# Chapter : 31. PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

## Exercise : 31

**Question: 1**

Find the mean (

**Solution:**

(i) Given :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| () | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{30}$ |

To find : mean ($\mu$), variance ($\sigma^2$) and standard deviation ($\sigma$)

Formula used :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ |
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) | ($_4$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4)$

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{1}{6}) + 1(\frac{1}{2}) + 2(\frac{3}{10}) + 3(\frac{1}{30}) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{30} = \frac{15+18+3}{30} = \frac{36}{30} = \frac{6}{5}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{6}{5}$ = 1.2

$E(X)^2 = (1.2)^2 = 1.44$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2.P(x_1) + (x_2)^2.P(x_2) + (x_3)^2.P(x_3) + (x_4)^2.P(x_4)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{1}{6}) + (1)^2(\frac{1}{2}) + (2)^2(\frac{3}{10}) + (3)^2(\frac{1}{30}) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{12}{10} + \frac{9}{30} = \frac{15+36+9}{30} = \frac{60}{30}$

$E(X^2) = 2$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 2 - 1.44 = 0.56$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 0.56$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2} = \sqrt{0.56} = 0.74$

Mean = 1.2

Variance = 0.56

Standard deviation = 0.74

(ii) Given :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

To find : mean ($\mu$), variance ($\sigma^2$) and standard deviation ($\sigma$)

Formula used :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ |
| () | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ | $(_4)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4)$

Mean = E(X) = 1(0.4) + 2(0.3) +3(0.2) +4(0.1) = 0.4 + 0.6 + 0.6 + 0.4 = 2

Mean = E(X) = 2

$E(X)^2 = (2)^2 = 4$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3) + (x_4)^2 . P(x_4)$

$E(X^2) = (1)^2(0.4) + (2)^2 (0.3) + (3)^2 (0.2) + (4)^2 (0.1) = 0.4 + 1.2 + 1.8 + 1.6 = 5$

$E(X^2) = 5$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 5 - 4 = 1$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2} = \sqrt{1} = 1$

Mean = 2

Variance = 1

Standard deviation = 1

(iii) Given :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | -3 | -1 | 0 | 2 |
| | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

To find : mean ($\mu$), variance ($\sigma^2$) and standard deviation ($\sigma$)

Formula used :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ |
| () | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4)$

Mean = E(X) = -3(0.2) + (-1)(0.4) + 0(0.3) + 2(0.1)= -0.6 - 0.4 + 0 + 0.2 = -0.8

Mean = E(X) = -0.8

$E(X)^2 = (-0.8)^2 = 0.64$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3) + (x_4)^2 . P(x_4)$

$E(X^2) = (-3)^2 (0.2) + (-1)^2 (0.4) + (0)^2 (0.3) + (2)^2 (0.1) = 1.8 + 0.4 + 0 + 0.4 = 2.6$

$E(X^2) = 2.6$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 2.6 - 0.64 = 1.96$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1.96$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2} = \sqrt{1.96} = 1.4$

Mean = -0.8

Variance = 1.96

Standard deviation = 1.4

(iv) Given :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

To find : mean ($\mu$), variance ($\sigma^2$) and standard deviation ($\sigma$)

Formula used :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ | $x_5$ |
| | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ | $(_4)$ | $(_5)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4) + x_5P(x_5)$

Mean = E(X) = -2(0.1) + (-1)(0.2) + 0(0.4) + 1(0.2) + 2(0.1)

Mean = E(X) = -0.2 - 0.2 + 0 + 0.2 + 0.2 = 0

Mean = E(X) = 0

$E(X)^2 = (0)^2 = 0$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 .P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 .P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 .P(x_3) + (x_4)^2 .P(x_4) + (x_5)^2 .P(x_5)$

$E(X^2) = (-2)^2(0.1) + (-1)^2(0.2) + (0)^2(0.4) + (1)^2(0.2) + (2)^2(0.1)$

$E(X^2) = 0.4 + 0.2 + 0 + 0.2 + 0.4 = 1.2$

$E(X^2) = 1.2$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1.2 - 0 = 1.2$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1.2$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2} = \sqrt{1.2} = 1.095$

Mean = 0

Variance = 1.2

Standard deviation = 1.095

**Question: 2**

Given : Two coins are tossed simultaneously

To find : mean ($\mu$), variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

When two coins are tossed simultaneously,

Total possible outcomes = TT , TH , HT , HH where H denotes head and T denotes tail.

