



## MATHS

### BOOKS - CENGAGE MATHS (HINGLISH)

#### PROBABILITY

##### Examples

1. A coin is tossed three times, consider the following events. A : No head appears, B: Exactly one head appears and C: Atleast two appear. Do they form a set of mutually exclusive and exhaustive events?

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2. Find the probability of getting more than 7 when two dice are rolled.

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3. A die is loaded so that the probability of a face  $i$  is proportional to  $i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 6$ . Then find the probability of an even number occurring when the die is rolled.

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4. Consider the experiment of tossing a coin. If the coin shows head, toss it again but if it shows tail then throw a die. Find the conditional probability of the event that the die shows a number greater than 4 given that there is at least one tail

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5. Four candidates A, B, C, D have applied for the assignment of coach a school cricket team. If A is twice as likely to be selected as B, and B and C are given about the same chance of being selected, while C is twice as

likely to be selected as D, what are the probability that (i) C will be selected ? (ii) A will not be selected?

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6. If  $\frac{1+3p}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1-p}{1}$ ,  $\frac{1-2p}{2}$  are the probabilities of 3 mutually exclusive events then find the set of all values of p.

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7. A determinant is chosen at random from the set of all determinant of order 2 with elements 0 or 1 only. Find the probability that the determinant chosen is nonzero.

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8. A dice is rolled three times, find the probability of getting a larger number than the previous number each time.



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9. If a coin is tossed  $n$  times, then find the probability that the head appears odd number of times.



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10. A card is drawn at random from a pack of cards. What is the probability that the drawn card is neither a heart nor a king?



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11. Card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards. A person bets that it is a spade or an ace. What are the odds against him of winning this bet?



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12. A fair dice is thrown three times. If  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  are the numbers obtained on the dice, then find the probability that  $i^p + i^q + i^r = 1$ , where  $I = \sqrt{-1}$ .



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13. A mapping is select at random from the set of all the mappings of the set  $A = \{1, 2, n\}$  into itself. Find the probability that the mapping selected is an injection.



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14. Two integers  $x$  and  $y$  are chosen with replacement out of the set  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 10\}$ . Then find the probability that  $|x - y| > 5$ .



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15. Find the probability that the 3Ns come consecutively in the arrangement of the letters of the word CONSTANTINOPLE.

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16. Out of  $3n$  consecutive integers, there are selected at random. Find the probability that their sum is divisible by 3.

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17. Find the probability that a randomly chosen three-digit number has exactly three factors.

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18. If  $p, n, d, q$  are chosen randomly from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  with replacement, determine the probability that the roots of the

equation  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  are real.

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**19.** An integer is chosen at random and squared. Find the probability that the last digit of the square is 1 or 5.

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**20.** Four fair dices are thrown simultaneously. Find the probability that the highest number obtained is 4.

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**21.** An unbiased dice, with faces numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, is thrown  $n$  times and the list of  $n$  numbers shown up is noted. Then find the probability that among the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 only three numbers appear in this list and each number appears at least once.



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22. Six points are there on a circle from which two triangles drawn with no vertex common. Find the probability that none of the sides of the triangles intersect.



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23. Balls are drawn one-by-one without replacement from a box containing 2 black, 4 white and 3 red balls till all the balls are drawn. Find the probability that the balls drawn are in the order 2 black, 4 white and 3 red.



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24. In how many ways, can three girls and three girls and nine boys be seated in two vans, each having numbered seats, 3 in the and 4 at the back? How many seating arrangements are possible if 3 girls should sit

together in a back row on adjacent seats? Now, if all the seating arrangements are equally likely, what is the probability of 3 girls sitting together in a back row on adjacent seats?

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25. Find the probability that the birth days of six different persons will fall in exactly two calendar months.

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26. If ten objects are distributed at random among ten persons, then find the probability that at least one of them will not get any object.

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27.  $2^n$  players of equal strength are playing a knock out tournament. If they are paired at randomly in all rounds, find out the probability that

out of two particular players  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , exactly one will reach in semi-final

$(n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2)$



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**28.** Fourteen numbered balls (1, 2, 3, ..., 14) are divided in 3 groups randomly. Find the probability that the sum of the numbers on the balls, in each group, is odd.



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**29.** Five different digits from the set of numbers {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7} are written in random order. Find the probability that five-digit number thus formed is divisible by 9.



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30. Three married couples sit in a row. Find the probability that no husband sits with his wife.

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31. A box contains 6 nails and 10 nuts. Half of the nails and half of the nuts are rusted. If one item is chosen at random, then find the probability that it is rusted or is a nail.

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32. The probability that at least one of the events  $A$  and  $B$  occurs is 0.6. If  $A$  and  $B$  occur simultaneously with probability 0.2, then find  $P(A) + P(B)$

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33. If  $P(A \cup B) = 3/4$  and  $P(A) = 2/3$ , then find the value of  $P(A \cap B)$



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**34.** Let  $A, B, C$  be three events. If the probability of occurring exactly one event out of  $A$  and  $B$  is  $1 - x$ , out of  $B$  and  $C$  is  $1 - 2x$ , out of  $C$  and  $A$  is  $1 - x$ , and that of occurring three events simultaneously is  $x^2$ , then prove that the probability that atleast one out of  $A, B, C$  will occur is greater than  $1/2$ .



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**35.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be any two events such that  $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$ . Then find the value of  $P(A' \cap B')' + P(A' \cup B')'$ .



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**36.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are events such that  $P(A' \cup B') = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $P(A' \cap B') = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$ , then find the value of  $P(A' \cap B)$



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37. A sample space consists of 9 elementary outcomes  $E_1, E_2, \dots,$

$E_9$  whose probabilities are:

$$P(E_1) = P(E_2) = 0.09, P(E_3) = P(E_4) = P(E_5) = 0.1, P(E_6) = P(E_7) = 0.2,$$

$$P(E_8) = P(E_9) = 0.06 \text{ If } A = \{E_1, E_5, E_8\}, B = \{E_2, E_5, E_8, E_9\}$$

then (a) Calculate  $P(A)$ ,  $P(B)$ , and  $P(A \cap B)$

(b) Using the addition law of probability, calculate  $P(A \cup B)$

(c) List the composition of the event  $A \cap B$ , and calculate  $P(A \cap B)$

by adding the probabilities of the elementary outcomes. (d) Calculate  $P(\bar{B})$

and  $P(B)$ , also calculate  $P(\bar{B})$  directly from the elementary outcomes of  $B$ .



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38. The following Venn diagram shows three events, A, B, and C, and also the probabilities of the various intersections.

Determine

(a)  $P(A)$

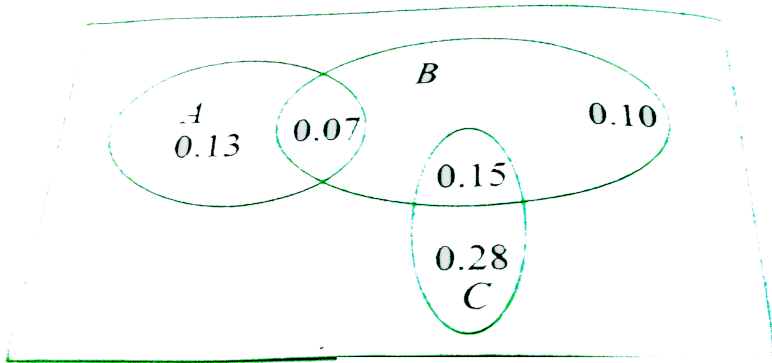
(b)  $P(B \cap \bar{C})$

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

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

(e)  $P(B \cap C)$

(f) Probability of the event that exactly one of A, B, and C occurs.



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39. Three numbers are chosen at random without replacement from  $\{1,2,3,\dots,10\}$ . The probability that the minimum of the chosen number is 3 or their maximum is 7, is:



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40. If  $A$  and  $B$  are two events such that  $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$ , then show that

$$(a) P(A \cup B) \geq \frac{2}{3} \quad (b) \frac{1}{6} \leq P(A \cap B) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) P(A \cap \bar{B}) \leq \frac{1}{3} \quad (d) \frac{1}{6} \leq P(\bar{A} \cap B) \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

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41. Given two events  $A$  and  $B$ . If odds against  $A$  are as 2:1 and those in favour of  $A \cup B$  are 3:1, then find the range of  $P(B)$

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42. The probabilities of three events  $A, B,$  and  $C$  are  $P(A) = 0.6, P(B) = 0.4,$  and  $P(C) = 0.5$ . If

$P(A \cup B) = 0.8, P(A \cap C) = 0.3, P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0.2,$  and  $P(A \cup B \cup C) \geq 0.85$ .

then find the range of  $P(B \cup C)$

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43. Let  $A = \{0, 5, 10, 15, \dots, 951\}$  Let  $B$  be any subset of  $A$ , with at least elements. What is the has at least one pair of elements whose sum is divisible by 15?

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44. The sum of two positive quantities is equal to  $2n$  the probability that their product is not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  times their greatest product is  $\frac{3}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. none of these

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45. Two natural numbers  $x$  and  $y$  are chosen at random. What is the probability that  $x^2 + y^2$  is divisible by 5?

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46. If a fair coin is tossed 5 times, the probability that heads does not occur two or more times in a row is

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47. Let  $P(x)$  denote the probability of the occurrence of event  $x$ . Plot all those point  $(x, y) = (P(A), P(B))$  in a plane which satisfy the conditions,  $P(A \cup B) \geq 3/4$  and  $1/8 \leq P(A \cap B) \leq 3/8$

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48. In a certain city only two newspapers A and B are published, it is known that 25% of the city population reads A and 20% reads B, while 8% reads both A and B. It is also known that 30% of those who read A but not B look into advertisements and 40% of those who read B but not A look into advertisements while 50% of those who read both A and B look into advertisements. What is the percentage of the population reads an advertisement? [1984]



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49. A box contains two 50 paise coins, five 25 paise coins and a certain fixed number  $N (\geq 2)$  of 10 and 5-paise coins. Five coins are taken out of the box at random. Find the probability that the total value of these 5 coins is less than 1 rupee and 50 paise.



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50. Eight players  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_8$ , play a knock out tournament. It is known that whenever the players  $P_i$  and  $P_j$ , play, the player  $P_i$  will win if  $i < j$ . Assuming that the players are paired at random in each round, what is the probability that the player  $P_4$ , reaches the final ?



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51. Two dice are thrown. What is the probability that the sum of the numbers appearing on the two dice is 11, if 5 appears on the first?



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52. If  $P(A) = 0.8$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$  and  $P(B | A) = 0.4$ , find (i)  $P(A \cap B)$  (ii)  $P(A | B)$  (iii)  $P(A \cup B)$



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53. If two events A and B are such that  $P(A) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.4$  and  $P(A' \cap B') = 0.5$ . then find the value of  $P(B/A \cup B')$ .



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54. A coin is tossed three times, where

- (i) A : head on third toss, B: heads on first two tosses
- (ii) A: at least two heads, B : at most two heads
- (iii) A : at most two tails, B at least one tail

In each case find  $P(A/B)$ .



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55. A die is thrown three times and the sum of the 3 numbers shown is 15.

The probability that the first throw was a four, is

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56. Assume that each child born is equally likely to be a boy or a girl. If a family has two children, what is the conditional probability that both are girls given that i. the youngest is a girl, ii. at least one is a girl?

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57. एक सिक्के को उछालने के परीक्षण पर विचार कीजिए। यदि सिक्के पर चित प्रकट हो तो सिक्के का पुनः उछालें परंतु यदि सिक्के पर पट प्रकट हो तो एक पासे को फेंकें। यदि घटना कम से कम एक पट प्रकट होना का घटित होना दिया गया है तो घटना पासे पर 4 से बड़ी संख्या प्रकट होना की सप्रतिबंध प्रायिकता ज्ञात कीजिए।

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**58.** A box contains 10 mangoes out of which 4 are rotten. Two mangoes are taken out together. If one of them is found to be good, then find the probability that the other is also good.



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**59.** An urn contains 10 black and 5 white balls. Two balls are drawn from the urn one after the other without replacement. What is the probability that first ball is black and second ball is black and second ball is white ?



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**60.** Three cards are drawn successively, without replacement from a pack of 52 well shuffled cards. What is the probability that first, second and third cards are jack, queen and king, respectively ?



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**61.** One of the ten available keys opens the door. If we try the keys one after another, then find the following

- (i) the probability that the door is opened in the first attempt.
- (ii) the probability that the door is opened in the second attempt.
- (iii) the probability that the door is opened in the third attempt.
- (iv) the probability that the door is opened in the tenth attempt.

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**62.** A bag contains  $W$  white and 3 black balls. Balls are drawn one by one without replacement till all the black balls are drawn. Then find the probability that this procedure for drawing the balls will come to an end at the  $r$ th draw.

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**63.** A fair coin is tossed repeatedly. If tail appears on first four tosses, then find the probability of head appearing on fifth toss.



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64. If  $P(A/B) = P(A/B')$ , then prove that  $A$  and  $B$  are independent.



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65. A die marked 1, 2, 3 in red and 4, 5, 6 in green is tossed. Let  $A$  be the event, the number is even, and  $B$  be the event, the number is red. Are  $A$  and  $B$  independent?



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66. Three persons work independently on a problem. If the respective probabilities that they will solve it are  $1/3$ ,  $1/4$  and  $1/5$ , then find the probability that not can solve it.



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67. The probability of hitting a target by three marksmen are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Then find the probability that one and only one of them will hit the target when they fire simultaneously.



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68. An electrical system has open-closed switches  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  as shown in fig. The switches operate independently of one another and the current will flow from  $A \rightarrow B$  either if  $S_1$  is closed or if both  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  are closed. If  $P(S_1) = P(S_2) = P(S_3) = \frac{1}{2}$ , then find the probability that the circuit will work. fig



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69. The odds against a certain event are 5 to 2, and the odds in favor of another event independent of the former are 6 to 5. Find the chance that one at least of the events will happen.



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70. If four whole numbers taken at random are multiplied together, then find the probability that the last digit in the product is 1, 3, 7, or 9.



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71. If A and B are two independent events, the probability that both A and B occur is  $\frac{1}{8}$  and the probability that neither of them occurs is  $\frac{3}{8}$ . Find the probability of the occurrence of A.



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72. The unbiased dice is tossed until a number greater than 4 appears. What is the probability that an even number of tosses is needed?



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73. A pair of unbiased dice are rolled together till a sum of either 5 or 7 is obtained. Then find the probability that 5 comes before 7.

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74. An unbiased normal coin is tossed  $n$  times. Let  $E_1$ : event that both heads and tails are present  $n$  tosses.  $E_2$ : event that the coin shows up heads at most once. The value of  $n$  for which  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent is \_\_\_\_\_.

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75.  $X$  speaks truth in 60% and  $Y$  in 50% of the cases. Find the probability that they contradict each other narrating the same incident.

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**76.** A person has undertaken a construction job. The probabilities are 0.80 that there will be a strike, 0.70 that the construction job will be completed on time if there is no strike, and 0.4 that the construction job will be completed on time if there is a strike. Determine the probability that the construction job will be completed on time.



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**77.** A bag contains  $n + 1$  coins. It is known that one of these coins shows heads on both sides, whereas the other coins are fair. One coin is selected at random and tossed. If the probability that the toss results in heads is  $\frac{7}{12}$ , then find the value of  $n$ .



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**78.** A lot contains 20 articles. The probability that the lot contains exactly 2 defective articles is 0.4 and the probability that the lot contains exactly 3 defective articles is 0.6. Articles are drawn in random one by one

without replacement and tested till all the defective articles are found. What is the probability that the testing procedure ends at the twelfth testing ?



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**79.** Urn A contains 6 red and 4 black balls and urn B contains 4 red and 6 black balls. One ball is drawn at random from urn A and placed in urn B. Then, one ball is drawn at random from urn B and placed in urn A. If one ball is drawn at random from urn A, the probability that it is found to be red, is....



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**80.** An urn contains 6 white and 4 black balls. A fair die is rolled and that number of balls we chosen from the urn. Find the probability that the balls selected are white.



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**81.** Suppose families always have one, two, or three children, with probabilities  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , respectively. Assume everyone eventually gets married and has children, then find the probability of a couple having exactly four grandchildren.

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**82.** On a normal standard die one of the 21 dots from any one of the six faces is removed at random with each dot equally likely to be chosen. If the die is then rolled, then find the probability that the odd number appears.

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**83.** A pack of playing cards was found to contain only 51 cards. If the first 13 cards, which are examined are all red, then the probability that the missing card is black is :-



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**84.** An insurance company insured 2000 scooter drivers, 4000 car drivers and 6000 truck drivers. The probability of an accidents are 0.01, 0.03 and 0.15 respectively. One of the insured persons meets with an accident. What is the probability that he i



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**85.** A laboratory blood test is 99% effective in detecting a certain disease when it is in fact, present. However, the test also yields a false positive result for 0.5% of the healthy person tested (i.e. if a healthy person is tested, then, with proba



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**86.** In an entrance test, there are multiple choice questions. There are four possible answers to each question, of which one is correct. The

probability that a student knows the answer to a question is 90%. If the gets the correct answer to a question, then find the probability that he was guessing.

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**87.** Each of the  $n$  urns contains 4 white and 6 black balls. The  $(n + 1)$  th urn contains 5 white and 5 black balls. One of the  $n + 1$  urns is chosen at random and two balls are drawn from it without replacement. Both the balls turn out to be black. If the probability that the  $(n + 1)$  th urn was chosen to draw the balls is  $1/16$ , then find the value of  $n$ .

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**88.** Die A has 4 red and 2 white faces, whereas die B has 2 red and 4 white faces. A coins is flipped once. If it shows a head, the game continues by throwing die A: if it shows tail, then die B is to be used. If the probability

that die A is used is  $\frac{32}{33}$  when it is given that red turns up every time in first  $n$  throws, then find the value of  $n$

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89. A bag contains  $n$  balls out of which some balls are white. If probability that a bag contains exactly  $i$  white balls is proportional to  $i^3$ . A ball is drawn at random from the bag and found to be white, then find the probability that the bag contains exactly 2 white balls.

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90. A die is thrown 7 times. What is the chance that an odd number turns up (i) exactly 4 times (ii) at least 4 times

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**91.** Suppose that 90% of people are right-handed. What is the probability that at most 6 of a random sample of 10 people are right-handed?

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**92.** An experiment succeeds twice as often as it fails. Find the probability that in the next six trials, there will be atleast 4 successes.

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**93.** What is the probability of guessing correctly at least 8 out of 10 answer on true-false examination?

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**94.** A rifleman is firing at a distant target and hence, has only 10% chances of hitting it. Find the number of rounds, he must fire in order to

have more than 50 % chances of hitting it at least once.



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**95.**  $A$  and  $B$  play a series of games which cannot be drawn and  $p, q$  are their respective chance of winning a single game. What is the chance that  $A$  wins  $m$  games before  $B$  wins  $n$  games?



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**96.**  $8n$  players  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_{8n}$  play a knock out tournament. It is known that all the players are of equal strength. The tournament is held in three rounds where the players are paired at random in each round. If it is given that  $P_1$  wins in the third round. Find the probability that  $P_2$  loses in the second round.



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97. Suppose A and B shoot independently until each hits his target. They have probabilities  $\frac{3}{5}$  and  $\frac{5}{7}$  of hitting the target at each shot. The probability that B will require more shots than A is

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98. A tennis match of best of 5 sets is played by two players A and B. The probability that first set is won by A is  $\frac{1}{2}$  and if he lost the first, then probability of his winning the next set is  $\frac{1}{4}$ , otherwise it remains same. Find the probability that A wins the match.

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99. It is tossed  $n$  times. Let  $P_n$  denote the probability that no two (or more) consecutive heads occur. Prove that  $P_1 = 1$ ,  $P_2 = 1 - p^2$  and  $P_n = (1 - P)P_{n-1} + p(1 - P)P_{n-2}$  for all  $n \leq 3$ .

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**100.** A is targeting to B, B and C are targeting to A. probability of hitting the target by A, B and C are  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , respectively. If A is hit, then find the Probability that B hits the target and C does not.

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**101.** For a student to qualify, he must pass at least two out of three exams. The probability that he will pass the 1st exam is  $p$ . If he fails in one of the exams, then the probability of his passing in the next exam, is  $\frac{p}{2}$  otherwise it remains the same. Find the probability that he will qualify.

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**102.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are two independent events, prove that  $P(A \cup B) \cdot P(A' \cap B') \leq P(C)$ , where  $C$  is an event defined that exactly one of  $A$  and  $B$  occurs.

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**103.** Two players  $P_1$ , and  $P_2$ , are playing the final of a chase championship, which consists of a series of match. Probability of  $P_1$ , winning a match is  $\frac{2}{3}$  and that of  $P_2$  is  $\frac{1}{3}$ . The winner will be the one who is ahead by 2 games as compared to the other player and wins at least 6 games. Now, if the player  $P_2$ , wins the first four matches find the probability of  $P_1$ , winning the championship.



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**104.** Consider a game played by 10 people in which each flips a fair coin at the same time. If all but one of the coins comes up the same, then the odd person wins (e.g., if there are nine tails and one head then person having head wins.) If such a situation does not occur, the players flip again. Find the probability that game is settled on or after  $n$ th toss.



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**105.** A coin is tossed  $(m+n)$  times with  $m>n$ . Show that the probability of getting  $m$  consecutive heads is  $\frac{n+2}{2^{m+1}}$

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**106.** Sixteen players  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{16}$  play in a tournament. They are divided into eight pairs at random. From each pair a winner is decided on the basis of a game played between the two players decided to the basis of a game played between the two players of the pair. Assume that all the players are of equal strength.

- (a) Find the probability that the player  $S_1$  is among the eight winners.
- (b) Find the probability that exactly one of the two players  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  is among the eight winners.

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**107.** An urn contains 2 white and 2 black balls .A ball is drawn at random.If it is white ,it is not replace into urn ,otherwise it is replaced along with

another ball of the same colour .the process is repeated , then find the probabilitiy that the third ball drawn is black.

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**108.** An unbiased coin is tossed. If the result is a head, a pair of unbiased dice is rolled and the number obtained by adding the numbers on two faces is noted. If the result is a tail, a card from a well-shuffled pack of 11 cards numbered 2, 3, 4, ..., 12 is picked and the number on the card is noted. What is the probability that the noted number is either 7 or 8?

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**109.** m balls are distributed among a boys and b girls. Prove that the probability that odd numbers of balls are distributed to boys is

$$\frac{(b + a)^m - (b - a)^m}{2(a + b)^m}.$$

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**110.** A man takes a step forward with probability 0.4 and backward with probability 0.6. Find the probability that at the end of 5 steps, he is one step away from the starting point.



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**111.** From an urn containing  $a$  white  $b$  black balls,  $k$  balls are drawn and laid aside, their colour unnoted. Then one more ball is drawn. Find the probability that it is white assuming that  $k < a, b$ .



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**112.** A bag contains  $n$  balls, one of which is white. The probability that A and B speak truth are  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , respectively. One ball is drawn from the bag and A and B both assert that it is white. Find the probability that drawn ball is actually white.



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**113.** A bag contains a total of 20 books on physics and mathematics, Any possible combination of books is equally likely. Ten books are chosen from the bag and it is found that it contains 6 books of mathematics. Find out the probability that the remaining books in the bag contains 3 books on mathematics.



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**114.** In a competitive examination, an examinee either guesses or copies or knows the answer to a multiple choice question with four choices. The probability that he makes a guess is  $\frac{1}{3}$  and the probability that he copies the answer is  $\frac{1}{6}$ . The probability that the answer is correct, given that he copied it, is  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Find the probability that he knows the answer to the question, given that he correctly answered



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**115.** A box contains  $N$  coins,  $m$  of which are fair and the rest are biased. The probability of getting a head when a fair coin is tossed is  $1/2$  while it is  $2/3$  when a biased coin is tossed. A coin is drawn from the box at random and is tossed twice. The first time it shows head and the second time it shows tail. What is the probability that the coin drawn is fair?



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**116.** A person goes to office either by car, scooter, bus or train probability of which being  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ ,  $\frac{2}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{7}$  respectively. Probability that he reaches office late, if he takes car, scooter, bus or train is  $\frac{2}{9}$ ,  $\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $\frac{4}{9}$  and  $\frac{1}{9}$  respectively. Given that he reached office in time, then what is the probability that he travelled by a car?



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1. Which of the following cannot be valid assignment of probabilities for

outcomes of sample space  $S = \{W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4, W_5, W_6, W_7\}$

Assignment	$W_1$	$W_2$	$W_3$	$W_4$	$W_5$	$W_6$	$W_7$
(a)	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.6
(b)	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$
(c)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
(d)	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3
(e)	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{15}{14}$



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2. Consider the following assignments of probabilities for outcomes of sample space  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ .

Number (X)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Probability, P(X)	0.15	0.23	0.12	0.10	0.20	0.08	0.07	0.05

Find the probability that

X is a prime number

(b) X is a number greater than 4.



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3. Find the probability that a leap year will have 53 Friday or 53 Saturdays.

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4. A die is loaded so that the probability of a face  $i$  is proportional to  $i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 6$ . Then find the probability of an even number occurring when the die is rolled.

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5. Find the probability of drawing either an ace or a king from a pack of card in a single draw.

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6. Three faces of a fair dice are yellow, two are red and one is blue. Find the probability that the dice shows (a) yellow, (b) red and (c) blue face.





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## Exercise 9.2

1. If two fair dices are thrown and digits on dices are  $a$  and  $b$ , then find the probability for which  $\omega^{ab} = 1$ , (where  $\omega$  is a cube root of unity).



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2. There are  $n$  letters and  $n$  addressed envelopes. Find the probability that all the letters are not kept in the right envelope.



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3. Find the probability of getting total of 5 or 6 in a single throw of two dice.



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4. Two integers are chosen at random and multiplied. Find the probability that the product is an even integer.

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5. If out of 20 consecutive whole numbers two are chosen at random, then find the probability that their sum is odd.

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6. A bag contains 3 red, 7 white, and 4 black balls. If three balls are drawn from the bag, then find the probability that all of them are of the same color.

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7. An ordinary cube has 4 blank faces, one face mark 2 and another marked 3, then the probability of obtaining 12 in 5 throws is

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8. If the letters of the word REGULATIONS be arranged at random, find the probability that there will be exactly four letters between the  $R$  and the  $E$

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9. A five-digit number is formed by the digit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 without repetition. Find the probability that the number formed is divisible by 4.

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10. Five persons entered the lift cabin on the ground floor of an 8-floor house. Suppose that each of them independently and with equal

probability can leave the cabin at any floor beginning with the first. Find out the probability of all five persons leaving at different floors.

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**11.** Two friends  $A$  and  $B$  have equal number of daughters. There are three cinema tickets which are to be distributed among the daughters of  $A$  and  $B$ . The probability that all the tickets go to the daughters of  $A$  is  $1/20$ . Find the number of daughters each of them have.

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**12.** A bag contains 12 pairs of socks. Four socks are picked up at random. Find the probability that there is at least one pair.

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13. There are eight girls among whom two are sisters, all of them are to sit on a round table. Find the probability that the two sisters do not sit together.



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14. A bag contains 50 tickets numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., 50 of which five are drawn at random and arranged in ascending order of magnitude  $(x_1$



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15. A pack of 52 cards is divided at random into two equal parts. Find the probability that both parts will have an equal number of black and red cards.



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16. Let the nine different letters  $A, B, C, \dots, I \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$ . Then find the probability that product  $(A - 1)(B - 1)\dots(I - 9)$  is an even number.

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17. If two distinct numbers  $m$  and  $n$  are chosen at random from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 100\}$ , then find the probability that  $2^m + 2^n + 1$  is divisible by 3.

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18. Two number  $a$  and  $b$  are chosen at random from the set of first 30 natural numbers. Find the probability that  $a^2 - b^2$  is divisible by 3.

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19. Twelve balls are distributed among three boxes, find the probability that the first box will contain three balls.





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### Exercise 9.3

1.  $A$  and  $B$  are two candidates seeking admission in IIT. The probability that  $A$  is selected is 0.5 and the probability that  $A$  and  $B$  are selected is at most 0.3. Is it possible that the probability of  $B$  getting selected is 0.9?



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2. If  $A$  and  $B$  are events such that  $P(A \cup B) = (3)/(4)$ ,  $P(A \cap B) = (1)/(4)$  and  $P(A^c) = (2)/(3)$ , then find
- (a)  $P(A)$  (b)  $P(B)$
- (c)  $P(A \cap B^c)$  (d)  $P(A^c \cap B)$



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3. If  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(A) = p$ ,  $P(B) = 2p$ , then find the value of  $p$ .



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4. In a class of 125 students 70 passed in Mathematics, 55 in statistics, and 30 in both. Then find the probability that a student selected at random from the class has passes in only one subject.



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5. In a certain population, 10% of the people are rich, 5% are famous, and 3% are rich and famous. Then find the probability that a person picked at random from the population is either famous or rich but not both.



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6. Three students  $A$  and  $B$  and  $C$  are in a swimming race.  $A$  and  $B$  have the same probability of winning and each is twice as likely to win as  $C$ . Find the probability that the  $B$  or  $C$  wins. Assume no two reach the winning point simultaneously.

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7. Let  $A, B, C$  be three events such that  $P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.4, P(C) = 0.8, P(A \cap B) = 0.88, P(A \cap C) = 0.28, P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0.1$ . If  $P(A \cup B \cup C) \geq 0.75$ , then show that  $0.23 \leq P(B \cap C) \leq 0.48$ .

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### Exercise (Single)

1. A sample space consists of 3 sample points with associated probabilities given as  $2p, p^2, 4p - 1$ . Then the value of  $p$  is

A.  $p = \sqrt{11} - 3$

B.  $\sqrt{10} - 3$

C.  $\frac{1}{4} < p < \frac{1}{2}$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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2. Let  $E$  be an event which is neither a certainty nor an impossibility. If probability is such that  $P(E) = 1 + \lambda + \lambda^2$  and  $P(E') = (1 + \lambda)^2$  in terms of an unknown  $\lambda$ . Then  $P(E)$  is equal to

A. 1

B.  $\frac{3}{4}$

C.  $\frac{1}{4}$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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3. Three balls marked with 1, 2 and 3 are placed in an urn. One ball is drawn, its number is noted, then the ball is returned to the urn. This process is repeated and then repeated once more. Each ball is equally likely to be drawn on each occasion. If the sum of the number noted is 6, then the probability that the ball numbered with 2 is drawn at all the three occasions, is

A.  $\frac{1}{27}$

B.  $\frac{1}{7}$

C.  $\frac{1}{6}$

D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

**Answer: B**



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4. A draws a card from a pack of  $n$  cards marked  $1, 2, \dots, n$ . The card is replaced in the pack and  $B$  draws a card. Then the probability that  $A$  draws a higher card than  $B$  is  $(n + 1)/2n$  b.  $1/2$  c.  $(n - 1)/2n$  d. none of these

A.  $(n + 1)/2n$

B.  $1/2$

C.  $(n - 1)/2n$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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5. South African cricket captain lost toss of a coin 13 times out of 14. The chance of this happening was  $7/2^{13}$  b.  $1/2^{13}$  c.  $13/2^{14}$  d. none

A.  $7/2^{13}$

B.  $1/2^{13}$

C.  $13/2^{14}$

D.  $13/2^{13}$

**Answer: A**



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6. The probability that in a family of 5 members, exactly two members have birthday on sunday is:-

A.  $\frac{12 \times 5^3}{7^5}$

B.  $\frac{10 \times 6^2}{7^5}$

C.  $\frac{2}{5}$

D.  $\frac{10 \times 6^3}{7^5}$

**Answer: D**



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7. Three houses are available in a locality. Three persons apply for the houses. Each applies for one houses without consulting others. The probability that all three apply for the same houses is

A.  $1/9$

B.  $2/9$

C.  $7/9$

D.  $8/9$

**Answer: A**



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8. The numbers  $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$  are arrange in a random order. The probability that the digits  $1, 2, 3, \dots, k$

A.  $1/n!$

B.  $k!/n!$

C.  $(n - k)!/n!$

D.  $(n - k + 1)!/n!$

**Answer: D**



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9. Words from the letters of the word PROBABILITY are formed by taking all letters at a time. The probability that both  $B$ 's are not together and both  $I$ 's are not together is  $52/55$  b.  $53/55$  c.  $54/55$  d. none of these

A.  $52/55$

B.  $53/55$

C.  $54/55$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**

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10. There are only two women among 20 persons taking part in a pleasure trip. The 20 persons are divided into two groups, each group consisting of 10 person. Then the probability that the two women will be in the same group is  $\frac{9}{19}$  b.  $\frac{9}{38}$  c.  $\frac{9}{35}$  d. none

A.  $\frac{9}{19}$

B.  $\frac{9}{38}$

C.  $\frac{9}{35}$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**

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11. Five different games are to be distributed among 4 children randomly. The probability that each child get at least one game is  $\frac{1}{4}$  b.  $\frac{15}{64}$  c.



