  be the event of producing defective items.

$$P(X|E_1) = 1\% = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$P(X|E_2) = 5\% = \frac{5}{100}$$

$$P(X|E_3) = 7\% = \frac{7}{100}$$

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

By using Bayes' theorem, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(E_1|X) &= \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(X|E_1)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(X|E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(X|E_2) + P(E_3) \cdot P(X|E_3)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{100}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{100} + \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{5}{100} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{7}{100}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{100} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{7}{5} \right)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{17}{5}} \\
 &= \frac{5}{34}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Probability Ex 31.7 Q14

Consider the following events:

$E_1$  = Item is produced by machine A,

$E_2$  = Item is produced by machine B,

$E_3$  = Item is produced by machine C,

A = Item is defective

Clearly,

$$P(E_1) = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}, P(E_2) = \frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{10}, P(E_3) = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(A/E_1) = \frac{2}{100}, P(A/E_2) = \frac{2}{100}, P(A/E_3) = \frac{3}{100}$$

Required probability =  $P(E_1/A)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{P(E_1)P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2) + P(E_3)P(A/E_3)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{100}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{100} + \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{100} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{100}} \\
 &= \frac{5}{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Probability Ex 31.7 Q15

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  be the events that we choose the first coin, second coin, and third coin respectively in a random toss.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{3}, P(E_2) = \frac{1}{3}, P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Let A denote the event when the toss shows heads.

It is given that

$$P(A/E_1) = 1, P(A/E_2) = 0.75, P(A/E_3) = .60$$

We have to find  $P(E_1/A)$ .

By Baye's theorem

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(E_1/A) &= \frac{P(E_1)P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2) + P(E_3)P(A/E_3)} = \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{3}(1)}{\frac{1}{3}(1) + \frac{1}{3}(0.75) + \frac{1}{3}(0.60)} = \frac{1/3}{(1/3) + (1/4) + (1/5)} \\
 &= \frac{1/3}{47/60} = \frac{20}{47}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q16

Consider events  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting product from machine  $A$

$E_2$  = Selecting product from machine  $B$

$E_3$  = Selecting product from machine  $C$

$A$  = Selecting a standard quality product

$$P(E_1) = \frac{30}{100}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{25}{100}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{45}{100}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|E_1) &= P(\text{Selecting defective product from machine } A) \\ &= \frac{1}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting defective product from machine } B) \\ &= \frac{1.2}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting defective product from machine } C) \\ &= \frac{2}{100} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Selecting defective product is produced by machine } B)$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{12}{1000}}{\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} + \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{12}{1000} + \frac{45}{100} \times \frac{2}{100}} \\ &= \frac{300}{300 + 300 + 900} \\ &= \frac{300}{1500} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{5}$ .

## Probability Ex 31.7 Q17

Let  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting bicycle from first plant

$E_2$  = Selecting bicycle from second plant

$A$  = Selecting a standard quality bicycle

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P(A | E_1) &= P(\text{Selecting standard quality bicycle from first plant}) \\ &= \frac{80}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting standard quality bicycle from second plant}) \\ &= \frac{90}{100} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Selected standard quality bicycle is from second plant}) = P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{90}{100}}{\frac{60}{100} \times \frac{80}{100} + \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{90}{100}} \\ &= \frac{3600}{4800 + 3600} \\ &= \frac{3600}{8400} \\ &= \frac{3}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{3}{7}$ .

## Probability Ex 31.7 Q18

Urn A contains 6 red and 4 white balls

Urn B contains 2 red and 6 white balls

Urn C contains 1 red and 5 white balls

Consider  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  events as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting urn A

$E_2$  = Selecting urn B

$E_3$  = Selecting urn C

$A$  = Selecting a red ball

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3} \quad [\text{Since there are three urns}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A | E_1) &= P(\text{Selecting a red ball from urn A}) \\ &= \frac{6}{10} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting a red ball from urn B}) \\ &= \frac{2}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting a red ball from urn C}) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Selected red ball is from urn A}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{6}} \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q19

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  be the events that the people are smokers and non-vegetarian, smokers and vegetarian, and non-smokers and vegetarian respectively.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{2}{5}, P(E_2) = \frac{1}{4}, P(E_3) = \frac{7}{20}$$

Let  $A$  denote the event that the person has the special chest disease.

It is given that

$$P(A/E_1) = 0.35, P(A/E_2) = 0.20, P(A/E_3) = 0.10$$

We have to find  $P(E_1/A)$ .