P(0) = $\frac{1}{4}$ (zero heads = 1 [TT] )

P(1) = $\frac{2}{4}$ (one heads = 2 [HT , TH] )

P(2) = $\frac{1}{4}$ (two heads = 1 [HH] )

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| () | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{1}{4}) + 1(\frac{2}{4}) + 2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0 + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

Mean = E(X) = 1

$E(X)^2 = (1)^2 = 1$

E($X^2$) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n}(x_i)^2.P(x_i) = (x_1)^2.P(x_1) + (x_2)^2.P(x_2) + (x_3)^2.P(x_3)$

E($X^2$) = $(0)^2(\frac{1}{4}) + (1)^2(\frac{2}{4}) + (2)^2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0 + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

E($X^2$) = 1.5

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$ = 1.5 – 1 = 0.5

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$ = 0.5

Mean = 1

Variance = 0.5

**Question: 3**

Find the mean and

**Solution:**

Given : Three coins are tossed simultaneously

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) | ($_4$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

When three coins are tossed simultaneously,

Total possible outcomes = TTT , TTH , THT , HTT , THH , HTH , HHT , HHH where H denotes head and T denotes tail.

P(0) = $\frac{1}{8}$ (zero tails = 1 [HHH] )

P(1) = $\frac{3}{8}$ (one tail = 3 [HTH , THH , HHT ] )

P(2) = $\frac{3}{8}$ (two tail = 3 [HTT , THT , TTH ] )

P(3) = $\frac{1}{8}$ (three tails = 1 [TTT] )

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4)$

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{1}{8}) + 1(\frac{3}{8}) + 2(\frac{3}{8}) + 3(\frac{1}{8}) = 0 + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3+6+3}{8} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{3}{2}$ = 1.5

$E(X)^2 = (1.5)^2 = 2.25$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3) + (x_4)^2 . P(x_4)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{1}{8}) + (1)^2(\frac{3}{8}) + (2)^2(\frac{3}{8}) + (3)^2(\frac{1}{8}) = 0 + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{12}{8} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{3+12+9}{8} = \frac{24}{8} = 3$

$E(X^2) = 3$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 3 - 2.25 = 0.75$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$ = 0.75

Mean = 1.5

Variance = 0.75

**Question: 4**

A die is tossed t

**Solution:**

Given : A die is tossed twice and 'Getting an odd number on a toss' is considered a success.

To find : probability distribution of the number of successes and mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1)$ + $x_2P(x_2)$ + $x_3P(x_3)$

When a die is tossed twice,

Total possible outcomes =

{(1,1) , (1,2) , (1,3) , (1,4) , (1,5) , (1,6)

(2,1) , (2,2) , (2,3) , (2,4) , (2,5) , (2,6)

(3,1) , (3,2) , (3,3) , (3,4) , (3,5) , (3,6)

(4,1) , (4,2) , (4,3) , (4,4) , (4,5) , (4,6)

(5,1) , (5,2) , (5,3) , (5,4) , (5,5) , (5,6)

(6,1) , (6,2) , (6,3) , (6,4) , (6,5) , (6,6)}

'Getting an odd number on a toss' is considered a success.

P(0) = $\frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$ (zero odd numbers = 9 )

P(1) = $\frac{18}{36} = \frac{1}{2}$ (one odd number = 18 )

P(2) = $\frac{9}{36} = \frac{1}{4}$ (two odd numbers = 9 )

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{1}{4}) + 1(\frac{1}{2}) + 2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0 + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

Mean = E(X) = 1

$E(X)^2 = (1)^2 = 1$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n}(x_i)^2.P(x_i) = (x_1)^2.P(x_1) + (x_2)^2.P(x_2) + (x_3)^2.P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{1}{4}) + (1)^2(\frac{2}{4}) + (2)^2(\frac{1}{4}) = 0 + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{4}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

$E(X^2) = 1.5$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1.5 - 1 = 0.5$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 0.5$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Mean = 1

Variance = 0.5

**Question: 5**

A die is tossed t

**Solution:**

Given : A die is tossed twice and 'Getting a number greater than 4 ' is considered a success.

To find : probability distribution of the number of successes and mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

When a die is tossed twice,

Total possible outcomes =

{(1,1) , (1,2) , (1,3) , (1,4) , (1,5) , (1,6)

(2,1) , (2,2) , (2,3) , (2,4) , (2,5) , (2,6)

(3,1) , (3,2) , (3,3) , (3,4) , (3,5) , (3,6)

(4,1) , (4,2) , (4,3) , (4,4) , (4,5) , (4,6)

(5,1) , (5,2) , (5,3) , (5,4) , (5,5) , (5,6)

(6,1) , (6,2) , (6,3) , (6,4) , (6,5) , (6,6)}

'Getting a number greater than 4' is considered a success.