5/9 d. 7/12

A.  $1/4$

B.  $15/64$

C.  $21/64$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**12.** A drawer contains 5 brown socks and 4 blue socks well mixed a man reaches the drawer and pulls out socks at random. What is the probability that they match? 4/9 b. 5/8 c. 5/9 d. 7/12

A.  $4/9$

B.  $5/8$

C.  $5/9$

D.  $\frac{7}{12}$

**Answer: A**



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**13.** A four digit number is formed using the digits 1, 2, 3, 5 with no repetitions. Write the probability that the number is divisible by 5.

A.  $\frac{3}{4}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $\frac{1}{8}$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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14. Twelve balls are placed in three boxes. The probability that the first box contains three balls is

A.  $\frac{110}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$

B.  $\frac{9}{110} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$

C.  $\frac{{}^{12}C_3}{12^3} \times 2^9$

D.  $\frac{{}^{12}C_3}{3^{12}}$

**Answer: A**



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15. A cricket club has 15 members, of them of whom only 5 can bowl. If the names of 15 members are put into a box and 11 are drawn at random, then the probability of getting an eleven containing at least 3 bowlers is

A.  $7/13$

B.  $6/13$

C.  $11/15$

D.  $12/13$

**Answer: D**



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**16.** Seven girls  $G_1, G_2, G_3, \dots, G_7$  are such that their ages are in order  $G_1 < G_2 < G_3 < \dots < G_7$ . Five girls are selected at random and arranged in increasing order of their ages. The probability that  $G_5$  and  $G_7$  are not consecutive is

A.  $\frac{20}{21}$

B.  $\frac{19}{21}$

C.  $\frac{17}{21}$

D.  $\frac{13}{21}$

**Answer: C**



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17. A local post office is to send  $M$  telegrams which are distributed at random over  $N$  communication channels, ( $N > M$ ). Each telegram is sent over any channel with equal probability. Chance that not more than one telegram will be sent over each channel is:

A.  $\frac{{}^N C_M \times N!}{M^N}$

B.  $\frac{{}^N C_M \times M!}{N^M}$

C.  $1 - \frac{{}^N C_M \times M!}{M^N}$

D.  $1 - \frac{{}^N C_M \times N!}{N^M}$

**Answer: B**



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18. Dialling a telephone number an old man forgets the last two digits remembering only that these are different dialled at random. The probability that the number is dialled correctly is  $1/45$  b.  $1/90$  c.  $1/100$  d. none of these

A.  $1/45$

B.  $1/90$

C.  $1/100$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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19. A and B toss a fair coin each simultaneously 50 times. The probability that both of them will not get tail at the same toss is  $(3/4)^{50}$  b.  $(2/7)^{50}$  c.  $(1/8)^{50}$  d.  $(7/8)^{50}$

A.  $(3/4)^{50}$

B.  $(2/7)^{50}$

C.  $(1/8)^{50}$

D.  $(7/8)^{50}$

**Answer: A**



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20. In a game called odd man out  $m(m > 2)$  persons toss a coin to determine who will buy refreshments for the entire group. A person who gets an outcome different from that of the rest of the members of the group is called the odd man out. The probability that there is a loser in any game is  $1/2m$  b.  $m/2^{m-1}$  c.  $2/m$  d. none of these

A.  $1/2m$

B.  $m/2^{m-1}$

C.  $2/m$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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21.  $2n$  boys are randomly divided into two subgroups containing  $n$  boys each. The probability that the two tallest boys are in different groups is  $n/(2n - 1)$  b.  $(n - 1)/(2n - 1)$  c.  $(n - 1)/4n^2$  d. none of these

A.  $n/(2n - 1)$

B.  $(n - 1)(2n - 1)$

C.  $(n - 1)/4n^2$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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22. If the papers of 4 students can be checked by any one of the 7 teachers, then the probability that all the 4 papers are checked by exactly 2 teachers is  $\frac{2}{7}$  b.  $\frac{12}{49}$  c.  $\frac{32}{343}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{2}{7}$

B.  $\frac{12}{49}$

C.  $\frac{32}{343}$

D.  $\frac{6}{49}$

**Answer: D**



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23. If the events A and B are mutually exclusive events such that  $P(A) = \frac{3x + 1}{3}$  and  $P(B) = \frac{1 - x}{4}$ , then the set of possible real values of x lies in the interval

A.  $[0, 1]$

B.  $\left[ -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{9} \right]$

C.  $\left[ -\frac{7}{9}, \frac{4}{9} \right]$

D.  $\left[ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right]$

**Answer: B**



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**24.** A natural number is chosen at random from the first 100 natural numbers. The probability that  $x + \frac{100}{x} > 50$  is 1/10 b. 11/50 c. 11/20 d. none of these

A. 1/10

B.  $\frac{11}{50}$

C.  $\frac{11}{20}$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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25. A dice is thrown six times, it being known that each time a different digit is shown. The probability that a sum of 12 will be obtained in the first three throws is  $\frac{5}{24}$  b.  $\frac{25}{216}$  c.  $\frac{3}{20}$  d.  $\frac{1}{12}$

A.  $\frac{5}{24}$

B.  $\frac{25}{216}$

C.  $\frac{3}{20}$

D.  $\frac{1}{12}$

Answer: C



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26. If  $a$  is an integer lying in  $[-5, 30]$ , then the probability that the probability the graph of  $y = x^2 + 2(a + 4)x - 5a + 64$  is strictly above the x-axis is

A.  $\frac{1}{6}$

B.  $\frac{7}{36}$

C.  $\frac{2}{9}$

D.  $\frac{3}{5}$

**Answer: C**



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27. Four die are thrown simultaneously. The probability that 4 and 3 appear on two of the die given that 5 and 6 have appeared on other two die is

A.  $\frac{1}{6}$

B.  $\frac{1}{36}$

C.  $\frac{12}{151}$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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**28.** A  $2n$  digit number starts with 2 and all its digits are prime, then the probability that the sum of all 2 consecutive digits of the number is prime is

A.  $4 \times 2^{-3n}$

B.  $4 \times 2^{-3n}$

C.  $2^{-3n}$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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29. In a  $n$ -sided regular polygon, the probability that the two diagonals chosen at random will intersect inside the polygon is  $\frac{2^n C_2}{\binom{\binom{n(n-1)}{2}}{2}}$

b.  $\frac{\binom{n(n-1)}{2} C_2}{\binom{\binom{n(n-1)}{2}}{2}}$  c.  $\frac{\binom{n}{4}}{\binom{\binom{n(n-1)}{2}}{2}}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{2^n C_2}{\binom{\binom{n(n-1)}{2}}{2}}$

B.  $\frac{\binom{n}{4} C_2}{\binom{\binom{n(n-1)}{2}}{2}}$

C.  $\frac{\binom{n}{4}}{\binom{\binom{n(n-1)}{2}}{2}}$

D. none of these

Answer: C



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30. A three-digit number is selected at random from the set of all three-digit numbers. The probability that the number selected has all the three

digits same is  $1/9$  b.  $1/10$  c.  $1/50$  d.  $1/100$

A.  $1/9$

B.  $1/10$

C.  $1/50$

D.  $1/100$

**Answer: D**



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**31.** Two numbers  $a, b$  are chosen from the set of integers  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 39$ . Then probability that the equation  $7a - 9b = 0$  is satisfied is  $1/247$  b.  $2/247$  c.  $4/741$  d.  $5/741$

A.  $1/247$

B.  $2/247$

C.  $4/741$

**Answer: C**



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**32.** One mapping is selected at random from all mappings of the set  $S = \{1, 2, 3, n\}$  into itself. If the probability that the mapping is one-one is  $\frac{3}{32}$ , then the value of  $n$

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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33. A composite number is selected at random from the first 30 natural numbers and it is divided by 5. The probability that there will be remainder is  $14/19$  b.  $5/19$  c.  $5/6$  d.  $7/15$

A.  $14/19$

B.  $5/19$

C.  $5/6$

D.  $7/15$

**Answer: A**



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34. Forty team play a tournament. Each team plays every other team just once. Each game results in a win for one team. If each team has a 50% chance of winning each game, the probability that he end of the tournament, every team has won a different number of games is  $1/780$  b.  $40!/2^{780}$  c.  $40!/2^{780}$  d. none of these

A.  $1/780$

B.  $40!/2^{780}$

C.  $36/.^{64}C_3$

D.  $98/.^{64}C_3$

**Answer: B**



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35. If three square are selected at random from chess board. then the probability that they form the letter 'L' is (a)  $\frac{196}{64C_3}$  (b)  $\frac{49}{64C_3}$  (c)  $\frac{36}{64C_3}$  (d)  $\frac{98}{64C_3}$

A.  $196/.^{64}C_3$

B.  $49/.^{64}C_3$

C.  $36/.^{64}C_3$

D.  $98/.^{64}C_3$

**Answer: A**



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**36.** A bag has 10 balls. Six balls are drawn in an attempt and replaced. Then another draw of 5 balls is made from the bag. The probability that exactly two balls are common to both the draws is  $\frac{5}{21}$  b.  $\frac{2}{21}$  c.  $\frac{7}{21}$  d.  $\frac{3}{21}$

A.  $\frac{5}{21}$

B.  $\frac{2}{21}$

C.  $\frac{7}{21}$

D.  $\frac{3}{21}$

**Answer: A**



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37. Find the probability that a randomly chosen three-digit number has exactly three factors.

A.  $2/225$

B.  $7/900$

C.  $1/800$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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38. Let  $p, q$  be chosen one by one from the set  $\{1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, 2, e, \pi\}$  with replacement. Now a circle is drawn taking  $(p, q)$  as its centre. Then the probability that at the most two rational points exist on the circle is (rational points are those points whose both the coordinates are rational)

A.  $\frac{2}{3}$

B.  $\frac{7}{8}$

C.  $\frac{8}{9}$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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**39.** Three integers are chosen at random from the set of first 20 natural numbers. The chance that their product is a multiple of 3 is  $\frac{194}{285}$  b.  $\frac{1}{57}$  c.  $\frac{13}{19}$  d.  $\frac{3}{4}$

A.  $\frac{194}{285}$

B.  $\frac{1}{57}$

C.  $\frac{13}{19}$

D.  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Answer: A**



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**40.** Five different marbles are placed in 5 different boxes randomly. Then the probability that exactly two boxes remain empty is (each box can hold any number of marbles)  $\frac{2}{5}$  b.  $\frac{12}{25}$  c.  $\frac{3}{5}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{2}{5}$

B.  $\frac{12}{25}$

C.  $\frac{3}{5}$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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41. There are 10 prizes, five As, three Bs and two Cs, placed in identical sealed envelopes for the top 10 contestants in a mathematics contest. The prizes are awarded by allowing winners to select an envelope at random from those remaining. Then the 8th contestant goes to select the prize, the probability that the remaining three prizes are once A and B and one C is  $\frac{1}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{3}$  c.  $\frac{1}{12}$  d.  $\frac{1}{10}$

A.  $\frac{1}{4}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{1}{12}$

D.  $\frac{1}{10}$

**Answer: A**



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42. A car is parked among  $N$  cars standing in a row, but not at either end. On his return, the owner finds that exactly  $r$  of the  $N$  places are still

occupied. The probability that the places neighboring his car are empty is

$$\frac{(r-1)!}{(N-1)!} \quad \text{b.} \quad \frac{(r-1)!(N-r)!}{(N-1)!} \quad \text{c.} \quad \frac{(N-r)(N-r-1)}{(N-1)(N+2)} \quad \text{d.} \quad \frac{{}^N C_2}{{}^{N-1} C_2}$$

A.  $\frac{(r-1)!}{(N-1)!}$

B.  $\frac{(r-1)!(N-r)!}{(N-1)!}$

C.  $\frac{(N-r)(N-r-1)}{(N+1)(N+2)}$

D.  $\frac{{}^{N-r} C_2}{{}^{N-1} C_2}$

**Answer: D**



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**43.** Let  $A$  be a set containing  $n$  elements. A subset  $P$  of the set  $A$  is chosen at random. The set  $A$  is reconstructed by replacing the elements of  $P$ , and another subset  $Q$  of  $A$  is chosen at random. The probability that  $P \cap Q$  contains exactly  $m$  ( $m < n$ ) elements, is

A.  $\frac{3^{n-m}}{4^n}$



$${}^n C_m \cdot 3^m$$

B.  $\frac{{}^n C_m \cdot 3^m}{4^n}$

C.  $\frac{{}^n C_m \cdot 3^{n-m}}{4^n}$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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44. Consider  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$  Parameters  $a, b, c$  are chosen as the face value of a fair dice by throwing it three times Then the probability that  $f(x)$  is an invertible function is (A)  $\frac{5}{36}$  (B)  $\frac{8}{36}$  (C)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$

A. 5/36

B. 8/36

C. 4/9

D. 1/3

**Answer: C**



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45. If  $a$  and  $b$  are chosen randomly from the set consisting of number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 with replacement. Then the probability that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right]^{2/x} = 6 \text{ is}$$

A.  $1/3$

B.  $1/4$

C.  $1/9$

D.  $2/9$

**Answer: C**



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46. Mr. A lives at origin on the Cartesian plane and has his office at  $(4, 5)$ . His friend lives at  $(2, 3)$  on the same plane. Mrs. A can go to his office travelling one block at a time either in the  $+y$  or  $+x$  direction. If all

possible paths are equally likely then the probability that Mr. A passed his friends house is (shortest path for any event must be considered)  $\frac{1}{2}$  b.

$\frac{10}{21}$  c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  d.  $\frac{11}{21}$

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{10}{21}$

C.  $\frac{1}{4}$

D.  $\frac{11}{21}$

**Answer: B**



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**47.** A man has 3 pairs of black socks and 2 pair of brown socks kept together in a box. If he dressed hurriedly in the dark, the probability that after he has put on a black sock, he will then put on another black sock is  $\frac{1}{3}$  b.  $\frac{2}{3}$  c.  $\frac{3}{5}$  d.  $\frac{2}{15}$

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$

B.  $\frac{2}{3}$

C.  $\frac{3}{5}$

D.  $\frac{2}{15}$

**Answer: A**



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**48.** There are 20 cards. Ten of these cards have the letter I printed on them and the other 10 have the letter I printed on them. If three cards picked up at random and kept in the same order, the probability of making word IIT is  $\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  b.  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{4}{27}$

B.  $\frac{5}{38}$

C.  $\frac{1}{8}$

D.  $\frac{9}{80}$

**Answer: B**



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49. One ticket is selected at random from 100 tickets numbered 00,01,02,...,98,99. If  $x_1$ , and  $x_2$  denotes the sum and product of the digits on the tickets, then  $P(x_1 = 9/x_2 = 0)$  is equal to 2/19 b. 19/100 c. 1/50 d. none of these



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50. Let A and B be two events such that  $P(A \cap B') = 0.20$ ,  $P(A' \cap B) = 0.15$ ,  $P(A' \cap B') = 0.1$  then  $P(A/B)$  is equal to

A. 11/14

B. 2/11

C. 2/7

D.  $\frac{1}{7}$

**Answer: A**



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51. A father has 3 children with at least one boy. The probability that he has 2 boys and 1 girl is  $\frac{1}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{3}$  c.  $\frac{2}{3}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{1}{4}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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52. In a certain town, 40% of the people have brown hair, 25% have brown eyes, and 15% have both brown hair and brown eyes. If a person selected at random from the town has brown hair, the probability that he also has brown eyes is  $1/5$  b.  $3/8$  c.  $1/3$  d.  $2/3$

A.  $1/5$

B.  $3/8$

C.  $1/3$

D.  $2/3$

**Answer: B**



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53. Let  $A$  and  $B$  are events of an experiment and  $P(A) = 1/4$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 1/2$ , then value of  $P(B/A^c)$  is  $2/3$  b.  $1/3$  c.  $5/6$  d.

$1/2$

A.  $\frac{2}{3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{5}{6}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Answer: B**



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54. The probability that an automobile will be stolen and found within one week is 0.0006. Then probability that an automobile will be stolen is 0.0015. the probability that a stolen automobile will be found in the week is 0. 3 b. 0. 4 c. 0. 5 d. 0. 6

A. 0.3

B. 0.4

C. 0.5

D. 0.6



**Answer: B**



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**55.** A pair of numbers is picked up randomly (without replacement) from the set  $\{1,2,3,5,7,11,12,13,17,19\}$ . The probability that the number 11 was picked given that the sum of the numbers was even is nearly 0.1 b. 0.125 c. 0.24 d. 0.18



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**56.** All the jacks, queens, kings, and aces of a regular 52 cards deck are taken out. The 16 cards are thoroughly shuffled and may opponent, a person who always tells the truth, simultaneously draws two cards at random and says, "I hold at least one ace". The probability that he holds two aces is

A.  $\frac{2}{8}$

B.  $\frac{4}{9}$

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$

D.  $\frac{1}{9}$

**Answer: D**



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57. One ticket is selected at random from 100 tickets numbered 00, 01, 02, ..., 99. Suppose A and B are the sum and product of the digit found on the ticket, respectively. Then  $P((A = 7)/(B = 0))$  is given by

A.  $\frac{2}{13}$

B.  $\frac{2}{19}$

C.  $\frac{1}{50}$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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58. Two dice are rolled one after the other. The probability that the number on the first dice is smaller than that of the number on second dice is-

A.  $1/2$

B.  $7/18$

C.  $3/4$

D.  $5/12$

**Answer: D**



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59. Cards are drawn one-by-one at random from a well-shuffled pack of 52 playing cards until 2 aces are obtained from the first time. The probability

that 18 draws are obtained for this is  $\frac{3}{34}$  b.  $\frac{17}{455}$  c.  $\frac{561}{15925}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{3}{34}$

B.  $\frac{17}{455}$

C.  $\frac{561}{15925}$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**60.** A bag contains  $n$  white and  $n$  red balls. Pairs of balls are drawn without replacement until the bag is empty. Show that the probability that each pair consists of one white and one red ball is  $\frac{2^n}{\binom{2n}{n}}$

A.  $\frac{1}{2^n} \binom{2n}{n}$

B.  $\frac{2n}{2^n} \binom{2n}{n}$

C.  $2n/n!$

D.  $2n/(2n!)$

**Answer: B**



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61. A six-faced dice is so biased that it is twice as likely to show an even number as an odd number when thrown. It is thrown twice, the probability that the sum of two numbers thrown is even is  $1/12$  b.  $1/6$  c.  $1/3$  d.  $5/9$

A.  $1/12$

B.  $1/6$

C.  $1/3$

D.  $5/9$

**Answer: D**



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62. A student appears for tests I, II and III. The student is successful if he passes either in tests I and II or tests I and III. The probabilities of the student passing in tests I, II, and III are, respectively,  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $1/2$ . then  $p(1+q)=$

A.  $1/2$

B.  $1$

C.  $3/2$

D.  $3/4$

**Answer: B**

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63. A problem in mathematics is given to three students  $A, B, C$  and their respective probability of solving the problem is  $1/2, 1/3$  and  $1/4$ .

Probability that the problem is solved is  $\frac{3}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.  $\frac{2}{3}$  d.  $\frac{1}{3}$

A.  $\frac{3}{4}$

B.  $\frac{1}{2}$

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$

D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

**Answer: A**



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**64.** Let  $A, B, C$  be three mutually independent events. Consider the two statements  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ .

$S_1$ :  $A$  and  $B \cap C$  are independent.

$S_2$ :  $A$  and  $B \cap C$  are independent.

Then

A. both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are true

B. only  $S_1$  is true

C. only  $S_2$  is true

D. neither  $S_1$  nor  $S_2$  is true

**Answer: A**



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65. Three ships  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  sail from England to India. If the ratio of their arriving safely are 2:5, 3:7, and 6:11, respectively, then the probability of all the ships for arriving safely is 18/595 b. 6/17 c. 3/10 d. 2/7

A. 18/595

B. 6/17

C. 3/10

D. 2/7

**Answer: A**



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66. Cards are drawn one by one without replacement from a pack of 52 cards. The probability that 10 cards will precede the first ace is  $\frac{241}{1456}$   
b.  $\frac{18}{625}$  c.  $\frac{451}{884}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{241}{1456}$

B.  $\frac{164}{4168}$

C.  $\frac{451}{884}$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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67. Five horses are in a race. Mr. A selects two of the horses at random and bets on them. The probability that Mr. A selected the winning horse is  $\frac{3}{5}$  b.  $\frac{1}{5}$  c.  $\frac{2}{5}$  d.  $\frac{4}{5}$

A.  $\frac{3}{5}$

B.  $\frac{1}{5}$

C.  $2/5$

D.  $4/5$

**Answer: C**



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**68.** Let A and B be two events such that  $p(\bar{A} \cup B) = \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $p(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $p(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{4}$ , where  $\bar{A}$  stands for the complement of the event A. Then the events A and B are (1) mutually exclusive and independent (2) equally likely but not independent (3) independent but not equally likely (4) independent and equally likely

A. equally likely but not independent equally likely and mutually exclusive

B. equally like and mutually exclusive

C. Mutually exclusive and independent

D. independent but not equally likely

**Answer: D**



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**69.** A class consists of 80 students, 25 of them are girls and 55 are boys. If 10 of them are rich and the remaining are poor and also 20 of them are intelligent, then the probability of selecting an intelligent rich girls is  $\frac{5}{128}$  b.  $\frac{25}{128}$  c.  $\frac{5}{512}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{5}{128}$

B.  $\frac{25}{128}$

C.  $\frac{5}{512}$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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70. Events  $A$  and  $C$  are independent. If the probabilities relating  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $P(A) = 1/5$ ,  $P(B) = 1/6$ ;  $P(A \cap C) = 1/20$ ;  $P(B \cup C) = 3/8$ . Then events  $B$  and  $C$  are independent events  $B$  and  $C$  are mutually exclusive events  $B$  and  $C$  are neither independent nor mutually exclusive events  $B$  and  $C$  are equiprobable

- A. events  $B$  and  $C$  are independent
- B. events  $B$  and  $C$  are mutually exclusive
- C. events  $B$  and  $C$  are neither independent nor mutually exclusive
- D. events  $B$  and  $C$  are equiprobable

**Answer: A**



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71. Let  $A$  &  $B$  be two events. Suppose  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = p$  and  $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$  The value of  $p$  for which  $A$  and  $B$  are independent is

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\frac{1}{5}$

**Answer: C**



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**72.** A box contains 2 black, 4 white, and 3 red balls. One ball is drawn at random from the box and kept aside. From the remaining balls in the box, another ball is drawn at random and kept aside the first. This process is repeated till all the balls are drawn from the box. The probability that the balls drawn are in the sequence of 2 black, 4 white, and 3 red is  $\frac{1}{1260}$  b.  $\frac{1}{7560}$  c.  $\frac{1}{126}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{1}{1260}$

B.  $\frac{1}{7560}$

C.  $1/126$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**73.** If any four numbers are selected and they are multiplied, then the probability that the last digit will be 1, 3, 5 or 7 is

A.  $4/625$

B.  $18/625$

C.  $16/625$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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74. If odds against solving a question by three students are 2:1, 5:2, and 5:3, respectively, then probability that the question is solved only by one student is  $\frac{31}{56}$  b.  $\frac{24}{56}$  c.  $\frac{25}{56}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{31}{56}$

B.  $\frac{24}{56}$

C.  $\frac{23}{56}$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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75. An unbiased coin is tossed 6 times. The probability that third head appears on the sixth trial is  $\frac{5}{16}$  b.  $\frac{5}{32}$  c.  $\frac{5}{8}$  d.  $\frac{5}{64}$

A.  $\frac{5}{16}$

B.  $\frac{2}{32}$

C.  $\frac{5}{8}$

D.  $\frac{5}{64}$

**Answer: B**



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**76.** A coin is tossed 7 times. Then the probability that at least 4 consecutive heads appear is

A.  $\frac{3}{16}$

B.  $\frac{5}{32}$

C.  $\frac{3}{16}$

D.  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Answer: B**



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77. Three critics review a book. Odds in favour of the book are 5:2, 4:3 and 3:4 respectively for three critics. Find the probability that the majority are in favour of the book.

- A.  $\frac{35}{49}$
- B.  $\frac{125}{343}$
- C.  $\frac{164}{343}$
- D.  $\frac{209}{343}$

**Answer: D**



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78. *A* and *B* play a game of tennis. The situation of the game is as follows: if one scores two consecutive points after a deuce, he wins; if loss of a point is followed by win of a point, it is deuce. The chance of a server to win a point is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . The game is a deuce and *A* is serving. Probability that *A*

will win the match is (serves are change after each game)  $\frac{3}{5}$  b.  $\frac{2}{5}$  c.  $\frac{1}{2}$

d.  $\frac{4}{5}$

A.  $\frac{3}{5}$

B.  $\frac{2}{5}$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\frac{4}{5}$

**Answer: C**



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**79.** An unbiased cubic die marked with 1,2,2,3,3,3 is rolled 3 times. The probability of getting a total score of 4 or 6 is  $\frac{16}{216}$  b.  $\frac{50}{216}$  c.  $\frac{60}{216}$

d. none of these

A.  $\frac{16}{216}$

B.  $\frac{50}{216}$

C.  $\frac{60}{216}$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**80.** A fair die is tossed repeatedly.  $A$  wins if it is 1 or 2 on two consecutive tosses and  $B$  wins if it is 3,4,5 or 6 on two consecutive tosses. The probability that  $A$  wins if the die is tossed indefinitely is  $1/3$  b.  $5/21$  c.  $1/4$   
d.  $2/5$

A.  $1/3$

B.  $5/21$

C.  $1/4$

D.  $2/5$

**Answer: B**



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81. Whenever horses  $a, b, c$  race together, their respective probabilities of winning the race are 0.3, 0.5, and 0.2 respectively. If they race three times, the probability that the same horse wins all the three races, and the probability that  $a, b, c$  each wins one race are, respectively.  $8/50, 9/50$  b.  $16/100, 3/100$  c.  $12/50, 15/50$  d.  $10/50, 8/50$

A.  $8/50, 9/50$

B.  $16/100, 3/100$

C.  $12/50, 15/50$

D.  $10/50, 8/50$

**Answer: A**



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82. A man alternately tosses a coin and throws a die beginning with the coin. The probability that he gets a head in the coin before he gets a 5 or 6 in the dice is  $3/4$  b.  $1/2$  c.  $1/3$  d. none of these

A.  $3/4$

B.  $1/2$

C.  $1/3$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**83.** If  $p$  is the probability that a man aged  $x$  will die in a year, then the probability that out of  $n$  men  $A_1, A_2, A_n$  each aged  $x$ ,  $A_1$  will die in an year and be the first to die is  $1 - (1 - p)^n$  b.  $(1 - p)^n$  c.  $1/n[1 - (1 - p)^n]$  d.  $1/n(1 - p)^n$

A.  $1 - (1 - p)^n$

B.  $(1 - p)^n$

C.  $1/n[1 - (1 - p)^n]$

D.  $1/n(1 - p)^n$

**Answer: C**



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**84.** Thirty two players ranked 1 to 32 are playing in a knockout tournament. Assume that in every match between any two players, the better ranked player wins the probability that ranked 1 and ranked 2 players are winner and runner up, respectively, is  $\frac{16}{31}$  b.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.  $\frac{17}{31}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{16}{31}$

B.  $\frac{1}{2}$

C.  $\frac{17}{31}$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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85. A pair of unbiased dice are rolled together till a sum of either 5 or 7 is obtained. Then find the probability that 5 comes before 7.

A.  $\frac{2}{5}$

B.  $\frac{3}{5}$

C.  $\frac{4}{5}$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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86. A fair coin is tossed 10 times. Then the probability that two heads do not occur consecutively is  $\frac{7}{64}$  b.  $\frac{1}{8}$  c.  $\frac{9}{16}$  d.  $\frac{9}{64}$

A.  $\frac{7}{64}$

B.  $\frac{1}{8}$

C.  $\frac{9}{16}$

D.  $9/64$

**Answer: D**



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87. A die is thrown a fixed number of times. If probability of getting even number 3 times is same as the probability of getting even number 4 times, then probability of getting even number exactly once is  $1/6$  b.  $1/9$  c.  $5/36$  d.  $7/128$

A.  $1/6$

B.  $1/9$

C.  $5/36$

D.  $7/128$

**Answer: D**



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88. A pair of fair dice is thrown independently three times. The probability of getting a score of exactly 9 twice is (1)  $1/729$  (2)  $8/9$  (3)  $8/729$  (4)  $8/243$

A.  $8/9$

B.  $7/29$

C.  $8/243$

D.  $1/729$

**Answer: C**



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89. The probability that a bulb produced by a factory will fuse after 150 days if used is 0.50. What is the probability that out of 5 such bulbs none will fuse after 150 days of use ?

A.  $1 - (19/20)^5$

B.  $(19/20)^5$

C.  $(3/4)^5$

D.  $90(1/4)^5$

**Answer: B**



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90. The box contains tickets numbered from 1 to 20. Three tickets are drawn from the box with replacement. The probability that the largest number on the tickets is 7 is  $2/19$  b.  $7/20$  c.  $1 - (7/20)^3$  d. none of these

A.  $2/19$

B.  $7/20$

C.  $1 - (7/20)^3$

D. None of these

**Answer: D**



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91. Two players toss 4 coins each. The probability that they both obtain the same number of heads is  $\frac{5}{256}$  b.  $\frac{1}{16}$  c.  $\frac{35}{128}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{5}{256}$

B.  $\frac{1}{16}$

C.  $\frac{35}{128}$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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92. A coin is tossed  $2n$  times. The chance that the number of times one gets head is not equal to the number of times one gets tails is

$\frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$  b.  $1 - \frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2}$  c.  $1 - \frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2} \frac{1}{\binom{4^n}{2}}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$

B.  $1 - \frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2}$

C.  $1 - \frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2} \frac{1}{4^n}$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**93.** A box contains 24 identical balls of which 12 are white and 12 are black. The balls are drawn at random from the box one at a time with replacement. The probability that a white ball is drawn for the 4th time on the 7th draw is  $\frac{5}{64}$  b.  $\frac{27}{32}$  c.  $\frac{5}{32}$  d.  $\frac{1}{2}$

A.  $\frac{5}{64}$

B.  $\frac{27}{32}$

C.  $\frac{5}{32}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Answer: C**



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**94.** In a game a coin is tossed  $2n + m$  times and a player wins if he does not get any two consecutive outcomes same for at least  $2n$  times in a row.

The probability that player wins the game is  $\frac{m + 2}{2^{2n + 1}}$  b.  $\frac{2n + 2}{2^{2n}}$  c.  $\frac{2n + 2}{2^{2n + 1}}$  d.  $\frac{m + 2}{2^{2n}}$

A.  $\frac{m + 2}{2^{2n + 1}}$

B.  $\frac{2n + 2}{2^{2n}}$

C.  $\frac{2n + 2}{2^{2n + 1}}$

D.  $\frac{m + 2}{2^{2n}}$

**Answer: D**



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95. If  $A$  and  $B$  each toss three coins. The probability that both get the same number of heads is  $1/9$  b.  $3/16$  c.  $5/16$  d.  $3/8$

A.  $1/9$

B.  $3/16$

C.  $5/16$

D.  $3/8$

**Answer: C**



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96. A fair coin is tossed 100 times. The probability of getting tails 1, 3, ..., 49 times is  $1/2$  b.  $1/4$  c.  $1/8$  d.  $1/16$

A.  $1/2$

B.  $1/4$

C.  $1/8$

D. 1/16

**Answer: B**

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97. A fair die is thrown 20 times. The probability that on the 10th throw, the fourth six appears is  ${}^{20}C_{10} \times 5^6/6^{20}$  b.  $120 \times 5^7/6^{10}$  c.  $84 \times 5^6/6^{10}$   
d. none of these

A.  ${}^{20}C_{10} \times 5^6/6^{20}$

B.  $120 \times 5^7/6^{10}$

C.  $84 \times 5^6/6^{10}$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**

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98. A speaks truth in 605 cases and B speaks truth in 70% cases. The probability that they will say the same thing while describing a single event is 2/19 b. 3/29 c. 17/19 d. 4/29

A. 0.56

B. 0.54

C. 0.38

D. 0.94

**Answer: B**



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99. The probability that a teacher will give a surprise test during any class is  $1/5$ . If a student is absent on two day what is the probability that he will miss atleast one test.

A.  $\frac{4}{5}$

B.  $\frac{2}{5}$



C.  $\frac{7}{25}$

D.  $\frac{9}{25}$

**Answer: D**



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**100.** There are two urns  $A$  and  $B$ . Urn  $A$  contains 5 red, 3 blue and 2 white balls, urn  $B$  contains 4 red, 3 blue, and 3 white balls. An urn is chosen at random and a ball is drawn. Probability that the ball drawn is red is  $\frac{9}{10}$  b.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.  $\frac{11}{20}$  d.  $\frac{9}{20}$

A.  $\frac{9}{10}$

B.  $\frac{1}{2}$

C.  $\frac{11}{20}$

D.  $\frac{9}{20}$

**Answer: D**



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101. A bag contains 20 coins. If the probability that the bag contains exactly 4 biased coin is  $\frac{3}{4}$  and that of exactly 5 biased coin is  $\frac{2}{3}$ , then the probability that all the biased coin are sorted out from bag is exactly

10 draws is  $\frac{5}{10} \frac{{}^{16}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_5}{{}^{20}C_9}$  b.  $\frac{2}{33} \left[ \frac{{}^{16}C_6 + 5^{15}C_5}{{}^{20}C_9} \right]$  c.

