

SMART ACHIEVERS

MATH - X | Probability Ncert

Date: 30/9/2021

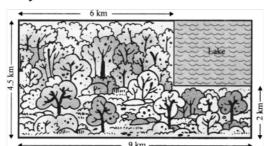
- **Q1.** Why is tossing a coin considered to be a fair way of deciding which team should get the ball at the beginning of a fotball game?
- Q2. Which of the following cannot be the probability of an event?
 - (a) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (b) -1.5
- (c) 15%
- (d0 0.7

- **Q3.** If P(E) = 0.05, what is the probability of 'not E'?
- **Q4.** Gopi buys a fish from a shop for his aquarium. The shopkeeper takes out one fish at random from a tank containing 5 male fish and 8 female fish (see figure). What is the probability that the fish taken out is a male fish?



- **Q5.** Find the probability of getting a head when a coin is tossed once. Also find the probability of getting a tail.
- Q6. Suppose we throw a die once.
 - (i) What is the probability of getting a number greater than 4?
 - (ii) What is the probability of getting a number less than or equal to 4?
- **Q7.** In a musical chair game, the person playing the music has been advised to stop playing the music at any time within 2 minutes after she starts playing. What is the probability that the music will stop within the first half-minute after starting?
- **Q8.** Harpreet tosses two different coins simultaneously (say, one is of Rs. 1 and other of Rs. 2). What is the probability that she gets *at least* one head?
- **Q9.** There are 40 students in Class X of a school of whom 25 are girls and 15 are boys. The class teacher has to select one student as a class representative. She writes the name of each student on a separate card, the cards being identical. Then she puts cards in a bag and stirs them thoroughly. She then draws one card from the bag. What is the probability that the name written on the card is the name of (i) a girl? (ii) a boy?
- Q10. Savita and Hamida are friends. What is the probability that both will have (i) different birthdays? (ii) the same birthday? (ignoring a leap year).
- **Q11.** Two players, Sangeeta and Reshma, play a tennis match. It is known that the probability of Sangeeta winning the match is 0.62. What is the probability of Reshma winning the match?
- Q12. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards. Calculate the probability that the card will (i) be an ace, (ii) not be an ace.

Q13. A missing helicopter is reported to have crashed somewhere in the rectangular region as shown in figure. What is the probability that it crashed inside the lake shown in the figure?

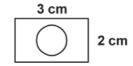


- **Q14.** A carton consists of 100 shirts of which 88 are good, 8 have minor defects and 4 have major defects. Jimmy, a trader, will only accept the shirts which are good, but Sujatha, another trader, will only reject the shirts which have major defects. One shirt is drawn at random from the carton. What is the probability that (i) it is acceptable to Jimmy? (ii) it is acceptable to Sujatha?
- Q15. A bag contains lemon flavoured candies only. Malini takes out one candy without looking into the bag. What is the probability that she takes out (i) an orange flavoured candy? (ii) a lemon flavoured candy?
- **Q16.** It is given that in a group of 3 students, the probability of 2 stdents not having the same birthday is 0.992. What is the probability that the 2 students have the same birthday?
- Q17. A bag contains 3 red balls and 5 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag. What is the probability that the ball drawn is (i) red? (ii) not red?
- Q18. 12 defective pens are accidently mixed with 132 good ones. It is not possible to just look at a pen and tell whether or not it is defective. One pen is taken out at random from this lot. Determine the probability that the pen taken out is a good one.
- **Q19.** A piggy bank contains hundred 50 p coins, fifty Rs. 1 coins, twenty Rs. 2 coins and ten Rs. 5 coins. If it is equally likely that one of the coins will fall out when the bank is turned upside down, what is the probability that the coin (i) will be a 50 p coin? (ii) will not be a Rs. 5 coin?
- Q20. A child has a die whose six faces show the letters as given below:

A B C D E A

The die is thrown once. What is the probability of getting (i) A? (ii) D?

Q21. Suppose you drop a die at random on the rectangular region shown in figure. What is the probability that it will land inside the circle with diameter 1 m?



- **Q22.** A lot consists of 144 ball pens of which 20 are defective and the others are good. Nuri will buy a pen if it is good, but will not buy if it is defective. The shopkeeper draws once pen at random and gives it to her. What is the probability that (i) she will buy it? (ii) she will not buy it? Justify your answer.
- **Q23.** A game consists of tossing a one rupee coin 3 times and noting its outcome each time. Hanif wins if all the tosses give the same result *i.e.*, three heads or three tails, and loses otherwise. Calculate the probability that Hanif will lose the game.
- Q24. A die is thrown twice. What is the probability that
 - (i) 5 will not come up either time?
- (ii) 5 will come up at least once?