P(0) = $\frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$ (zero numbers greater than 4 = 16 )

P(1) = $\frac{16}{36} = \frac{4}{9}$ (one number greater than 4= 16 )

P(2) = $\frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$ (two numbers greater than 4= 4 )

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{4}{9}$ | $\frac{4}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{4}{9}) + 1(\frac{4}{9}) + 2(\frac{1}{9}) = 0 + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4+2}{9} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{2}{3}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{2}{3})^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

E($X^2$) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

E($X^2$) = $(0)^2(\frac{4}{9}) + (1)^2(\frac{4}{9}) + (2)^2(\frac{1}{9}) = 0 + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$

E($X^2$) = $\frac{8}{9}$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2 = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{4}{9}$ | $\frac{4}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ |

Mean = $\frac{2}{3}$

Variance = $\frac{4}{9}$

**Question: 6**

A pair of dice is

**Solution:**

Given : A die is tossed twice and 'Getting a number greater than 4 ' is considered a success.

To find : probability distribution of the number of successes and mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ | $x_5$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ | $(_4)$ | $(_5)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

When a die is tossed 4 times,

Total possible outcomes = $6^2$ = 36

Getting a doublet is considered as a success

The possible doublets are (1,1) , (2,2) , (3,3) , (4,4) , (5,5) , (6,6)

Let p be the probability of success,

$p = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$

$q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

$q = \frac{5}{6}$

since the die is thrown 4 times, n = 4

x can take the values of 1,2,3,4

$P(x) = {}^nC_x p^x q^{n-x}$

$P(0) = {}^4C_0 (\frac{1}{6})^0 (\frac{5}{6})^4 = \frac{625}{1296}$

$P(1) = {}^4C_1(\frac{1}{6})^1(\frac{5}{6})^3 = \frac{500}{1296} = \frac{125}{324}$

$P(2) = {}^4C_2(\frac{1}{6})^2(\frac{5}{6})^2 = \frac{150}{1296} = \frac{25}{216}$

$P(3) = {}^4C_3(\frac{1}{6})^3(\frac{5}{6})^1 = \frac{20}{1296} = \frac{5}{324}$

$P(4) = {}^4C_4(\frac{1}{6})^4(\frac{5}{6})^0 = \frac{1}{1296}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | $\frac{625}{1296}$ | $\frac{125}{324}$ | $\frac{25}{216}$ | $\frac{5}{324}$ | $\frac{1}{1296}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4) + x_5P(x_5)$

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{625}{1296}) + 1(\frac{125}{324}) + 2(\frac{25}{216}) + 3(\frac{5}{324}) + 4(\frac{1}{1296})$

Mean = E(X) = $0 + \frac{125}{324} + \frac{50}{216} + \frac{15}{324} + \frac{4}{1296} = \frac{500 + 300 + 60 + 4}{1296} = \frac{864}{1296} = \frac{2}{3}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{2}{3}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{2}{3})^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n}(x_i)^2.P(x_i) = (x_1)^2.P(x_1) + (x_2)^2.P(x_2) + (x_3)^2.P(x_3) + (x_4)^2.P(x_4) + (x_5)^2.P(x_5)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{625}{1296}) + (1)^2(\frac{125}{324}) + (2)^2(\frac{25}{216}) + (3)^2(\frac{5}{324}) + (4)^2(\frac{1}{1296})$

$E(X^2) = 0 + \frac{125}{324} + \frac{100}{216} + \frac{45}{324} + \frac{16}{1296} = \frac{500 + 600 + 180 + 16}{1296} = \frac{1296}{1296}$

$E(X^2) = 1$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | $\frac{625}{1296}$ | $\frac{125}{324}$ | $\frac{25}{216}$ | $\frac{5}{324}$ | $\frac{1}{1296}$ |

Mean = $\frac{2}{3}$

Variance = $\frac{5}{9}$

**Question: 7**

Given : A coin is tossed 4 times

To find : probability distribution of X and mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ | $x_5$ |
| | $(1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ | $(4)$ | $(5)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

A coin is tossed 4 times,

Total possible outcomes = $2^4$ = 16

X denotes the number of heads

Let p be the probability of getting a head,

p = $\frac{1}{2}$

q = 1 – p = 1 – $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$

q = $\frac{1}{2}$

since the coin is tossed 4 times, n = 4

X can take the values of 1,2,3,4

P(x) = $^nC_x p^x q^{n-x}$

P(0) = $^4C_0(\frac{1}{2})^0(\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{1}{16}$