$\frac{5}{33} \frac{{}^{16}C_7}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{5}{10} \frac{{}^{16}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_5}{{}^{20}C_9}$

B.

C.  $\frac{5}{33} \frac{{}^{16}C_7}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9}$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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**102.** A bag contains 3 red and 3 green balls and a person draws out 3 at random. He then drops 3 blue balls into the bag and again draws out 3 at random. The chance that the 3 later balls being all of different colors is 15 % b. 20 % c. 27 % d. 40 %

A. 15 %

B. 20 %

C. 27 %

D. 40 %

**Answer: C**



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**103.** A bag contains 20 coins. If the probability that the bag contains exactly 4 biased coin is  $\frac{3}{4}$  and that of exactly 5 biased coin is  $\frac{2}{3}$ , then the probability that all the biased coin are sorted out from bag is exactly

10 draws is  $\frac{5}{10} \frac{{}^{16}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_5}{{}^{20}C_9}$  b.  $\frac{2}{33} \left[ \frac{{}^{16}C_6 + 5{}^{15}C_5}{{}^{20}C_9} \right]$  c.

$\frac{5}{33} \frac{{}^{16}C_7}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{5}{33} \frac{{}^{16}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_5}{{}^{20}C_9}$

B.  $\frac{2}{33} \left[ \frac{{}^{16}C_6 + 5{}^{15}C_5}{{}^{20}C_6} \right]$

C.  $\frac{5}{33} \frac{{}^{16}C_7}{{}^{20}C_9} + \frac{1}{11} \frac{{}^{15}C_6}{{}^{20}C_9}$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**104.** An urn contains three red balls and  $n$  white balls. Mr. A draws two balls together from the urn. The probability that they have the same color is  $1/2$ . Mr. B draws one ball from the urn, notes its color and replaces

it. He then draws a second ball from the urn and finds that both balls have the same color is  $\frac{5}{8}$ . The value of  $n$  is \_\_\_\_.

A. 9

B. 6

C. 5

D. 1

**Answer: D**



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**105.** A student can solve 2 out of 4 problems of mathematics, 3 out of 5 problem of physics, and 4 out of 5 problems of chemistry. There are equal number of books of math, physics, and chemistry in his shelf. He selects one book randomly and attempts 10 problems from it. If he solves the first problem, then the probability that he will be able to solve the second problem is  $\frac{2}{3}$  b.  $\frac{25}{38}$  c.  $\frac{13}{21}$  d.  $\frac{14}{23}$

A.  $\frac{2}{3}$

B.  $\frac{25}{38}$

C.  $\frac{13}{21}$

D.  $\frac{14}{23}$

**Answer: B**



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**106.** An event  $X$  can take place in conjunction with any one of the mutually exclusive and exhaustive events  $A, B$  and  $C$ . If  $A, B, C$  are equiprobable and the probability of  $X$  is  $\frac{5}{12}$ , and the probability of  $X$  taking place when  $A$  has happened is  $\frac{3}{8}$ , while it is  $\frac{1}{4}$  when  $B$  has taken place, then the probability of  $X$  taking place in conjunction with  $C$  is  $\frac{5}{8}$  b.  $\frac{3}{8}$  c.  $\frac{5}{24}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{5}{8}$

B.  $\frac{3}{8}$

C.  $5/24$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**107.** An artillery target may be either at point  $I$  with probability  $\frac{8}{9}$  or at point  $II$  with probability  $\frac{1}{9}$ . We have 55 shells, each of which can be fired either at point  $I$  or  $II$ . Each shell may hit the target, independent of the other shells, with probability  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Maximum number of shells must be fired at point  $I$  to have maximum probability is

A. 20

B. 25

C. 29

D. 35

**Answer: C**



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**108.** A bag contains some white and some black balls, all combinations of balls being equally likely. The total number of balls in the bag is 10. If there ball are drawn at random without replacement and all of them are found to be black, the probability that eh bag contains 1 white and 9 black balls is 14/55 b. 12/55 c. 2/11 d. 8/55

A. 14/55

B. 15/55

C. 2/11

D. 8/55

**Answer: A**



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109. A letter is known to have come either from LONDON or CLIFTON. On the envelope just two consecutive letters ON are visible. What is the probability that the letter has come from (i) LONDON (ii) CLIFTON?

A.  $1/7$

B.  $12/17$

C.  $17/30$

D.  $3/5$

**Answer: B**



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110. A doctor is called to see a sick child. The doctor knows (prior to the visit) that 90% of the sick children in that neighbourhood are sick with the flu, denoted by  $F$ , while 10% are sick with the measles, denoted by  $M$ . A well-known symptom of measles is a rash, denoted by  $R$ . The probability having a rash for a child sick with the measles is 0.95. however,

occasionally children with the flu also develop a rash, with conditional probability 0.08. upon examination the child, the doctor finds a rash. The what is the probability that the child has the measles? 91/165 b. 90/163 c. 82/161 d. 95/167

A. 91/165

B. 90/163

C. 82/161

D. 95/167

**Answer: D**



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**111.** On a Saturday night, 20% of all drivers in U.S.A. are under the influence of alcohol. The probability that a drive under the influence of alcohol will have an accident is 0.001. The probability that a sober drive will have an accident is 0.00. if a car on a Saturday night smashed into a tree, the

probability that the driver was under the influence of alcohol is  $\frac{3}{7}$  b.  $\frac{4}{7}$

c.  $\frac{5}{7}$  d.  $\frac{6}{7}$

A.  $\frac{3}{7}$

B.  $\frac{4}{7}$

C.  $\frac{5}{7}$

D.  $\frac{6}{7}$

**Answer: C**



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**112.** A purse contains 2 six-sided dice. One is normal fair die, while the other has two 1's, and two 5's. A die is picked up and rolled. Because of some secret magnetic attraction of the unfair die, there is 75 % chance of picking the unfair die and a 25 % chance of picking a fair die. The die is rolled and shows up the face 3. The probability that a fair die was picked up is

A.  $\frac{1}{7}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $\frac{1}{6}$

D.  $\frac{1}{24}$

**Answer: A**



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**113.** There are 3 bags which are known to contain 2 white and 3 black, 4 white and 1 black, and 3 white and 7 black ball, respectively. A ball is drawn at random from one of the bags and found to be the black ball. Then the probability that it was drawn from the bag containing the most black ball is  $\frac{7}{15}$  b.  $\frac{5}{19}$  c.  $\frac{3}{4}$  d. none of these

A.  $\frac{7}{15}$

B.  $\frac{5}{19}$

C.  $\frac{3}{4}$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**114.** A hat contains a number of cards with 30% white on both sides, 50% black on one side and white on the other side, 20% black on both sides. The cards are mixed up, and a single card is drawn at random and placed on the table. Its upper side shows up black. The probability that its other side is also black is  $\frac{2}{9}$  b.  $\frac{4}{9}$  c.  $\frac{2}{3}$  d.  $\frac{2}{7}$

A.  $\frac{2}{9}$

B.  $\frac{4}{9}$

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$

D.  $\frac{2}{7}$

**Answer: B**



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## Exercise (Multiple)

1. If  $A$  and  $B$  are two events, the probability that exactly one of them occurs is given by

A.  $P(A) + P(B) - 2P(A \cap B)$

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

C.  $P(A \cup B) - P(A \cap B)$

D.  $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B}) - 2P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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2. If  $p$  and  $q$  are chosen randomly from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  with replacement, determine the probability that the roots of the

equation  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  are real.

- A. are real is  $33/50$
- B. are imaginary is  $19/50$
- C. are real and equal is  $3/50$
- D. are real and distinct is  $3/5$

**Answer: B::C::D**



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3. If A and B are two events such that  $P(A) = 3/4$  and  $P(B) = 5/8$ , then

- A.  $P(A \cup B) \geq 3/4$
- B.  $P(A' \cap B) \leq 1/4$
- C.  $1/8 \leq P(A \cap B') \leq 3/8$
- D.  $3/8 \leq P(A \cap B) \leq 5/8$

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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4. If A and B are mutually exclusive events, then

A.  $P(A) \leq P(\bar{B})$

B.  $P(A) > P(B)$

C.  $P(B) \leq P(\bar{A})$

D.  $P(A) > P(B)$

Answer: A:C



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5. Probability if  $n$  heads in  $2n$  tosses of a fair coin can be given by

$$\prod_{r=1}^n \left( \frac{2r-1}{2r} \right) \text{ b. } \prod_{r=1}^n \left( \frac{n+r}{2r} \right) \text{ c. } \sum_{r=0}^n \left( \frac{{}^n C_r}{2^n} \right) \text{ d. } \frac{\sum_{r=0}^n {}^n C_r}{\sum_{r=0}^{2n} {}^{(2n)} C_r} \square$$

A.  $\prod_{r=1}^n \left( \frac{2r-1}{2r} \right)$



$$\text{B. } \prod_{r=1}^n \left( \frac{n+r}{2r} \right)$$

$$\text{C. } \sum_{r=0}^n \left( \frac{{}^n C_r}{2^n} \right)^2$$

$$\text{D. } \frac{\sum_{r=0}^n ({}^n C_r)^2}{\binom{2n}{\sum_{r=0}^n {}^n C_r}}$$

**Answer: A::C::D**



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6. The chance of an event happening is the square of the chance of a second event but the odds against the first are the cube of the odds against the second. The chances of the events are

A.  $P_1 = 1/9$

B.  $P_1 = 1/16$

C.  $P_2 = 1/3$

$$D. P_2 = 1/4$$

**Answer: A::C**



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7. A bag contains  $b$  blue balls and  $r$  red balls. If two balls are drawn at random, the probability drawing two red balls is five times the probability of drawing two blue balls. Furthermore, the probability of drawing one ball of each color is six times the probability of drawing two blue balls.

Then

A.  $b + r = 9$

B.  $br = 18$

C.  $|b - r| = 4$

D.  $b/r = 2$

**Answer: A::B**



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8. Two numbers are chosen from  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$  one after another without replacement. Then the probability that

A. the smallest value of two is less than 3 is  $13/28$

B. the bigger value of two is more than 5 is  $9/14$

C. product of two number is even is  $11/14$

D. none of these

**Answer: A::B::C**



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9. If A and B are two independent events such that  $P(A) = 1/2$ ,  $P(B) = 1/5$ , then

A.  $P(A \cup B) = 3/5$

B.  $P(A | B) = 1/4$

$$C. P(A/A \cup B) = 5/6$$

$$D. P(A \cap B | \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 0$$

**Answer: A::C::D**



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10. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two events such that  $P(A \cap B') = 0.20$ ,  $P(A' \cap B) = 0.15$ ,  $P(A' \cap B') = 0.1$ , then  $P(A/B)$  is equal to 11/14 b. 2/11 c. 2/7 d. 1/7

A.  $P(A | B) = 2/7$

B.  $P(A | B) = 2/7$

C.  $P(A \cup B) = 0.55$

D.  $P(A | B) = 1/2$

**Answer: A::B::C**



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11. The probability that a married man watches a certain TV show is 0.4 and the probability that a married woman watches the show is 0.5. The probability that a man watches the show, given that his wife does, is 0.7.

Then

A. the probability that a married couple watches the show is 0.35

B. the probability that a wife watches the show given that her husband does is  $\frac{7}{8}$

C. the probability that at least one person of a married couple will watch the show is 0.55

D. None of these

**Answer: A::B::C**



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12. A and B are two events defined as follows:

A: It rains today with  $P(A) = 40\%$

B: It rains tomorrow with  $P(B) = 50\%$

Also,  $P(\text{it rains today and tomorrow}) = 30\%$

Also  $E_1: P((A \cap B)/(A \cup B))$  and  $E_2: P(\{A \cap \bar{B}\} \text{ or } \{B \cup \bar{A}\}/(A \cup B))$ .

Then which of the following is/are true ?

A.  $P(A/B) < P(B/A)$

B.  $P(A/B) < P(B/A)$

C.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are equiprobable

D.  $P(A/(A \cup B)) = P(B/(A \cup B))$

**Answer: B::C**



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13. Two whole numbers are randomly selected and multiplied. Consider two events  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  defined as  $E_1$  : Their product is divisible by 5 and

$E_2$  Unit's place in their product is 5 Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

A.  $E_1$  is twice as likely to occur as  $E_2$

B.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are disjoint

C.  $P(E_2/E^1) = 1/4$

D.  $P(E_1/E_2) = 1$

**Answer: C::D**



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14. The probability that a 50-years-old man will be alive at 60 is 0.83 and the probability that a 45-years-old women will be alive at 55 is 0.87. Then

A. the probability that both will be alive is 0.7221

B. at least one of them will alive is 0.9779

C. at least one of them will alive is 0.8230

D. the probability that both will be alive is 0.6320

**Answer: A::B**



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**15.** Which of the following statement is/are correct?

A. Three coins are tossed once. At least two of them must land the same way. No matter whether they land heads or tails, the third coin is equally likely to land either the same ways or oppositely. So, the chance that all the three coins land the same ways is  $1/2$ .

B. Let  $0 < P(B) < 1$  and  $P(A | B) = P(A/B^C)$ . Then A and B are independent.

C. Suppose an urn contains "w" white and "b" black balls and a ball is drawn from it and is replaced along with "d" additional balls of the



same color. Now a second ball is drawn from it. The probability that

the second drawn ball is white is independent of the value of "d"

D. A, B, C simultaneously satisfy

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

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

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

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

Then A, B, C are independent.

**Answer: B::C::D**



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**16.** A bag initially contains 1 red and 2 blue balls. An experiment consisting of selecting a ball at random, noting its color and replacing it together with an additional ball of the same colour. If three such trials are made, then

A. probability that at least one blue balls is drawn is 0.9

B. probability that exactly one blue all is drawn is 0.2

C. probability that all the drawn balls are red given that all the drawn balls are of same color is 0.2

D. probability that at least one red ball is drawn is 0.6

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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17.  $P(A) = 3/8, P(B) = 1/2, P(A \cup B) = 5/8$ , which of the following do/does hold good?

A.  $P(A^C/B) = 2P(A/B^C)$

B.  $P(B) = P(A/B)$

C.  $15P(A^C/B^C) = 8P(B/A^C)$

D.  $P(A/B^C) = (A \cap B)$

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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**18.** In a precision bombing attack, there is a 50 % chance that any one bomb will strick the target. Two direct hits are required to destroy the target completely. The number of bombs which should be dropped to give a 99 % chance or better of completely destroying the target can be

A. 12

B. 11

C. 10

D. 13

**Answer: A::B::D**



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19. If A and B are two events, then which one of the following is/are always true?

A.  $P(A \cap B) \geq P(A) + P(B) - 1$

B.  $P(A \cap B) \leq P(A)$

C.  $P(A' \cap B') \geq P(A') + P(B') - 1$

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

**Answer: A::B::C**



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20. If A and B are two independent events such that  $P(A) = 1/2$ ,  $P(B) = 1/5$ , then

A.  $P(A/B) = 1/2$

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

$$C. P\left(\frac{A \cap B}{A' \cup B'}\right) = 0$$

D. None of these

**Answer: A::B::C**

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21. If A and B are two independent events such that

$$P(\bar{A} \cap B) = \frac{2}{15} \text{ and } P(A \cap \bar{B}) = \frac{1}{6} \text{ then } P(B) =$$

A. 1/5

B. 1/6

C. 4/5

D. 5/6

**Answer: B::C**

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22. Two buses A and B are scheduled to arrive at a town central bus station at noon. The probus A will be late is  $\frac{1}{5}$ . The probability that bus B will be late is  $\frac{7}{25}$ . The probability that the bus B is late given that bus A is late is  $\frac{9}{10}$ . Then the probabilities:

- A. probability that neither bus will be late on a particular dat is  $7/10$
- B. probability that bus A is late given that bus B is late is  $18/28$
- C. probability that at least ne bus is late is  $3/10$
- D. probability that at least one bus is in time is  $4/5$

**Answer: A::B::C**



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23. A fair coin is tossed 99 times. If X is the number of times heads occur, then  $P(X = r)$  is maximum when r is 49, 50 b. 50, 51 c. 51, 52 d. none of these

A. 49

B. 52

C. 51

D. 50

**Answer: A:D**



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**24.** If the probability of choosing an integer "k" out of  $2m$  integers  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 2m$  is inversely proportional to  $k^4$  ( $1 \leq k \leq m$ ). If  $x_1$  is the probability that chosen number is odd and  $x_2$  is the probability that chosen number is even, then

A.  $x_1 > 1/2$

B.  $x_1 > 2/3$

C.  $x_2 < 1/2$

D.  $x_2 < 2/3$

**Answer: A::C**



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25. A lot contains 50 defective and 50 non-defective bulbs. Two bulbs are drawn at random one at a time with replacement events A, and as first bulb. The B C are defined this defective, the second bulb is non-defective, the two both defective or non-defective, respectively. Then, (a) A, B and C are pairwise independent (b) A, B and C are pairwise not independent (c) A, B and C are independent (d) None of the above

- A. A and B are independent
- B. B and C are independent
- C. A and C are independent
- D. A, B and C are pairwise independent

**Answer: A::B::C**



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## Exercise (Comprehension)

1. A shopping mall is running a scheme: Each packet of detergent SURF contains a coupon which bears letter of the word SURF, if a person buys at least four packets of detergent SURF, and produce all the letters of the word SURF, then he gets one free packet of detergent.

If a person buys 8 such packets at a time, then the number of different combinations of coupon he has is

A.  $4^8$

B.  $8^4$

C.  ${}^{11}C_3$

D.  ${}^{12}C_4$

**Answer: C**



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2. A shopping mall is running a scheme: Each packet of detergent SURF contains a coupon which bears letter of the word SURF, if a person buys at least four packets of detergent SURF, and produce all the letters of the word SURF, then he gets one free packet of detergent.

If person buys 8 such packets, then the probability that he gets exactly one free packets is

A.  $7/33$

B.  $102/495$

C.  $13/55$

D.  $34/165$

**Answer: D**



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3. A shopping mall is running a scheme: Each packet of detergent SURF contains a coupon which bears letter of the word SURF, if a person buys

at least four packets of detergent SURF, and produce all the letters of the word SURF, then he gets one free packet of detergent.

If a person buys 8 such packets, then the probability that he gets two free packets is

A.  $1/7$

B.  $1/5$

C.  $1/42$

D.  $1/165$

**Answer: D**



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4. There are two die  $A$  and  $B$  both having six faces. Die  $A$  has three faces marked with 1, two faces marked with 2, and one face marked with 3. Die  $B$  has one face marked with 1, two faces marked with 2, and three faces marked with 3. Both dices are thrown randomly once. If  $E$  be the event of

getting sum of the numbers appearing on top faces equal to  $x$  and let  $P(E)$  be the probability of event  $E$ , then  $P(E)$  is maximum when  $x$  equal to

A. 5

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

**Answer: C**



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5. There are two die A and B both having six faces. Die A has three faces marked with 1, two faces marked with 2, and one face marked with 3. Die B has one face marked with 1, two faces marked with 2, and three faces marked with 3. Both dices are thrown randomly once. If  $E$  be the event of getting sum of the numbers appearing on top faces equal to  $x$  and let  $P(E)$  be the probability of event  $E$ , then  $P(E)$  is minimum when  $x$  equals to

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

**Answer: B**



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6. There are two die A and B both having six faces. Die A has three faces marked with 1, two faces marked with 2, and one face marked with 3. Die B has one face marked with 1, two faces marked with 2, and three faces marked with 3. Both dices are thrown randomly once. If E be the event of getting sum of the numbers appearing on top faces equal to  $x$  and let  $P(E)$  be the probability of event E, then

When  $x = 4$ , then  $P(E)$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{5}{9}$

B.  $\frac{6}{7}$

C.  $\frac{7}{18}$

D.  $\frac{8}{19}$

**Answer: C**



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7. A cube having all of its sides painted is cut by two horizontal, two vertical, and other two planes so as to form 27 cubes all having the same dimensions. Of these cubes, a cube is selected at random.

The probability that the cube selected has none of its sides painted is

A.  $\frac{1}{9}$

B.  $\frac{1}{27}$

C.  $\frac{1}{18}$

D.  $\frac{5}{54}$

**Answer: B**



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8. A cube having all of its sides painted is cut by two horizontal, two vertical, and other two planes so as to form 27 cubes all having the same dimensions. Of these cubes, a cube is selected at random.

The probability that the cube selected has two sides painted is

A.  $1/9$

B.  $4/9$

C.  $8/27$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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9. A cube having all of its sides painted is cut by two horizontal, two vertical, and other two planes so as to form 27 cubes all having the same dimensions. Of these cubes, a cube is selected at random.

The total number of cubes having at least one of its sides painted is

A. 18

B. 20

C. 22

D. 26

**Answer: D**



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10. There are some experiment in which the outcomes cannot be identified discretely. For example, an ellipse of eccentricity  $2\sqrt{2}/3$  is inscribed in a circle and a point within the circle is chosen at random. Now, we want to find the probability that this point lies outside the



ellipse. Then, the point must lie in the shaded region shown in Figure. Let the radius of the circle be  $a$  and length of minor axis of the ellipse be  $2b$ .

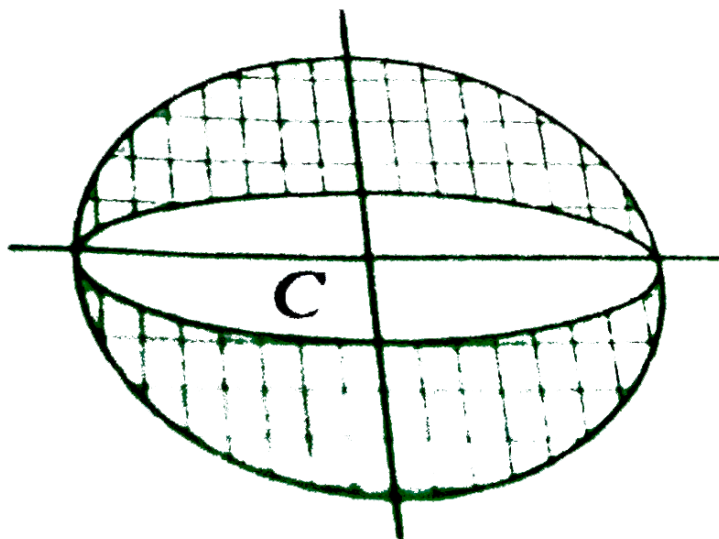
Given that

$$1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{8}{9} \text{ or } \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Then, the area of circle serves as sample space and area of the shaded region represents the area for favorable cases. Then, required probability is

$$p = \frac{\text{Area of shaded region}}{\text{Area of circle}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi a^2 - \pi ab}{\pi a^2} = 1 - \frac{b}{a} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Now, answer the following questions.



A point is selected at random inside a circle. The probability that the point is closer to the center of the circle than to its circumference is

A.  $1/4$

B.  $1/2$

C.  $1/3$

D.  $1/\sqrt{2}$

**Answer: A**



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**11.** There are some experiment in which the outcomes cannot be identified discretely. For example, an ellipse of eccentricity  $2\sqrt{2}/3$  is inscribed in a circle and a point within the circle is chosen at random. Now, we want to find the probability that this point lies outside the ellipse. Then, the point must lie in the shaded region shown in Figure. Let the radius of the circle be  $a$  and length of minor axis of the ellipse be  $2b$ . Given that

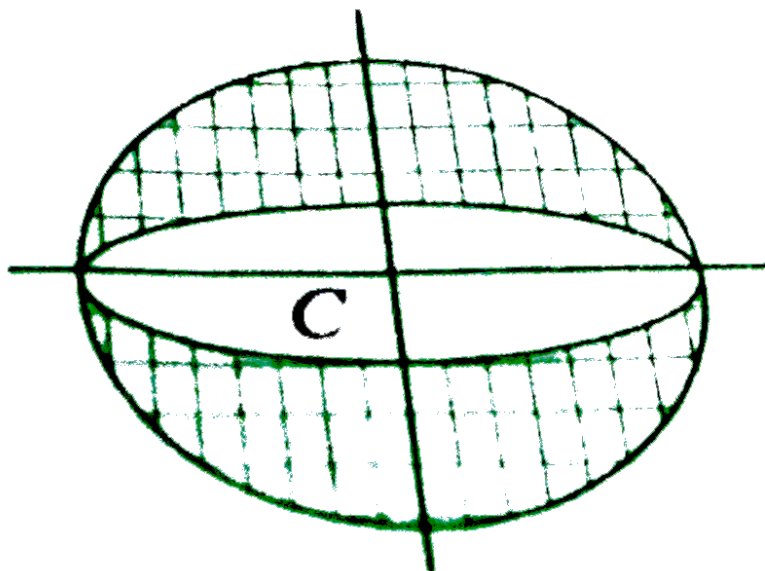
$$1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{8}{9} \text{ or } \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Then, the area of circle serves as sample space and area of the shaded region represents the area for favorable cases. Then, required probability is

$$p = \frac{\text{Area of shaded region}}{\text{Area of circle}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2 - \pi ab}{\pi a^2} = 1 - \frac{b}{a} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Now, answer the following questions.



Two persons A and B agree to meet at a place between 5 and 6 pm. The first one to arrive waits for 20 min and then leave. If the time of their arrival be independent and at random, then the probability that A and B meet is

A.  $1/3$

B.  $1/3$

C.  $2/3$

D.  $5/9$

**Answer: D**



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12. If the squares of a  $8 \times 8$  chess board are painted either red and black at random. The probability that not all squares are any alternating in colour is

A.  $\left(1 - 1/2^7\right)^8$

B.  $1/2^{56}$

C.  $1 - 1/2^7$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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**13.** If the squares of a  $8 \times 8$  chess board are painted either red and black at random .The probability that not all squares is any alternating in colour is

A.  $\frac{{}^{64}C_{32}}{2^{64}}$

B.  $\frac{64!}{32!.2^{64}}$

C.  $\frac{2^{32} - 1}{2^{64}}$

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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14. If the squares of a  $8 \times 8$  chess board are painted either red and black at random. The probability that not all squares is any alternating in colour is

A.  $1/2^{64}$

B.  $1/2^{63}$

C.  $1/2$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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15. In a class of 10 student, probability of exactly  $i$  students passing an examination is directly proportional to  $i^2$ . Then answer the following questions:

The probability that exactly 5 students passing an examination is

A.  $1/11$

B.  $5/77$

C.  $25/77$

D.  $10/77$

**Answer: B**



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**16.** In a class of 10 student, probability of exactly  $i$  students passing an examination is directly proportional to  $i^2$ . Then answer the following questions:

If a student is selected at random, then the probability that he has passed the examination is

A.  $1/7$

B.  $11/35$

C.  $11/14$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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17. In a class of 10 student, probability of exactly  $i$  students passing an examination is directly proportional to  $i^2$ . Then answer the following questions:

If a students selected at random is found to have passed the examination, then the probability that he was the only student who has passed the examination is

A.  $1/3025$

B.  $1/605$

C.  $1/275$

D.  $1/121$

**Answer: A**





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18. In an objective paper, there are two sections of 10 questions each. For "section 1", each question has 5 options and only one option is correct and "section 2" has 4 options with multiple answers and marks for a question in this section is awarded only if he ticks all correct answers. Marks for each question in "section 1" is 1 and in "section 2" is 3. (There is no negative marking.) If a candidate attempts only two questions by guessing, one from "section 1" and one from "section 2", the probability that he scores in both questions is  $\frac{74}{75}$

A.  $74/75$

B.  $1/25$

C.  $1/15$

D.  $1/75$

**Answer: D**



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19. In an objective paper, there are two sections of 10 questions each. For "section 1", each question has 5 options and only one option is correct and "section 2" has 4 options with multiple answers and marks for a question in this section is awarded only if he ticks all correct answers. Marks for each question in "section 1" is 1 and in "section 2" is 3. (There is no negative marking.) If a candidate attempts only two questions by guessing, one from "section 1" and one from "section 2", the probability that he scores in both questions is  $\frac{74}{75}$

A.  $\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)^3$

B.  $\frac{4}{5}\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)^3$

C.  $\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{14}{15}\right)^3$

D. None of these

**Answer: D**



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20. In an objective paper, there are two sections of 10 questions each. For "section 1", each question has 5 options and only one option is correct and "section 2" has 4 options with multiple answers and marks for a question in this section is awarded only if he ticks all correct answers. Marks for each question in "section 1" is 1 and in "section 2" is 3. (There is no negative marking.)

If a candidate attempts only two questions by guessing, one from "section 1" and one from "section 2", the probability that he scores in both questions is  $\frac{74}{73}$

- A.  $(1/75)^{10}$
- B.  $1 - (1/75)^{10}$
- C.  $(74/75)^{10}$
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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21. A JEE aspirant estimates that she will be successful with an 80 % chance if she studies 10 hours per day, with 60 % chance if she studies 7 hours per day, and with a 40 % chance if she studies 4 hours per day. She further believes that she will study 10 hours, 7 hours, and 4 hours per day with probabilities 0.1, 0.2 and 0.7, respectively.

The chance she will be successful is

A. 0.28

B. 0.38

C. 0.48

D. 0.58

**Answer: C**



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22. A JEE aspirant estimates that she will be successful with an 80 percent chance if she studies 10 hours per day, with a 60 percent chance if she

studies 7 hours per day and with 40 percent chance if she studies 4 hours per day. She further believes that she will study 10 hours, 7 hours and 4 hours per day with probabilities 0.1, 0.2 and 0.7 respectively.

A.  $6/12$

B.  $7/12$

C.  $8/12$

D.  $9/12$

**Answer: B**



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**23.** A JEE aspirant estimates that she will be successful with an 80 percent chance if she studies 10 hours per day, with a 60 percent chance if she studies 7 hours per day and with 40 percent chance if she studies 4 hours per day. She further believes that she will study 10 hours, 7 hours and 4 hours per day with probabilities 0.1, 0.2 and 0.7 respectively.

A. 18/26

B. 19/26

C. 20/26

D. 21/26

**Answer: D**



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**24.** Let  $S$  and  $T$  are two events defined on a sample space with probabilities

$$P(S) = 0.5, P(T) = 0.69, P(S/T) = 0.5$$

Events  $S$  and  $T$  are

A. mutually exclusive

B. independent

C. Mutually exclusive and independent

D. neither mutually exclusive nor independent

**Answer: B**



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25. Let  $S$  and  $T$  are two events defined on a sample space with probabilities

$$P(S) = 0.5, P(T) = 0.69, P(S/T) = 0.5$$

The value of  $P(S \text{ and } T)$  is

A. 0.3450

B. 0.2500

C. 0.6900

D. 0.350

**Answer: A**



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26. Let  $S$  and  $T$  are two events defined on a sample space with probabilities

$$P(S) = 0.5, P(T) = 0.69, P(S/T) = 0.5$$

The value of  $P(S \text{ or } T)$  is

A. 0.6900

B. 1.19

C. 0.8450

D. 0

**Answer: C**



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27. An amoeba either splits into two or remains the same or eventually dies out immediately after completion of every second with probabilities, respectively,  $1/2$ ,  $1/4$  and  $1/4$ . Let the initial amoeba be called as mother amoeba and after every second, the amoeba, if it is distinct from the



previous one, be called as 2nd, 3rd,...generations.

The probability that immediately after completion of 2 s all the amoeba population dies out is

A.  $9/32$

B.  $11/32$

C.  $1/2$

D.  $3/32$

**Answer: D**



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**28.** An amoeba either splits into two or remains the same or eventually dies out immediately after completion of every second with probabilities, respectively,  $1/2$ ,  $1/4$  and  $1/4$ . Let the initial amoeba be called as mother amoeba and after every second, the amoeba, if it is distinct from the previous one, be called as 2nd, 3rd,...generations.

The probability that after 2 s exactly 4 amoeba are alive is

A.  $1/16$

B.  $1/8$

C.  $3/4$

D.  $1/2$

**Answer: B**



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**29.** An amoeba either splits into two or remains the same or eventually dies out immediately after completion of every second with probabilities, respectively,  $1/2$ ,  $1/4$  and  $1/4$ . Let the initial amoeba be called as mother amoeba and after every second, the amoeba, if it is distinct from the previous one, be called as 2nd, 3rd,...generations.

The probability that amoeba population will be maximum after completion of 3 s is

A.  $1/2^7$

B.  $1/2^6$

C.  $1/2^8$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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30. Two fair dice are rolled. Let  $P(A_i) > 0$  denote the event that the sum of the faces of the dice is divisible by  $i$ .

Which one of the following events is most probable?

