Outcome Different possibilities which can occur eg: In tossing a coin outcome are Head and Tail Event A subset of sample space associated with a random experiment is called an event. e.g.: getting six in a throw of a die

Sample Space

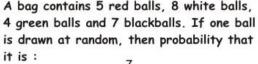
Collection of all possible out comes eg: In a throw of a die S. S. = (1,2,3,4,5,6)

Experiment

Any kind of activity eg: Tossing a coin

Probability

Deals with the measurement
of uncertainty of the occurrence
of some event in terms of
percent or ratio



- (a) Black i.e. $P(B) = \frac{7}{24}$
- (b) Green P(G) = $\frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{6}$
- (c) P(Not red) = 1-P (Red)= $1-\frac{5}{24}=\frac{24-5}{24}=\frac{19}{24}$

Equally likely outcomes

There is equal uncertainty of each outcome of an experiment

When a coin is tossed

Total number of outcomes = 2 ie. T,H
Probability of getting head P(H) = $\frac{1}{2}$ Probability of getting tail P(T) = $\frac{1}{2}$

Probability of an event $A = P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes in favour of } A}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}}$

When P(A) = 0, then A is called as impossible event e.g. Probability of getting a number greater than 7 When P(A) = 1, then A is called as sure event e.g. Probability of getting Tuesday after Monday

NCERT / VIII / Probability