P(1) = $^4C_1(\frac{1}{2})^1(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$

P(2) = $^4C_2(\frac{1}{2})^2(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$

P(3) = $^4C_3(\frac{1}{2})^3(\frac{1}{2})^1 = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$

P(4) = $^4C_4(\frac{1}{2})^4(\frac{1}{2})^0 = \frac{1}{16}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4) + x_5P(x_5)$

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{1}{16}) + 1(\frac{1}{4}) + 2(\frac{3}{8}) + 3(\frac{1}{4}) + 4(\frac{1}{16})$

Mean = E(X) = $0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{16} = \frac{4 + 12 + 12 + 4}{16} = \frac{32}{16} = 2$

Mean = E(X) = 2

$E(X)^2 = (2)^2 = 4$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3) + (x_4)^2 . P(x_4) + (x_5)^2 . P(x_5)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{1}{16}) + (1)^2(\frac{1}{4}) + (2)^2(\frac{3}{8}) + (3)^2(\frac{1}{4}) + (4)^2(\frac{1}{16})$

$E(X^2) = 0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{12}{8} + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{16}{16} = \frac{0 + 4 + 24 + 36 + 16}{16} = \frac{80}{16} = 5$

$E(X^2) = 5$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 5 - 4 = 1$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 1$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{16}$ |

Mean = 2

Variance = 1

**Question: 8**

Given : Let X denote the number of times 'a total of 9' appears in two throws of a pair of dice

To find : probability distribution of X ,mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$) and standard deviation

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2}$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

When a die is tossed twice,

Total possible outcomes =

{(1,1) , (1,2) , (1,3) , (1,4) , (1,5) , (1,6)

(2,1) , (2,2) , (2,3) , (2,4) , (2,5) , (2,6)

(3,1) , (3,2) , (3,3) , (3,4) , (3,5) , (3,6)

(4,1) , (4,2) , (4,3) , (4,4) , (4,5) , (4,6)

(5,1) , (5,2) , (5,3) , (5,4) , (5,5) , (5,6)

(6,1) , (6,2) , (6,3) , (6,4) , (6,5) , (6,6)}

Let X denote the number of times 'a total of 9' appears in two throws of a pair of dice

$p = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$

$q = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$

Two dice are tossed twice, hence n = 2

$P(0) = {}^2C_0(\frac{1}{9})^0(\frac{8}{9})^2 = \frac{64}{81}$

$P(1) = {}^2C_1(\frac{1}{9})^1(\frac{8}{9})^1 = \frac{16}{81}$

$P(2) = {}^2C_2(\frac{1}{9})^2(\frac{8}{9})^0 = \frac{1}{81}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| () | $\frac{64}{81}$ | $\frac{16}{81}$ | $\frac{1}{81}$ |

$\text{Mean} = E(X) = 0(\frac{64}{81}) + 1(\frac{16}{81}) + 2(\frac{1}{81}) = 0 + \frac{16}{81} + \frac{2}{81} = \frac{16+2}{81} = \frac{18}{81} = \frac{2}{9}$

$\text{Mean} = E(X) = \frac{2}{9}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{2}{9})^2 = \frac{4}{81}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n}(x_i)^2.P(x_i) = (x_1)^2.P(x_1) + (x_2)^2.P(x_2) + (x_3)^2.P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{64}{81}) + (1)^2(\frac{16}{81}) + (2)^2(\frac{1}{81}) = 0 + \frac{16}{81} + \frac{4}{81} = \frac{20}{81}$

$E(X^2) = \frac{20}{81}$

$\text{Variance} = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{20}{81} - \frac{4}{81} = \frac{16}{81}$

$\text{Variance} = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{16}{81}$

$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{E(X^2) - E(X)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} = \frac{4}{9}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| () | $\frac{64}{81}$ | $\frac{16}{81}$ | $\frac{1}{81}$ |

Mean = $\frac{2}{9}$

Variance = $\frac{16}{81}$

Standard deviation = $\frac{4}{9}$

**Question: 9**

Given : There are 5 cards, numbers 1 to 5, one number on each card. Two cards are drawn at random without replacement. Let X denote the sum of the numbers on the two cards drawn.

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$) of X

Formula used :

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ | $x_5$ | $x_6$ | $x_7$ | $x_8$ |
| | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ | $(_4)$ | $(_5)$ | $(_6)$ | $(_7)$ | $(_8)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

There are 5 cards, numbers 1 to 5, one number on each card. Two cards are drawn at random without replacement.