A.  $A_3$

B.  $A_4$

C.  $A_5$

D.  $A_6$

**Answer: A**



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31. Two fair dice are rolled. Let  $P(A_i) > 0$  denote the event that the sum of the faces of the dice is divisible by  $i$ .

For which one of the following  $(i, j)$  are the events  $A_i$  and  $A_j$  independent?

A. (3, 4)

B. (4, 6)

C. (2, 3)

D. (4, 2)

**Answer: C**



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32. Two fair dice are rolled. Let  $P(A_i) > 0$  denote the event that the sum of the faces of the dice is divisible by  $i$ .

The number of all possible ordered pair  $(i,j)$  for which the events  $A_i$  and  $a_j$  are independent is

- A. 6
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 25

**Answer: D**



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**33.** A player tosses a coin and score one point for every head and two points for every tail that turns up. He plays on until his score reaches or passes  $n$ .  $P_n$  denotes the probability of getting a score of exactly  $n$ .

The value of  $P(n)$  is equal to

- A.  $(1/2) [P_{n-1} + P_{n-2}]$
- B.  $(1/2) [2P_{n-1} + P_{n-2}]$

C.  $(1/2) [P_{n-1} + 2P_{n-2}]$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**34.** A player tosses a coin and score one point for every head and two points for every tail that turns up. He plays on until his score reaches or passes  $n$ .  $P_n$  denotes the probability of getting a score of exactly  $n$ .

The value of  $P_n + (1/2)P_{n-1}$  is equal to

A.  $1/2$

B.  $2/3$

C.  $1$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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35. A player tosses a coin and score one point for every head and two points for every tail that turns up. He plays on until his score reaches or passes  $n$ .  $P_n$  denotes the probability of getting a score of exactly  $n$ .

Which of the following is not true ?

A.  $P_{100} > 2/3$

B.  $P_{100} < 2/3$

C.  $P_{100}, P_{101} > 2/3$

D. None of these

**Answer: C**

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1.  $n$  whole numbers are randomly chosen and multiplied. Now, match the following lists.

List I

- a. The probability that the last digit is 1, 3, 7, or 9 is
- b. The probability that the last digit is 2, 4, 6, 8 is
- c. The probability that the last digit is 5 is
- d. The probability that the last digit is zero is

List II

- p.  $\frac{8^n - 4^n}{10^n}$
- q.  $\frac{5^n - 4^n}{10^n}$
- r.  $\frac{4^n}{10^n}$
- s.  $\frac{10^n - 8^n - 5^n + 4^n}{10^n}$

- A. a b c d  
q s s r
- B. a b c d  
r q q p
- C. a b c d  
q p p s
- D. a b c d  
q s p r

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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2. Three distinct numbers  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are chosen at random from the numbers  $1, 2, \dots, 100$ . The probability that

List I

List II

a.  $a, b, c$  are in AP is

p.  $\frac{53}{161700}$

b.  $a, b, c$  are in GP is

q.  $\frac{1}{66}$

c.  $\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{c}$  are in GP is

r.  $\frac{1}{22}$

d.  $a + b + c$  is divisible by 2 is

s.  $\frac{1}{2}$

A.  $a \ b \ c \ d$   
 $q \ s \ s \ r$

B.  $a \ b \ c \ d$   
 $r \ q \ q \ p$

C.  $a \ b \ c \ d$   
 $q \ p \ p \ s$

D.  $a \ b \ c \ d$   
 $q \ s \ p \ r$

**Answer: C**



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3. Match the following lists:



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4. An urn contains  $r$  red balls and  $b$  black balls. Now, match the following lists:



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5. Let  $A$  and  $B$  are two independent events. Such that  $P(A) = 1/3$  and  $P(B) = 1/4$ . Then match the following lists:



A.  $q s s r$

B.  $q r s r$

C.  $q s r p$

D.  $r s p q$

**Answer: B**



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6. A bag contains some white and some black balls, all combinations being equally likely. The total number of balls in the bag is 12. Four balls are drawn at random from the bag at random without replacement.



A.  $q s s r$

B.  $r s q p$

C.  $q s r p$

D.  $q p r q$

**Answer: D**



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7. Match the following lists:



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8. An urn contains  $r$  red balls and  $b$  black balls. Now, match the following lists:



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9. Let  $A$  and  $B$  are two independent events. Such that  $P(A) = 1/3$  and  $P(B) = 1/4$ . Then match the following lists:



A.  $q s s r$

B.  $q r s r$

C.  $q s r p$

D.  $r s p q$

**Answer: B**



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**10.** A bag contains some white and some black balls, all combinations being equally likely. The total number of balls in the bag is 12. Four balls are drawn at random from the bag at random without replacement.



A.  $q s s r$

B.  $r s q p$

C.  $q s r p$

D.  $q p r q$

**Answer: D**



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### Exercise (Numerical)

1. If the probability of a six digit number  $N$  whose six digit sare 1,2,3,4,5,6 written as random order is divisible by 6 is  $p$ , then the value of  $1/p$  is\_\_\_\_\_.



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2. If the probability that the product of the outcomes of three rolls of a fair dice is a prime number is  $p$ , then the value of  $1/(4p)$  is\_\_\_\_\_.



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3. There are two red, two blue, two white, and certain number (greater than 0) of green socks in a drawer. If two socks are taken at random from the drawer without replacement, the probability that they are of the same color is  $\frac{1}{5}$ , then the number of green socks are \_\_\_\_\_.

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4. A dice is weighted such that the probability of rolling the face numbered  $n$  is proportional to  $n^2$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ ). The dice is rolled twice, yielding the number  $a$  and  $b$ . The probability that  $a > b$  is  $p$  then the value of  $[2/p]$  (where  $[ \cdot ]$  represents greatest integer function) is \_\_\_\_\_.

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5. In a knockout tournament  $2^n$  equally skilled players,  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{2^n}$ , are participating. In each round, players are divided in pair at random and winner from each pair moves in the next round. If  $S_2$  reaches the semi-

final, then the probability that  $S_1$  wins the tournament is  $1/84$ . The value of  $n$  equals \_\_\_\_\_.

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6. Five different games are to be distributed among 4 children randomly. The probability that each child get at least one game is  $1/4$  b.  $15/64$  c.  $5/9$  d.  $7/12$

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7. A bag contains 10 different balls. Five balls are drawn simultaneously and then replaced and then seven balls are drawn. The probability that exactly three balls are common to the tow draw on is  $p$ , then the value of  $12p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

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8. If two loaded dice each have the property yjsy 2 or 4 is there times as likely to appears as 1, 3, 5, or 6 on each roll. When two such dice are rolled, the probability of obtaining a total of 7 is  $p$ , then value of  $[1/p]$  is, where  $[x]$  represents the greatest integer less than or euqual to  $x$ .

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9. An urn contains three red balls and  $n$  white balls. Mr. A draws two balls together from the urn. The probability that they have the same color is  $1/2$ . Mr.B draws one ball from the urn, notes its color and rplaces it. He then draws a second ball from the urn and finds that both balls have the same color is  $5/8$ . The value of  $n$  is \_\_\_\_.

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10. Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are two events with  $P(A) = 0.5$  and  $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$  Let  $P(B) = p$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are mutually exclusive and  $P(B) = q$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events, then value of  $q/p$  is \_\_\_\_.



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11. Thirty-two players ranked 1 to 32 are playing in a knockout tournament. Assume that in every match between any two players the better ranked player wins, the probability that ranked 1 and ranked 2 players are winner and runner up respectively is  $p$ , then the value of  $[2/p]$  is, where  $[.]$  represents the greatest integer function,\_\_\_\_\_.



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12. If A and B are two events such that  $P(A) = 0.6$  and  $P(B) = 0.8$ , if the greatest value that  $P(A/B)$  can have is  $p$ , then the value of  $8p$  is\_\_\_\_\_.



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13. A die is thrown three times. The chance that the highest number shown on the die is 4 is  $p$ , then the value of  $[1/p]$  is where  $[.]$  represents greatest integer function is \_\_\_\_\_.



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14. Two cards are drawn from a well shuffled pack of 52 cards. The probability that one is heard card and the other is a king is  $p$ , then the value of  $104p$  is \_\_\_\_.



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15. A fair coin is flipped  $n$  times. Let  $E$  be the event "a head is obtained on the first flip" and let  $F_k$  be the event "exactly  $k$  heads are obtained". Then the value of  $n/k$  for which  $E$  and  $F_k$  are independent is \_\_\_\_.



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16. An unbiased normal coin is tossed  $n$  times. Let

$E_1$ : event that both heads and tails are present in  $n$  tosses.

$E_2$ : event that the coin shows up heads at most once.

The value of  $n$  for which  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent is \_\_\_\_.



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17. In a knockout tournament  $2^n$  equally skilled players,  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{2^n}$ , are participating. In each round, players are divided in pair at random and winner from each pair moves in the next round. If  $S_2$  reaches the semi-final, then the probability that  $S_1$  wins the tournament is  $1/84$ . The value of  $n$  equals \_\_\_\_\_.



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18. If two loaded dice each have the property that 2 or 4 is three times as likely to appear as 1, 3, 5, or 6 on each roll. When two such dice are rolled, the probability of obtaining a total of 7 is  $p$ , then the value of  $\lfloor 1/p \rfloor$  is, where  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  represents the greatest integer less than or equal to  $x$ .



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19. An urn contains 3 red balls and  $n$  white balls. Mr. A draws two balls together from the urn. The probability that they have the same color is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. B. Draws one balls form the urn, notes its color and replaces it. He then draws a second ball from the urn and finds that both balls have the same color is  $\frac{5}{8}$ . The possible value of  $n$  is 9 b. 6 c. 5 d. 1



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20. Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are two events with  $P(A) = 0.5$  and  $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$ . Let  $P(B) = p$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are mutually exclusive and  $P(B) = q$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events, then the value of  $q/p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



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21. Thirty-two players ranked 1 to 32 are playing in a knockout tournament. Assume that in every match between any two players the better ranked player wins, the probability that ranked 1 and ranked 2

players are winner and runner up respectively is  $p$ , then the value of  $[2/p]$  is, where  $[.]$  represents the greatest integer function,\_\_\_\_\_.

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22. If A and B are two events such that  $P(A) = 0.6$  and  $P(B) = 0.8$ , if the greatest value that  $P(A/B)$  can have is  $p$ , then the value of  $8p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

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23. A die is thrown three times. The chance that the highest number shown on the die is 4 is  $p$ , then the value of  $[1/p]$  is where  $[.]$  represents greatest integer function is \_\_\_\_\_.

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24. Two cards are drawn from a well shuffled pack of 52 cards. The probability that one is heart card and the other is a king is  $p$ , then the

value of  $104p$  is \_\_\_\_.



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25. A fair coin is flipped  $n$  times. Let  $E$  be the event "a head is obtained on the first flip" and let  $F_k$  be the event "exactly  $k$  heads are obtained". Then the value of  $n/k$  for which  $E$  and  $F_k$  are independent is \_\_\_\_.



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26. An unbiased normal coin is tossed  $n$  times. Let

$E_1$ : event that both heads and tails are present in  $n$  tosses.

$E_2$ : event that the coin shows up heads at most once.

The value of  $n$  for which  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent is \_\_\_\_.



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27. In a knockout tournament  $2^n$  equally skilled players,  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{2^n}$ , are participating. In each round, players are divided in pair at random and winner from each pair moves in the next round. If  $S_2$  reaches the semi-final, then the probability that  $S_1$  wins the tournament is  $1/84$ . The value of  $n$  equals \_\_\_\_\_.



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JEE Main Previous Year

1. Four numbers are chosen at random (without replacement) from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 20\}$ . Statement-1: The probability that the chosen numbers when arranged in some order will form an AP is  $\frac{1}{85}$ . Statement-2: If the four chosen numbers form an AP, then the set of all possible values of common difference is  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ . (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not the correct explanation for Statement-1 (2) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false (3) Statement-1 is false,



Statement-2 is true (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true;

Statement-2 is the correct explanation for Statement-1

- A. Statement 1 is false, statement 2 is true.
- B. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is a correct explanation for statement 1.
- C. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true, statement 2 is not a correct explanation for statement 2.
- D. Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false.

**Answer: D**

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2. An urn contains nine balls of which three are red, four are blue and two are green. Three balls are drawn at random without replacement from the urn. The probability that the three balls have different colour is

A.  $\frac{2}{23}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{2}{7}$

D.  $\frac{1}{21}$

**Answer: C**



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3. If two different numbers are taken from the set  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$ ; then the probability that their sum as well as absolute difference are both

multiple of 4, is: (1)  $\frac{14}{45}$  (2)  $\frac{7}{55}$  (3)  $\frac{6}{55}$  (4)  $\frac{12}{55}$

A.  $\frac{7}{55}$

B.  $\frac{6}{55}$

C.  $\frac{12}{55}$

D.  $\frac{14}{45}$

**Answer: B**



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4. For three events  $A, B$  and  $C, P$  (Exactly one of  $A$  or  $B$  occurs) =  $P$  (Exactly one of  $B$  or  $C$  occurs) =  $P$  (Exactly one of  $C$  or  $A$  occurs) =  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $P$  (All the three events occur simultaneously) =  $\frac{1}{16}$ . Then the probability that at least one of the events occurs, is :

A.  $\frac{3}{16}$

B.  $\frac{7}{32}$

C.  $\frac{7}{16}$

D.  $\frac{7}{64}$

**Answer: C**



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5. One ticket is selected at ransom form 50 tickets numbered 00, 01, 02, ..., 49. Then the probability that the sum of the digits on the

selected ticket is 8, given that the product of these digits is zero, is

A.  $\frac{1}{14}$

B.  $\frac{1}{7}$

C.  $\frac{5}{14}$

D.  $\frac{1}{50}$

**Answer: A**



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6. In a binomial distribution  $B\left(n, p = \frac{1}{4}\right)$ , if the probability of at least one success is greater than or equal to  $\frac{9}{10}$ , then  $n$  is greater than (1)

$\frac{1}{(\log)_{10}^4 - (\log)_{10}^3}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{(\log)_{10}^4 + (\log)_{10}^3}$  (3)  $\frac{9}{(\log)_{10}^4 - (\log)_{10}^3}$  (4)

$\frac{4}{(\log)_{10}^4 - (\log)_{10}^3}$

A.  $\frac{1}{\log_{10}4 - \log_{10}3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{\log_{10}4 + \log_{10}3}$

- C.  $\frac{9}{\log_{10}4 - \log_{10}3}$
- D.  $\frac{4}{\log_{10}4 - \log_{10}3}$

**Answer: A**

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7. Consider 5 independent Bernoulli's trials each with probability of success  $p$ . If the probability of at least one failure is greater than or equal

to  $\frac{31}{32}$ , then  $p$  lies in the interval : (1)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right]$  (2)  $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{11}{12}\right]$  (3)  $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$  (4)

$\left(\frac{11}{12}, 1\right]$

A.  $\left(\frac{11}{12}, 1\right]$

B.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right]$

C.  $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{11}{12}\right]$

D.  $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

**Answer: D**



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8. If  $C$  and  $D$  are two events such that  $C \subset D$  and  $P(D) \neq 0$ , then the correct statement among the following is

A.  $P(C | D) = \frac{P(D)}{P(D)}$

B.  $P(C | D) = P(C)$

C.  $P(C | D) \geq P(C)$

D.  $P(C | D) < P(C)$

**Answer: C**



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9. Three numbers are chosen at random without replacement from  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 8\}$ . The probability that their minimum is 3, given that their maximum

is 6, is (1)  $\frac{3}{8}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (3)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (4)  $\frac{2}{5}$

A.  $\frac{3}{8}$

B.  $\frac{1}{5}$

C.  $\frac{1}{4}$

D.  $\frac{2}{5}$

**Answer: B**



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**10.** A multiple choice examination has 5 questions. Each question has three alternative answers of which exactly one is correct. The probability that a student will get 4 or more correct answers just guessing is

A.  $\frac{17}{3^5}$

B.  $\frac{13}{3^5}$

C.  $\frac{11}{3^5}$

D.  $\frac{10}{3^5}$

**Answer: C**



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11. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two events such that

$$P(\overline{A \cup B}) = \frac{1}{6}, P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } P(\overline{A}) = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ where } \overline{A} \text{ stands for the}$$

complement of the event  $A$ . Then the events  $A$  and  $B$  are

- A. mutually exclusive and independent
- B. equally likely but not independent
- C. Independent but not equally likely
- D. independent and equally likely

**Answer: C**



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12. Twelve balls are placed in three boxes. The probability that the first box contains three balls is

A.  $\frac{55}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{11}$

B.  $55 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$

C.  $220 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{12}$

D.  $22 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11}$

**Answer: A**



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13. Let two fair six-faced dice A and B be thrown simultaneously. If  $E_1$  is the event that die A shows up four,  $E_2$  is the event that die B shows up two and  $E_3$  is the event that the sum of numbers on both dice is odd, then which of the following statement is NOT True ?

- A.  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  are independent
- B.  $E_1$  and  $E_3$  are independent
- C.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  are independent
- D.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent

**Answer: C**



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**14.** A box contains 15 green and 10 yellow balls. If 10 balls are randomly drawn, one by one, with replacement, then the variance of the number of green balls drawn is

- A.  $\frac{6}{25}$
- B.  $\frac{12}{5}$
- C. 6
- D. 4

**Answer: B**



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15. A bag contains 4 red and 6 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag, its colour is observed and this ball along with two additional balls of the same colour are returned to the bag. If now a ball is drawn at random from the bag, then the probability that this drawn ball is red, is

A.  $\frac{3}{4}$

B.  $\frac{3}{10}$

C.  $\frac{2}{5}$

D.  $\frac{1}{5}$

**Answer: C**



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16. One ticket is selected at random from 50 tickets numbered 00, 01, 02, ... , 49. Then the probability that the sum of the digits on the selected ticket is 8, given that the product of these digits is zero, equals (1)  $\frac{1}{14}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (3)  $\frac{5}{14}$  (4)  $\frac{1}{50}$

A.  $\frac{1}{14}$

B.  $\frac{1}{7}$

C.  $\frac{5}{14}$

D.  $\frac{1}{50}$

**Answer: A**



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17. In a binomial distribution  $B\left(n, p = \frac{1}{4}\right)$ , if the probability of at least one success is greater than or equal to  $\frac{9}{10}$ , then  $n$  is greater than (1)

$$\frac{1}{(\log_{10}^4 - (\log_{10})^3)} \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{(\log_{10}^4 + (\log_{10})^3)} \quad (3) \quad \frac{9}{(\log_{10}^4 - (\log_{10})^3)} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{4}{(\log_{10}^4 - (\log_{10})^3)}$$

A.  $\frac{1}{\log_{10}4 - \log_{10}3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{\log_{10}4 + \log_{10}3}$

C.  $\frac{9}{\log_{10}4 - \log_{10}3}$

D.  $\frac{4}{\log_{10}4 - \log_{10}3}$

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Consider 5 independent Bernoulli's trials each with probability of success  $p$ . If the probability of at least one failure is greater than or equal

to  $\frac{31}{32}$ , then  $p$  lies in the interval : (1)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right]$  (2)  $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{11}{12}\right]$  (3)  $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$  (4)

$\left(\frac{11}{12}, 1\right]$

A.  $\left( \frac{11}{12}, 1 \right]$

B.  $\left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \right]$

C.  $\left( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{11}{12} \right]$

D.  $\left[ 0, \frac{1}{2} \right]$

**Answer: D**



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**19.** If  $C$  and  $D$  are two events such that  $C \subset D$  and  $P(D)$  is not equal to 0, then the correct statement among the following is

A.  $P(C | D) = \frac{P(D)}{P(C)}$

B.  $P(C | D) = P(C)$

C.  $P(C | D) \geq P(C)$

D.  $P(C | D) < P(C)$

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Three numbers are chosen at random without replacement from  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 8\}$ . The probability that their minimum is 3, given that maximum is 6, is:

A.  $\frac{3}{8}$

B.  $\frac{1}{5}$

C.  $\frac{1}{4}$

D.  $\frac{2}{5}$

**Answer: B**



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21. A multiple choice examination has 5 questions. Each question has three alternative answers of which exactly one is correct. The probability that a student will get 4 or more correct answers just by guessing is (1)

$\frac{13}{3^5}$  (2)  $\frac{11}{3^5}$  (3)  $\frac{10}{3^5}$  (4)  $\frac{17}{3^5}$

A.  $\frac{17}{3^5}$

B.  $\frac{13}{3^5}$

C.  $\frac{11}{3^5}$

D.  $\frac{10}{3^5}$

**Answer: C**



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22. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two events such that

$$P(\overline{A \cup B}) = \frac{1}{6}, P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } P(\overline{A}) = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ where } \overline{A} \text{ stands for the}$$

complement of the event  $A$ . Then the events  $A$  and  $B$  are



A. mutually exclusive and independent

B. equally likely but not independent

C. Independent but not equally likely

D. independent and equally likely

**Answer: C**



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**23.** If 12 identical balls are to be placed in 3 identical boxes, then the probability that one of the boxes contains exactly 3 balls is : (1)  $\frac{55}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{11}$

(2)  $55 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$  (3)  $220 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{12}$  (4)  $22 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11}$

A.  $\frac{55}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{11}$

B.  $55 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$

C.  $220 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{12}$

D.  $22\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11}$

**Answer: A**

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**24.** Let two fair six-faced dice A and B be thrown simultaneously. If  $E_1$  is the event that die A shows up four,  $E_2$  is the event that die B shows up two and  $E_3$  is the event that the sum of numbers on both dice is odd, then which of the following statements is NOT true ? (1)  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent. (2)  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  are independent. (3)  $E_1$  and  $E_3$  are independent. (4)  $E_1, E_2$  and  $E_3$  are independent.

A.  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  are independent

B.  $E_1$  and  $E_3$  are independent

C.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent

D.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent

**Answer: C**



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25. A box contains 15 green and 10 yellow balls. If 10 balls are randomly drawn, one-by-one, with replacement, then the variance of the number of green balls drawn is : (a)  $\frac{12}{5}$  (b) 6 (c) 4 (d)  $\frac{6}{25}$

A.  $\frac{6}{25}$

B.  $\frac{12}{5}$

C. 6

D. 4

**Answer: B**



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26. A bag contains 4 red and 6 black balls. A ball is drawn at random from the bag, its colour is observed and this ball along with two additional

balls of the same colour are returned to the bag. If now a ball is drawn at random from the bag, then the probability that this drawn ball is red, is

- A.  $3/4$
- B.  $3/10$
- C.  $2/5$
- D.  $1/5$

**Answer: C**



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### JEE Advanced Previous Year

1. Let  $\omega$  be a complex cube root unity with  $\omega \neq 1$ . A fair die is thrown three times. If  $r_1, r_2$  and  $r_3$  are the numbers obtained on the die, then the probability that  $\omega^{r_1} + \omega^{r_2} + \omega^{r_3} = 0$  is  $1/18$  b.  $1/9$  c.  $2/9$  d.  $1/36$

- A.  $1/18$

B.  $\frac{1}{9}$

C.  $\frac{2}{9}$

D.  $\frac{1}{36}$

**Answer: C**



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2. Three boys and two girls stand in a queue. The probability, that the number of boys ahead is at least one more than the number of girls ahead of her, is `

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$

D.  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Answer: A**



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3. Three randomly chosen nonnegative integers  $x, y$  and  $z$  are found to satisfy the equation  $x + y + z = 10$ . Then the probability that  $z$  is even, is:

$\frac{5}{12}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (c)  $\frac{6}{11}$  (d)  $\frac{36}{55}$

A.  $\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $\frac{36}{55}$

C.  $\frac{6}{11}$

D.  $\frac{5}{11}$

**Answer: C**



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4. Box 1 contains three cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3; box 2 contains five cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; and box 3 contains seven cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. A card is drawn from each of the boxes. Let  $x_i$  be

the number on the card drawn from the  $i$ th box,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ . The probability that  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$  is odd is The probability that  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  are in an arithmetic progression is

A.  $\frac{29}{105}$

B.  $\frac{53}{105}$

C.  $\frac{57}{105}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Answer: B**



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5. Box 1 contains three cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3; box 2 contains five cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; and box 3 contains seven cards bearing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. A card is drawn from each of the boxes. Let  $x_i$  be the number on the card drawn from the  $i$ th box,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ . The probability that  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$  is odd is The probability that  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  are in an arithmetic progression is

A.  $\frac{9}{105}$

B.  $\frac{10}{105}$

C.  $\frac{11}{105}$

D.  $\frac{7}{105}$

**Answer: C**



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**6. PARAGRAPH A** There are five students  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$  and  $S_5$  in a music class and for them there are five seats  $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4$  and  $R_5$  arranged in a row, where initially the seat  $R_i$  is allotted to the student  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ . But, on the examination day, the five students are randomly allotted five seats. (For Ques. No. 17 and 18) The probability that, on the examination day, the student  $S_1$  gets the previously allotted seat  $R_1$ , and NONE of the remaining students gets the seat previously allotted to him/her is  $\frac{3}{40}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (c)  $\frac{7}{40}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{5}$



A.  $\frac{3}{40}$

B.  $\frac{1}{8}$

C.  $\frac{7}{40}$

D.  $\frac{1}{5}$

**Answer: A**



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7. PARAGRAPH A There are five students  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4$  and  $S_5$  in a music class and for them there are five seats  $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4$  and  $R_5$  arranged in a row, where initially the seat  $R_i$  is allotted to the student  $S_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ . But, on the examination day, the five students are randomly allotted five seats. For  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , let  $T_i$  denote the event that the students  $S_i$  and  $S_{i+1}$  do NOT sit adjacent to each other on the day of the examination. Then, the probability of the event  $T_1 \cap T_2 \cap T_3 \cap T_4$  is  $\frac{1}{15}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{10}$  (c)  $\frac{7}{60}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{5}$

A.  $\frac{1}{15}$

B.  $\frac{1}{10}$

C.  $\frac{7}{60}$

D.  $\frac{1}{5}$

**Answer: C**



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8. A signal which can be green or red with probability  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  respectively, is received by station A and then transmitted to station B. The probability of each station receiving the signal correctly is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . If the signal received at station B is green, then the probability that the original signal was green is (a)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{6}{7}$  (c)  $\frac{20}{23}$  (d)  $\frac{9}{20}$

A.  $\frac{3}{5}$

B.  $\frac{6}{7}$

C.  $\frac{20}{23}$

D.  $\frac{9}{20}$

**Answer: C**



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9. Four persons independently solve a certain problem correctly with probabilities  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$ . Then the probability that the problem is solved correctly by at least one of them is

A.  $\frac{235}{256}$

B.  $\frac{21}{256}$

C.  $\frac{3}{256}$

D.  $\frac{253}{256}$

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. A computer producing factory has only two plants  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . Plant  $T_1$  produces 20% and plant  $T_2$  produces 80% of the total computers produced. 7% of computers produced in the factory turn out to be defective. It is known that  $P(\text{computer turns out to be defective, given that it is produced in plant } T_1) = 10P(\text{computer turns out to be defective, given that it is produced in plant } T_2)$ , where  $P(E)$  denotes the probability of an event  $E$ . A computer produced in the factory is randomly selected and it does not turn out to be defective. Then, the probability that it is produced in plant  $T_2$ , is

A.  $\frac{36}{73}$

B.  $\frac{47}{79}$

C.  $\frac{78}{96}$

D.  $\frac{75}{83}$

**Answer: C**



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11. Let E and F be two independent events. The probability that exactly one of them occurs is  $11/25$  and the probability of none of them occurring is  $2/25$ . If P(T) denotes the probability of occurrence of the event T, then

A.  $P(E) = \frac{4}{5}, P(F) = \frac{3}{5}$

B.  $P(E) = \frac{1}{5}, P(F) = \frac{2}{5}$

C.  $P(E) = \frac{2}{5}, P(F) = \frac{1}{5}$

D.  $P(E) = \frac{3}{5}, P(F) = \frac{4}{5}$

**Answer: A::D**



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12. A ship is fitted with three engines  $E_1, E_2,$  and  $E_3$  the engines function independently of each other with respectively probability  $1/2, 1/4,$  and  $1/4$ . For the ship to be operational at least two of its engines must function. Let X denote the event that the ship is operational and let  $X_1, X_2,$  and  $X_3$  denote, respectively, the events that

the engines  $E_1, E_2$ , and  $E_3$  are functioning. Which of the following is (are) true?

A.  $P(X_1^C | X) = \frac{3}{16}$

B.  $P(\text{exactly two engines of the ship are functioning} | X) = \frac{7}{8}$

C.  $P(X | X_1) = \frac{5}{16}$

D.  $P(X | X_1) = \frac{7}{16}$

**Answer: B::D**



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13. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two events such that

$P(X) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(X | Y) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $P(Y | X) = \frac{2}{5}$ . Then

A.  $P(Y) = \frac{4}{15}$

B.  $P(X' | Y) = \frac{1}{2}$

C.  $P(X \cup Y) = \frac{2}{5}$

$$D. P(X \cap Y) = \frac{1}{5}$$

**Answer: A::B**



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14. A signal which can be green or red with probability  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  respectively, is received by station A and then transmitted to station B. The probability of each station receiving the signal correctly is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . If the signal received at station B is green, then the probability that original signal was green is

A.  $\frac{3}{5}$

B.  $\frac{6}{7}$

C.  $\frac{20}{23}$

D.  $\frac{9}{20}$

**Answer: C**



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15. Four persons independently solve a certain problem correctly with probabilities  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$ . Then the probability that the problem is solved correctly by at least one of them is

A.  $\frac{235}{256}$

B.  $\frac{21}{256}$

C.  $\frac{3}{256}$

D.  $\frac{253}{256}$

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

16. A computer producing factory has only two plants  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . Plant  $T_1$  produces 20% and plant  $T_2$  produces 80% of the total computers produced. 7% of computers produced in the factory turn out to be



defective. It is known that  $P(\text{computer turns out to be defective, given that it is produced in plant } T_1) = 10P(\text{computer turns out to be defective, given that it is produced in plant } T_2)$ , where  $P(E)$  denotes the probability of an event  $E$ . A computer produced in the factory is randomly selected and it does not turn out to be defective. Then, the probability that it is produced in plant  $T_2$ , is

A.  $\frac{36}{73}$

B.  $\frac{47}{79}$

C.  $\frac{78}{96}$

D.  $\frac{75}{83}$

**Answer: C**



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17. Let  $E$  and  $F$  be two independent events. The probability that exactly one of them occurs is  $11/25$  and the probability of none of them

occurring is  $2/25$ . If  $P(T)$  denotes the probability of occurrence of the event  $T$ , then

A.  $P(E) = \frac{4}{5}, P(F) = \frac{3}{5}$

B.  $P(E) = \frac{1}{5}, P(F) = \frac{2}{5}$

C.  $P(E) = \frac{2}{5}, P(F) = \frac{1}{5}$

D.  $P(E) = \frac{3}{5}, P(F) = \frac{4}{5}$

**Answer: A:D**



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**18.** A ship is fitted with three engines  $E_1, E_2,$  and  $E_3$  the engines function independently of each other with respectively probability  $1/2, 1/4,$  and  $1/4$ . For the ship to be operational at least two of its engines must function. Let  $X$  denote the event that the ship is operational and let  $X_1, X_2,$  and  $X_3$  denote, respectively, the events that the engines  $E_1, E_2,$  and  $E_3$  are functioning. Which of the following is (are) true?

$$A. P(X_1^C | X) = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$B. P(\text{exactly two engines of the ship are functioning} | X) = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$C. P(X | X_1) = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$D. P(X | X_1) = \frac{7}{16}$$

**Answer: B::D**



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**19.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two events such that

$$P(X) = \frac{1}{3}, P(X | Y) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } P(Y | X) = \frac{2}{5}. \text{ Then}$$

$$A. P(Y) = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$B. P(X' | Y) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$C. P(X \cup Y) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$D. P(X \cap Y) = \frac{1}{5}$$

**Answer: A::B**



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20. A fair die is tossed repeatedly until a 6 is obtained. Let  $X$  denote the number of tosses required.

The probability that  $X = 3$  equals

A.  $25/216$

B.  $25/36$

C.  $5/36$

D.  $125/216$

**Answer: A**



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21. A fair die is tossed repeatedly until a 6 is obtained. Let  $X$  denote the number of tosses required.

The probability that  $X \geq 3$  equals

A.  $125/216$

B.  $25/36$

C.  $5/36$

D.  $25/216$

**Answer: B**



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**22.** A fair die is tossed repeatedly until a 6 is obtained. Let  $X$  denote the number of tosses required.

