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## शक्तिउत्थानआश्रमलखीसरायबिहार

Class: - 09(Maths) Date: - 18.02.2021

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:

According to the question,

Total number of balls = 30

Numbers of boundary = 6

Number of time batswoman didn't hit boundary = 30 - 6 = 24

Probability she did not hit a boundary = 24/30 = 4/5

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:

Total numbers of families = 1500

(i) Numbers of families having 2 girls = 475

Probability = Numbers of families having 2 girls/Total numbers of families = 475/1500 = 19/60

(ii) Numbers of families having 1 girls = 814

Probability = Numbers of families having 1 girls/Total numbers of families = 814/1500 = 407/750

(iii) Numbers of families having 2 girls = 211

Probability = Numbers of families having 0 girls/Total numbers of families

= 211/1500

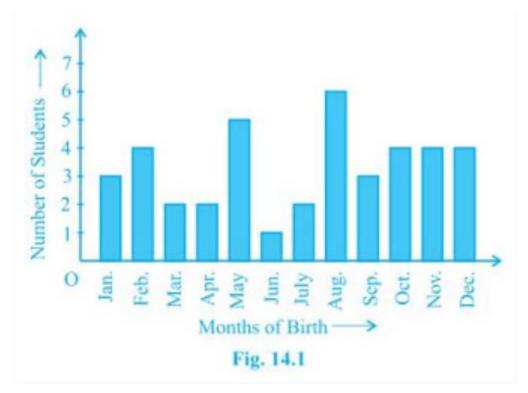
Sum of the probability = (19/60)+(407/750)+(211/1500)

- = (475+814+211)/1500
- = 1500/1500 = 1

Yes, the sum of these probabilities is 1.

3. Refer to Example 5, Section 14.4, Chapter 14. Find the probability that a student of the class was born in August.

Solution:



Total numbers of students in the class = 40

Numbers of students born in August = 6

The probability that a student of the class was born in August, = 6/40 = 3/20

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
		Swipe left		

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

## Solution:

Number of times 2 heads come up = 72

Total number of times the coins were tossed = 200

- $\therefore$ , the probability of 2 heads coming up = 72/200 = 9/25
- 5. An organisation 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 ₹)	Vehicles per family			
	0	1	2	Above 2
ess 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 ₹10000 13000 per month and owning exactly 2 vehicles.
- (ii) earning ₹16000 or more per month and owning exactly 1 vehicle.
- (iii) earning less than ₹7000 per month and does not own any vehicle.
- (iv) earning ₹13000 16000 per month and owning more than 2 vehicles.
- (v) owning not more than 1 vehicle.

## Solution:

Total number of families = 2400

- (i) Numbers of families earning ₹10000 –13000 per month and owning exactly 2 vehicles = 29
- ∴, the probability that the family chosen is earning ₹10000 13000 per month and owning exactly 2 vehicles = 29/2400
- (ii) Number of families earning ₹16000 or more per month and owning exactly 1 vehicle = 579
- ∴, the probability that the family chosen is earning₹16000 or more per month and owning exactly 1 vehicle = 579/2400
- (iii) Number of families earning less than ₹7000 per month and does not own any vehicle = 10
- ∴, the probability that the family chosen is earning less than ₹7000 per month and does not own any vehicle = 10/2400 = 1/240
- (iv) Number of families earning ₹13000-16000 per month and owning more than 2 vehicles = 25
- ∴, the probability that the family chosen is earning ₹13000 16000 per month and owning more than 2 vehicles = 25/2400 = 1/96
- (v) Number of families owning not more than 1 vehicle = 10+160+0+305+1+535+2+469+1+579
- = 2062
- $\therefore$ , the probability that the family chosen owns not more than 1 vehicle = 2062/2400 = 1031/1200