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| Name of the Bundle | Advanced Bundle V1 | Subject | Aptitude |
| Topic | Probability | Last updated on | 14 October 2024 |

CONCEPT 1 – COINS RELATED PROBLEMS

1) When a coin is tossed, what would be your probability of receiving a tail?

- a) 30%
- b) 40%
- c) 50%
- d) 60%

ANS: c) 50%

Explanation:

Let S = Total No of Possible outcomes.

$$S = \{H, T\}$$

Let E = Number of Favourable outcomes.

$$\text{Then } E = \{T\}.$$

$$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 1/2 = 50\%.$$

2) When two unbiased coins are tossed, the probability of getting both heads or both tails is _____.

- a) 1/4
- b) 2/4
- c) 3/4
- d) 1/2

ANS: d) 1/2

Explanation:

Let S = Total No of Possible outcomes.

$$S = \{TT, HH, TH, HT\}$$

Let E = Number of Favourable outcomes.

$$\text{Then } E = \{TT, HH\}.$$

$$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 2/4 = 1/2.$$



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3) Two unbiased coins are tossed. The probability of obtaining at least one head is_____.

- a) 1/3
- b) 2/3
- c) 1/4
- d) 3/4

ANS:d) 3/4

Explanation:

Let S = Total No of Possible outcomes.

$S = \{TT, HH, TH, HT\}$

Let E = Number of Favourable outcomes.

Then $E = \{TH, HH, HT\}$.

$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 3/4$.

4) Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at most two heads?

- a) 3/4
- b) 1/4
- c) 3/8
- d) 7/8

ANS: d) 7/8

Explanation:

Let S = Total No of Possible outcomes.

$S = \{TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT, HHH\}$

Let E = Number of Favourable outcomes.

Then $E = \{TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT\}$.

$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 7/8$.

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5) In tossing three coins at a time, the probability of getting at least one heads is

_____.

- a) $7/8$
- b) $1/2$
- c) $1/8$
- d) $3/8$

ANS: a) $7/8$

Explanation:

Let S = Total No of Possible outcomes.

$S = \{TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT, HHH\}$

Let E = Number of Favourable outcomes.

Then $E = \{TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT, HHH\}$.

$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 7/8$.



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CONCEPT 2 – DICE RELATED PROBLEMS

6) If the outcome is an odd number when a dice is rolled, then calculate the probability that it is a prime number.

- a) $2/6$
- b) $2/3$
- c) $1/3$
- d) $1/6$

ANS: b) $2/3$

Explanation:

When a die is thrown possible outcomes are $\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$.

According to this problem a die is thrown. Possible outcomes are $\{ 1, 3, 5 \}$.

Favourable Events = $\{ 3, 5 \}$.

Total No of Events = $\{ 1, 3, 5 \}$

$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 2/3$.

7) A dice is thrown, what is the probability that the number obtained is a prime number.

- a) $1/6$
- b) $1/8$
- c) $1/3$
- d) $1/2$

ANS: d) $1/2$

Explanation:

Favourable Events = $\{ 2, 3, 5 \}$.

Total No of Events = $\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$

$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 3/6 = 1/2$.

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8) What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?

- a) $1/6$
- b) $1/8$
- c) $1/9$
- d) $1/12$

ANS: c) $1/9$

Explanation:

In two throws of a dice, $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Let E = Event of getting a sum 9 = $\{(3, 6), (4, 5), (5, 4), (6, 3)\}$.

$$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 4/36 = 1/9.$$

9) When we roll two dice simultaneously, the probability that the first roll is 2 and the second is 6?

- a) $1/6$
- b) $1/36$
- c) $1/12$
- d) $1/4$

ANS: b) $1/36$

Explanation:

In two throws of a dice, $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Let E = Event of getting the first roll is 2 and the second is 6 = $\{2, 6\}$.

$$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 1/36.$$



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10) Find the probability of throwing a total of 8 in a single throw with two dice.

- a) $1/36$
- b) $5/36$
- c) $25/36$
- d) $12/36$

ANS: b) $5/36$

Explanation:

In two throws of a dice, $n(S) = (6 \times 6) = 36$.

Let E = Event of getting a total of 8 = $\{(2, 6), (6, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (4, 4)\}$.

$P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 5/36$



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CONCEPT 3 – CARDS (A PACK OF 52) RELATED PROBLEMS

11) A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card is a Queen?

- a) $1/52$
- b) $1/4$
- c) $1/16$
- d) $1/13$

ANS: d) $1/13$

Explanation:

Total possible outcomes = 52.

Favorable outcomes = 4.

Probability = $4 / 52 = 1 / 13$

12) A card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability that it is a Jack.

- a) $1/26$
- b) $2/13$
- c) $1/13$
- d) $3/52$

ANS: c) $1/13$

Explanation:

Total number of cards in the Deck = 52.