The conditional probability that  $X \geq 6$  given  $X > 3$  equals

A.  $125/216$

B.  $25/36$

C.  $5/36$

D.  $25/216$

**Answer: D**



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23. Let  $U_1$ , and  $U_2$ , be two urns such that  $U_1$ , contains 3 white and 2 red balls, and  $U_2$ , contains only 1 white ball. A fair coin is tossed. If head appears then 1 ball is drawn at random from  $U_1$ , and put into  $U_2$ . . However, if tail appears then 2 balls are drawn at random from  $U_1$ , and put into  $U_2$ . . Now 1 ball is drawn at random from  $U_2$ , .61 . The probability of the drawn ball from  $U_2$ , being white is

A.  $\frac{13}{30}$

B.  $\frac{23}{30}$

C.  $\frac{19}{30}$

D.  $\frac{11}{30}$

**Answer: B**



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24. Given that the drawn ball from U2 is white, the probability that head appeared on the coin

A.  $\frac{17}{23}$

B.  $\frac{11}{23}$

C.  $\frac{15}{23}$

D.  $\frac{12}{23}$

**Answer: D**



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25. A box  $B_1$  contains 1 white ball, 3 red balls, and 2 black balls. Another box  $B_2$  contains 2 white balls, 3 red balls and 4 black balls. A third box  $B_3$  contains 3 white balls, 4 red balls, and 5 black balls.

If 1 ball is drawn from each of the boxes  $B_1, B_2$  and  $B_3$ , the probability that all 3 drawn balls are of the same color is

A.  $82/648$

B.  $90/648$

C.  $558/648$

D.  $566/648$

**Answer: A**



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**26.** A box  $B_1$  contains 1 white ball, 3 red balls, and 2 black balls. Another box  $B_2$  contains 2 white balls, 3 red balls and 4 black balls. A third box  $B_3$  contains 3 white balls, 4 red balls, and 5 black balls.

If 2 balls are drawn (without replacement) from a randomly selected box and one of the balls is white and the other ball is red the probability that these 2 balls are drawn from box  $B_2$  is

A.  $116/182$

B.  $126/181$



C. 65/181

D. 55/181

**Answer: D**



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27. Let  $n_1$ , and  $n_2$ , be the number of red and black balls, respectively, in box I. Let  $n_3$  and  $n_4$ , be the number of red and black balls, respectively, in box II. One of the two boxes, box I and box II, was selected at random and a ball was drawn randomly out of this box. The ball was found to be red. If the probability that this red ball was drawn from box II is  $\frac{1}{3}$  then the correct option(s) with the possible values of  $n_1, n_2, n_3$ , and  $n_4$ , is(are)

A.  $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 3, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 15$

B.  $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 6, n_3 = 10, n_4 = 50$

C.  $n_1 = 8, n_2 = 6, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 20$

D.  $n_1 = 6, n_2 = 12, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 20$

**Answer: A::B**



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**28.** Let  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  be the number of red and black balls, respectively, in box I. Let  $n_3$  and  $n_4$  be the numbers of red and black balls, respectively, in the box II.

A ball is drawn at random from box I and transferred to box II. If the probability of drawing a red ball from box I, after this transfer, is  $1/3$ , then the correct options (s) with the possible values of  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  is (are)

A.  $n_1 = 4$  and  $n_2 = 6$

B.  $n_1 = 2$  and  $n_2 = 3$

C.  $n_1 = 10$  and  $n_2 = 20$

D.  $n_1 = 3$  and  $n_2 = 6$

**Answer: C::D**



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29. Football teams  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  have to play two games are independent.

The probabilities of  $T_1$  winning, drawing and losing a game against  $T_2$

are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , respectively. Each team gets 3 points for a win, 1 point

for a draw and 0 point for a loss in a game. Let X and Y denote the total

points scored by teams  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  respectively, after two games.

$P(X > Y)$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{4}$

B.  $\frac{5}{12}$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\frac{7}{12}$

**Answer: B**



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30. Football teams  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  have to play two games are independent.

The probabilities of  $T_1$  winning, drawing and losing a game against  $T_2$

are  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , respectively. Each team gets 3 points for a win, 1 point

for a draw and 0 point for a loss in a game. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  denote the total

points scored by teams  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  respectively, after two games.

$P(X = Y)$  is

A.  $\frac{11}{36}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{13}{36}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Answer: C**



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31. Of the three independent event  $E_1, E_2$  and  $E_3$ , the probability that

only  $E_1$  occurs is  $\alpha$ , only  $E_2$  occurs is  $\beta$  and only  $E_3$  occurs is  $\gamma$ . If the

probability  $p$  that none of events  $E_1, E_2$  or  $E_3$  occurs satisfy the equations  $(\alpha - 2\beta)p = \alpha\beta$  and  $(\beta - 3\gamma)p = 2\beta\gamma$ . All the given probabilities are assumed to lie in the interval  $(0, 1)$ . Then,  $\frac{\text{probability of occurrence of } E_1}{\text{probability of occurrence of } E_3}$  is equal to

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32. The minimum number of times a fair coin needs to be tossed, so that the probability of getting at least two heads is at least 0.96, is \_\_\_\_\_.

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### Exercise 14.1

1. Three coins are tossed. If one of them shows tail, then find the probability that all three coins show tail.

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2. If two events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that  $P(A') = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.4$  and  $P(A \cap B') = 0.5$ , then find the value of  $P[B/A \cup B']$ .



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3. In a single throw of two dice what is the probability of obtaining a number greater , if 4 appears on the first dice?



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4. A coin is tossed three times in succession. If  $E$  is the event that there are at least two heads and  $F$  is the event in which first throw is a head, then find  $P(E/F)$ .



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5. Consider a sample space  $S$  representing the adults in a small town who have completed the requirements for a college degree. They have been categorized according to sex and employment as follows: , Employed, Unemployed Male, 460, 40 Female, 140, 260 An employed person is selected at random. Find the probability that the chosen one is a male.



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6. A binary number is made up to 8 digits. Suppose that the probability if an incorrect digit appearing is  $p$  and that the errors in different digits are independent of each other. Then find the probability of forming an incorrect number.



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7. The probability of India winning a test match against West Indies is  $1/2$ . Assuming independence from match to match, find the probability that in a match series Indias second win occurs at the third test.



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8. Three persons A, B and C, in order, cut a pack of cards replacing them after each cut on the condition that the first who cuts a spade shall win the prize. Find their respective chances.



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9. A bag contains  $a$  white and  $b$  black balls. Two players,  $A$  and  $B$  alternately draw a ball from the bag, replacing the ball each time after the draw till one of them draws a white ball and wins the game.  $A$  begins the game. If the probability of  $A$  winning the game is three times that of  $B$ , then find the ratio  $a : b$



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1. A bag contains 5 white and 3 black balls. Four balls are successively drawn out without replacement. What is the probability that they are alternately of different colours?

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2. Cards are drawn one at random from a well shuffled full pack of 52 playing cards until 2 aces are obtained for the first time. If  $N$  is the number of cards required to be drawn, then show that  $P_{\{N=n\}} = \frac{(n-1)(52-n)(51-n)}{(50 \times 49 \times 17 \times 13)}$ , where  $n = 2, 3, \dots, 52$ .

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3. In a multiple choice question, there are four alternative answers of which one or more than one is correct. A candidate will get marks on the question only if he ticks the correct answer. The candidate decides to tick answers at a random. If he is allowed up to three chances to answer the question, then find the probability that he will get marks on it.





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### Exercise 14.3

1. A coin is tossed three times.

Event A: two heads appear

Event B: last should be head

Then identify whether events A and B are independent or not.



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2. If A and B are two events such that  $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{7}{12}$  and  $P(\text{not A or not B}) = \frac{1}{4}$ . State whether A and B are independent?



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3. Two cards are drawn one by one randomly from a pack of 52 cards.

Then find the probability that both of them are king.



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4. The probability of happening an event A in one trial is 0.4. Find the probability that the event A happens at least one in three independent trials.



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5. In a bag there are 6 balls of which 3 are white and 3 are black. They are drawn successively with replacement. What is the chance that the colours are alternate ?



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6. A man performs 10 trials of an experiment, if the probability of getting '4 successes' is maximum, then find the probability of failure in each trial.



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7. A man and a woman appear in an interview for two vacancies in the same post. The probability of mans selection of  $\frac{1}{4}$  and that the womans selection is  $\frac{1}{3}$ . What is the probability that none of them will be selected?



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8. The probability that Krishna will be alive 10 years hence is  $\frac{7}{15}$  and that Hari will be alive is  $\frac{7}{10}$ . What is t he probability that both Krishna and Hari will be dead 10 years hence?



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#### Exercise 14.4

1. An um contains 5 red and 5 black balls. A ball is drawn at random, its colour is noted and is returned to the urn. Moreover, 2 additional balls of

the colour drawn are put in the urn and then a ball is drawn at random.

What is the probability that



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2. A bag contains 3 white, 3 black and 2 red balls. One by one, three balls are drawn without replacing them. Find the probability that the third ball is red.



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3. Two thirds of the students in a class are boys and the rest girls. It is known that the probability of a girl getting a first class is 0.25 and that of a boy getting a first class is 0.28. Find the probability that a student chosen at random will get first class marks in the subject.



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4. A number is selected at random from the first 25 natural numbers. If it is a composite number, then it is divided by 6. But if it is not a composite number, it is divided by 2. Find the probability that there will be no remainder in the division.

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5. A real estate man has eight master keys to open several new homes. Only in master key will open any given hour. If 40% of these homes are usually left unlocked, what is the probability that the real estate man can get into a specific home if he selects three master keys at random before leaving the office?

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6. An urn contains  $m$  white and  $n$  black balls. A ball is drawn at random and is put back into the urn along with  $k$  balls of the same colour as that

of the ball drawn. a ball is again drawn at random. Show that the probability of drawing a white ball now does not depend on  $k$ .

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7. A bag contains 12 red balls 6 white balls. Six balls are drawn one by one without replacement of which at least 4 balls are white. Find the probability that in the next two drawn exactly one white ball is drawn.

(Leave the answer in  ${}^n C_r$ ).

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### Exercise 14.5

1. A card from a pack of 52 cards is lost. From the remaining cards of the pack; two cards are drawn and are found to be hearts. Find the probability of the missing card to be a heart.

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2. There are three coins. One is a two headed coin (having head on both faces), another is a biased coin that comes up heads 75% of the time and third is an unbiased coin. One of the three coins is chosen at random and tossed, it shows heads, what i

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3. Probability that A speaks truth is  $\frac{4}{5}$ . A coin is tossed. A reports that a appears. The probability that actually there was head is (A)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{5}$   
(D)  $\frac{2}{5}$

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4. A bag contains 5 balls. Two balls are drawn and are found to be white. What is the probability that all the balls are white?

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5. The chance of defective screws in three boxes  $A, B, C$  are  $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}$ , respectively. A box is selected at random and a screw drawn from it at random is found to be defective. Then find the probability that it came from box  $A$ .

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6. Assume that the chances of a patient having a heart attack is 40%. It is also assumed that a meditation and yoga course reduce the risk of heart attack by 30% and prescription of certain drug reduces its chances by 25%. At a time a patient can ch

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7. The probability that a particular day in the month of July is a rainy day is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Two persons whose credibility are  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$ , respectively, claim that 15th July was a rainy day. Find the probability that it was really a rainy day.

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## Exercise 14.6

1. A fair coin is tossed  $n$  times. if the probability that head occurs 6 times is equal to the probability that head occurs 8 times, then find the value of  $n$ .

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2. A die is thrown 4 times. Find the probability of getting at most two 6.

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3. The prbability that a student is not a swimmer is  $1/5$ . Then find the probability that our of 5 students exactly 4 are swimmer.

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4. Suppose the probability for A to win a game against B is 0.4. If A has an option of playing either a “best of 3 games” or a “best of 5 games match against B, which option should be chosen so that the probability of his winning the match is higher? (No game ends in a draw.)



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5. Numbers are selected at random, one at a time, from the two-digit numbers 00, 01, 02, ..., 99 with replacement. An event E occurs if the only product of the two digits of a selected number is 18. If four numbers are selected, find the probability that the event E occurs at least 3 times.



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**MATRIX MATCH TYPE**

1. An urn contains four black and eight white balls. Three balls are drawn from the urn without replacement. Three events are defined on this experiment.

A: Exactly one black ball is drawn.

B: All balls are drawn are of the same color.

C: Third drawn ball is black.

Match the entries of List I with none, one or more entries of List II.



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2. Match the following lists:



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LINKED COMPREHENSION TYPE

1. A fair die is tossed repeatedly until a 6 is obtained. Let  $X$  denote the number of tosses required.

The probability that  $X = 3$  equals

A.  $25/216$

B.  $25/36$

C.  $5/36$

D.  $125/216$

**Answer: A**



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2. A fair die is tossed repeatedly until a 6 is obtained. Let  $X$  denote the number of tosses required.

The probability that  $X \geq 3$  equals

A.  $125/216$

B.  $25/36$

C.  $5/36$

D.  $25/216$

**Answer: B**



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3. A fair die is tossed repeatedly until a 6 is obtained. Let  $X$  denote the number of tosses required.

The conditional probability that  $X \geq 6$  given  $X > 3$  equals

A.  $125/216$

B.  $25/36$

C.  $5/36$

D.  $25/216$

**Answer: D**



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4. Let  $U_1$ , and  $U_2$ , be two urns such that  $U_1$ , contains 3 white and 2 red balls, and  $U_2$ , contains only 1 white ball. A fair coin is tossed. If head appears then 1 ball is drawn at random from  $U_1$ , and put into  $U_2$ . However, if tail appears then 2 balls are drawn at random from  $U_1$ , and put into  $U_2$ . Now 1 ball is drawn at random from  $U_2$ . The probability of the drawn ball from  $U_2$ , being white is

A.  $\frac{13}{30}$

B.  $\frac{23}{30}$

C.  $\frac{19}{30}$

D.  $\frac{11}{30}$

**Answer: B**



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5. Given that the drawn ball from U2 is white, the probability that head appeared on the coin

A.  $\frac{17}{23}$

B.  $\frac{11}{23}$

C.  $\frac{15}{23}$

D.  $\frac{12}{23}$

**Answer: D**



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6. A box  $B_1$  contains 1 white ball, 3 red balls, and 2 black balls. Another box  $B_2$  contains 2 white balls, 3 red balls. A third box  $B_3$  contains 3 white balls, 4 red balls, and 5 black balls.

If 1 ball is drawn from each of the boxes  $B_1, B_2$  and  $B_3$ , the probability that all 3 drawn balls are of the same color is



A.  $82/648$

B.  $90/648$

C.  $558/648$

D.  $566/648$

**Answer: A**



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7. A box  $B_1$  contains 1 white ball, 3 red balls, and 2 black balls. Another box  $B_2$  contains 2 white balls, 3 red balls. A third box  $B_3$  contains 3 white balls, 4 red balls, and 5 black balls.

If 2 balls are drawn (without replacement) from a randomly selected box and one of the balls is white and the other ball is red the probability that these 2 balls are drawn from box  $B_2$  is

A.  $116/182$

B.  $126/181$

C. 65/181

D. 55/181

**Answer: D**



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8. Let  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  be the number of red and black balls, respectively, in box I. Let  $n_3$  and  $n_4$  be the numbers of red and black balls, respectively, in the box II.

One of the two boxes, box I and II, was selected at random and a ball was drawn randomly out of this box. The ball was found to be red. If the probability that this red with the possible values of  $n_1, n_2, n_3$  and  $n_4$  is (are)

A.  $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 3, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 15$

B.  $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 6, n_3 = 10, n_4 = 50$

C.  $n_1 = 8, n_2 = 6, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 20$

D.  $n_1 = 6, n_2 = 12, n_3 = 5, n_4 = 20$

**Answer: A::B**



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9. Let  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  be the number of red and black balls, respectively, in box I. Let  $n_3$  and  $n_4$  be the numbers of red and black balls, respectively, in the box II.

A ball is drawn at random from box I and transferred to box II. If the probability of drawing a red ball from box I, after this transfer, is  $1/3$ , then the correct options (s) with the possible values of  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  is (are)

A.  $n_1 = 4$  and  $n_2 = 6$

B.  $n_1 = 2$  and  $n_2 = 3$

C.  $n_1 = 10$  and  $n_2 = 20$

D.  $n_1 = 3$  and  $n_2 = 6$

**Answer: C::D**



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10. Football teams  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  have to play two games are independent.

The probabilities of  $T_1$  winning, drawing and losing a game against  $T_2$

are  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , respectively. Each team gets 3 points for a win, 1 point

for a draw and 0 point for a loss in a game. Let X and Y denote the total

points scored by teams  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  respectively, after two games.

$P(X > Y)$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{4}$

B.  $\frac{5}{12}$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\frac{7}{12}$

**Answer: B**



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11. Football teams  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  have to play two games against each other. It is assumed that the outcomes of the two games are independent. The probabilities of  $T_1$  winning, drawing and losing a game against  $T_2$  are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , respectively. Each team gets 3 points for a win, 1 point for a draw and 0 point for a loss in a game.

$P(X = Y)$  is

A.  $\frac{11}{36}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{13}{36}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Answer: C**



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**NUMARICAL VALUE TYPE**

1. Of the three independent event  $E_1, E_2$  and  $E_3$ , the probability that only  $E_1$  occurs is  $\alpha$ , only  $E_2$  occurs is  $\beta$  and only  $E_3$  occurs is  $\gamma$ . If the probawvility  $p$  that none of events  $E_1, E_2$  or  $E_3$  occurs satisfy the equations  $(\alpha - 2\beta)p = \alpha\beta$  and  $(\beta - 3\gamma)p = 2\beta\gamma$ . All the given probabilities are assumed to lie in the interval  $(0, 1)$ . Then,  $\frac{\text{probability of occurrence of } E_1}{\text{probability of occurrence of } E_3}$  is equal to

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2. The minimum number of times a fair coin needs to be tossed, so that the probability of getting at least two heads is at least 0.96 is :

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Single correct Answer

1. If four vertices a regular octagon are chosen at random, then the probability that the quadrilateral formed by them is a rectangle is

A.  $\frac{1}{8}$

B.  $\frac{2}{21}$

C.  $\frac{1}{32}$

D.  $\frac{1}{35}$

**Answer: D**



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2. Six fair dice are thrown independently. The probability that three are exactly 2 different pairs (A pair is an ordered combination like 2, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6) is

A.  $5/72$

B.  $26/72$

C.  $125/144$

D.  $5/36$

**Answer: B**



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3. if letters of the word MATHEMATICS are arranged then the probability that C come before E, E before H ,H before I and I before S

A.  $\frac{1}{75}$

B.  $\frac{1}{24}$

C.  $\frac{1}{120}$

D.  $\frac{1}{720}$

**Answer: C**



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4. Two squares of  $1 \times 1$  are chosen at random on a chessboard. What is the probability that they have a side in common ?

A.  $1/18$

B.  $64/4032$

C.  $63/64$

D.  $1/9$

**Answer: A**



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5. In a game of chance a player throws a pair of dice and scores points equal to the difference between the numbers on the two dice. Winner is the person who scores exactly 5 points more than his opponent. If two players are playing this game only one time, then the probability that neither of them wins to

A.  $\frac{1}{54}$

B.  $\frac{1}{108}$

C.  $\frac{53}{54}$

D.  $\frac{107}{108}$

**Answer: C**



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6. If  $a$  and  $b$  are randomly chosen from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ , then the probability that the expression  $ax^4 + bx^3 + (a + 1)x^2 + bx + 1$  has positive values for all real values of  $x$  is

A.  $\frac{34}{81}$

B.  $\frac{31}{81}$

C.  $\frac{32}{81}$

D.  $\frac{10}{27}$

**Answer: C**

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7. A word of at least 5 letters is made at random from 3 vowels and 3 constants, all the letters being different. The probability that no consonant falls between any two vowels in the word is

A.  $\frac{9}{20}$

B.  $\frac{9}{10}$

C.  $\frac{7}{10}$

D.  $\frac{11}{20}$

**Answer: D**

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8. Matrices of order  $3 \times 3$  are formed by using the elements of the set  $A = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ , then probability that matrix is either symmetric or skew symmetric is

A.  $\frac{1}{7^6} + \frac{1}{7^3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{7^9} + \frac{1}{7^3} - \frac{1}{7^6}$

C.  $\frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{1}{7^9}$

D.  $\frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{1}{7^6} - \frac{1}{7^9}$

**Answer: D**



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9. A box contains 10 tickets numbered from 1 to 10 . Two tickets are drawn one by one without replacement. The probability that the "difference between the first drawn ticket number and the second is not less than `4" is

A.  $\frac{7}{30}$

B.  $\frac{14}{30}$

C.  $\frac{11}{30}$

D.  $\frac{10}{30}$

**Answer: A**



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**10.** Three vertices are chosen randomly from the seven vertices of a regular 7-sided polygon. The probability that they form the vertices of an isosceles triangle is

A.  $\frac{1}{7}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{3}{7}$

D.  $\frac{3}{5}$

**Answer: D**



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11. Given four pair of gloves, they are distributed to four persons. Each person is given a right-handed and left-handed glove, then the probability that no person gets a pair is

A.  $\frac{3}{8}$

B.  $\frac{5}{8}$

C.  $\frac{1}{4}$

D.  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Answer: A**



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12. The probability that  $\sin^{-1}(\sin x) + \cos^{-1}(\cos y)$  is an integer  $x, y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  is

A.  $\frac{1}{16}$

B.  $\frac{3}{16}$

C.  $\frac{15}{16}$

D.  $\frac{14}{16}$

**Answer: B**

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13. Of all the mappings that can be defined from the set  $A: \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow B: \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ , a mapping is randomly selected. The chance that the selected mapping is strictly monotonic is

A.  $\frac{1}{125}$

B.  $\frac{2}{125}$

C.  $\frac{3}{25}$

D.  $\frac{6}{25}$

**Answer: B**

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14. 5 different balls are placed in 5 different boxes randomly. Find the probability that exactly two boxes remain empty. Given each box can hold any number of balls.

A.  $\frac{24}{125}$

B.  $\frac{12}{25}$

C.  $\frac{96}{125}$

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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15. 10 different books and 2 different pens are given to 3 boys so that each gets equal number of things. The probability that the same boy does not receive both the pens is

A.  $5/11$



B. 7/11

C. 9/11

D. 6/11

**Answer: C**



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**16.** Let a function  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  is defined where  $X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$ ,  $Y = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 100\}$  and  $f(5) = 5$ , then the probability that the function of type  $f: x \rightarrow B$  where  $B \subseteq Y$  is of bijective in nature is

A. 
$$\frac{10!}{\sum_{r=1}^{101} r^9 \cdot {}^{100}C_{r-1} \cdot {}^{101}C_9 \cdot 9!}$$

B. 
$$\frac{{}^{101}C_9 \cdot 9!}{\sum_{r=1}^{101} r^{10} \cdot {}^{100}C_r \cdot {}^{100}C_9 \cdot 9!}$$

C. 
$$\frac{{}^{101}C_9 \cdot 9!}{\sum_{r=1}^{101} r^{10} \cdot {}^{101}C_r \cdot {}^{100}C_9 \cdot 9!}$$

D. 
$$\frac{10!}{\sum_{r=1}^{101} r^9 \cdot {}^{100}C_{r-1}}$$

**Answer: D**



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17. Two distinct numbers  $a$  and  $b$  are chosen randomly from the set  $\{2, 2^2, 2^3, \dots, 2^{25}\}$ . Then the probability that  $\log_a b$  is an integer is

A.  $\frac{131}{300}$

B.  $\frac{31}{300}$

C.  $\frac{21}{200}$

D.  $\frac{62}{300}$

**Answer: B**



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18. Given that  $x \in [0, 1]$  and  $y \in [0, 1]$ . Let  $A$  be the event of selecting a point  $(x, y)$  satisfying  $y^2 \geq x$  and  $B$  be the event selecting a point  $(x, y)$

satisfying  $x^2 \geq y$ , then

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

B.  $A \subset B$

C.  $2P(A) = 3P(B)$

D.  $P(B) < P(A)$

**Answer: A**



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**19.**  $A$  and  $B$  are 2 events such that  $P(A) = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $P(B) = \frac{5}{8}$ . If  $x$  and  $y$  are the possible minimum and maximum values of  $P(A \cap B)$ , then the value of  $a + b$  is

A. 0.5

B. 0.8

C. 0.9

D. 1

**Answer: D**



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20. If  $A$  and  $B$  are two events such that  $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$  and  $P(A' \cap B') = 0.6$ , then the value of  $P(A \cap B' \text{ or } A' \cap B)$  is equal to

A. 0.9

B. 0.7

C. 0.3

D. 0.1

**Answer: D**



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21. The probability that a dealer will sell at least 20 TV sets during a day is 0.45 and the probability that he will sell less than 24 TV sets is 0.74. The probability that he will sell 20, 21, 22 or 23 TV sets during the day is

- A. 0.19
- B. 0.29
- C. 0.333
- D. 0.81

**Answer: A**



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22. Consider the Cartesian plane  $R^2$  and let  $X$  denote the subset of points for which both coordinates are integer. A coin of diameter  $1/2$  is tossed randomly onto the plane. The probability  $p$  that the coin covers a point of  $X$

A. 0.2

B. 0.8

C. 1.2

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**23.** A die is thrown 31 times. The probability of getting 2, 4 or 5 at most 15 times is

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $\frac{1}{5}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Answer: D**

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24. The records of a hospital show that 10% of the cases of a certain disease are fatal. If 6 patients are suffering from the disease, then the probability that only three will die is

A.  $1458 \times 10^{-5}$

B.  $1458 \times 10^{-6}$

C.  $41 \times 10^{-6}$

D.  $8748 \times 10^{-5}$

**Answer: A**

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25. The probabilities of  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  solving a problem independently are respectively  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ . If 21 such problems are given to  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  then the probability that at least 11 problems can be solved by them is

A.  ${}^{21}C_{11} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{11}$

B.  $\frac{1}{2}$

C.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{11}$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**26.** A fair coin is tossed until one of the two sides occurs twice in a row.

The probability that the number of tosses required is even is

A.  $1/3$

B.  $2/3$

C.  $1/4$

D.  $3/4$

**Answer: B**





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27. A man throws a die until he gets a number greater than 3. The probability that he gets 5 in the last throw

A.  $1/3$

B.  $1/4$

C.  $1/6$

D.  $1/36$

**Answer: A**



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28. Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are two events with  $P(A) = 0.5$  and  $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$ . Let  $P(B) = p$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are mutually exclusive and  $P(B) = q$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events, then the value of  $q/p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

A.  $p = q$

B.  $p = 2q$

C.  $2p = q$

D.  $p + q = 1$

**Answer: C**



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**29.** A biased coin with probability  $p$  ( $0 < p < 1$ ) of falling tails is tossed until a tail appears for the first time. If the probability that tail comes in odd number of trials is  $\frac{2}{3}$ , then  $p$  equals

A.  $\frac{1}{4}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{3}{4}$

D.  $\frac{1}{2}$

**Answer: D**



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**30.** Assume that the birth of a boy or girl to a couple to be equally likely, mutually exclusive, exhaustive and independent of the other children in the family. For a couple having 6 children, the probability that their "three oldest are boys" is

A.  $\frac{20}{64}$

B.  $\frac{1}{64}$

C.  $\frac{8}{64}$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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31. Two persons  $A$  and  $B$  get together once a week to play a game. They always play 4 games. From past experience Mr.  $A$  wins 2 of the 4 games just as often as he wins 3 of the 4 games. If Mr.  $A$  does not always win or always lose, then the probability that Mr.  $A$  wins any one game is (Given the probability of  $A$ 's winning a game is a non-zero constant less than one).

A. 0.5

B. 0.6

C. 0.8

D. 0.9

**Answer: B**



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32. Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  shoot independently until each hits his target. They have probabilities  $\frac{3}{5}$  and  $\frac{5}{7}$  of hitting the target at each shot. The probability that  $B$  will require more shots than  $A$  is

A.  $\frac{5}{21}$

B.  $\frac{6}{31}$

C.  $\frac{7}{41}$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**33.** A fair die is tossed repeatedly.  $A$  wins if it is 1 or 2 on two consecutive tosses and  $B$  wins if it is 3, 4, 5 or 6 on two consecutive tosses. The probability that  $A$  wins if the die is tossed indefinitely is

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $\frac{5}{21}$

D.  $\frac{2}{5}$

**Answer: C**



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**34.** For two events  $A$  and  $B$ , if  $P(A)P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ , then which of the following is not true ?

A.  $A$  and  $B$  are independent

B.  $P\left(\frac{A'}{B}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$

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

D. none of these

**Answer: D**



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35.  $A$  and  $B$  are events of an experiment such that  $0 < P(A), P(B) < 1$ . If  $P(B') > P(A')$ , then

A.  $P(A \cap B') < P(A' \cap B)$

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

C.  $P(B/A) < P(A/B)$

D.  $P(B/A) > P(A/B)$

**Answer: C**



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36. If  $A$  and  $B$  are two events such that  $P(A) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.25$ ,

$P(A \cap B) = 0.2$ , then  $P\left(\left(\frac{A^C}{B^C}\right)^C\right)$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{2}{15}$

B.  $\frac{11}{15}$

C.  $\frac{13}{15}$

D.  $\frac{14}{15}$

**Answer: A**



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**37.** A number is selected at random from the first twenty-five natural numbers. If it is a composite number, then it is divided by 5. But if it is not a composite number, it is divided by 2. The probability that there will be no remainder in the division is

A.  $\frac{11}{30}$

B. 0.4

C. 0.2

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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38. If two events  $A$  and  $B$  such that  $P(A') = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$  and  $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$ , then  $P(B/A \cup B')$  is

A.  $3/8$

B.  $2/3$

C.  $5/6$

D.  $1/4$

**Answer: A**

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39. In a hurdle race, a runner has probability  $p$  of jumping over a specific hurdle. Given that in 5 trials, the runner succeeded 3 times, the conditional probability that the runner had succeeded in the first trial is

A.  $3/5$

B.  $\frac{2}{5}$

C.  $\frac{1}{5}$

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**40.** A box contains 4 white and 3 black balls. Another box contains 3 white and 4 black balls. A die is thrown. If it exhibits a number greater than 3, the ball is drawn from the first box. Otherwise, a ball is drawn from the second box. A ball drawn is found to be black. The probability that it has been drawn from the second box is

A.  $\frac{3}{7}$

B.  $\frac{4}{7}$

C.  $\frac{6}{17}$

D.  $\frac{8}{17}$

**Answer: B**



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41. The probabilities of solving a problem correctly by  $A$  and  $B$  are  $\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{12}$  respectively. Given that they obtain the same answer after solving a problem and the probability of a common mistake by them is  $\frac{1}{1001}$ , then probability that their solution is correct is (Assuming that if they commit different mistake, then their answers will differ)

A.  $\frac{77}{96}$

B.  $\frac{14}{15}$

C.  $\frac{2}{5}$

D.  $\frac{13}{14}$

**Answer: D**



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42. The probability of event  $A$  is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . The probability of event  $B$ , given that event  $A$  occurs is  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The probability of event  $A$ , given that event  $B$  occurs is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . The probability that neither event occurs is

A.  $\frac{1}{6}$

B.  $\frac{27}{112}$

C.  $\frac{5}{32}$

D.  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Answer: C**



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43. An urn contains three white, six red and four black balls. Two balls are selected at random. What is the probability that one ball is red and other is white, given that they are of different colour ?

A.  $\frac{2}{3}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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44. Let  $A, B, C$  be 3 events such that  $P(A/B) = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(A/C) = \frac{2}{7}$  and  $P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$ , then  $P(B/A)$  is

A.  $\frac{4}{11}$

B.  $\frac{5}{11}$

C.  $\frac{6}{11}$

D.  $\frac{7}{17}$

**Answer: D**



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45. A coin is tossed. If head appears a fair die is thrown three times otherwise a biased die with probability of obtaining an even number twice as that of an odd number is thrown three times. If  $(n_1, n_2, n_3)$  is an outcome,  $(1 \leq n_1 \leq 6)$  and is found to satisfy the equation  $i^{n_1} + i^{n_2} + i^{n_3} = 1$ , , then the probability that a fair die was thrown is (where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ )

A.  $\frac{1}{12}$

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $\frac{27}{59}$

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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46. For any events  $A$  and  $B$ . Given  $P(A \cup B) = 0.6$ ,  $P(A) = P(B)$ ,  $P(B/A) = 0.8$ . Then the value of  $P\left[A \cap \bar{B}\right] \cup \left[\bar{A} \cap B\right]$  is

A.  $1/3$

B.  $1/2$

C.  $1/4$

D.  $1/5$

**Answer: D**



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**Multiple Correct Answer**

1. The probabilities of events ,  $A \cap B$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $A \cup B$  are respectively in  
A.  $P$ . with second term equal to the common difference. Therefore  $A$  and  
 $B$  are

A. mutually exclusive

B. independent

C. such that one of them must occur

D. such that one is twice as likely as the other

**Answer: A:D**

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2. 5 players of equal strength play one each with each other.  $P(A)$  = probability that at least one player wins all matches he (they) play.  
 $P(B)$  = probability that at least one player losses all his (their) matches.