By Baye's theorem

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_1/A) &= \frac{P(E_1)P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2) + P(E_3)P(A/E_3)} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{5}(0.35)}{\frac{2}{5}(0.35) + \frac{1}{4}(0.20) + \frac{7}{20}(0.10)} = \frac{7/50}{(7/50) + (1/20) + (7/200)} \\ &= \frac{7/50}{9/40} = \frac{28}{45} \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q20

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = Selecting product from machine  $A$

$E_2$  = Selecting product from machine  $B$

$E_3$  = Selecting product from machine  $C$

$A$  = Selecting a defective product

$$P(E_1) = \frac{100}{600} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{200}{600} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{300}{600} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A/E_1) &= P(\text{Selecting a defective item from machine } A) \\ &= \frac{2}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting a defective item from machine } B) \\ &= \frac{3}{100} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) &= P(\text{Selecting a defective item machine } C) \\ &= \frac{5}{100} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Selected defective item is produced by machine } A) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{100}}{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{100} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{100} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{100}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{600}}{\frac{2}{600} + \frac{3}{300} + \frac{5}{200}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{600} \times 600}{2 + 3 + 5} \\ &= \frac{2}{23} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{2}{23}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q21

Bag I contains 1 white and 6 red balls

Bag II contains 4 white and 3 red balls

Let  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$  and  $A$  events be:-

$E_1$  = Selecting bag I

$E_2$  = Selecting bag II

$A$  = Selecting a white ball

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

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2} \quad [\text{Since there are two bags}]$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P(\text{Selecting 1 white ball from bag I}) \\ = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P(\text{Selecting 1 white ball from bag II}) \\ = \frac{4}{7}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Drawn white ball is from bag I}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) = \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{7}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{7}} \\ = \frac{\frac{1}{14}}{\frac{1}{14} + \frac{4}{14}} \\ = \frac{1}{5}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{1}{5}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q22

Consider the following events

$E_1$  = The selected student is a girl

$E_2$  = The selected student is not a girl

$A$  = The student is taller than 1.75 meters

We have,

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

$$P(E_2) = 1 - P(E_1) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

$P(A|E_1)$  = Probability that the student is taller than 1.75 meters given that the student is a girl

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$

And

$P(A|E_2)$  = Probability that the student is taller than 1.75 meters given that the student is not a girl

$$P(A|E_2) = \frac{4}{100} = 0.04$$

Now,

Required probability

$$= P(E_1|A) \\ = \frac{P(E_1)P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P(A|E_2)} \\ = \frac{0.6 \times 0.01}{0.6 \times 0.01 + 0.4 \times 0.04} \\ = \frac{6}{1000} \\ = \frac{3}{100} \\ = \frac{3}{100}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q23

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1 = A$  is appointed

$E_2 = B$  is appointed

$E_3 = C$  is appointed

$A = A$  change does take place

$$P(E_1) = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P(\text{Changes take place by } A) \\ = 0.3$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P(\text{Changes take place by } B) \\ = 0.8$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) = P(\text{Changes take place by } C) \\ = 0.5$$

To find,  $P(\text{Changes were taken place by } B \text{ or } C) = P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) + P\left(\frac{E_3}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) + P\left(\frac{E_3}{A}\right) = \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{8}{10} + \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{10}}{\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{8}{10} + \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{10}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{18}{70}}{\frac{70}{70}}$$

$$= \frac{18}{70}$$

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

Required probability =  $\frac{3}{5}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q24

Let  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1 =$  Vehicle is scooter

$E_2 =$  Vehicle is motorcycle

$A =$  An insured met with accident

$$P(E_1) = \frac{2000}{5000} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{3000}{5000} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P(\text{Accident of scooter}) \\ = 0.01$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P(\text{Accident of motorcycle}) \\ = 0.02$$

To find,  $P(\text{Accident vehicle was motorcycle}) = P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) = \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}$$

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

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

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

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

Required probability =  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q25

Consider the following events

$E_1$  = The selected student is a hosteller

$E_2$  = The selected student is not a hosteller.

$A$  = The student has an A grade.

We have,

$$P(E_1) = 30\% = \frac{30}{100} = 0.3$$

$$P(E_2) = 20\% = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2$$

$P(A/E_1)$  = Probability that the student has an A grade given that the student is a hosteller

$$P(A/E_1) = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6$$

And

$P(A/E_2)$  = Probability that the student has an A grade given that the student is not a hosteller

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

Now,

Required probability

$$= P(E_1/A)$$

$$= \frac{P(E_1)P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)P(A/E_2)}$$

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

$$= \frac{18}{100}$$

$$= \frac{9}{50}$$

$$= \frac{9}{50}$$

$$= \frac{9}{50}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q26

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

$$\therefore P(E_1) = P(E_2) = P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Let  $A$  be the event that the coin shows heads.