[Hint: Throwing a die twice and throwing two dice simultaneously are treated as the same experiement]

- **Q25.** Complete the following statements:
 - (i) Probability of an event E + Probibility of the event 'not E' = ______.
 - (ii) The probability of an event that cannot happen is ______. Such an event is called _____

| Q27. | | x contains 3 blue, 2 white, a probability that it will be | | ed marbles. If a marble is o | drawn | at random from the box, what |
|------|--------------|---|----------|------------------------------|---------|--|
| | (i) | white? | (ii) | blue? | (iii) | red? |
| Q28. | | dice, one blue and one gre | • | | | own all the possible outcomes. the top of the dice is |
| | (i) | 8? | (ii) | 13? | (iii) | less than or equal to 12? |
| Q29. | | | | | | marble is taken out of the box red? (ii) white? (iii) not green? |
| Q30. | A die | e is thrown once. Find the p | probab | ility of getting. | | |
| | (i) | a prime number, (ii) | a num | ber lying between 2 and 6 | , (ii |) an odd number. |
| Q31. | | cards – the ten, jack, queen, card is then picked up at ra | _ | | l-shuff | led with their face downwards. |
| | (i) | What is the probability th | | • | | X. |
| | (ii) | If the queen is drawn and (a) and ace? (b) a queen? | l put as | ide, what is the probabili | ty that | the second card picked up is |
| Q32. | (i) | A lot of 20 bulbs contain 4 probability that this bulb | | | n at ra | ndom from the lot. What is the |
| | (ii) | Suppose the bulb drawn random from the rest. Wh | | | | ed. Now one bulb is drawn at t defective? |
| Q33. | find | | | | | drawn at random from the box, square number (iii) a number |
| Q34. | Whi | | | 21 4 | | Give reasons for your answer. |
| | (i) | If two coins are tossed sin | nultane | ously there are three poss | ible ou | itcomes – two heads, two tails |
| | (**) | or one of each. Therefore, | | | | |
| | (ii) | the probability of getting | 2.7% | 1 | umber | or an even number. Therefore, |
| Q35. | Each | | e shop | on any day as on another d | lay. W | ne week (Tuesday to Saturday). hat is the probability that both rent days? |
| | | | | | | |

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Q26. A bag contains a red ball, a blue ball and a yellow ball, all the balls being of the same size. Kritika takes out a ball from the bag without looking into it. What is the probability that she takes out the

(iii) blue ball?

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(ii) red ball?

Yellow ball?

| Q36. A die is numbered in such a way that its faces show the | numbers 1,2,2,3,3,6. It is thrown two times and |
|--|---|
| the total score in two throws is noted. Complete the fo | ollowing table which gives a few values of the |
| total score on the two throw: | Number in first throw |

What is the probability that the total score is

(i) even?

(ii) 6?

(iii) at least 6?

| | | . ' | 4 uiiib | | 131 1111 | OW | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|----------------|---|----------|----|----|--|
| NO. | + | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| ᄩ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | |
| Sono | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 | |
| Number in second throw | 2 | | | | | 5 | | |
| 'n. | 3 | | | | | | | |
| mbe | 3 | | | 5 | | | 9 | |
| N. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 12 | |
| | | | | | | | | |

- **Q37.** A bag contains 5 red balls and some blue balls. If the probability of drawing blue ball is double that of a red ball, determine the number of blue balls in the bag.
- Q38. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting
 - (i) a king of red colour
- (ii) a face card
- (iii) a red face card

- **Q39.** Complete the following statements:
 - (i) The probability of an event that is certain to happen is_____. Such an event is called_____
 - (ii) The sum of the probabilities of all the elementary events of an experiment is ______.
 - (iii) The probability of an event is greater than or equal to _____ and less than or equal to _____
- **Q40.** A box contains 12 balls out of which x are black. If one ball is drawn at random from the box, what is the probability that it will be a black ball?

If 6 more black balls are put in the box, the probability of drawing a black ball is now double of what it was before. Find x.

- **Q41.** A jar contains 24 marbles, some are green and others are blue. If a marble is drawn at random from the jar, the probability that it is green is $\frac{2}{3}$. Find the number of blue balls in the jar.
- Q42. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting
 - (i) the jack of hearts
- (ii) a spade

(iii) the queen of diamonds

Q43. (i) Complete the following table:

| Event: 'Sum on 2 dice' | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------------------|----------------|---|---|----|---|---|----------------|---|----|----|----------------|
| Probability | $\frac{1}{36}$ | | | S) | | | $\frac{5}{36}$ | | | | $\frac{1}{36}$ |

- (ii) A student argues that 'there are 11 possible outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12'. Therefore, each of them has a probability $\frac{1}{11}$. Do you agree with theis argument?
- **Q44.** A game of chance consists of spinning an arrow which comes to rest pointing at one of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 (see figure), and these are equally likely outcomes. What is the probability that it will point at
 - (i) 8?

(ii) an odd number?

- (iii) A number greater than 2?
- (iv) a number less than 9?



