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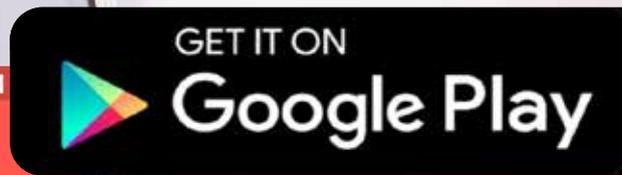
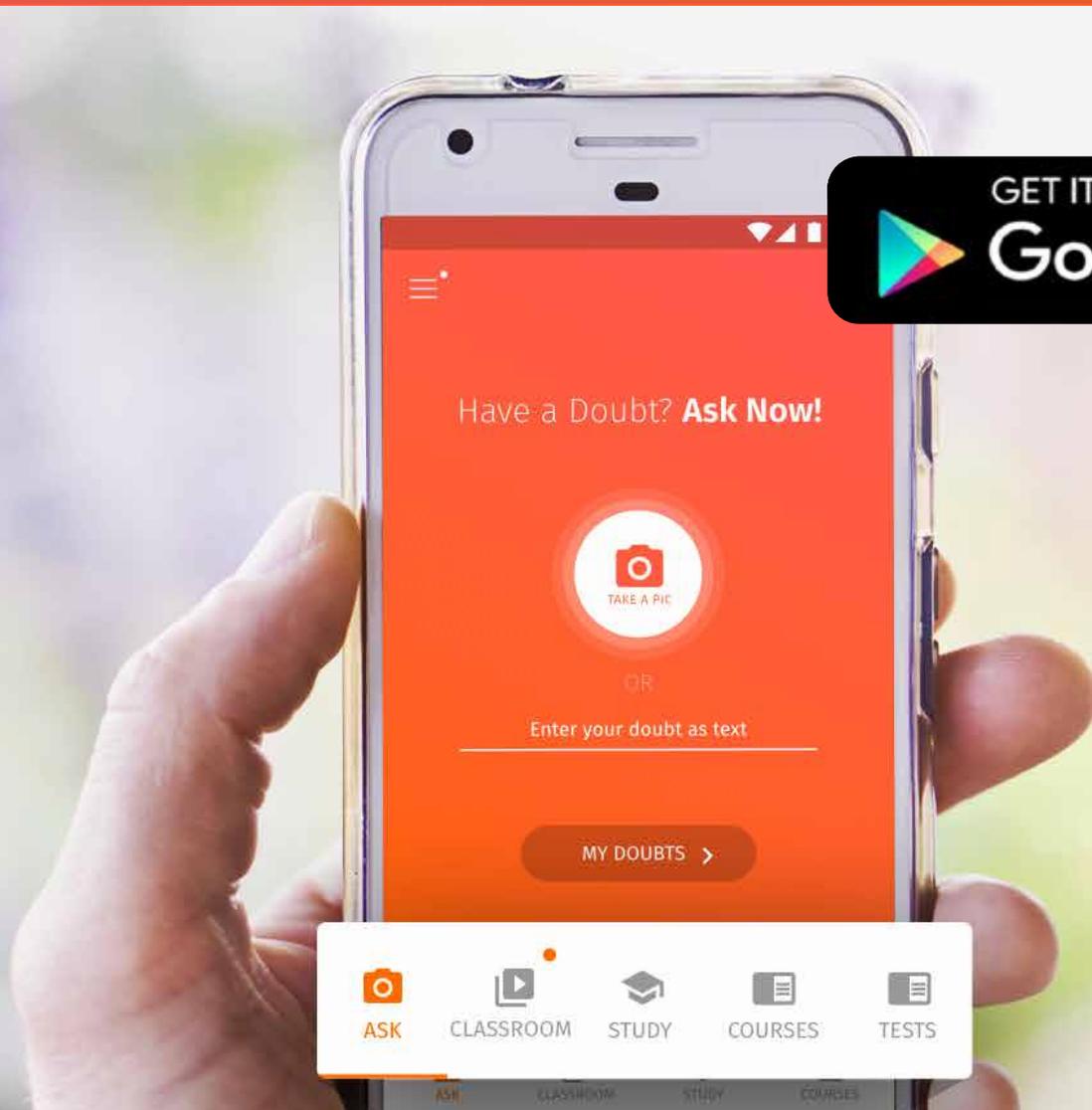
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Question 1:

In a cricket match, a batswoman hits a boundary 6 times out of 30 balls she plays. Find the probability that she did not hit a boundary.

Solution 1:

Number of times the batswoman hits a boundary = 6

Total number of balls played = 30

∴ Number of times that the batswoman does not hit a boundary = $30 - 6 = 24$

P (she does not hit a boundary) = $\frac{\text{Number of times when she does not hit boundary}}{\text{Total number of balls played}}$

$$= \frac{24}{30} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Question 2:

1500 families with 2 children were selected randomly, and the following data were recorded:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of girls in a family | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Number of families | 475 | 814 | 211 |

Compute the probability of a family, chosen at random, having

- (i) 2 girls
- (ii) 1 girl
- (iii) No girl

Also check whether the sum of these probabilities is 1.