A.  $P(A) = \frac{5}{16}$

B.  $P(B) = \frac{7}{16}$

C.  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{5}{32}$

D.  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{15}{32}$



**Answer: A::B::D**



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3. If  $A$  and  $B$  are exhaustive events in a sample space such that probabilities of the events  $A \cap B$ ,  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $A \cup B$  are in A.P. If  $P(A) = K$ , where  $0 < K \leq 1$ , then

A.  $P(B) = \frac{K + 1}{2}$

B.  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{3K - 1}{2}$

C.  $P(A \cup B) = 1$

D.  $P(A' \cup B') = \frac{3(1 - K)}{2}$

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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4. A boy has a collection of blue and green marbles. The number of blue marbles belong to the set  $\{2, 3, 4, \dots, 13\}$ . If two marbles are chosen simultaneously and at random from his collection, then the probability that they have different colours is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Possible number of the blue marbles is

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 10
- D. 12

**Answer: A::B::C**

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5. Let  $X$  denote the number of times heads occur in  $n$  tosses of a fair coin. If  $P(X = 4)$ ,  $P(X = 5)$  and  $P(X = 6)$  are in AP; the value of  $n$  is

A. 7, 14

B. 7, 12

C. 7, 10

D. 7, 16

**Answer: A**

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6. If  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  are any  $n$  events, then

A.  $\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) = 1$

B.  $\sum P(A_i) \leq 1$  if  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  are disjoint

C.  $\sum P(A_i) \geq 1$  if  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  are exhaustive events

D. None of these

**Answer: B::C**

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7. A family has three children. Event ' $A$ ' is that family has at most one boy, Event ' $B$ ' is that family has at least one boy and one girl, Event ' $C$ ' is that the family has at most one girl. Then

- A. Events ' $A$ ' and ' $B$ ' are independent
- B. Events ' $A$ ' and ' $B$ ' are not independent
- C. Events  $A, B, C$  are independent
- D. Events  $A, B, C$  are not independent

**Answer: A::D**



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8. A certain coin is tossed with probability of showing head being ' $p$ '. Let ' $q$ ' denotes the probability that when the coin is tossed four times the number of heads obtained is even. Then

A. there is no value of  $p$ , if  $q = \frac{1}{4}$

B. there is exactly one value of  $p$ , if  $q = \frac{3}{4}$

C. there are exactly three value of  $p$ , if  $q = \frac{3}{5}$

D. there are exactly four value of  $p$ , if  $q = \frac{4}{5}$

**Answer: A:C**

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9. A bag contains four tickets marked with numbers 112, 121, 211, and 222. One ticket is drawn at random from the bag. Let  $E_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$  denote the event that  $i$ th digit on the ticket is 2. Then

A.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent

B.  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  are independent

C.  $E_3$  and  $E_1$  are independent

D.  $E_1, E_2, E_3$  are independent

**Answer: A::B::C**



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**10.** Mohan post a letter to Sohan. It is known that one letter out of 10 letters do not reach its destination. If it is certain that Sohan will reply if he receives the letter. If  $A$  denotes the event that the Sohan receives the letter and  $B$  denotes the event that Mohan gets a reply, then

A.  $P(B) = \frac{81}{100}$

B.  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{81}{100}$

C.  $P\left(\frac{A}{\bar{B}}\right) = \frac{9}{19}$

D.  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{9}{10}$

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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11. If  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are two events such that  $P(E_1) = 1/4$ ,  $P(E_2/E_1) = 1/2$  and  $P(E_1/E_2) = 1/4$ , then

- A. then  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent
- B.  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are exhaustive
- C.  $E_2$  is twice as likely to occur as  $E_1$
- D. Probabilities of the events  $E_1 \cap E_2$ ,  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are in G.P.

**Answer: A::C::D**



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12.  $P(A) = 3/8$ ,  $P(B) = 1/2$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = 5/8$ , which of the following do/does hold good?

- A.  $P(A^C/B) = 2P(A/B^C)$
- B.  $P(B) = P(A/B)$
- C.  $15P(A^C/B^C) = 8P(B/A^C)$

$$D. P(A/B^C) = (A \cap B)$$

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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**13.** Consider the word POSSIBILITY. In the arrangement of the letters of the above word let  $A$  and  $B$  denote the event that the 2S's are together and the 3I's are together respectively, then

$$A. P(A) = P(B) = \frac{3}{11}$$

$$B. P(A \cap B) = \frac{2}{165}$$

$$C. P(A \cup B) = \frac{7}{31}$$

$$D. P(B/A) = \frac{1}{15}$$

**Answer: B::D**



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1. A slip of paper is given to a person  $A$  who marks it either with a plus sign or a minus sign. The probability of his writing a plus sign is  $1/3$ .  $A$  passes the slip to  $B$ , who may either leave it alone or change the sign before passing it to  $C$ . Next  $C$  passes the slip to  $D$  after perhaps changing the sign. Finally  $D$  passes it to a referee after perhaps changing the sign.  $B, C, D$  each change the sign with probability  $2/3$ .

The probability that the referee observes a plus sign on the slip if it is known that  $A$  wrote a plus sign is

A.  $14/27$

B.  $16/27$

C.  $13/27$

D.  $17/27$

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

2. A slip of paper is given to a person  $A$  who marks it either with a plus sign or a minus sign. The probability of his writing a plus sign is  $1/3$ .  $A$  passes the slip to  $B$ , who may either leave it alone or change the sign before passing it to  $C$ . Next  $C$  passes the slip to  $D$  after perhaps changing the sign. Finally  $D$  passes it to a referee after perhaps changing the sign.  $B, C, D$  each change the sign with probability  $2/3$ .

If the referee observes a plus sign on the slip then the probability that  $A$  originally wrote a plus sign is

A.  $13/41$

B.  $19/27$

C.  $17/25$

D.  $21/37$

**Answer: A**



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1. A coin is tossed three times, consider the following events. A : 'No head appears', B: 'Exactly one head appears' and C: 'Atleast two appear'. Do they form a set of mutually exclusive and exhaustive events?

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2. Find the probability of getting more than 7 when two dice are rolled.

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3. A card is drawn at random from a well-shuffled pack of 52 cards. Find the probability that it is neither a king nor a heart.

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4. A determinant is chosen at random from the set of all determinant of order 2 with elements 0 or 1 only. Find the probability that the determinant chosen is nonzero.

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5. A die is rolled thrice, find the probability of getting a larger number each time than the previous number.

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6. An integer is chosen at random and squared. Find the probability that the last digit of the square is 1 or 5.

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7. Find the probability that a leap year will have 53 Friday or 53 Saturdays.





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8. A mapping is selected at random from the set of all the mappings of the set  $A = \{1, 2, n\}$  into itself. Find the probability that the mapping selected is an injection.



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9. In an entrance test, there are multiple choice questions. There are four possible answers to each question, of which one is correct. The probability that a student knows the answer to a question is 90%. If the student gets the correct answer to a question, then find the probability that he was guessing.



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10. A laboratory blood test is 99% effective in detecting a certain disease when it is in fact, present. However, the test also yields a false positive

result for 0.5% of the healthy person tested (i.e. if a healthy person is tested, then, with probability 0.005, the test will imply he has the disease). If 0.1 percent of the population actually has the disease, what is the probability that a person has the disease given that his test result is positive?

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**11.** Die A has 4 red and 2 white faces, whereas die B has 2 red and 4 white faces. A coin is flipped once. If it shows a head, the game continues by throwing die A; if it shows tail, then die B is to be used. If the probability that die A is used is  $\frac{32}{33}$  when it is given that red turns up every time in first  $n$  throws, then find the value of  $n$ .

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**12.** Each of the  $n$  urns contains 4 white and 6 black balls. The  $(n + 1)$ th urn contains 5 white and 5 black balls. One of the  $n + 1$  urns is chosen at

random and two balls are drawn from it without replacement. Both the balls turn out to be black. If the probability that the  $(n + 1)$  th urn was chosen to draw the balls is  $1/16$ , then find the value of  $n$ .

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**13.** On a normal standard die one of the 21 dots from any one of the six faces is removed at random with each dot equally likely to be chosen. If the die is then rolled, then find the probability that the odd number appears.

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**14.** Suppose families always have one, two, or three children, with probabilities  $1/4$ ,  $1/2$ , and  $1/4$ , respectively. Assume everyone eventually gets married and has children, then find the probability of a couple having exactly four grandchildren.

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15. An insurance company insured 2000 scooter drivers, 4000 car drivers and 6000 truck drivers. The probability of an accidents are 0.01, 0.03 and 0.15 respectively. One of the insured persons meets with an accident. What is the probability that he is a scooter driver?



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16. A pack of playing cards was found to contain only 51 cards. If the first 13 cards, which are examined are all red, then the probability that the missing card is black is :-



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17. There are  $n$  letters and  $n$  addressed envelopes. Find the probability that all the letters are not kept in the right envelope.



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**18.** A bag contains  $n$  balls out of which some balls are white. If the probability that a bag contains exactly  $i$  white balls is proportional to  $i^2$ . A ball is drawn at random from the bag and found to be white, then find the probability that the bag contains exactly 2 white balls.

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**19.** There are two bags, one of which contains 3 black and 4 white balls, while the other contains 4 black and 3 white balls. A fair die is cast, if the face 1 or 3 turns up, a ball is taken from the first bag, and if any other face turns up a ball is chosen from the second bag. Find the probability of choosing a black ball.

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**20.** An urn contains 5 red and 5 black balls. A ball is drawn at random, its colour is noted and is returned to the urn. Moreover, 2 additional balls of

the colour drawn are put in the urn and then a ball is drawn at random.

What is the probability that the second ball is red?

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21. If two events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that

$P(A^c) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.4$ , and  $P(A \cap B^c) = 0.5$ , then find the value of

$$P\left[B / (A \cup B^c)\right]$$

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22. The probability that certain electronic component fail, when first used is 0.10. If it does not fail immediately, then the probability that it lasts for one year is 0.99. What is the probability that a new component will last for one year?

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23. A die is thrown three times, if the first throw is a four, find the chance of getting 15 as the sum.

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24. A bag contains 10 mangoes out of which 4 are rotten. Two mangoes are taken out together. If one of them is found to be good, the probability that other is also good is (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{8}{15}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{18}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$

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25. Assume that each born child is equally likely to be a boy or a girl . If a family has two children, what is the conditional probability that both are girls given that (i) the youngest is a girl (ii) at least one is a girl?

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26. Three coins are tossed. If one of them shows tail, then find the probability that all three coins show tail.

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27. A bag contains  $n + 1$  coins. If it is known that one of these coins shows heads on both sides, whereas the other coins are fair. One coin is selected at random and tossed. If the probability that the toss results in heads is  $7/12$ , then find the value of  $n$ .

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28. An urn contains 6 white and 4 black balls. A fair die is rolled and that number of balls are chosen from the urn. Find the probability that the balls selected are white.

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**29.** Consider a sample space  $S$  representing the adults in a small town who have completed the requirements for a college degree. They have been categorized according to sex and employment as follows: , Employed, Unemployed Male, 460, 40 Female, 140, 260 An employed person is selected at random. Find the probability that the chosen one is a male.



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**30.** There are three coins. One is a two headed coin (having head on both faces), another is a biased coin that comes up heads 75% of the time and third is an unbiased coin. One of the three coins is chosen at random and tossed, it shows heads, what is the probability that it was the two headed coin?



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**31.** A real estate man has eight master keys to open several new homes. Only in master key will open any given house. If 40% of these homes are usually left unlocked, what is the probability that the real estate man can get into a specific home if he selects three master keys at random before leaving the office?



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**32.** A card from a pack of 52 cards is lost. From the remaining cards of the pack, two cards are drawn and are found to be both diamonds. Find the probability of the lost card being a diamond.



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**33.** An unbiased coin is tossed. If the result is a head, a pair of unbiased dice is rolled and the number obtained by adding the numbers on two faces is noted. If the result is a tail, a card from a well-shuffled pack of 11

cards numbered 2, 3, 4, ..., 12 is picked and the number on the card is noted. What is the probability that the noted number is either 7 or 8?

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**34.** A number is selected at random from the first 25 natural numbers. If it is a composite number, then it is divided by 6. But if it is not a composite number, it is divided by 2. Find the probability that there will be no remainder in the division.

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**35.** The probability that a student is not a swimmer is  $\frac{1}{5}$ . Then the probability that out of five students, four are swimmers is (A)

${}^5C_4 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4 \frac{1}{5}$  (B)  $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4 \frac{1}{5}$  (C)  ${}^5C_1 \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4$  (D) None of these

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36.  $A$  and  $B$  are two candidates seeking admission in IIT. The probability that  $A$  is selected is 0.5 and the probability that  $A$  and  $B$  are selected is at most 0.3. Is it possible that the probability of  $B$  getting selected is 0.9?



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37. Probability that  $A$  speaks truth is  $\frac{4}{5}$ . A coin is tossed.  $A$  reports that a head appears. The probability that actually there was head is (A)  $\frac{4}{5}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (D)  $\frac{2}{5}$



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38. An urn contains 4 balls. Two balls are drawn at random from the urn (without replacement) and are found to be white. What is the probability that all the four balls in the urn are white ?



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39. If two events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that  $P(A) = 0.3$ ;  $P(B) = 0.4$ ;  $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 0.5$ , then find the value of  $P(B/A \cup B)$ .

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40. Determine  $P(E | F)$  in : A coin is tossed three times, where (i)  $E$  : Head on third toss,  $F$  : heads on first two tosses (ii)  $E$  : at least two heads,  $F$  : at most two heads (iii)  $E$  : at most two tails,  $F$  : at least one tail

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41.  $A$  and  $B$  play a series of games which cannot be drawn and  $p, q$  are their respective chance of winning a single game. What is the chance that  $A$  wins  $m$  games before  $B$  wins  $n$  games?

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42. How many times must a man toss a fair coin so that the probability of having at least one head is more than 90%?

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43. Suppose that 90% of people are right-handed. What is the probability that at most 6 of a random sample of 10 people are right-handed?

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44. A die is thrown 7 times. What is the chance that an odd number turns up (i) exactly 4 times (ii) at least 4 times

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45. If  $P(A) = 0.8$ ,  $P(B) = 0.5$ , and  $P(B/A) = 0.4$ , find (i)  $P(A \cap B)$  (ii)  $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right)$   
(iii)  $P(A \cup B)$

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**46.** Two dice are thrown. What is the probability that the sum of the numbers appearing on the two dice is 11, if 5 appears on the first?

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**47.** What is the probability of guessing correctly at least 8 out of 10 answer on true-false examination?

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**48.** An experiment succeeds twice as often as it fails. Find the probability that in the next six trials there will be at least 4 successes.

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**49.** Assume that the chances of a patient having a heart attack is 40%. It is also assumed that a meditation and yoga course reduce the risk of heart attack by 30% and prescription of certain drug reduces its chances by 25%. At a time a patient can choose any one of the two options with equal probabilities. It is given that after going through one of the two options the patient selected at random suffers a heart attack. Find the probability that the patient followed a course of meditation and yoga?

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**50.** The chance of defective screws in three boxes  $A, B, C$  are  $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}$ , respectively. A box is selected at random and a screw drawn from it at random is found to be defective. Then find the probability that it came from box  $A$ .

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51. The probability that a particular day in the month of July is a rainy day is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Two person whose credibility are  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$ , respectively, claim that 15th July was a rainy day. Find the probability that it was really a rainy day.



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52. A bag contains  $W$  white and 3 black balls. Balls are drawn one by one without replacement till all the black balls are drawn. Then find the probability that this procedure for drawing the balls will come to an end at the  $r$ th draw.



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53. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two independent events. The probability of their simultaneous occurrence is  $\frac{1}{8}$  and the probability that neither occurs is  $\frac{3}{8}$ . Find  $P(A)$  and  $P(B)$



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**54.** The odds against a certain event are 5 to 2, and the odds in favor of another event independent of the former are 6 to 5. Find the chance that one at least of the events will happen.



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**55.** If four whole numbers taken at random are multiplied together, then find the probability that the last digit in the product is 1,3,7 or 9.



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**56.** A rifleman is firing at a distance target and hence has only 10% chance of hitting it. Find the number of rounds; he must fire in order to have more than 50% chance of hitting it at least once.



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57. One of 10 keys open the door. If we try the keys one after another, then find the following: (i) The probability that the door is opened on the first attempt. (ii) The probability that the door is opened on the second attempt. (iii) The probability that the door is opened on the 10th attempt.

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58. An electrical system has open-closed switches  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  as shown in fig. The switches operate independently of one another and the current will flow from  $A \rightarrow B$  either if  $S_1$  is closed or if both  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  are closed. If  $P(S_1) = P(S_2) = P(S_3) = 1/2$ , then find the probability that the circuit will work. fig

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59. A bag contains 3 white, 3 black and 2 red balls. One by one, three balls are drawn without replacing them. Find the probability that the third ball

is red.

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**60.** The unbiased dice is tossed until a number greater than 4 appear.

What is the probability that an even number of tosses is needed?

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**61.**  $X$  speaks truth in 60% and  $Y$  in 50% of the cases. Find the probability that they contradict each other narrating the same incident.

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**62.** In a bag, there are 6 balls of which 3 are white and 3 are black. They are drawn successively (i) without replacement. (ii) with replacement.

What is the chance that the colors are alternate? It has been supposed



that the number of balls drawn remains the same, i.e., six even with replacement.

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**63.** The odds against a certain event are 5 to 2, and the odds in favor of another event independent of the former are 6 to 5. Find the chance that one at least of the events will happen.

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**64.** In a certain population, 10% of the people are rich, 5% are famous, and 3% are rich and famous. Then find the probability that a person picked at random from the population is either famous or rich but not both.

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65. A coin is tossed three times. Event A: two heads appear Event B: last should be head Then identify whether events  $A$  and  $B$  are independent or dependent.



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66. Events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that  $P(A) = 1/2$ ,  $P(B) = 7/12$ , and  $P(\neg A \text{ or } \neg B) = 1/4$ . State whether  $A$  and  $B$  are independent?



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67. From a pack of 52 cards, two are drawn one by one without replacement. Find the probability that both of them are kings.



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**68.** A coin is tossed and a dice is rolled. Find the probability that the coin shows the head and the dice shows 6.

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**69.** The probability of happening an event A in one trial is 0.4. Find the probability that the event A happens at least one in three independent trials.

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**70.** A fair coin is tossed  $n$  times. if the probability that head occurs 6 times is equal to the probability that head occurs 8 times, then find the value of  $n$ .

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71. A, B, C in order draws a card from a pack of cards, replacing them after each draw, on condition that the first who draws a spade shall win a prize : find their respective chances.



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72. The probability of hitting a target by three marksmen are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Then find the probability that one and only one of them will hit the target when they fire simultaneously.



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73. Three persons work independently on a problem. If the respective probabilities that they will solve it are  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$ , then find the probability that none can solve it.



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74. If  $P(A \cup B) = 3/4$  and  $P(\bar{A}) = 2/3$ , then find the value of  $P(\bar{A} \cap B)$ .



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75. A box contains 6 nails and 10 nuts. Half of the nails and half of the nuts are rusted. If one item is chosen at random, then find the probability that it is rusted or is a nail.



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76. A fair coin is tossed repeatedly. If tail appears on first four tosses, then find the probability of head appearing on fifth toss.



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77. Let  $A, B, C$  be three events. If the probability of occurring exactly one event out of  $A$  and  $B$  is  $1 - x$ , out of  $B$  and  $C$  is  $1 - 2x$ , out of  $C$  and  $A$  is  $1 - x$  and that of occurring three events simultaneously is  $x^2$ , then prove

that the probability that at least one out of  $A, B, C$  will occur is greater than  $1/2$ .

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**78.** A die marked 1, 2, 3 in red and 4, 5, 6 in green is tossed. Let  $A$  be the event, the number is even, and  $B$  be the event, the number is red. Are  $A$  and  $B$  independent?

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**79.** If  $P(A/B) = P(A/B')$ , then prove that  $A$  and  $B$  are independent.

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**80.** Find the probability of getting at least one tail in 4 tosses of a coin.

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81. If a dice is thrown twice, then find the probability of getting 1 in the first throw only.

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82. A die is thrown 4 times. Find the probability of getting at most two 6.

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83. A coin is tossed three times in succession. If  $E$  is the event that there are at least two heads and  $F$  is the event in which first throw is a head, then find  $P(E/F)$ .

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84. The probabilities of three mutually exclusive events are  $2/3$ ,  $1/4$ , and  $1/6$ . Is this statement correct?

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85. If  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $P(A) = p$ ,  $P(B) = 2p$ , then find the value of  $p$ .

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86. If  $A$  and  $B$  are events such that  $P(A \cup B) = 3/4$ ,  $P(A \cap B) = 1/4$ , and  $P(A^c) = 2/3$ , then find (i)  $P(A)$  (ii)  $P(B)$  (iii)  $P(A \cap B^c)$  (iv)  $P(A^c \cap B)$

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87. Three students  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are in a swimming race.  $A$  and  $B$  have the same probability of winning and each is twice as likely to win as  $C$ . Find the probability that the  $B$  or  $C$  wins. Assume no two reach the winning point simultaneously.



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**88.** A pack of 52 cards is divided at random into two equal parts. Find the probability that both parts will have an equal number of black and red cards.

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**89.** A bag contains 50 tickets numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., 50 of which five are drawn at random and arranged in ascending order of magnitude  $(x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4 < x_5)$  find the probability that  $x_3 = 30$ .

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**90.** There are eight girls among whom two are sisters, all of them are to sit on a round table. Find the probability that the two sisters do not sit together.

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91. In a single throw of two dice what is the probability of obtaining a number greater than 7, if 4 appears on the first dice?

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92. The probability of India winning a test match against West Indies is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Assuming independence from match to match, find the probability that in a match series India's second win occurs at the third test.

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93. A bag contains  $a$  white and  $b$  black balls. Two players,  $A$  and  $B$  alternately draw a ball from the bag, replacing the ball each time after the draw till one of them draws a white ball and wins the game.  $A$  begins the game. If the probability of  $A$  winning the game is three times that of  $B$ , then find the ratio  $a:b$



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94. A binary number is made up to 8 digits. Suppose that the probability if an incorrect digit appearing is  $p$  and that the errors in different digits are independent of each other. Then find the probability of forming an incorrect number.



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95. The probability that Krishna will be alive 10 years hence is  $\frac{7}{15}$  and that Hari will be alive is  $\frac{7}{10}$ . What is the probability that both Krishna and Hari will be dead 10 years hence?



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96. A bag contains 5 white and 3 black balls. Four balls are successively drawn out without replacement. What is the probability that they are alternately of different colours?



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97. In a class of 125 students 70 passed in Mathematics, 55 in statistics, and 30 in both. Then find the probability that a student selected at random from the class has passes in only one subject.



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98. The probability that at least one of  $A$  and  $B$  occurs is 0.6. If  $A$  and  $B$  occur simultaneously with probability 0.3, then find the value of  $P(A') + P(B')$ .



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99. Given two events  $A$  and  $B$ . If odds against  $A$  are as 2:1 and those in favour of  $A \cup B$  are 3:1, then find the range of  $P(B)$ .



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**100.** Number 1, 2, 3, ...100 are written down on each of the cards A, B, and C. One number is selected at random from each of the cards. Then find the probability that the numbers so selected can be the measures (in cm) of three sides of right-angled triangles, no two of which are similar.

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**101.** An unbiased die is such that probability of number  $n$  appearing is proportional to  $n^2$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ ). The die is rolled twice, giving the numbers  $a$  and  $b$ . Then find the probability that  $a$

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**102.** An unbiased die, with faces numbered 1,2,3,4,5,6, is thrown  $n$  times and the list of  $n$  numbers shown up is noted. Then find the probability that among the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6 only three numbers appear in this list.

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**103.**  $2^n$  players of equal strength are playing a knock out tournament. If they are paired at randomly in all rounds, find out the probability that out of two particular players  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , exactly one will reach in semi-final ( $n \in N, n \geq 2$ )

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**104.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are two events such that  $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $P(B) = \frac{2}{3}$ , then show that (i)  $P(A \cup B) \geq \frac{2}{3}$  (ii)  $\frac{1}{6} \leq P(A \cap B) \leq \frac{1}{2}$  (iii)  $P(A \cup B) \leq \frac{1}{3}$  (iv)  $\frac{1}{6} \leq P(A \cup B) \leq \frac{1}{2}$

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**105.** The probabilities of three events  $A, B,$  and  $C$  are  $P(A) = 0.6, P(B) = 0.4,$  and  $P(C) = 0.5.$  If

$P(A \cup B) = 0.8, P(A \cap C) = 0.3, P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0.2,$  and  $P(A \cup B \cup C) \geq 0.85.$

then find the range of  $P(B \cap C)$

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**106.** The probability that at least one of the events  $A$  and  $B$  occurs is 0.6. If  $A$  and  $B$  occur simultaneously with probability 0.2, then find  $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})$ .

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**107.** For the three events  $A, B,$  and  $C, P$  (exactly one of the events  $A$  or  $B$  occurs) =  $P$  (exactly one of the two events  $B$  or  $C$ ) =  $P$  (exactly one of the events  $C$  or  $A$  occurs) =  $p$  and  $P$  (all the three events occur simultaneously) =  $p^2$  where

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**108.** A man and a woman appear in an interview for two vacancies in the same post. The probability of man's selection of  $1/4$  and that the woman's

selection is  $\frac{1}{3}$ . What is the probability that none of them will be selected?

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**109.** A pair of unbiased dice are rolled together till a sum of “either 5 or 7” is obtained. Then find the probability that 5 comes before 7.

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**110.** Two friends  $A$  and  $B$  have equal number of daughters. There are three cinema tickets which are to be distributed among the daughters of  $A$  and  $B$ . The probability that all the tickets go to the daughters of  $A$  is  $\frac{1}{20}$ . Find the number of daughters each of them have.

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**111.** A bag contains twelve pairs of socks and four socks are picked up at random. The probability that there is at least one pair is equal to -

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**112.** Find the probability of getting total of 5 or 6 in a single throw of two dice.

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**113.** Two integers are chosen at random and multiplied. Find the probability that the product is an even integer.

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**114.** If out of 20 consecutive whole numbers two are chosen at random, then find the probability that their sum is odd.





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**115.** A bag contains 3 red, 7 white, and 4 black balls. If three balls are drawn from the bag, then find the probability that all of them are of the same color.



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**116.** An ordinary cube has 4 blank faces, one face mark 2 and another marked 3, then the probability of obtaining 12 in 5 throws is



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**117.** If the letters of the word REGULATIONS be arranged at random, find the probability that there will be exactly four letters between the  $R$  and the  $E$ .



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**118.** A five digit number is formed with the digits 1,2,3,4,5 without repetition. Find the probability that the number is divisible by 4.

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**119.** Five persons entered the lift cabin on the ground floor of an 8-floor house. Suppose each of them can leave the cabin independently at any floor beginning with the first. Find the total number of ways in which each of the five persons can leave the cabin (i) at any one of the 7 floors (ii) at different floors.

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**120.** Find the probability that a randomly chosen three-digit number has exactly three factors.

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**121.** A card is drawn from an ordinary pack of 52 cards and a gambler bets that, it is a spade or an ace. What are the odds against his winning this bet?

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**122.** A die is loaded so that the probability of a face  $i$  is proportional to  $i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 6$ . Then find the probability of an even number occurring when the die is rolled.

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**123.** Out of  $3n$  consecutive integers, there are selected at random. Find the probability that their sum is divisible by 3.

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**124.** Find the probability that the 3N's come consecutively in the arrangement of the letters of the word "CONSTANTINOPLE".

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**125.** Two number  $a$  and  $b$  are chosen at random from the set of first 30 natural numbers. Find the probability that  $a^2 - b^2$  is divisible by 3.

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**126.** Twelve balls are distributed among three boxes, find the probability that the first box will contains three balls.

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**127.** If 10 objects are distributed at random among 10 persons, then find the probability that at least one of them will not get anything.





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**128.** Find the probability that the birth days of six different persons will fall in exactly two calendar months.



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**129.** Two integers  $x$  and  $y$  are chosen with replacement out of the set  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 10\}$ . Then find the probability that  $|x - y| > 5$ .



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**130.** A box contains 2 black, 4 white, and 3 red balls. One ball is drawn at random from the box and kept aside. From the remaining balls in the box, another ball is drawn at random and kept aside the first. This process is repeated till all the balls are drawn from the box. The probability that the balls drawn are in the sequence of 2 black, 4 white, and 3 red is

a.  $1/1260$   
b.  $1/7560$   
c.  $1/126$   
d. none of these



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131. Twelve balls are distribute among three boxes. The probability that

the first box contains three balls is a.  $\frac{110}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$  b.  $\frac{110}{9} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$  c.

$\frac{{}^{12}C_3}{12^3} \times 2^9$  d.  $\frac{{}^{12}C_3}{3^{12}}$



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132. *A* and *B* are two candidates seeking admission in ITT. The probability that *A* is selected is 0.5 and the probability that *A* and *B* are selected is at most 0.3. Is it possible that the probability of *B* getting selected is 0.9?



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133. Let *A* and *B* be two events. Suppose  $P(A) = 0.4$ ,  $P(B) = p$ , and  $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$ . The value of *p* for which *A* and *B* are independent is a. 1/3 b. 1/4 c. 1/2 d. 1/5



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**134.** There are only two women among 20 persons taking part in a pleasure trip. The 20 persons are divided into two groups, each group consisting of 10 person. Then the probability that the two women will be in the same group is a.  $\frac{9}{19}$  b.  $\frac{9}{38}$  c.  $\frac{9}{35}$  d. none



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**135.** Five different games are to be distributed among 4 children randomly. The probability that each child get at least one game is a.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
b.  $\frac{15}{64}$  c.  $\frac{5}{9}$  d.  $\frac{7}{12}$



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**136.** A man has 3 pairs of black socks and 2 pair of brown socks kept together in a box. If he dressed hurriedly in the dark, the probability that



after he has put on a black sock, he will then put on another black sock is

1/3 b. 2/3 c. 3/5 d. 2/15



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**137.** Two dice are rolled one after the other. The probability that the number on the first dice is smaller than that of the number on second dice is-



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**138.** A drawer contains 5 brown socks and 4 blue socks well mixed a man reaches the drawer and pulls out socks at random. What is the probability that they match? a. 4/9 b. 5/8 c. 5/9 d. 7/12



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**139.** A four figure number is formed of the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 with no repetitions. The probability that the number is divisible by 5 is  $\frac{3}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.  $\frac{1}{8}$  d. none of these



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**140.** A natural number is chosen at random from the first 100 natural numbers. The probability that  $x + \frac{100}{x} > 50$  is  $\frac{1}{10}$  b.  $\frac{11}{50}$  c.  $\frac{11}{20}$  d. none of these



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**141.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are two independent events such that  $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$ , then a.  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{3}{5}$  b.  $P(A/B) = \frac{1}{4}$  c.  $P(A/A \cup B) = \frac{5}{6}$  d.  $P(A \cap B/\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 0$



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**142.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two events such that  $P(A \cap B') = 0.20$ ,  $P(A' \cap B) = 0.15$ ,  $P(A' \cap B') = 0.1$ , then  $P(A/B)$  is equal to 11/14 b. 2/11 c. 2/7 d. 1/7

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**143.** Mr. A lives at origin on the Cartesian plane and has his office at (4, 5) His friend lives at (2, 3) on the same plane. Mrs. A can go to his office travelling one block at a time either in the +y or +x direction. If all possible paths are equally likely then the probability that Mr. A passed his friends house is (shortest path for any event must be considered) (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{10}{21}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $\frac{11}{21}$

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**144.** An urn contains 3 red balls and  $n$  white balls. Mr. A draws two balls together from the urn. The probability that they have the same color is  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mr. B. Draws one balls form the urn, notes its color and replaces it. He

then draws a second ball from the urn and finds that both balls have the same color is  $\frac{5}{8}$ . The possible value of  $n$  is 9 b. 6 c. 5 d. 1

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**145.** A hat contains a number of cards with 30% white on both sides, 50% black on one side and white on the other side, 20% black on both sides. The cards are mixed up, and a single card is drawn at random and placed on the table. Its upper side shows up black. The probability that its other side is also black is  $\frac{2}{9}$  b.  $\frac{4}{9}$  c.  $\frac{2}{3}$  d.  $\frac{2}{7}$

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**146.** If  $a, b, \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \}$ , find the number of ways  $a$  and  $b$  can be

selected if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a^x + b^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{x}} = 6$ .

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**147.** An artillery target may be either at point I with probability  $\frac{8}{9}$  or at point II with probability  $\frac{1}{9}$  we have 55 shells, each of which can be fired either at point I or II. Each shell may hit the target, independent of the other shells, with probability  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Maximum number of shells must be fired at point I to have maximum probability is 20 b. 25 c. 29 d. 35

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**148.** All the jacks, queens, kings, and aces of a regular 52 cards deck are taken out. The 16 cards are thoroughly shuffled and may opponent, a person who always tells the truth, simultaneously draws two cards at random and says, "I hold at least one ace". The probability that he holds two aces is

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**149.** A person goes to office either by car, scooter, bus or train probability of which being  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$ ,  $\frac{2}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{7}$  respectively. Probability that he reaches

office late, if he takes car, scooter, bus or train is  $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$  and  $\frac{1}{9}$  respectively. Given that he reached office in time, then what is the probability that he travelled by a car?