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- S1. When we toss a coin, the outcomes head and tail are equally likely. So, the result of an individual coin toss is completely unpredictable.
- **(b)** -1.5. S2.
- S3. 0.95.
- S4.
- **S5.** P (Head) = $\frac{1}{2}$, P (Tail) = $\frac{1}{2}$.
- **S6.** (i) $\frac{1}{3}$, (ii) $\frac{2}{3}$.
- $\frac{3}{4}$.
- $\frac{5}{8}$, (ii) $\frac{3}{8}$. **S9.** (i)
- S10. (i)
 - $\frac{364}{365}$, (ii) $\frac{1}{365}$.
- **S11.** 0.38.
- **S12.** (i) $\frac{1}{13}$, (ii) $\frac{12}{13}$.

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- **S13.** 5
- P (Shirt is acceptable to Jimmy) = 0.88.
- FRS LEARNING PVI. LIG. P (Shirt is acceptable to Sujatha) = 0.96. (ii)

S15. (i)

(ii)

- **S16.** 0.008.
- **S17.** (i)

- **S18.** $\frac{11}{12}$.

17 (ii)

S20. (i)

(ii)

S21. $\frac{\pi}{24}$.

S22. (i) $\frac{31}{36}$

- (ii) $\frac{5}{36}$
- **S23.** $\frac{3}{4}$; Possible outcomes are: HHH, TTT, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH. Here, THH means tail in the first toss, head on the second toss and head on the third toss and so on.
- **S24.** (i) $\frac{25}{36}$

- (ii) $\frac{11}{36}$
- **\$25.** (i) 1 (ii) 0, impossible event
- **S26.** (i) $p(Yellow ball) = \frac{1}{3}$
- (ii) p (Red ball) = $\frac{1}{3}$
- (iii) p (Blue ball) = $\frac{1}{3}$

S27. (i) $\frac{2}{9}$

(ii) $\frac{1}{3}$

(iii) $\frac{4}{9}$

S28.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | (1, 1) | (1, 2) | (1, 3) | (1, 4) | (1, 5) | (1,6) |
| 2 | (2, 1) | (2, 2) | (2, 3) | (2, 4) | (2,5) | (2,6) |
| 3 | (3, 1) | (3, 2) | (3, 3) | (3, 4) | (3, 5) | (3, 6) |
| 4 | (4, 1) | (4, 2) | (4,3) | (4,5) | (4,5) | (4, 6) |
| 5 | (5, 1) | (5, 2) | (5, 3), | (5, 5) | (5, 5) | (5, 6) |
| 6 | (6, 1) | (6, 2) | (6,3) | (6, 5) | (6, 5) | (6, 6) |
| | | | | | | |

(i) $R(E) = \frac{5}{36}$

(ii) P(F) = 0

(iii) P(G) = 1

S29. (i) $\frac{5}{17}$

(ii) $\frac{8}{17}$

(iii) $\frac{13}{17}$

S30. (i) $\frac{1}{2}$

(ii) $\frac{1}{2}$

(iii) $\frac{1}{2}$

S31. (i) $\frac{1}{5}$

- (ii) (a) $\frac{1}{4}$,
- (b) 0

S32. (i) $\frac{1}{5}$

(ii) $\frac{15}{19}$

S33. (i) $\frac{9}{10}$

(ii) $\frac{1}{10}$

- (iii) $\frac{1}{5}$
- S34. (i) Incorrect. We can classify the outcomes like this but they are not then 'equally likely. Reason is that 'one of each' can result in two ways from a head on first coin and tail on the second coin or from a tail on the first coin and head on the second coin. This makes it twicely as likely as two heads (or two tails).
 - (ii) Correct. The two outcomes considered in the question are equally likely.
- **S35.** (i) $\frac{1}{5}$

(iii) $\frac{8}{25}$

(iii) $\frac{4}{5}$

S36.

| | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | 2 3 3 4 4 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 12 |

(i)

 $\frac{1}{9}$ (ii)

(iii)

S37. 10.

S38. (i)

(ii)

(iii)

- **\$39.** (i) 1, sure or certain event
- (ii) 1
- (iii) 0, 1

S40. $\frac{x}{12}$, x = 3.

S41. 8.

S43. (i)

S42. (i)

(ii)

3 Pyt. Lid.

| 52 | | 4 | | | ~ | \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sum on 2 dice | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Probability | $\frac{1}{36}$ | $\frac{2}{36}$ | $\frac{3}{36}$ | $\frac{4}{36}$ | $\frac{5}{36}$ $\frac{6}{36}$ | $\frac{5}{36}$ | $\frac{4}{36}$ | $\frac{3}{36}$ | $\frac{2}{36}$ | $\frac{1}{36}$ |
| No. The eleven sums are no | ot equa | lly lik | ely. | | \$/ | | | |) | |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | R | iii) - | 34 | | (iv) | 1 | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | |

- No. The eleven sums are not equally likely. (ii)
- **S44.** (i)
- SMARIACHIRVE