A two-headed coin will always show heads.

$$\therefore P(A/E_1) = P(\text{coin showing heads, given that it is a two-headed coin}) = 1$$

Probability of heads coming up, given that it is a biased coin = 75%

$$\therefore P(A/E_2) = P(\text{coin showing heads, given that it is a biased coin}) = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

$$\therefore P(A/E_3) = P(\text{coin showing heads, given that it is an unbiased coin}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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 obtain

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

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

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

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

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

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



### Probability Ex 31.7 Q27

Let  $A$ ,  $E_1$ , and  $E_2$  respectively denote 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.

$$\therefore P(A) = 0.40$$

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

$$P(A|E_1) = 0.40 \times 0.70 = 0.28$$

$$P(A|E_2) = 0.40 \times 0.75 = 0.30$$

Probability that the patient suffering a heart attack followed a course of meditation and yoga is given by  $P(E_1|A)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_1|A) &= \frac{P(E_1)P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1)P(A|E_1) + P(E_2)P(A|E_2)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.28}{\frac{1}{2} \times 0.28 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.30} \\ &= \frac{14}{29} \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q28

We need to find

$$\begin{aligned} &P\left(\frac{\text{Box III}}{\text{Black}}\right) \\ &= \frac{P\left(\frac{\text{Black}}{\text{Box III}}\right)P(\text{Box III})}{P\left(\frac{\text{Black}}{\text{Box III}}\right)P(\text{Box III}) + P\left(\frac{\text{Black}}{\text{Box II}}\right)P(\text{Box II}) + P\left(\frac{\text{Black}}{\text{Box I}}\right)P(\text{Box I}) + P\left(\frac{\text{Black}}{\text{Box IV}}\right)P(\text{Box IV})} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{18} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{13} \times \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{4}{13}} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{7 \times 4 \times 6 \times 13}{4 \times 6 \times 13 + 7 \times 6 \times 13 + 7 \times 4 \times 13 + 7 \times 4 \times 6} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 6 \times 13}{4 \times 6 \times 13 + 7 \times 6 \times 13 + 7 \times 4 \times 13 + 7 \times 4 \times 6} \\ &= 0.165 \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q29

Let  $A$  be the event that the machine produces 2 acceptable items.

Also let  $B_1$  be the event of correct set up and  $B_2$  represent the event of incorrect set up.

Now,  $P(B_1) = 0.8$ ,  $P(B_2) = 0.2$

$$P(A/B_1) = 0.9 \times 0.9 \quad \text{and} \quad P(A/B_2) = 0.4 \times 0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, } P(B_1/A) &= \frac{P(B_1)P(A/B_1)}{P(B_1)P(A/B_1) + P(B_2)P(A/B_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.8 \times 0.9 \times 0.9}{0.8 \times 0.9 \times 0.9 + 0.2 \times 0.4 \times 0.4} = \frac{648}{680} = 0.95 \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q30

Consider events  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  as

$E_1$  = The person selected is actually having T.B.

$E_2$  = The person selected is not having T.B.

$E_3$  = The person diagnosed to have T.B.

Given,

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{999}{1000}$$

$$P(A|E_1) = P(\text{Person diagnosed to have T.B. and he is actually having T.B.}) \\ = 0.99$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = P(\text{Person diagnosed to have T.B. and he is not actually having T.B.}) \\ = 0.001$$

To find,  $P(\text{Person diagnosed to have T.B. is actually having T.B.}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$ .

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{1000} \times 0.99}{\frac{1}{1000} \times 0.99 + \frac{999}{1000} \times 0.001} \\ &= \frac{990}{990 + 999} \\ &= \frac{990}{1989} \\ &= \frac{110}{221} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{110}{221}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q31

Consider events  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  as:-

$E_1$  = The selected person actually has disease

$E_2$  = The selected person has no disease

$A$  = Selected person has disease

$$P(E_1) = \frac{0.2}{100} \\ = \frac{2}{1000}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{998}{1000}$$

$$P(A|E_1) = \frac{90}{100}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = \frac{1}{100}$$

To find,  $P(\text{Person has disease is actually diseased}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$ .

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{1000} \times \frac{90}{100}}{\frac{2}{1000} \times \frac{90}{100} + \frac{998}{1000} \times \frac{1}{100}} \\ &= \frac{180}{180 + 998} \\ &= \frac{180}{1178} \\ &= \frac{90}{589} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{90}{589}$ .