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150. If  $A$  and  $B$  are two events such  $P(A) = 3/4$  and  $P(B) = 5/8$ , then  
 $P(A \cup B) \geq 3/4$     b.     $P(A' \cap B) \leq 1/4$     c.     $3/8P(A \cap B) \leq 5/8$     d.  
 $\frac{3}{8} \leq P(A \cap B) \leq 5/8$

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151. If  $A$  and  $B$  are mutually exclusive events such that  
 $P(A) = 0.35$  and  $P(B) = 0.45$ , find  $P(A \cup B)$  (ii)  $P(A \cap B)$  (iii)  $P(A \cap B')$  (iv)  
 $P(A' \cap B')$

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**152.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  are events of an experiment and  $P(A) = 1/4, P(A \cup B) = 1/2$ , then value of  $P(B/A^c)$  is  $2/3$  b.  $1/3$  c.  $5/6$  d.  $1/2$



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**153.** Two buses A and B are scheduled to arrive at a town central bus station at noon. The probus A will be late is  $\frac{1}{5}$ . The probability that bus B will be late is  $\frac{7}{25}$ . The probability that the bus B is late given that bus A is late is  $\frac{9}{10}$ . Then the probabilities:



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**154.** Three critics review a book. Odds in favour of the book are  $5:2, 4:3$  and  $3:4$  respectively for three critics. Find the probability that the majority are in favour of the book.



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155. Three of six vertices of a regular hexagon are chosen at random. The probability that the triangle with three vertices is equilateral is (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{10}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{20}$



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156. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two independent events. Statement 1: If  $P(A) = 0.4$  and  $P(A \cup \bar{B}) = 0.9$ , then  $P(B)$  is  $1/6$ . Statement 2: If  $A$  and  $B$  are independent, then  $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ .



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157. A bag contains  $n$  balls, one of which is white. The probability that  $A$  and  $B$  speak truth are  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , respectively. One ball is drawn from the bag and  $A$  and  $B$  both assert that it is white. Find the probability that drawn ball is actually white.





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**158.** A bag contains a total of 20 books on physics and mathematics. Ten books are chosen from the bag and it is found that it contains 6 books of mathematics. Find out the probability that the remaining books in the bag contains 2 books on mathematics.

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**159.** Let  $P(x)$  denote the probability of the occurrence of event  $x$ . Plot all those point  $(x, y) = (P(A), P(B))$  in a plane which satisfies the conditions,  $P(A \cup B) \geq 3/4$  and  $1/8 \leq P(A \cap B) \leq 3/8$

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**160.** Two players  $P_1$ , and  $P_2$ , are playing the final of a chase championship, which consists of a series of match. Probability of  $P_1$ , winning a match is  $2/3$  and that of  $P_2$  is  $1/3$ . The winner will be the one who is ahead by 2

games as compared to the other player and wins at least 6 games. Now, if the player  $P_2$ , wins the first four matches find the probability of  $P_1$ , winning the championship.

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**161.** Two natural numbers  $x$  and  $y$  are chosen at random. What is the probability that  $x^2 + y^2$  is divisible by 5?

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**162.** A tennis match of best of 5 sets is played by two players  $A$  and  $B$ . The probability that first set is won by  $A$  is  $1/2$  and if he loses the first, then probability of his winning the next set is  $1/4$ , otherwise it remains same. Find the probability that  $A$  wins the match.

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163.  $A$  and  $B$  participate in a tournament of best of 7 games. It is equally likely that either  $A$  wins or  $B$  wins or the game ends in a draw. What is the probability that  $A$  wins the tournament.



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164. A bag contains  $n$  white and  $n$  red balls. Pairs of balls are drawn without replacement until the bag is empty. Show that the probability that each pair consists of one white and one red ball is  $\frac{2^n}{\binom{2n}{n}}$



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165. If  $p$  is the probability that a man aged  $x$  will die in a year, then the probability that out of  $n$  men  $A_1, A_2, A_n$  each aged  $x$ ,  $A_1$  will die in an year and be the first to die is a.  $1 - (1 - p)^n$  b.  $(1 - p)^n$  c.  $1/n [1 - (1 - p)^n]$  d.  $1/n(1 - p)^n$



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**166.** There are 3 bags which are known to contain 2 white and 3 black, 4 white and 1 black, and 3 white and 7 black ball, respectively. A ball is drawn at random from one of the bags and found to be the black ball. Then the probability that it was drawn from the bag containing the most black ball is  $\frac{7}{15}$  b.  $\frac{5}{19}$  c.  $\frac{3}{4}$  d. none of these



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**167.** A man alternately tosses a coin and throws a die beginning with the coin. The probability that he gets a head in the coin before he gets a 5 or 6 in the dice is  $\frac{3}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.  $\frac{1}{3}$  d. none of these



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**168.** If  $A$  and  $B$  each toss three coins. The probability that both get the same number of heads is (a)  $\frac{1}{9}$  (b)  $\frac{3}{16}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{16}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{8}$



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169. If  $n$  integers taken at random are multiplied together, then the probability that the last digit of the product is 1, 3, 7, or 9 is a.  $2^n/5^n$  b.  $4^n - 2^n/5^n$  c.  $4^n/5^n$  d. none of these

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170. A fair die is thrown 20 times. The probability that on the 10th throw, the fourth six appears is a.  ${}^{20}C_{10} \times 5^6/6^{20}$  b.  $120 \times 5^7/6^{10}$  c.  $84 \times 5^6/6^{10}$  d. none of these

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171.  $A$  is a set containing  $n$  different elements. A subset  $P$  of  $A$  is chosen. The set  $A$  is reconstructed by replacing the elements of  $P$ . A subset  $Q$  of  $A$  is again chosen. The number of ways of choosing  $P$  and  $Q$  so that  $P \cap Q$

contains exactly two elements is a.  ${}^nC_3 \times 2^n$  b.  ${}^nC_2 \times 3^{n-2}$  c.  $3^{n-1}$  d. none of these

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172. A fair coin is tossed 10 times. Then the probability that two heads do not occur consecutively is  $7/64$  b.  $1/8$  c.  $9/16$  d.  $9/64$

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173. Consider  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$  Parameters  $a, b, c$  are chosen as the face value of a fair dice by throwing it three times Then the probability that  $f(x)$  is an invertible function is (A)  $\frac{5}{36}$  (B)  $\frac{8}{36}$  (C)  $\frac{4}{9}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$

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174. An unbiased die is such that probability of number  $n$  appearing is proportional to  $n^2$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ ) The die is rolled twice, giving the

numbers  $a$  and  $b$ . Then find the probability that `a`



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**175.** In a knockout tournament  $2^n$  equally skilled players,  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{2^n}$ , are participating. In each round, players are divided in pair at random and winner from each pair moves in the next round. If  $S_2$  reaches the semi-final, then the probability that  $S_1$  wins the tournament is  $1/84$ . The value of  $n$  equals \_\_\_\_\_.



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**176.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two events such that  $P(A) = 3/5$  and  $P(B) = 2/3$ . Then

Statement 1:  $\frac{4}{15} \leq P(A \cap B) \leq \frac{3}{5}$  Statement 2:  $2/5 \leq P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) \leq 9/10$ .



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177. The number of ways in which five different books to be distributed among 3 persons so that each person gets atleast one book is also equal to the number of ways in which



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178. A signal which can be green or red with probability  $\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\frac{1}{5}$  respectively, is received by station A and then and 3 transmitted to station B. The probability of each station receiving the signal correctly is  $\frac{3}{4}$  If the signal received at station B is green, then the probability that the original signal was green is (a)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (b)  $\frac{6}{7}$  (c)  $\frac{20}{23}$  (d)  $\frac{9}{20}$



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179. Thirty two players ranked 1 to 32 are playing is a knockout tournament. Assume that in every match between any two players, the better ranked player wins the probability that ranked 1 and ranked 2



players are winner and runner up, respectively, is (A)  $\frac{16}{31}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (C)  $\frac{17}{31}$  (D)

none of these

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**180.** Two different numbers are taken from the set  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ . The probability that their sum and positive difference are both multiple of 4 is  $x/55$ , then  $x$  equals \_\_\_\_.

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**181.** Two events  $A$  and  $B$  have probabilities 0.25 and 0.5, respectively. The probability that both  $A$  and  $B$  occur simultaneously is 0.14. then the probability that neither  $A$  nor  $B$  occurs is (A) 0.39 (B) 0.25 (C) 0.11 (D) none of these

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**182.** The probability of happening an event A in one trial is 0.4. Find the probability that the event A happens at least one in three independent trials.



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**183.** An unbiased die is thrown twice. Let the event A be "odd number on the first throw" and B the event "odd number on the second throw". Check the independence of the events A and B.



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**184.** Fifteen coupons are numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., 15 respectively. Seven coupons are selected at random one at a time with replacement. The Probability that the largest number appearing on a selected coupon is 9 is :



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**185.** A bag contains some white and some black balls, all combinations of balls being equally likely. The total number of balls in the bag is 10. If there ball are drawn at random without replacement and all of them are found to be black, the probability that the bag contains 1 white and 9 black balls is  $\frac{14}{55}$  b.  $\frac{12}{55}$  c.  $\frac{2}{11}$  d.  $\frac{8}{55}$



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**186.** The minimum number of times a fair coin needs to be tossed, so that the probability of getting at least two heads is at least 0.96 is :



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**187.** Each question has four choices a, b, c, and d, out of which only one is correct. Each question contains STATEMENT 1 and STATEMENT 2. Both the statements are TRUE and statement 2 is the correct explanation of Statement 1. Both the statements are TRUE but Statement 2 is NOT the correct explanation of Statement 1. Statement 1 is TRUE and Statement 2

is FALSE. Statement 1 is FALSE and Statement 2 is TRUE. Statement 1: For

events  $A$  and  $B$  of sample space if  $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) \geq P(A)$ , then  $P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) \geq P(B)$ .

Statement 2:  $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$ , ( $P(B) \neq 0$ )

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**188.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are two events such that  $P(A) = 0.6$  and  $P(B) = 0.8$ , if the greatest value that  $P(A/B)$  can have is  $p$ , then the value of  $8p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

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**189.** If two events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that  $P(A) = 0.3$ ;  $P(B) = 0.4$ ;  $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 0.5$ , then find the value of  $P(B/A \cup B)$ .

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**190.** Statement 1: if  $A = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 5, 3\}$  where  $A$  and  $B$  are the events of numbers occurring on a dice, then  $P(A) + P(B) = 1$ . Statement 2:  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_n$  are all mutually exclusive events, then  $P(A_1) + P(A_2) + \dots + P(A_n) = 1$ .

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**191.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two independent events. Statement 1: If  $P(A) = 0.3$  and  $P(A \cup \bar{B}) = 0.8$ , then  $P(B)$  is  $2/7$ . Statement 2:  $P(\bar{E}) = 1 - P(E)$ , where  $E$  is any event.

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**192.** A six-faced dice is so biased that it is twice as likely to show an even number as an odd number when thrown. It is thrown twice, the probability that the sum of two numbers thrown is even is  $1/12$  b.  $1/6$  c.  $1/3$  d.  $5/9$

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**193.** The probability that a marksman will hit a target is given is  $1/5$ . Then the probability that at least once hit in 10 shots is  $1 - (4/5)^{10}$  b.  $1/5^{10}$  c.  $1 - (1/5)^{10}$  d.  $(4/5)^{10}$

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**194.** Given two events  $A$  and  $B$ . If odds against  $A$  are as 2:1 and those in favour of  $A \cup B$  are as 3:1, then a.  $1/2 \leq P(B) \leq 3/4$  b.  $5/12 \leq P(B) \leq 3/4$  c.  $1/4 \leq P(B) \leq 3/5$  d. none of these

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**195.** A coin is tossed  $(m+n)$  times with  $m > n$ . Show that the probability of getting  $m$  consecutive heads is  $\frac{n+2}{2^{m+1}}$

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**196.** The probability that in a family of 5 members, exactly two members have birthday on Sunday is:-

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**197.** A problem in mathematics is given to three students  $A, B, C$  and their respective probability of solving the problem is  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Probability that the problem is solved is  $\frac{3}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.  $\frac{2}{3}$  d.  $\frac{1}{3}$

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**198.** A student appears for tests I, II and III. The student is considered successful if he passes in tests I, II or I, III or all the three. The probabilities of the student passing in tests II and III are  $m, n$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. If the probability of the student to be successful is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then which one of the following is correct? (a)  $m(1 + n) = 1$  (B)  $n(1 + m) = 1$  (C)  $m = 1$  (D)  $mn = 1$

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199. A draws a card from a pack of  $n$  cards marked  $1, 2, \dots, n$ . The card is replaced in the pack and  $B$  draws a card. Then the probability that  $A$  draws a higher card than  $B$  is  $(n + 1)/2n$  b.  $1/2$  c.  $(n - 1)/2n$  d. none of these



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200. On a Saturday night, 20% of all drivers in U.S.A. are under the influence of alcohol. The probability that a driver under the influence of alcohol will have an accident is 0.001. The probability that a sober driver will have an accident is 0.0001. If a car on a Saturday night smashed into a tree, the probability that the driver was under the influence of alcohol is  $3/7$  b.  $4/7$  c.  $5/7$  d.  $6/7$



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201. A purse contains 2 six-sided dice. One is a normal fair die, while the other has two 1s, two 3s, and two 5s. A die is picked up and rolled. Because



of some secret magnetic attraction of the unfair die, there is 75% chance of picking the unfair die and a 25% chance of picking a fair die. The dice is rolled and shows up the face 3. The probability that a fair die was picked up is (a)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{24}$

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**202.** The numbers 1, 2, 3, ...,  $n$  are arranged in a random order. The probability that the digits 1, 2, 3, ...,  $k$  ( $k < n$ ) appear as neighbours in that order is  $1/n!$  b.  $k!$  c.  $(n-k)!$  d.  $(n-k+1)!$

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**203.** Three houses are available in a locality. Three persons apply for the houses. Each applies for one house without consulting others. The probability that all three apply for the same house is  $1/9$  b.  $2/9$  c.  $7/9$  d.  $8/9$

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**204.** Thirty two players ranked 1 to 32 are playing in a knockout tournament. Assume that in every match between any two players, the better ranked player wins the probability that ranked 1 and ranked 2 players are winner and runner up, respectively, is (A)  $\frac{16}{31}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (C)  $\frac{17}{31}$  (D) none of these

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**205.** Three integers are chosen at random from the set of first 20 natural numbers. The chance that their product is a multiple of 3 is  $\frac{194}{285}$  b.  $\frac{1}{57}$  c.  $\frac{13}{19}$  d.  $\frac{3}{4}$

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**206.** A car is parked among  $N$  cars standing in a row, but not at either end. On his return, the owner finds that exactly  $r$  of the  $N$  places are still

occupied. The probability that the places neighboring his car are empty is

a.  $\frac{(r-1)!}{(N-1)!}$  b.  $\frac{(r-1)!(N-r)!}{(N-1)!}$  c.  $\frac{(N-r)(N-r-1)}{(N-1)(N+2)}$  d.  $\frac{{}^{(N-r)}C_2}{{}^{N-1}C_2}$



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**207.** One ticket is selected at random from 100 tickets numbered 00,01,02,...,98,99. If  $x_1$ , and  $x_2$  denotes the sum and product of the digits on the tickets, then  $P(x_1 = 9/x_2 = 0)$  is equal to 2/19 b. 19/100 c. 1/50 d. none of these



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**208.** If E and F events with  $P(E) \leq P(F)$  and  $P(E \cap F) > 0$ , then (a) occurrence of E (b) occurrence of F occurrence of E (c) non-occurrence of E non-occurrence of F (d) none of the above implications hold



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**209.** A fair coin is tossed repeatedly. If tail appears on first four tosses, then find the probability of head appearing on fifth toss.

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**210.** A fair die is rolled once. Statement 1: the probability of getting a composite number is  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Statement 2: There are three possibilities for the obtained number (i) the number is a prime number, (ii) the number is a composite number, and (iii) the number is 1. Hence, probability of getting a prime number is  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

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**211.** If from each of the three boxes containing 3 white and 1 black, 2 white and 2 black, 1 white and 3 black balls, one ball is drawn at random, then the probability that 2 white and 1 black balls will be drawn, is

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**212.** The probability that at least one of the events  $A$  and  $B$  occurs is 0.6. If  $A$  and  $B$  occur simultaneously with probability 0.2, then find  $P(\bar{A}) + P(\bar{B})$ .

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**213.** For two given events  $A$  and  $B$ ,  $P(A \cap B)$  is (a) not less than  $P(A) + P(B) - 1$  (b) not less greater than  $P(A) + P(B)$  (c) equal to  $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$  (d) equal to  $P(A) + P(B) + P(A \cup B)$

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**214.** The probabilities that a student passes in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry are  $m$ ,  $p$  and  $c$ , respectively. Of these subjects, the student has a 75% chance of passing in at least one, a 50% chance of passing in at least two and a 40% chance of passing in exactly two. Which of the following relations are true?

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**215.** Seven white and 3 black balls are placed in a row. What is the probability if two black balls do not occur together ?

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**216.** India plays two matches each with West Indies and Australia. In any match the probabilities of India getting points 0, 1 and 2 are 0.45, 0.05 and 0.50 respectively. Assuming that the outcomes are independent, the probability of India getting at least 7 points is (a) 0.8750 (b) 0.0875 (c) 0.0625 (d) 0.0250

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**217.** One hundred identical coins, each with probability  $p$ , of showing up heads are tossed once. If  $0 < p < 1$  and the probability of heads showing on 50 coins is equal to that 51 coins, then value of  $p$  is, (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{49}{101}$  (C)  $\frac{50}{101}$  (D)  $\frac{51}{101}$



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**218.** The probability of India winning a test match against West Indies is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Assuming independence from match to match, find the probability that in a match series India's second win occurs at the third test.



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**219.** An unbiased die with faces marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 is rolled four times. Out of four face values obtained, the probability that the minimum face value is not less than 2 and the maximum face value is not greater than five is then (a)  $\frac{16}{81}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{81}$  (c)  $\frac{80}{81}$  (d)  $\frac{65}{81}$



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**220.** For the three events  $A, B,$  and  $C, P$  (exactly one of the events  $A$  or  $B$  occurs) =  $P$  (exactly one of the two events  $B$  or  $C$ ) =  $P$  (exactly one of the

events  $C$  or  $A$  occurs) =  $p \text{ and } P$  (all the three events occur simultaneously) =  $p^2$  where

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**221.** A bag contains 12 red balls 6 white balls. Six balls are drawn one by one without replacement of which at least 4 balls are white. Find the probability that in the next two drawn exactly one white ball is drawn. (Leave the answer in  ${}^n C_r$ ).

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**222.** Two numbers are selected randomly from the set  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  without replacement one by one. The probability that minimum of the two numbers is less than 4 is (a)  $\frac{1}{15}$  (b)  $\frac{14}{15}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{5}$

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223. If the integers  $m$  and  $n$  are chosen at random between 1 and 100, then the probability that a number of the form  $7^m + 7^n$  is divisible by 5, equals (a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{7}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{49}$

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224. If three distinct number are chosen randomly from the first 100 natural numbers, then the probability that all three of them are divisible by both 2 and 3 is (a)  $\frac{4}{25}$  (b)  $\frac{4}{35}$  (c)  $\frac{4}{33}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{1155}$

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225. If  $P(B) = 3/4, P(A \cap B \cap \bar{C}) = 1/3$  and  $P(\bar{A} \cap B \cap \bar{C}) = 1/3$ , then  $P(B \cap C)$  is a.  $1/12$  b.  $1/6$  c.  $1/16$  d.  $1/9$

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**226.**  $A$  and  $B$  are two independent events.  $C$  is event in which exactly one of  $A$  or  $B$  occurs. Prove that  $P(C) \geq P(A \cup B)P(A \cap B)$ .

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**227.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two event such that  $P(A \cup B) \geq 3/4$  and  $1/8 \leq P(A \cap B) \leq 3/8$ . Statement 1:  $P(A) + P(B) \geq 7/8$ . Statement 2:  $P(A) + P(B) \leq 11/8$ .

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**228.** There are two red, two blue, two white, and certain number (greater than 0) of green socks in a drawer. If two socks are taken at random from the drawer without replacement, the probability that they are of the same color is  $1/5$ , then the number of green socks are \_\_\_\_\_.

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**229.** A drawer contains a mixture of red socks and blue socks, at most 17 in all. It so happens that when two socks are selected randomly without replacement, there is a probability of exactly  $1/2$  that both are red or blue. The largest possible number of red socks in the drawer that is consistent with this data is \_\_\_\_\_.

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**230.** If the probability that the product of the outcomes of three rolls of a fair dice is a prime number is  $p$ , then the value of  $1/(4p)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

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**231.** If two loaded dice each have the property that 2 or 4 is three times as likely to appear as 1, 3, 5, or 6 on each roll. When two such dice are rolled, the probability of obtaining a total of 7 is  $p$ , then the value of  $[1/p]$  is, where  $[x]$  represents the greatest integer less than or equal to  $x$ .

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**232.** An urn contains 3 red balls and  $n$  white balls. Mr. A draws two balls together from the urn. The probability that they have the same color is  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. B. Draws one balls form the urn, notes its color and replaces it. He then draws a second ball from the urn and finds that both balls have the same color is  $\frac{5}{8}$ . The possible value of  $n$  is 9 b. 6 c. 5 d. 1

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**233.** Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are two events with  $P(A) = 0.5$  and  $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$ . Let  $P(B) = p$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are mutually exclusive and  $P(B) = q$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are independent events, then the value of  $q/p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

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**234.** If the probability of a six digit number  $N$  whose six digit sare 1,2,3,4,5,6 written as random order is divisible by 6 is  $p$ , then the value of  $1/p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



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**235.** An event  $X$  can take place in conjunction with any one of the mutually exclusive and exhaustive events  $A, B$  and  $C$ . If  $A, B, C$  are equiprobable and the probability of  $X$  is  $5/12$ , and the probability of  $X$  taking place when  $A$  has happened is  $3/8$ , while it is  $1/4$  when  $B$  has taken place, then the probability of  $X$  taking place in conjunction with  $C$  is a.  $5/8$  b.  $3/8$  c.  $5/24$  d. none of these



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**236.** Find the probability that a randomly chosen three-digit number has exactly three factors.



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**237.** There are 3 bags. Bag 1 contains 2 red and  $a^2 - 4a + 8$  black balls, bag 2 contains 1 red and  $a^2 - 4a + 9$  black balls, and bag 3 contains 3 red and

$a^2 - 4a + 7$  black balls. A ball is drawn at random from a bag. Then the maximum value of probability that it is a red ball is a.  $1/3$  b.  $1/2$  c.  $2/9$  d.  $4/9$



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**238.** A bag has 10 balls. Six balls are drawn in an attempt and replaced. Then another draw of 5 balls is made from the bag. The probability that exactly two balls are common to both the draws is  $5/21$  b.  $2/21$  c.  $7/21$  d.  $3/21$



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**239.** If three squares are selected at random from a chess board, then the probability that they form the letter 'L' is (a)  $\frac{196}{64C_3}$  (b)  $\frac{49}{64C_3}$  (c)  $\frac{36}{64C_3}$  (d)  $\frac{98}{64C_3}$



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**240.** Forty teams play a tournament. Each team plays every other team just once. Each game results in a win for one team. If each team has a 50% chance of winning each game, the probability that at the end of the tournament, every team has won a different number of games is (A)  $\frac{1}{780}$   
(B)  $\frac{40!}{2^{783}}$  (C)  $\frac{40!}{2^{780}}$  (D) none of these

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**241.** Five different games are to be distributed among 4 children randomly. The probability that each child gets at least one game is a.  $1/4$   
b.  $15/64$  c.  $5/9$  d.  $7/12$

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**242.** Whenever horses  $a, b, c$  race together, their respective probabilities of winning the race are 0.3, 0.5, and 0.2 respectively. If they race three times, the probability that the same horse wins all the three races, and

the probability that  $a, b, c$  each wins one race are, respectively. a.  $8/50, 9/50$  b.  $16/100, 3/100$  c.  $12/50, 15/50$  d.  $10/50, 8/50$

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**243.** A fair die is tossed repeatedly.  $A$  wins if it is 1 or 2 on two consecutive tosses and  $B$  wins if it is 3, 4, 5 or 6 on two consecutive tosses. The probability that  $A$  wins if the die is tossed indefinitely is  $1/3$  b.  $5/21$  c.  $1/4$  d.  $2/5$

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**244.** Let  $\omega$  be a complex cube root of unity with  $\omega \neq 1$ . A fair die is thrown three times. If  $r_1, r_2$  and  $r_3$  are the numbers obtained on the die, then the probability that  $\omega^{r_1} + \omega^{r_2} + \omega^{r_3} = 0$  is (a)  $\frac{1}{18}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{9}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{9}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{36}$

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**245.** For a student to qualify, he must pass at least two out of three exams. The probability that he will pass the 1st exam is  $p$ . If he fails in one of the exams, then the probability of his passing in the next exam, is  $p/2$  otherwise it remains the same. Find the probability that he will qualify.



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**246.** Three boys and two girls stand in a queue. The probability, that the number of boys ahead is at least one more than the number of girls ahead of her, is (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (C)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (D)  $\frac{3}{4}$



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**247.** Four person independently solve a certain problem correctly with probabilities  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$ . Then the probability that he problem is solve correctly by at least one of them is

a.  $\frac{235}{256}$

b.  $\frac{21}{256}$

c.  $\frac{3}{256}$

d.  $\frac{253}{256}$

Answer - A



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**248.** A box contains 24 identical balls of which 12 are white and 12 are black. The balls are drawn at random from the box one at a time with replacement. The probability that a white ball is drawn for the 4th time on the 7th draw is (a)  $\frac{5}{64}$  (b)  $\frac{27}{32}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{32}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$



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**249.** A six-faced fair dice is shown until 1 comes. Then the probability that 1 comes in even number of trials is (a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{36}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{18}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{28}$



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**250.** A is targeting to B, B and C are targeting to A. probability of hitting the target by A, B and C are  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , respectively. If A is hit, then find the Probability that B hits the target and C does not.



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**251.** A student appears for tests I, II and III. The student is considered successful if he passes in tests I, II or I, III or all the three. The probabilities of the Student passing in tests II and III are  $m$ ,  $n$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. If the probability of the student to be successful is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then which one of the following is correct? (a)  $m(1 + n) = 1$  (B)  $n(1 + m) = 1$  (C)  $m = 1$  (D)  $mn = 1$



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**252.**  $E$  and  $F$  are two independent events. The probability that both  $E$  and  $F$  happen is  $\frac{1}{12}$  and the probability that neither  $E$  and  $F$  happens is  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Then,            A)  $P(E) = 1/3, P(F) = 1/4$             B)  $P(E) = 1/4, P(F) = 1/3$

C)  $P(E) = 1/6, P(F) = 1/2$  D)  $P(E) = 1/2, P(F) = 1/6$

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**253.** If  $A, B, C$  be three mutually independent events, then  $A$  and  $B \cup C$  are also independent events. Statement 2: Two events  $A$  and  $B$  are independent if and only if  $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ .

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**254.** Let  $E$  be an event which is neither a certainty nor an impossibility. If probability is such that  $P(E) = 1 + \lambda + \lambda^2$  and  $P(E') = (1 + \lambda)^2$  in terms of an unknown  $\lambda$ . Then  $P(E)$  is equal to 1 b.  $3/4$  c.  $1/4$  d. none of these

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**255.** A student can solve 2 out of 4 problems of mathematics, 3 out of 5 problems of physics, and 4 out of 5 problems of chemistry. There are equal numbers of books of math, physics, and chemistry in his shelf. He selects one book randomly and attempts 10 problems from it. If he solves the first problem, then the probability that he will be able to solve the second problem is  $\frac{2}{3}$  b.  $\frac{25}{38}$  c.  $\frac{13}{21}$  d.  $\frac{14}{23}$

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**256.** An unbiased cubic die marked with 1,2,2,3,3,3 is rolled 3 times. The probability of getting a total score of 4 or 6 is (A)  $\frac{16}{216}$  (B)  $\frac{50}{216}$  (C)  $\frac{60}{216}$  (D) none of these

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**257.** A bag contains 3 red and 3 green balls and a person draws out 3 at random. He then drops 3 blue balls into the bag and again draws out 3 at

random. The chance that the 3 later balls being all of different colors is a.

15 % b. 20 % c. 27 % d. 40 %

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**258.** The probability that an automobile will be stolen and found within one week is 0.0006. Then probability that an automobile will be stolen is 0.0015. the probability that a stolen automobile will be found in the week is 0. 3 b. 0. 4 c. 0. 5 d. 0. 6

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**259.** A pair of numbers is picked up randomly (without replacement) from the set  $\{1,2,3,5,7,11,12,13,17,19\}$ . The probability that the number 11 was picked given that the sum of the numbers was even is nearly 0. 1 b. 0. 125 c. 0. 24 d. 0. 18

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**260.** A dice is thrown six times, it being known that each time a different digit is shown. The probability that a sum of 12 will be obtained in the first three throws is  $\frac{5}{24}$  b.  $\frac{25}{216}$  c.  $\frac{3}{20}$  d.  $\frac{1}{12}$

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**261.** A composite number is selected at random from the first 30 natural numbers and it is divided by 5. The probability that there will be remainder is (a)  $\frac{14}{19}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{19}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{15}$

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**262.** A bag contains 20 coins. If the probability that the bag contains exactly 4 biased coin is  $\frac{1}{3}$  and that of exactly 5 biased coin is  $\frac{2}{3}$ , then the probability that all the biased coin are sorted out from bag is exactly 10 draws is

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**263.** A doctor is called to see a sick child. The doctor knows (prior to the visit) that 90% of the sick children in that neighbourhood are sick with the flu, denoted by  $F$ , while 10% are sick with the measles, denoted by  $M$ . A well-known symptom of measles is a rash, denoted by  $R$ . The probability of having a rash for a child sick with the measles is 0.95. However, occasionally children with the flu also develop a rash, with conditional probability 0.08. Upon examination of the child, the doctor finds a rash. What is the probability that the child has the measles? (A)  $\frac{91}{165}$  (B)  $\frac{90}{163}$  (C)  $\frac{82}{161}$  (D)  $\frac{95}{167}$



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**264.** A fair coin is flipped  $n$  times. Let  $E$  be the event "a head is obtained on the first flip", and let  $F_k$  be the event exactly  $k$  heads are obtained. Then the value of  $n/k$  for which  $E$  and  $F_k$  are independent is \_\_\_\_\_.



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265. Two cards are drawn from a well shuffled pack of 52 cards. The probability that one is a heart card and the other is a king is  $p$ , then the value of  $104p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



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266. Let  $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 40\}$  and let  $A$  be a subset of  $S$  such that no two elements in  $A$  have their sum divisible by 5. What is the maximum number of elements possible in  $A$ ?



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267. A bag contains 10 different balls. Five balls are drawn simultaneously and then replaced and then seven balls are drawn. The probability that exactly three balls are common to the two draws is  $p$ , then the value of  $12p$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



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**268.** Two numbers  $a, b$  are chosen from the set of integers  $1, 2, 3, \dots, 39$ .

Then probability that the equation  $7a - 9b = 0$  is satisfied is  $1/247$  b.  $2/247$

c.  $4/741$  d.  $5/741$



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**269.** Statement 1: Out of 5 tickets consecutively numbered, three are drawn at random. The chance that the numbers on them are in A.P. is

$2/15$ . Statement 2: Out of  $2n + 1$  tickets consecutively numbered, three are

drawn at random, the chance that the numbers on them are in A.P. is

$$3n / (4n^2 - 1)$$



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**270.** An unbiased normal coin is tossed  $n$  times. Let  $E_1$ : event that both

heads and tails are present in  $n$  tosses.  $E_2$ : event that the coin shows up

heads at most once. The value of  $n$  for which  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are independent is

\_\_\_\_\_.



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**271.** Two numbers  $x$  and  $y$  are chosen at random (without replacement) from among the numbers 1, 2, 3, 2004. The probability that  $x^3 + y^3$  is divisible by 3 is (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{4}$



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**272.** Eight players  $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_8$ , play a knock out tournament. It is known that whenever the players  $P_i$  and  $P_j$ , play, the player  $P_i$  will win if  $i < j$ . Assuming that the players are paired at random in each round, what is the probability that the players  $P_4$ , reaches the final ?



