

## Class IX Chapter 15 – Probability Maths

### Exercise 15.1 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.

Answer:

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 =  $30 - 6 = 24$

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

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

### 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.

Answer:

$$\text{Total number of families} = 475 + 814 + 211$$

$$= 1500$$

(i) Number of families having 2 girls = 475

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

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

(ii) Number of families having 1 girl = 814

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

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

(iii) Number of families having no girl = 211

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

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

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

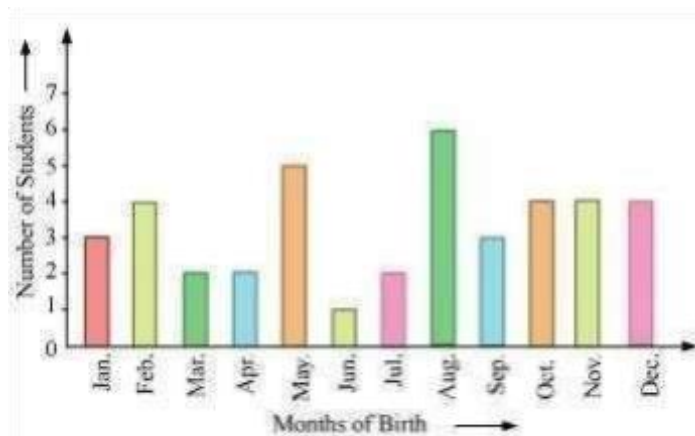
$$= \frac{475 + 814 + 211}{1500}$$

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

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.

Answer:

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.

Answer:

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<br>(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.

Answer:

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

$$P = \frac{29}{2400}$$

Hence, required probability,

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

$$P = \frac{579}{2400}$$

Hence, required probability,

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

$$P = \frac{10}{2400} = \frac{1}{240}$$

Hence, required probability,

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

= 25

$$P = \frac{25}{2400} = \frac{1}{96}$$

Hence, required probability,

(v) Number of families owning not more than 1 vehicle =  $10 + 160 + 0 + 305 + 1 +$

$535 + 2 + 469 + 1 + 579 = 2062$

$$P = \frac{2062}{2400} = \frac{1031}{1200}$$

Hence, required probability,

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.

Answer:

Total number of students = 90

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

$$P = \frac{7}{90}$$

Hence, required probability,

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

$$P = \frac{23}{90}$$

Hence, required

probability, 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 Answer:

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?

Answer:

(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 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.

Answer:

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:

| Concentration of SO <sub>2</sub> (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                          |

The above 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.

Answer:

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:

| Blood group | Number of students |
|-------------|--------------------|
|-------------|--------------------|

Prepongo

|    |    |
|----|----|
| A  | 9  |
| B  | 6  |
| AB | 3  |
| O  | 12 |

Prepongo

|       |    |
|-------|----|
| Total | 30 |
|-------|----|

The above 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.

Answer:

Number of students having blood group AB = 3

Total number of students = 30

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