X denote the sum of the numbers on two cards drawn

The minimum value of X will be 3 as the two cards drawn are 1 and 2

The maximum value of X will be 9 as the two cards drawn are 4 and 5

For X = 3 the two cards can be (1,2) and (2,1)

For X = 4 the two cards can be (1,3) and (3,1)

For X = 5 the two cards can be (1,4) , (4,1) , (2,3) and (3,2)

For X = 6 the two cards can be (1,5) , (5,1) , (2,4) and (4,2)

For X = 7 the two cards can be (3,4) , (4,3) , (2,5) and (5,2)

For X = 8 the two cards can be (5,3) and (3,5)

For X = 9 the two cards can be (4,5) and (4,5)

Total outcomes = 20

P(3) = $\frac{2}{20}$ = $\frac{1}{10}$

$P(4) = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$

$P(5) = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$

$P(6) = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$

$P(7) = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$

$P(8) = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$

$P(9) = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| $x_i$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $P_i$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3) + x_4P(x_4) + x_5P(x_5) + x_6P(x_6) + x_7P(x_7)$

Mean = E(X) = $3(\frac{1}{10}) + 4(\frac{1}{10}) + 5(\frac{1}{5}) + 6(\frac{1}{5}) + 7(\frac{1}{5}) + 8(\frac{1}{10}) + 9(\frac{1}{10})$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{7}{5} + \frac{8}{10} + \frac{9}{10} = \frac{3+4+10+12+14+8+9}{10} = \frac{60}{10} = 6$

Mean = E(X) = 6

$E(X)^2 = (6)^2 = 36$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3) + (x_4)^2 . P(x_4) + (x_5)^2 . P(x_5) + (x_6)^2 . P(x_6) + (x_7)^2 . P(x_7)$

$E(X^2) = (3)^2 (\frac{1}{10}) + (4)^2 (\frac{1}{10}) + (5)^2 (\frac{1}{5}) + (6)^2 (\frac{1}{5}) + (7)^2 (\frac{1}{5}) + (8)^2 (\frac{1}{10}) + (9)^2 (\frac{1}{10})$

$E(X^2) = \frac{9}{10} + \frac{16}{10} + \frac{25}{5} + \frac{36}{5} + \frac{49}{5} + \frac{64}{10} + \frac{81}{10} = \frac{9+16+50+72+98+64+81}{10} = \frac{390}{10} = 39$

$E(X^2) = 39$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 39 - 36 = 3$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 3$

Mean = 6

Variance = 3

**Question: 10**

Two cards are dra

**Solution:**

Given : Two cards are drawn from a well-shuffled pack of 52 cards.

To find : probability distribution of the number of kings and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

Two cards are drawn from a well-shuffled pack of 52 cards.

Let X denote the number of kings in the two cards

There are 4 king cards present in a pack of well-shuffled pack of 52 cards.

$P(0) = \frac{{}^{48}_{2}C}{{}^{52}_{2}C} = \frac{48 \times 47}{52 \times 51} = \frac{188}{221}$

$P(1) = \frac{{}^{48}_{1}C \times {}^{4}_{1}C}{{}^{52}_{2}C} = \frac{48 \times 4 \times 2}{52 \times 51} = \frac{32}{221}$

$P(2) = \frac{{}^{4}_{2}C}{{}^{52}_{2}C} = \frac{4 \times 3}{52 \times 51} = \frac{1}{221}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| () | $\frac{188}{221}$ | $\frac{32}{221}$ | $\frac{1}{221}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{188}{221}) + 1(\frac{32}{221}) + 2(\frac{1}{221}) = 0 + \frac{32}{221} + \frac{2}{221} = \frac{32+2}{221} = \frac{34}{221}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{34}{221}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{34}{221})^2 = \frac{1156}{48841}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{188}{221}) + (1)^2(\frac{32}{221}) + (2)^2(\frac{1}{221}) = 0 + \frac{32}{221} + \frac{4}{221} = \frac{36}{221}$

$E(X^2) = \frac{36}{221}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{36}{221} - \frac{1156}{48841} = \frac{7956 - 1156}{48841} = \frac{6800}{48841} = \frac{400}{2873}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{400}{2873}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| () | $\frac{188}{221}$ | $\frac{32}{221}$ | $\frac{1}{221}$ |

Variance = $\frac{400}{2873}$

**Question: 11**

Given : A box contains 16 bulbs, out of which 4 bulbs are defective. Three bulbs are drawn at random

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

A box contains 16 bulbs, out of which 4 bulbs are defective. Three bulbs are drawn at random