Solution 2:

Total number of families = $475 + 814 + 211 = 1500$

(i) Number of families having 2 girls = 475

P_1 (a randomly chosen family has 2 girls) = $\frac{\text{Number of families having 2 girls}}{\text{Total number of families}}$

$$= \frac{475}{1500} = \frac{19}{60}$$

(ii) Number of families having 1 girl = 814

P_2 (a randomly chosen family has 1 girl) = $\frac{\text{Number of families having 1 girl}}{\text{Total number of families}}$

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$$= \frac{814}{1500} = \frac{407}{750}$$

(iii) Number of families having no girl = 211

$$P_3 \text{ (a randomly chosen family has no girl)} = \frac{\text{Number of families having no girl}}{\text{Total number of families}}$$

$$= \frac{211}{1500}$$

$$\text{Sum of all these probabilities} = \frac{19}{60} + \frac{407}{750} + \frac{211}{1500}$$

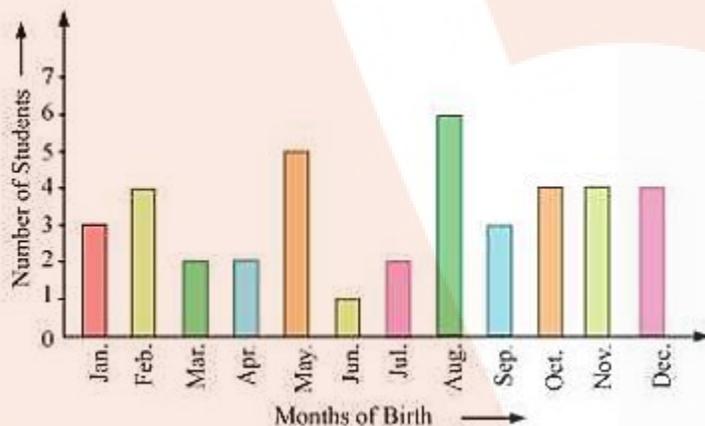
$$= \frac{475 + 814 + 211}{1500}$$

$$= \frac{1500}{1500} = 1$$

Therefore, the sum of all these probabilities is 1.

Question 3:

In a particular section of Class IX, 40 students were asked about the months of their birth and the following graph was prepared for the data so obtained:



Find the probability that a student of the class was born in August.

Solution 3:

Number of students born in the month of August = 6

Total number of students = 40

$$P \text{ (Students born in the month of August)} = \frac{\text{Number of students born in August}}{\text{Total number of students}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{40} = \frac{3}{20}$$

Question 4:

Three coins are tossed simultaneously 200 times with the following frequencies of different outcomes:

| Outcome | 3 heads | 2 heads | 1 head | No head |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Frequency | 23 | 72 | 77 | 28 |

If the three coins are simultaneously tossed again, compute the probability of 2 heads coming up.

Solution 4:

Number of times 2 heads come up = 72

Total number of times the coins were tossed = 200

$$P(2 \text{ heads will come up}) = \frac{\text{Number of times 2 heads come up}}{\text{Total number of times the coins were tossed}}$$

$$= \frac{72}{200} = \frac{9}{25}$$

Question 5:

An organization selected 2400 families at random and surveyed them to determine a relationship between income level and the number of vehicles in a family. The information gathered is listed in the table below:

| Monthly income (in Rs.) | Vehicles per family | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|----|---------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | Above 2 |
| Less than 7000 | 10 | 160 | 25 | 0 |
| 7000 – 10000 | 0 | 305 | 27 | 2 |
| 10000 – 13000 | 1 | 535 | 29 | 1 |
| 13000 – 16000 | 2 | 469 | 59 | 25 |
| 16000 or more | 1 | 579 | 82 | 88 |

Suppose a family is chosen, find the probability that the family chosen is

- (i) earning Rs. 10000–13000 per month and owning exactly 2 vehicles.
- (ii) earning Rs. 16000 or more per month and owning exactly 1 vehicle.
- (iii) earning less than Rs. 7000 per month and does not own any vehicle.
- (iv) earning Rs. 13000–16000 per month and owning more than 2 vehicles.
- (v) owning not more than 1 vehicle.

Solution 5:

Number of total families surveyed = 10 + 160 + 25 + 0 + 0 + 305 + 27 + 2 + 1 + 535 + 29 + 1 + 2 + 469 + 59 + 25 + 1 + 579 + 82 + 88 = 2400

(i) Number of families earning Rs. 10000–13000 per month and owning exactly 2 vehicles = 29

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{29}{2400}$

(ii) Number of families earning Rs. 16000 or more per month and owning exactly 1 vehicle = 579

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{579}{2400}$

(iii) Number of families earning less than Rs. 7000 per month and does not own any vehicle = 10

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{10}{2400} = \frac{1}{240}$

(iv) Number of families earning Rs. 13000–16000 per month and owning more than 2 vehicles = 25