Number of Jacks = 4 (Jack of club, spade, diamond, heart)

Favorable outcomes = 4.

Probability = $4 / 52 = 1/13$.



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13) A card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability that it is an ace of Spade.

- a) $1/52$
- b) $1/26$
- c) $1/13$.
- d) $12/52$

ANS: a) $1/52$

Explanation:

Total number of cards in the Deck = 52.

Number of an ace of spade = 1

Favorable outcomes = 1.

Probability = $1/52$.

14) A card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability that it is a Queen.

- a) $1/13$
- b) $1/26$
- c) $3/13$
- d) $2/13$

ANS: a) $1/13$.

Explanation:

Total number of cards in the Deck = 52.

Number of Queen = 4

Favorable outcomes = 4.

Probability = $4 / 52 = 1/13$.



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15) A card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability that it is a black king.

- a) $3/26$
- b) $1/52$
- c) $1/13$
- d) $1/26$

ANS: d) $1/26$.

Explanation:

Total number of cards in the Deck = 52.

Number of black king = 2

Favorable outcomes = 2.

Probability = $2 / 52 = 1/26$.

16) Two cards are drawn in succession from a pack of 52 cards, without replacement. What is the probability that the first is a Queen and the second is a Jack of a different suit?

- a) $1/52$
- b) $1/13$
- c) $4/13$
- d) $1/221$

ANS: d) $1/221$

Explanation:

- The probability of first Queen = $4 / 52$
- The probability of Second Jack of different suit = $3 / 51$
- Required Probability = $(4/52) \times (3/51) = (1/13) \times (1/17) = (1/221)$



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17) One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a face card (Jack, Queen and King only)?

- a) $1/13$
- b) $3/13$
- c) $1/4$
- d) $9/52$

ANS: b) $3/13$.

Explanation:

Total possible outcomes = 52.

Favorable outcomes = 12.

Probability = $12 / 52 = 3 / 13$.

18) Three cards are drawn together from a pack of 52 cards at random. What is the probability that all the cards are Diamonds?

- a) ${}^4C_3 / {}^2C_3$
- b) ${}^{13}C_3 / {}^{52}C_3$
- c) ${}^{26}C_3 / {}^{52}C_3$
- d) ${}^8C_3 / {}^{52}C_3$

ANS: b) ${}^{13}C_3 / {}^{52}C_3$

Explanation:

There are 13 diamonds. Three diamonds out of 13 diamonds can be taken out in ${}^{13}C_3$ ways.

Total number of sample spaces = ${}^{52}C_3$

Required probability = ${}^{13}C_3 / {}^{52}C_3$



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19) If from a pack of 52 playing cards, 1 card is drawn at random. What is the probability that it is either a king or a queen?

- a) $1/121$
- b) $2/13$
- c) $2/5$
- d) $3/8$

ANS: b) $2/13$

Explanation:

Total possible outcomes = 52.

Favorable outcomes = 4 kings + 4 queens.

Probability = $8 / 52 = 2 / 13$.

CONCEPT 4 – GENERAL TYPE QUESTIONS

20) Determine the probability that a digit chosen at random from the digits 1, 2, 3, ...12 will be odd.

- a) $1/2$
- b) $1/9$
- c) $5/9$
- d) $4/9$

ANS: a) $1/2$.

Explanation:

Total possible outcomes = 12.

Favorable outcomes = 6.

Probability = $6/12 = 1/2$.



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21) The probability of a candidate winning an election is 0.85. If so, what is his probability of losing the election?

- a) 0.20
- b) 0.15
- c) 0.85
- d) 1

ANS: b) 0.15

Explanation:

Winning or losing a game are complementary events.

$$P(\text{winning an election}) + P(\text{losing an election}) = 1$$

$$P(\text{losing an election}) = 1 - P(\text{winning an election}) = 1 - 0.85 = 0.15$$

22) A letter of the English alphabet is chosen at random. The Probability of getting a vowel is _____.

- a) 5/26
- b) 6/25
- c) 1/4
- d) 5/21

ANS: a) 5/26

Explanation:

Total possible outcomes = 26.

Favorable outcomes = 5.

Probability = 5 / 26.



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23) A bag contains 20 discs numbered 1 to 20. A disc is drawn from the bag. The probability that the number on it is a multiple of 3 is ____.

- a) $3/10$
- b) $2/10$
- c) $1/5$
- d) $3/15$

ANS: a) $3/10$.

Explanation:

Total possible outcomes = 20.

Favorable outcomes = 6 (3,6,9,12,15,18).

Probability = $6 / 20 = 3/10$.

24) In a non leap year what is the probability that the last day of the year will be Monday?

- a) $2/7$
- b) $1/7$
- c) $3/7$
- d) $4/7$

ANS: b) $1/7$

Explanation:

Total possible outcomes = 7 days in a week.

Favorable outcomes = 1 (Monday).

Probability = $1/7$.