Let X denote the number of defective bulbs drawn

There are 4 defective bulbs present in 16 bulbs

P(0) = $\frac{^{12}_{3}C}{^{16}_{3}C} = \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10}{16 \times 15 \times 14} = \frac{11}{28}$

P(1) = $\frac{^{12}_{2}C \times ^{4}_{1}C}{^{16}_{3}C} = \frac{12 \times 11 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{16 \times 15 \times 14 \times 2} = \frac{33}{70}$

P(2) = $\frac{^{12}_{1}C \times ^{4}_{2}C}{^{16}_{3}C} = \frac{12 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2}{16 \times 15 \times 14 \times 2} = \frac{9}{70}$

P(3) = $\frac{^{4}_{3}C}{^{16}_{3}C} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{16 \times 15 \times 14} = \frac{1}{140}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| () | $\frac{11}{28}$ | $\frac{33}{70}$ | $\frac{9}{70}$ | $\frac{1}{140}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{11}{28}) + 1(\frac{33}{70}) + 2(\frac{9}{70}) + 3(\frac{1}{140}) = 0 + \frac{33}{70} + \frac{18}{70} + \frac{3}{140} = \frac{66+36+3}{140}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{105}{140} = \frac{3}{4}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{9}{16}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n}(x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{11}{28}) + (1)^2(\frac{33}{70}) + (2)^2(\frac{9}{70}) + (3)^2(\frac{1}{140}) = 0 + \frac{33}{70} + \frac{36}{70} + \frac{9}{140} = \frac{66+72+9}{140}$

$E(X^2) = \frac{147}{140}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{147}{140} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{588-315}{560} = \frac{273}{560} = \frac{39}{80}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{39}{80}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{3}{4}$

Variance = $\frac{39}{80}$

**Question: 12**

Given : 20% of the bulbs produced by a machine are defective.

To find probability distribution of a number of defective bulbs in a sample of 4 bulbs chosen at random.

Formula used :

The probability distribution table is given by ,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ | $x_5$ |
| | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ | $(_4)$ | $(_5)$ |

Where $P(x) = {}^nC_x p^x q^{n-x}$

Here p is the probability of getting a defective bulb.

q = 1 – p

Let the total number of bulbs produced by a machine be x

20% of the bulbs produced by a machine are defective.

Number of defective bulbs produced by a machine = $\frac{20}{100} \times (x) = \frac{x}{5}$

X denotes the number of defective bulbs in a sample of 4 bulbs chosen at random.

Let p be the probability of getting a defective bulb,

$p = \frac{\frac{x}{5}}{x} = \frac{1}{5}$

$p = \frac{1}{5}$

$q = 1 - p = 1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

$q = \frac{4}{5}$

since 4 bulbs are chosen at random, n = 4

X can take the values of 0,1,2,3,4

$P(x) = {}^nC_x p^x q^{n-x}$

$P(0) = {}^4C_0 (\frac{1}{5})^0 (\frac{4}{5})^4 = \frac{256}{625}$

$P(1) = {}^4C_1 (\frac{1}{5})^1 (\frac{4}{5})^3 = \frac{256}{625}$

$P(2) = {}^4C_2 (\frac{1}{5})^2 (\frac{4}{5})^2 = \frac{96}{625}$

$P(3) = {}^4C_3 (\frac{1}{5})^3 (\frac{4}{5})^1 = \frac{16}{625}$

$P(4) = {}^4C_4 (\frac{1}{2})^4 (\frac{4}{5})^0 = \frac{1}{625}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | $\frac{256}{625}$ | $\frac{256}{625}$ | $\frac{96}{625}$ | $\frac{16}{625}$ | $\frac{1}{625}$ |

**Question: 13**

Four bad eggs are

**Solution:**

Given : Four bad eggs are mixed with 10 good ones. Three eggs are drawn one by one without replacement.

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

Four bad eggs are mixed with 10 good ones. Three eggs are drawn one by one without replacement.

Let X denote the number of bad eggs drawn

There are 4 bad eggs present in 14 eggs

$P(0) = \frac{^{10}_{3}C}{^{14}_{3}C} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8}{14 \times 13 \times 12} = \frac{30}{91}$

$P(1) = \frac{^{10}_{2}C \times ^{4}_{1}C}{^{14}_{3}C} = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 2} = \frac{45}{91}$

$P(2) = \frac{^{10}_{1}C \times ^{4}_{2}C}{^{14}_{3}C} = \frac{10 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2}{14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 2} = \frac{15}{91}$