## Probability Ex 31.7 Q32

Let  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = Patient has disease  $d_1$

$E_2$  = Patient has disease  $d_2$

$E_3$  = Patient has disease  $D_3$

$A$  = Selected patient has symptom  $S$ .

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1800}{5000} = \frac{18}{50}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{2100}{5000} = \frac{21}{50}$$

$$P(E_3) = \frac{1100}{5000} = \frac{11}{50}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|E_1) &= P(\text{Patient with disease } d_1 \text{ and shows symptom } S) \\ &= \frac{1500}{1800} \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{Patient with disease } d_2 \text{ and symptom } S) \\ &= \frac{1200}{2100} \\ &= \frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right) &= P(\text{Patient with disease } d_3 \text{ and symptom } S) \\ &= \frac{900}{1100} \\ &= \frac{9}{11} \end{aligned}$$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{18}{50}}{\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{18}{50} + \frac{21}{50} \times \frac{4}{7} + \frac{11}{50} \times \frac{9}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{10}}{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{6}{25} + \frac{9}{50}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{50}{36} \\ &= \frac{5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_2}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{21}{50} \times \frac{4}{7}}{\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{18}{50} + \frac{21}{50} \times \frac{4}{7} + \frac{11}{50} \times \frac{9}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{6}{25}}{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{6}{25} + \frac{9}{50}} \\ &= \frac{6}{25} \times \frac{50}{36} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_3}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) + P(E_3)P\left(\frac{A}{E_3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{11}{50} \times \frac{9}{11}}{\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{18}{50} + \frac{21}{50} \times \frac{4}{7} + \frac{11}{50} \times \frac{9}{11}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{9}{50}}{\frac{3}{10} + \frac{6}{25} + \frac{9}{50}} \\ &= \frac{9}{50} \times \frac{50}{36} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

So, probabilities of  $d_1, d_2, d_3$  diseases are  $\frac{5}{12}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$  respectively.

Hence, the patient is most likely to have  $d_1$  diseased.

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q33

Let  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  be events as:-

$E_1$  = 1 occurs on die

$E_2$  = 1 does not occur on die

$A$  = The man reports that it is one

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) &= P(\text{He reports one when 1 occurs on die}) \\ &= P(\text{He speaks truth}) \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{He reports one when 1 has not occurred}) \\ &= P(\text{He does not speak truth}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{5} \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{It is actually 1 when he reported that it is one on die}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{5}}{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{5}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{30}}{\frac{3}{30} + \frac{10}{30}} \\ &= \frac{3}{13} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{3}{13}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q34

Let  $E_1, E_2$  and  $A$  events be as:-

$E_1$  = 5 occurs on die

$E_2$  = 5 does not occur on die

$A$  = He reports that it was 5

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(E_2) = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) &= P(\text{He reports 5 when 5 occurs on die}) \\ &= P(\text{He speaks truth}) \\ &= \frac{8}{10} \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) &= P(\text{He reports 5 when 5 does not occur on die}) \\ &= P(\text{He does not speak truth}) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

To find,  $P(\text{It was actually 5 when he reports that it is five}) = P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right)$

By baye's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) &= \frac{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right)}{P(E_1)P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) + P(E_2)P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{5}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{4}{30}}{\frac{4}{30} + \frac{5}{30}} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Required probability =  $\frac{4}{9}$ .

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q35

$$P(\text{Knows}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(\text{Guesses}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\left(\frac{\text{Correct}}{\text{Guesses}}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

We need to find

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{\text{Knows}}{\text{Correctly}}\right) &= \frac{P\left(\frac{\text{Correctly}}{\text{knows}}\right) P(\text{Knows})}{P\left(\frac{\text{Correctly}}{\text{knows}}\right) P(\text{Knows}) + P\left(\frac{\text{Correctly}}{\text{Guesses}}\right) P(\text{Guesses})} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \frac{3}{4}}{1 \times \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{16}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{12+1}{16}} \\ &= \frac{12}{13} \end{aligned}$$

### Probability Ex 31.7 Q36

Let  $E_1$  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,

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

$$P(E_2) = 1 - P(E_1) = 1 - 0.001 = 0.999$$

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

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

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

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

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 obtain

$$\begin{aligned} P(E_1|A) &= \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(A|E_1)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(A|E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(A|E_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.001 \times 0.99}{0.001 \times 0.99 + 0.999 \times 0.005} \\ &= \frac{0.00099}{0.00099 + 0.004995} \\ &= \frac{0.00099}{0.005985} \\ &= \frac{990}{5985} \\ &= \frac{110}{665} \\ &= \frac{22}{133} \end{aligned}$$