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{25}{2400} = \frac{1}{96}$

(v) Number of families owning not more than 1 vehicle = $10 + 160 + 0 + 305 + 1 + 535 + 2 + 469 + 1 + 579 = 2062$

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{2062}{2400} = \frac{1031}{1200}$

Question 6:

A teacher wanted to analyse the performance of two sections of students in a mathematics test of 100 marks. Looking at their performances, she found that a few students got under 20 marks and a few got 70 marks or above. So she decided to group them into intervals of varying sizes as follows: 0–20, 20–30, ..., 60–70, 70–100. Then she formed the following table:

| Marks | Number of student |
|------------|-------------------|
| 0 – 20 | 7 |
| 20 – 30 | 10 |
| 30 – 40 | 10 |
| 40 – 50 | 20 |
| 50 – 60 | 20 |
| 60 – 70 | 15 |
| 70 – above | 8 |
| Total | 90 |

- (i) Find the probability that a student obtained less than 20% in the mathematics test.
 (ii) Find the probability that a student obtained marks 60 or above.

Solution 6:

Total number of students = 90

(i) Number of students getting less than 20 % marks in the test = 7

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{7}{90}$

(ii) Number of students obtaining marks 60 or above = 15 + 8 = 23

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{23}{90}$

Question 7:

To know the opinion of the students about the subject statistics, a survey of 200 students was conducted. The data is recorded in the following table.

| Opinion | Number of students |
|---------|--------------------|
| like | 135 |
| dislike | 65 |

Find the probability that a student chosen at random

- (i) likes statistics

(ii) does not like it

Solution 7:

Total number of students = $135 + 65 = 200$

(i) Number of students liking statistics = 135

$$P(\text{students liking statistics}) = \frac{135}{200} = \frac{27}{40}$$

(ii) Number of students who do not like statistics = 65

$$P(\text{students not liking statistics}) = \frac{65}{200} = \frac{13}{40}$$

Question 8:

The distance (in km) of 40 engineers from their residence to their place of work were found as follows.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 31 |
| 19 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 32 | 17 | 16 | 2 |
| 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 3 |
| 12 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 12 |

What is the empirical probability that an engineer lives:

- (i) less than 7 km from her place of work?
- (ii) more than or equal to 7 km from her place of work?
- (iii) within $\frac{1}{2}$ km from her place of work?

Solution 8:

(i) Total number of engineers = 40

Number of engineers living less than 7 km from their place of work = 9

Hence, required probability that an engineer lives less than 7 km from her place of work, $P = \frac{9}{40}$

(ii) Number of engineers living more than or equal to 7 km from their place of work = $40 - 9 = 31$

Hence, required probability that an engineer lives more than or equal to 7 km from her place of work, $P = \frac{31}{40}$

(iii) Number of engineers living within $\frac{1}{2}$ km from her place of work = 0

Hence, required probability that an engineer lives within $\frac{1}{2}$ km from her place of work, $P = 0$

Question 9:**Activity**

Note the frequency of two – wheeler, three-wheeler and four-wheelers going past during a time – interval in front of school gate. Find the probability that any one vehicle out of the total vehicles you have observed is a two-wheeler.

Solution 9: To be done by individual self.

Question 10:**Activity**

Ask all the students in your class to write a 3-digit number. Choose any student from the room at random. What is the probability that the number written by him/her is divisible by 3 ? Remember that a number is divisible by 3, if the sum of it's digits is divisible by 3.

Solution 10: To be done by individual self.

Question 11:

Eleven bags of wheat flour, each marked 5 kg, actually contained the following weights of flour (in kg):

4.97, 5.05, 5.08, 5.03, 5.00, 5.06, 5.08, 4.98, 5.04, 5.07, 5.00

Find the probability that any of these bags chosen at random contains more than 5 kg of flour.

Solution 11:

Number of total bags = 11

Number of bags containing more than 5 kg of flour = 7

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{7}{11}$

Question 12:

The below frequency distribution table represents the concentration of Sulphur dioxide in the air in parts per million of a certain city for 30 days. Using this table, find the probability of the concentration of Sulphur dioxide in the interval 0.12–0.16 on any of these days.

| Concentration of SO ₂ (in ppm) | Number of days (frequency) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 0.00 – 0.04 | 4 |
| 0.04 – 0.08 | 9 |
| 0.08 – 0.12 | 9 |
| 0.12 – 0.16 | 2 |
| 0.16 – 0.20 | 4 |
| 0.20 – 0.24 | 2 |
| Total | 30 |

Solution 12:

Number days for which the concentration of sulphur dioxide was in the interval of 0.12–0.16 = 2
Total number of days = 30

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{2}{30} = \frac{1}{15}$

Question 13:

The below frequency distribution table represents the blood groups of 30 students of a class. Use this table to determine the probability that a student of this class, selected at random, has blood group AB.

| Blood group | Number of students |
|-------------|--------------------|
| A | 9 |
| B | 6 |
| AB | 3 |
| O | 12 |
| Total | 30 |

Solution 13:

Number of students having blood group AB = 3

Total number of students = 30

Hence, required probability, $P = \frac{3}{30} = \frac{1}{10}$

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