$P(3) = \frac{^{4}_{3}C}{^{14}_{3}C} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{14 \times 13 \times 12} = \frac{1}{91}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{30}{91}$ | $\frac{45}{91}$ | $\frac{15}{91}$ | $\frac{1}{91}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{30}{91}) + 1(\frac{45}{91}) + 2(\frac{15}{91}) + 3(\frac{1}{91}) = 0 + \frac{45}{91} + \frac{30}{91} + \frac{3}{91} = \frac{45+30+3}{91}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{78}{91} = \frac{6}{7}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{6}{7})^2 = \frac{36}{49}$

E($X^2$) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

E($X^2$) = $(0)^2(\frac{30}{91}) + (1)^2(\frac{45}{91}) + (2)^2(\frac{15}{91}) + (3)^2(\frac{1}{91}) = 0 + \frac{45}{91} + \frac{60}{91} + \frac{9}{91} = \frac{45+60+9}{91}$

E($X^2$) = $\frac{114}{91}$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2 = \frac{114}{91} - \frac{36}{49} = \frac{798-468}{637} = \frac{330}{637}$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2 = \frac{330}{637}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{6}{7}$

Variance = $\frac{330}{637}$

**Question: 14**

Given : Four rotten oranges are mixed with 16 good ones. Three oranges are drawn one by one without replacement.

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$)

Formula used :

| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | (1) | (2) | (3) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

Four rotten oranges are mixed with 16 good ones. Three oranges are drawn one by one without replacement.

Let X denote the number of rotten oranges drawn

There are 4 rotten oranges present in 20 oranges

P(0) = $\frac{{}^{16}_{3}C}{{}^{20}_{3}C} = \frac{16 \times 15 \times 14}{20 \times 19 \times 18} = \frac{28}{57}$

P(1) = $\frac{{}^{16}_{2}C \times {}^{4}_{1}C}{{}^{20}_{3}C} = \frac{16 \times 15 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{20 \times 19 \times 18 \times 2} = \frac{8}{19}$

P(2) = $\frac{{}^{16}_{1}C \times {}^{4}_{2}C}{{}^{20}_{3}C} = \frac{16 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2}{20 \times 19 \times 18 \times 2} = \frac{8}{95}$

P(3) = $\frac{{}^{4}_{3}C}{{}^{20}_{3}C} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{20 \times 19 \times 18} = \frac{1}{285}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{28}{57}$ | $\frac{8}{19}$ | $\frac{8}{95}$ | $\frac{1}{285}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{28}{57}) + 1(\frac{8}{19}) + 2(\frac{8}{95}) + 3(\frac{1}{285}) = 0 + \frac{8}{19} + \frac{16}{95} + \frac{3}{285} = \frac{120 + 48 + 3}{285}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{171}{285} = \frac{3}{5}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{3}{5})^2 = \frac{9}{25}$

E($X^2$) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

E($X^2$) = $(0)^2(\frac{28}{57}) + (1)^2(\frac{8}{19}) + (2)^2(\frac{8}{95}) + (3)^2(\frac{1}{285}) = 0 + \frac{8}{19} + \frac{32}{95} + \frac{9}{285} = \frac{120 + 96 + 9}{285}$

E($X^2$) = $\frac{225}{285} = \frac{15}{19}$

Variance = E($X^2$) – $E(X)^2 = \frac{15}{19} - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{375 - 171}{475} = \frac{204}{475}$

Variance = E(X$^2$) – $E(X)^2 = \frac{204}{475}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{3}{5}$

Variance = $\frac{204}{475}$

**Question: 15**

Given : Three balls are drawn simultaneously from a bag containing 5 white and 4 red balls.

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$) of X

Formula used :

| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = E(X$^2$) – $E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$ = $x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

Three balls are drawn simultaneously from a bag containing 5 white and 4 red balls.

Let X be the number of red balls drawn.

P(0) = $\frac{{}^5_3C}{{}^9_3C} = \frac{5 \times 4}{9 \times 8 \times 7} = \frac{5}{126}$

P(1) = $\frac{{}^5_2C \times {}^4_1C}{{}^9_3C} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 2} = \frac{10}{21}$

P(2) = $\frac{{}^5_1C \times {}^4_2C}{{}^9_3C} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2}{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 2} = \frac{5}{14}$