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**273.** A cricket club has 15 members, of them of whom only 5 can bowl. If the names of 15 members are put into a box and 11 are drawn at random,

then the probability of getting an eleven containing at least 3 bowlers is

7/13 b. 6/13 c. 11/158 d. 12/13

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**274.** A speaks truth in 60% cases and B speaks truth in 70% cases. The probability that they will say the same thing while describing a single event is (A)  $\frac{2}{19}$  (B)  $\frac{3}{29}$  (C)  $\frac{17}{19}$  (D) 0.54

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**275.** There are 20 cards. Ten of these cards have the letter I printed on them and the other 10 have the letter T printed on them. If three cards picked up at random and kept in the same order, the probability of making word IIT is

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**276.** If  $n$  persons are seated on a round table, what is the probability that two named individuals will be neighbours?



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**277.** The sum of two positive quantities is equal to  $2n$  the probability that their product is not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  times their greatest product is a.  $\frac{3}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. none of these



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**278.** A bag contains an assortment of blue and red balls. If two balls are drawn at random, the probability of drawing two red balls is five times the probability of drawing two blue balls. Furthermore, the probability of drawing one ball of each color is six times the probability of drawing two balls. The number of red and blue balls in the bag is a. 6, 3 b. 3, 6 c. 2, 7 d. none of these



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**279.** Dialling a telephone number an old man forgets the last two digits remembering only that these are different dialled at random. The probability that the number is dialled correctly is  $\frac{1}{45}$  b.  $\frac{1}{90}$  c.  $\frac{1}{100}$  d. none of these

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**280.** The box contains tickets numbered from 1 to 20. Three tickets are drawn from the box with replacement. The probability that the largest number on the tickets is 7 is (A)  $\frac{2}{19}$  (B)  $\frac{7}{20}$  (C)  $1 - \left(\frac{7}{200}\right)^3$  (D) none of these

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**281.** A fair coin is tossed  $n$  times. if the probability that head occurs 6 times is equal to the probability that head occurs 8 times, then find the

value of  $n$



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**282.** One ticket is selected at random from 100 tickets numbered 00,01,02,...,98,99. If  $x_1$ , and  $x_2$  denotes the sum and product of the digits on the tickets, then  $P(x_1 = 9/x_2 = 0)$  is equal to 2/19 b. 19/100 c. 1/50 d. none of these



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**283.** Four numbers are multiplied together. Then the probability that the product will be divisible by 5 or 10 is 369/625 b. 399/625 c. 123/625 d. none of these



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**284.** Cards are drawn one by one without replacement from a pack of 52 cards. The probability that 10 cards will precede the first ace is  $\frac{241}{1456}$  b.  $\frac{18}{625}$  c.  $\frac{451}{884}$  d. none of these

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**285.** If odds against solving a question by three students are 2:1, 5:2, and 5:3, respectively, then probability that the question is solved only by one student is  $\frac{31}{56}$  b.  $\frac{24}{56}$  c.  $\frac{25}{56}$  d. none of these

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**286.** A coin is tossed 7 times. Then the probability that at least 4 consecutive heads appear is

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**287.** There are two urns  $A$  and  $B$ . Urn  $A$  contains 5 red, 3 blue and 2 white balls, urn  $B$  contains 4 red, 3 blue, and 3 white balls. An urn is chosen at random and a ball is drawn. Probability that ball drawn is red is a.  $9/10$  b.  $1/2$  c.  $11/20$  d.  $9/20$



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**288.** An unbiased coin is tossed 6 times. The probability that third head appears on the sixth trial is  $5/16$  b.  $5/32$  c.  $5/8$  d.  $5/64$



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**289.**  $A$  and  $B$  are two independent events. The probability that both  $A$  and  $B$  occur is  $1/6$  and the probability that neither of them occurs is  $1/3$ . Find the probability of the occurrence of  $A$



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**290.** In a certain city, only two newspapers A and B are published. It is known that 25% of the city population reads A and 20% reads B, while 8% reads A and B. It is also known that 30% of those who read A but not B, look into advertisements and 40% of those who read B but not A, look into advertisements while 50% of those who read both A and B, look into advertisement. What percent of the population read on advertisement?



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**291.** Cards are drawn one at random from a well shuffled full pack of 52 playing cards until 2 aces are obtained for the first time. If  $N$  is the number of cards required to be drawn, then show that

$$P, \{N = n\} = \frac{(n - 1)(52 - n)(51 - n)}{50 \times 49 \times 17 \times 13}, \text{ where } 2 < n < 50$$



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**292.** Let  $A, B, C$  be three events such that

$$P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.4, P(C) = 0.8, P(A \cap B) = 0.88, P(A \cap C) = 0.28, P(A \cap B \cap C) = 0.1$$

If  $P(A \cup B \cup C) \geq 0.75$ , then show that  $0.23 \leq P(B \cap C) \leq 0.48$ .



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**293.** An anti aircraft gun take four shots at an enemy plane moving away from it. The probability of hitting the plane at the first, second, third and fourth shot are 0.4, 0.3, 0.2 and 0.1 respectively. The probability that the gun hit the plane is :- (A) 0.25 (B) 0.21 (C) 0.16 (D) 0.6976



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**294.** Three ships  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  sail from England to India. If the ratio of their arriving safely are 2:5, 3:7, and 6:11, respectively, then the probability of all the ships for arriving safely is a.  $\frac{18}{595}$  b.  $\frac{6}{17}$  c.  $\frac{3}{10}$  d.  $\frac{2}{7}$



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**295.** Six boys and six girls sit in a row randomly. Find the probability that  
(i) the six girls sit together, (ii) the boys and girls sit alternately.



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**296.** A bag contains some white and some black balls, all combinations of balls being equally likely. The total number of balls in the bag is 10. If there ball are drawn at random without replacement and all of them are found to be black, the probability that the bag contains 1 white and 9 black balls is 14/55 b. 12/55 c. 2/11 d. 8/55



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**297.** In a multiple choice question, there are four alternative answers of which one or more than one is correct A candidate will get marks on the question only if he ticks the correct answer. The candidate decides to tick answers at a random. If he is allowed up to three chances to answer the question, then find the probability that he will get marks on it.



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**298.** A lot contains 20 articles. The probability that the lot contains exactly 2 defective articles is 0.4 and the probability that the lot contains exactly 3 defective articles is 0.6. Articles are drawn in random one by one without replacement and tested till all the defective articles are found. What is the probability that the testing procedure ends at the twelfth testing ?



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**299.** A fair coin is tossed 100 times. The probability of getting tails 1, 3, .., 49 times is  $\frac{1}{2}$  b.  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.  $\frac{1}{8}$  d.  $\frac{1}{16}$



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**300.** Three player  $A, B$  and  $C$ , toss a coin cyclically in that order (that is  $A, B, C, A, B, C, A, B, \dots$ ) till a head shows. Let  $p$  be the probability that the

coin shows a head. Let  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  be, respectively, the probabilities that  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  gets the first head. Then

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**301.** One Indian and four American men and their wives are to be seated randomly around a circular table. Then the conditional probability that the Indian man is seated adjacent to his wife given that each American man is seated adjacent to his wife is

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**302.** A pair of unbiased dice are rolled together till a sum of “either 5 or 7” is obtained. Then find the probability that 5 comes before 7.

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**303.** Consider the system of equations  $ax + by = 0$ ;  $cx + dy = 0$ , where  $a, b, c, d \in \{0, 1\}$  STATEMENT-1: The probability that the system of equations has a unique solution is  $3/8$  STATEMENT-2: The probability that the system of equations has a solution is 1

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**304.** Let  $A, B, C$  be three mutually independent events. Consider the two statements  $S_1$  and  $S_2$   $S_1: A \text{ and } B \cup C$  are independent  $S_2: A \text{ and } B \cap C$  are independent Then, a. both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are true b. only  $S_1$  is true c. only  $S_2$  is true d. neither  $S_1$  or  $S_2$  is true

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**305.** Let  $E$  and  $F$  be two independent events. The probability that exactly one of them occurs is  $11/25$  and the probability if none of them occurring is  $2/25$ . If  $P(T)$  denotes the probability of occurrence of the event  $T$ , then

$$P(E) = \frac{4}{5}, P(F) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(E) = \frac{1}{5}, P(F) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(E) = \frac{2}{5}, P(F) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(E) = \frac{3}{5}, P(F) = \frac{4}{5}$$



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**306.** Statement 1: If  $P(A) = 0.25$ ,  $P(B) = 0.50$ , and  $P(A \cap B) = 0.14$ , then the probability that neither A nor B occurs is 0.39. Statement 2:

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



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**307.**  $2n$  boys are randomly divided into two subgroups containing  $n$  boys each. The probability that the two tallest boys are in different groups is



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**308.** If  $a$  is an integer lying in  $[-5, 30]$ , then the probability that the probability the graph of  $y = x^2 + 2(a + 4)x - 5a + 64$  is strictly above the x-



axis is  $\frac{1}{6}$  b.  $\frac{7}{36}$  c.  $\frac{2}{9}$  d.  $\frac{3}{5}$



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**309.** In a game called odd man out  $m(m > 2)$  persons toss a coin to determine who will buy refreshments for the entire group. A person who gets an outcome different from that of the rest of the members of the group is called the odd man out. The probability that there is a loser in any game is (A)  $\frac{1}{2m}$  (B)  $\frac{m}{2^{m-1}}$  (C)  $\frac{2}{m}$  (D) none of these



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**310.** Two players toss 4 coins each. The probability that they both obtain the same number of heads is  $\frac{5}{256}$  b.  $\frac{1}{16}$  c.  $\frac{35}{128}$  d. none of these



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**311.** A father has 3 children with at least one boy. The probability that he has 2 boys and 1 girl is  $1/4$  b.  $1/3$  c.  $2/3$  d. none of these

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**312.** Cards are drawn one-by-one at random from a well-shuffled pack of 52 playing cards until 2 aces are obtained from the first time. The probability that 18 draws are obtained for this is  $3/34$  b.  $17/455$  c.  $561/15925$  d. none of these

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**313.** *A* and *B* toss a fair coin each simultaneously 50 times. The probability that both of them will not get tail at the same toss is  $(3/4)^{50}$  b.  $(2/7)^{50}$  c.  $(1/8)^{50}$  d.  $(7/8)^{50}$

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**314.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two events such that  $P(A \cap B') = 0.20$ ,  $P(A' \cap B) = 0.15$ ,  $P(A' \cap B') = 0.1$ , then  $P(A/B)$  is equal to 11/14 b. 2/11 c. 2/7 d. 1/7

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**315.** A  $2n$  digit number starts with 2 and all its digits are prime, then the probability that the sum of all 2 consecutive digits of the number is prime is a.  $4 \times 2^{3n}$  b.  $4 \times 2^{-3n}$  c.  $2^{3n}$  d. none of these

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**316.** The numbers  $(a, b, c)$  are selected by throwing a dice thrice, then the probability that  $(a, b, c)$  are in A.P. is 1/12 b. 1/6 c. 1/4 d. none of these

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**317.** In a  $n$ -sided regular polygon, the probability that the two diagonals chosen at random will intersect inside the polygon is: (a.)

$$\frac{2^n C_2}{\binom{\binom{n C_{2-n}}{2}}{2}} \quad \text{(b.)} \quad \frac{n(n-1) C_2}{\binom{\binom{n C_{2-n}}{2}}{2}} \quad \text{(c.)} \quad \frac{{}^n C_4}{\binom{\binom{n C_{2-n}}{2}}{2}} \quad \text{(d.)}$$

none of these

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**318.** A three-digit number is selected at random from the set of all three-digit numbers. The probability that the number selected has all the three digits same is  $1/9$  b.  $1/10$  c.  $1/50$  d.  $1/100$

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**319.** Words from the letters of the word PROBABILITY are formed by taking all letters at a time. The probability that both  $B$ 's are not together and both  $I$ 's are not together is  $52/55$  b.  $53/55$  c.  $54/55$  d. none of these

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**320.** The probability of winning a race by three persons  $A, B$ , and  $C$  are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , respectively. They run two races. The probability of  $A$  winning the second race when  $B$ , wins the first race is (A)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (D)  $\frac{2}{3}$



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**321.** A die is rolled 4 times. The probability of getting a larger number than the previous number each time is  $\frac{17}{216}$  b.  $\frac{5}{432}$  c.  $\frac{15}{432}$  d. none of these



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**322.** A die is thrown three times, find the probability that 4 appears on the third toss if it is given that 6 and 5 appear respectively on first two tosses.



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**323.** In a competitive examination, an examinee either guesses or copies or knows the answer to a multiple choice question with four choices. The probability that he makes a guess is  $\frac{1}{3}$  and the probability that he copies the answer is  $\frac{1}{6}$ . The probability that the answer is correct, given that he copied it, is  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Find the probability that he knows the answer to the question, given that he correctly answered

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**324.** A is a set containing  $n$  elements. A subset  $P_1$  of A is chosen. The set A is reconstructed by replacing the elements of  $P_1$ . Next, a subset  $P_2$  of A is chosen and again the set is reconstructed by replacing the elements of  $P_2$ . In this way,  $m$  subsets  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m$  of A are chosen. The number of ways of choosing  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, \dots, P_m$

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**325.** Numberse are selected at random, one at a time, from the two-digit numbers 00,01,02,...,99 with replacement. An event E occurs if and only if the product of the two digits of a selected number is 18. If four numbers are selected, find probability that the event E occurs at least 3 times.

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**326.** A lot contains 50 defective and 50 non-defectivebulbs. Two bulbs are drawn at random one at a time withreplacementevents A, and as first bul. The B C are defined this defective, the second bulb is non-defective, the two banboth defective or non-defective, respectively. Then,(a) A, B and C are pairwise independent(b) A, B and C are pairwise not independent(c) A, B and C are independent(d) None of the above

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**327.** An urn contains m white and n black balls. A ball is drawn at random and is put back into the urn along with k balls of the same colour as that

of the ball drawn. a ball is again drawn at random. Show that the probability of drawing a white ball now does not depend on  $k$ .

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**328.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are two independent events such that  $P(A) = 1/2$  and  $P(B) = 1/5$ , then a.  $P(A \cup B) = 3/5$  b.  $P(A/B) = 1/4$  c.  $P(A/A \cup B) = 5/6$  d.  $P(A \cap B/\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}) = 0$

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**329.** Suppose the probability for A to win a game against B is 0.4. If A has an option of playing either a "best of 3 games" or a "best of 5 games" match against B, which option should be chosen so that the probability of his winning the match is higher? (No game ends in a draw.)

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**330.** A box contains two 50 paise coins, five 25 paise coins and a certain fixed number  $N(\geq 2)$  of 10 and 5-paise coins. Five coins are taken out of the box at random. Find the probability that the total value of these 5 coins is less than 1 rupee and 50 paise.



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**331.** In how many ways three girls and nine boys can be seated in two vans, each having numbered seats, 3 in the front and 4 at the back? How many seating arrangements are possible if 3 girls sit together in a back row on adjacent seats?



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**332.** Five different marbles are placed in 5 different boxes randomly. Then the probability that exactly two boxes remain empty is (each box can hold any number of marbles) 2/5 b. 12/25 c. 3/5 d. none of these



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**333.** There are 10 prizes, five As, three Bs and two Cs, placed in identical sealed envelopes for the top 10 contestants in a mathematics contest. The prizes are awarded by allowing winners to select an envelope at random from those remaining. Then the 8th contestant goes to select the prize, the probability that the remaining three prizes are once A and B and one C is  $\frac{1}{4}$  b.  $\frac{1}{3}$  c.  $\frac{1}{12}$  d.  $\frac{1}{10}$

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**334.** A man takes a step forward with probability 0.4 and backward with probability 0.6. The probability that at the end of eleven steps he is just one step away from the starting point, is

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**335.** An unbiased coin is tossed. If the result is a head, a pair of unbiased dice is rolled and the number obtained by adding the numbers on two faces is noted. If the result is a tail, a card from a well-shuffled pack of 11 cards numbered 2, 3, 4, ..., 12 is picked and the number on the card is noted. What is the probability that the noted number is either 7 or 8?



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**336.** A bag contains 20 coins. If the probability that the bag contains exactly 4 biased coin is  $\frac{1}{3}$  and that of exactly 5 biased coin is  $\frac{2}{3}$ , then the probability that all the biased coin are sorted out from bag is exactly 10 draws is



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**337.** If  $p$  and  $q$  are chosen randomly from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  with replacement, determine the probability that the roots of the equation  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  are real.



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**338.** Two numbers are selected randomly from the set  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  without replacement one by one. The probability that minimum of the two numbers is less than 4 is (a)  $\frac{1}{15}$  (b)  $\frac{14}{15}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (d)  $\frac{4}{5}$



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**339.** In a precision bombing attack, there is a 50 % chance that any one bomb will strick the target. Two direct hits are required to destroy the target completely. The number of bombs which should be dropped to give a 99 % chance or better of completely destroying the target can be



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**340.** If A and B are arbitrary events, then a)  $P(A \cap B) \geq P(A) + P(B)$  (b)  $P(A \cup B) \leq P(A) + P(B)$  (c)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B)$  (d) None of these





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**341.** One mapping is selected at random from all mappings of the set  $S = \{1, 2, 3, n\}$  into itself. If the probability that the mapping is one-one is  $\frac{3}{32}$ , then the value of  $n$  is 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. none of these



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**342.** A fair coin is tossed 100 times. The probability of getting tails 1, 3, .., 49 times is  $\frac{1}{2}$  b.  $\frac{1}{4}$  c.  $\frac{1}{8}$  d.  $\frac{1}{16}$



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**343.** South African cricket captain lost toss of a coin 13 times out of 14. The chance of this happening was  $\frac{7}{2^{13}}$  b.  $\frac{1}{2^{13}}$  c.  $\frac{13}{2^{14}}$  d. none



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**344.** Events  $A$  and  $C$  are independent. If the probabilities relating  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are  $P(A) = 1/5$ ,  $P(B) = 1/6$ ;  $P(A \cap C) = 1/20$ ;  $P(B \cup C) = 3/8$ . Then (a) events  $B$  and  $C$  are independent (b) events  $B$  and  $C$  are mutually exclusive events. (c)  $B$  and  $C$  are neither independent nor mutually exclusive (d) events  $B$  and  $C$  are equiprobable



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**345.** Statement 1: The probability of drawing either an ace or a king from a pack of card in a single draw is  $2/13$ . Statement 2: for two events  $A$  and  $B$  which are not mutually exclusive,  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$



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**346.** Five horses are in a race. Mr. A selects two of the horses at random and bets on them. The probability that Mr. A selected the winning horse is (A)  $\frac{3}{5}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{5}$  (C)  $\frac{2}{5}$  (D)  $\frac{4}{5}$



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**347.** Let A and B be two events such that  $p(\bar{A} \cup B) = \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $p(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $p(\bar{A}) = \frac{1}{4}$ , where  $\bar{A}$  stands for the complement of the event A. Then the events A and B are (1) mutually exclusive and independent (2) equally likely but not independent (3) independent but not equally likely (4) independent and equally likely

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**348.** A die is thrown a fixed number of times. If probability of getting even number 3 times is same as the probability of getting even number 4 times, then probability of getting even number exactly once is 1/6 b. 1/9 c. 5/36 d. 7/128

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349. A pair of fair dice is thrown independently three times. The probability of getting a score of exactly 9 twice is (1)  $1/729$  (2)  $8/9$  (3)  $8/729$  (4)  $8/243$

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350. Let  $A, B, C, D$  be independent events such that  $P(A) = 1/2, P(B) = 1/3, P(C) = 1/5, \text{ and } P(D) = 1/6$ . Then the probability that none of  $A, B, C, \text{ and } D$  occurs is (1)  $1/180$  (2)  $1/45$  (3)  $1/18$  (4) none of these

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351. A sample space consists of 3 sample points with associated probabilities given as  $2p, p^2, 4p - 1$ . Then the value of  $p$  is (1)  $\sqrt{11} - 3$  (2)  $\sqrt{10} - 3$  (3)  $1/4$

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**352.** Words from the letters of the word PROBABILITY are formed by taking all letters at a time. The probability that both  $B$ 's are not together and both  $I$ 's are not together is  $52/55$  b.  $53/55$  c.  $54/55$  d. none of these



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**353.** A class consists of 80 students, 25 of them are girls and 55 are boys. If 10 of them are rich and the remaining are poor and also 20 of them are intelligent, then the probability of selecting an intelligent rich girls is  $5/128$  b.  $25/128$  c.  $5/512$  d. none of these



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**354.**  $A$  and  $B$  play a game of tennis. The situation of the game is as follows: if one scores two consecutive points after a deuce, he wins; if loss of a point is followed by win of a point, it is deuce. The chance of a server to win a point is  $2/3$ . The game is a deuce and  $A$  is serving. Probability that  $A$

will win the match is (serves are change after each game) 3/5 b. 2/5 c. 1/2  
d. 4/5

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**355.** If the papers of 4 students can be checked by any one of the 7 teachers, then the probability that all the 4 papers are checked by exactly 2 teachers is a.  $2/7$  b.  $12/49$  c.  $32/343$  d. none of these

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**356.** Let  $A, B, C$  be three mutually independent events. Consider the two statements  $S_1$  and  $S_2$   $S_1: A \text{ and } B \cup C$  are independent  $S_2: A \text{ and } B \cap C$  are independent Then, a. both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are true b. only  $S_1$  is true c. only  $S_2$  is true d. neither  $S_1$  or  $S_2$  is true

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**357.** A box contains 24 identical balls of which 12 are white and 12 are black. The balls are drawn at random from the box one at a time with replacement. The probability that a white ball is drawn for the 4th time on the 7th draw is (a)  $\frac{5}{64}$  (b)  $\frac{27}{32}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{32}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$



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**358.** In a certain town, 40% of the people have brown hair, 25% have brown eyes, and 15% have both brown hair and brown eyes. If a person selected at random from the town has brown hair, the probability that he also has brown eyes is 1/5 b. 3/8 c. 1/3 d. 2/3



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**359.** If  $E$  and  $F$  are the complementary events of events  $E$  and  $F$ , respectively, and if  $0 < P(E) < 1$ , then  $P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) + P\left(\frac{E}{\bar{F}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$  b.  $P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) + P\left(\frac{E}{\bar{F}}\right) = 1$  c.  $P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) + P\left(\frac{E}{\bar{F}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$  d.  $P\left(\frac{E}{F}\right) + P\left(\frac{E}{\bar{F}}\right) = 1$



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**360.** The probability that a bulb produced by a factory will fuse after 150 days if used is 0.05. what is the probability that out of 5 such bulbs none will fuse after 150 days of use? 1 -  $\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^5$  b.  $\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^5$  c.  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5$  d.  $90\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5$



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**361.** A coin is tossed  $2n$  times. The chance that the number of times one gets head is not equal to the number of times one gets tails is  $\frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}$  b.  $1 - \frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2}$  c.  $1 - \frac{(2n!)}{(n!)^2} \frac{1}{\binom{4^n}{n}}$  d. none of these



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**362.** Sixteen players  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{16}$  play in a tournament. They are divided into eight pairs at random. From each pair a winner is decided on the

basis of a game played between the two players of the pair. Assume that all the players are of equal strength. Find the probability that the player  $S_1$  is among the eight winners.

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**363.** If  $p$  and  $q$  are chosen randomly from the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  with replacement, determine the probability that the roots of the equation  $x^2 + px + q = 0$  are real.

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**364.** In a game a coin is tossed  $2n + m$  times and a player wins if he does not get any two consecutive outcomes same for at least  $2n$  times in a row.

The probability that player wins the game is  $\frac{m+2}{2^{2n+1}}$  b.  $\frac{2n+2}{2^{2n}}$  c.  $\frac{2n+2}{2^{2n+1}}$  d.  $\frac{m+2}{2^{2n}}$

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**365.** A letter is known to have come either from LONDON or CLIFTON. On the envelope just two consecutive letters ON are visible. What is the probability that the letter has come from (i) LONDON (ii) CLIFTON?

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**366.** It is tossed  $n$  times. Let  $P_n$  denote the probability that no two (or more) consecutive heads occur. Prove that

$$P_1 = 1, P_2 = 1 - p^2 \text{ and } P_n = (1 - P)P_{n-1} + p(1 - P)P_{n-2} \text{ for all } n \leq 3.$$

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**367.** An urn contains  $m$  white and  $n$  black balls. A ball is drawn at random and is put back into the urn along with  $k$  balls of the same colour as that of the ball drawn. A ball is again drawn at random. Show that the probability of drawing a white ball now does not depend on  $k$ .

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**368.** An unbiased die, with faces numbered 1,2,3,4,5,6, is thrown  $n$  times and the list of  $n$  numbers shown up is noted. Then find the probability that among the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6 only three numbers appear in this list.

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**369.** The chance of an event happening is the square of the chance of a second event but the odds against the first are the cube of the odds against the second. The chances of the events are

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**370.** Probability if  $n$  heads in  $2n$  tosses of a fair coin can be given by

$$\prod_{r=1}^n \left( \frac{2r-1}{2r} \right) \text{ b. } \prod_{r=1}^n \left( \frac{n+r}{2r} \right) \text{ c. } \sum_{r=0}^n \left( \frac{{}^n C_r}{2^n} \right) \text{ d. } \frac{\sum_{r=0}^n {}^n C_r}{\sum_{r=0}^{2n} {}^{(2n)} C_r} \square$$

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**371.** Two whole numbers are randomly selected and multiplied. Consider two events  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  defined as  $E_1$  : Their product is divisible by 5 and  $E_2$  Unit's place in their product is 5 Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

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**372.** The probability that a 50 year old man will be alive at 60 is 0.83 and the probability that a 45 year old woman will be alive at 55 is 0.87. Then The probability that both will be alive is 0.7221 At least one of them will alive is 0.9779 At least one of them will alive is 0.8230 The probability that both will be alive is 0.6320

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Question Bank



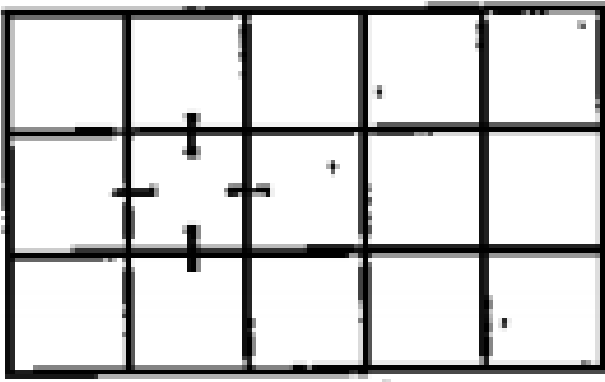
1. If two events  $A$  and  $B$  are such that  $P(A^c) = 0.3$ ,  $P(B) = 0.4$  and  $P(A \cap B^c) = 0.5$ , then  $P\left(\frac{B}{A \cup B^c}\right)$  equals

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2. Mr. A has six children and atleast one child is a girl, then probability that Mr, A has 3 boys and 3 girls, is

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3. There are 4 horizontal and 6 vertical equispaced lines as shown. If a rectangle is randomly selected then probability that is a square is



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4. A bag contains  $(2n + 1)$  coins. It is known that  $n$  of these coins have a head on both sides, whereas the remaining  $(n + 1)$  coins are fair. A coin is selected at random and tossed. If it shows a head, the probability that it is a fair coin is  $\frac{31}{42}$ , then  $n$  is equal to

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5. Three distinct integers are randomly selected from the set of integers from 16 to 30 (inclusive). Probability that their sum is even, is

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6. A number  $x$  is chosen at random from the set  $(1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 100)$ . Define the event  $A$  - the chosen number  $x$  satisfies,  $\frac{(x - 10)(x - 50)}{x - 30} \geq 0$ . Then  $P(A)$  is equal to

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7.  $A$  and  $B$  stand in a ring along with 10 other persons. If the arrangement is at random, the probability that there are exactly 3 persons between  $A$  and  $B$ , is

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8. A  $2 \times 2$  matrix is formed with entries from the set  $0, 1$ . The probability that it is singular, is

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9. Two boys  $A$  and  $B$  find the jumble of  $n$  ropes lying on the floor. Each takes hold of one loose end randomly. If the probability that they are both holding the same rope is  $\frac{1}{101}$  then the number of ropes is equal to



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10. On a normal standard die one of the 21 dots from any one of the six faces is removed at random with each dot equally likely to be chosen. The die is then rolled. The probability that the top face has an odd number of dots is



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11. Miss  $C$  has either Tea or Coffee at morning break. If she has tea one morning, the probability she has tea the next morning is 0.4. If she has coffee one morning, the probability she has coffee next morning is 0.3. Suppose she has coffee on a Monday morning. The probability that she has tea on the following Wednesday morning is



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12. A bowl has 6 red marbles and 3 green marbles. The probability that a blind folded person will draw a red marble on the second draw from the bowl without replacing the marble from the first draw, is



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13. Lot  $A$  consists of 3G and 2D articles. Lot  $B$  consists of 4G and 1D article. A new lot  $C$  is formed by taking 3 articles from  $A$  and 2 from  $B$ . The probability that an article chosen at random from  $C$  is defective, is



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14. A person throws four dice simultaneously. The probability of getting different numbers on all four dice, is



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15. Let  $A$  and  $B$  are events of an experiment of  $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2}$  then value of  $P(B|A^C)$  is  $\frac{1}{k}$  then value of  $k$  is

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16. Let  $S = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$ . Two subsets  $A$  and  $B$  of  $S$  are chosen randomly with replacement with  $B$  chosen after  $A$ . The probability that  $A$  is a subset of  $B$  can be expressed as  $\frac{p^a}{q^8}$  for some  $s, p$  and  $q$ . Find the value of  $\left(\frac{b}{a} + p + q\right)$ .

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17. The probability that a positive two digit number selected at random has its tens digit at least three more than its unit digit is

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18. Of all the system of equations in  $x, y$  and  $z$

$$ax + by + z = c$$

$$x + y = d$$

$$y + ez = 1$$

formed by choosing  $a, b, c, d, e$  from the set  $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$  with

replacement, the probability it does not possess a unique solution is  $\frac{2^m}{3^n}$

(in lowest terms),  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . The value of  $(n - m)$  is



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19. If the papers of 4 students randomly distributed for checking among 7 teachers, then the probability that all the 4 papers are checked by exactly

2 teachers is  $\frac{1}{n^m}$  where  $n, m$  are 'natural numbers and  $HCF(n, m) = 1$ .

Then number of positive divisors of  $(n + m)$  is



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20. A six faced fair dice is thrown until 2 comes, then the probability that 2 comes in even number of trials is (dice having six faces numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)



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21. If a variable takes the discrete values  $p + 4, p - \frac{7}{2}, p - \frac{5}{2}, p - 3, p - 2, p + \frac{1}{2}, p - \frac{1}{2}, p + 5$  ( $p > 0$ ), and the median  $p - K$  then find  $k$



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22. The variance of 20 observations is 5 . If each observation is multiplied by 2 then the new variance of the resulting observations, is:



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23. The mean weight of 9 items is 15 . If one more item is added to the series, the mean becomes 16 . The value of 10<sup>th</sup> item is

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24. Consider the frequency distribution of the given number. If the mean of the distribution is equal to 3 , then the value of  $f$  is

Value	1	2	3	4
Frequency	5	4	0	$f$

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25. If  $m$  and  $\sigma^2$  are the mean and variance of random variable  $x$ , whose distribution is given by then sum of  $m$  and  $\sigma^2$  is

$X = x$	0	1	2	3	4
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	0

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26.  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{34}$  are numbers such that  $x_i = x_{i+1} - 150 \forall i \in 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$  and  $x_{i+1} - x_{i+2} = 0 \forall i \in 10, 11, 12, \dots, 33$ , then median of  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{34}$  is

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27. The mean of 5 observations is 4 and their variance is 52. If three of them are 1, 2, 6 then the sum of other two

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28. If  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{18}$  are observations such that  $\sum_{j=1}^{18} (x_j - 8) = 9$  and  $\sum_{j=1}^{18} (x_j - 8)^2 = 45$ , then the standard deviation of these observations is:

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29. Two cards are drawn without replacement from a wellshuffled deck of 52 cards. Let  $X$  be the number of face cards drawn, then the sum of mean and variance of  $X$  will be.

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30. Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be  $n$  observations such that  $\sum x_i^2 = 200$  and  $\sum x_i = 40$  then least integral value of  $n$

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**31.** If in a frequency distribution, the mean and median are 25 and 26 , then its mode is approximately.

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**32.** The mean of two samples of sizes 200 and 300 were found to be 25,10 respectively. Their standard deviation were 3 and 4 respectively. The variance of combined sample of size 500 is

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**33.** The variance of first 20-natural numbers is

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**34.** If the coefficient of skewness of distribution is 0.32. If its standard deviation is 6.5 and mean is 29.6, then the mode of the distribution is

given by



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**35.** Find the mean deviation from the mean for the following data:

6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 4, 8, 20



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**36.** For the following observations of marks of 5 students of a tutorial group:

Marks out of 25: 8, 12, 13, 15, 22

Then the standard deviation of the above observation is



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37. Calculate the mean deviation from the median of the following data:

Wages per week (in Rs.)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of workers	4	6	10	20	10	6	4



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