P(3) = $\frac{{}^4_3C}{{}^9_3C} = \frac{4 \times 3 \times 2}{9 \times 8 \times 7} = \frac{1}{21}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{5}{126}$ | $\frac{10}{21}$ | $\frac{5}{14}$ | $\frac{1}{21}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{5}{126}) + 1(\frac{10}{21}) + 2(\frac{5}{14}) + 3(\frac{1}{21}) = 0 + \frac{10}{21} + \frac{10}{14} + \frac{3}{21} = \frac{20+30+6}{42}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{56}{42} = \frac{4}{3}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{4}{3})^2 = \frac{16}{9}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2 (\frac{5}{126}) + (1)^2 (\frac{10}{21}) + (2)^2 (\frac{5}{14}) + (3)^2 (\frac{1}{21}) = 0 + \frac{10}{21} + \frac{20}{14} + \frac{9}{21} = \frac{20+60+18}{42}$

$E(X^2) = \frac{98}{42} = \frac{7}{3}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{16}{9} = \frac{21-16}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{5}{9}$

Mean = $E(X) = \frac{4}{3}$

Variance = $\frac{5}{9}$

**Question: 16**

Given : Two cards are drawn without replacement from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards.

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$) of X

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = $E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Mean = $E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1 P(x_1) + x_2 P(x_2) + x_3 P(x_3)$

Two cards are drawn without replacement from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards.

Let X denote the number of face cards drawn

There are 12 face cards present in 52 cards

$P(0) = \frac{{}^{40}_{2}C}{{}^{52}_{2}C} = \frac{40 \times 39}{52 \times 51} = \frac{10}{17}$

$P(1) = \frac{{}^{40}_{1}C \times {}^{12}_{1}C}{{}^{52}_{2}C} = \frac{40 \times 12 \times 2}{52 \times 51} = \frac{80}{221}$

$P(2) = \frac{{}^{12}_{2}C}{{}^{52}_{2}C} = \frac{12 \times 11}{52 \times 51} = \frac{11}{221}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| () | $\frac{10}{17}$ | $\frac{80}{221}$ | $\frac{11}{221}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{10}{17}) + 1(\frac{80}{221}) + 2(\frac{11}{221}) = 0 + \frac{80}{221} + \frac{22}{221} = \frac{80+22}{221} = \frac{102}{221} = \frac{6}{13}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{6}{13}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{6}{13})^2 = \frac{36}{169}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{10}{17}) + (1)^2(\frac{80}{221}) + (2)^2(\frac{11}{221}) = 0 + \frac{80}{221} + \frac{44}{221} = \frac{80+44}{221}$

$E(X^2) = \frac{124}{221}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{124}{221} - \frac{36}{169} = \frac{1612-612}{2873} = \frac{1000}{2873}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{1000}{2873}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{6}{13}$

Variance = $\frac{1000}{2873}$

**Question: 17**

Two cards are dra

**Solution:**

Given : Two cards are drawn with replacement from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards.

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$) of X

Formula used :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
| () | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1 P(x_1) + x_2 P(x_2) + x_3 P(x_3)$

Two cards are drawn with replacement from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards.

Let X denote the number of ace cards drawn

There are 4 face cards present in 52 cards

X can take the value of 0,1,2.

$P(0) = \frac{48}{52} \times \frac{48}{52} = \frac{144}{169}$

$P(1) = {}^{2}_{1}C \times \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{48}{52} = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 48}{52 \times 52} = \frac{24}{169}$

$P(2) = \frac{4}{52} \times \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{169}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | $\frac{144}{169}$ | $\frac{24}{169}$ | $\frac{1}{169}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{144}{169}) + 1(\frac{24}{169}) + 2(\frac{1}{169}) = 0 + \frac{24}{169} + \frac{2}{169} = \frac{24+2}{169} = \frac{26}{169} = \frac{2}{13}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{2}{13}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{2}{13})^2 = \frac{4}{169}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n}(x_i)^2.P(x_i) = (x_1)^2.P(x_1) + (x_2)^2.P(x_2) + (x_3)^2.P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{144}{169}) + (1)^2(\frac{24}{169}) + (2)^2(\frac{1}{169}) = 0 + \frac{24}{169} + \frac{4}{169} = \frac{28}{169}$

$E(X^2) = \frac{28}{169}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{28}{169} - \frac{4}{169} = \frac{24}{169}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{24}{169}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{2}{13}$

Variance = $\frac{24}{169}$

**Question: 18**

Given : Three cards are drawn successively with replacement from a well – shuffled deck of 52 cards.

To find : mean ($\mu$) and variance ($\sigma^2$) of X

Formula used :

| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| () | ($_1$) | ($_2$) | ($_3$) |

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i)$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

Mean = E(X) = $\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i P(x_i) = x_1P(x_1) + x_2P(x_2) + x_3P(x_3)$

Three cards are drawn successively with replacement from a well – shuffled deck of 52 cards.

Let X be the number of hearts drawn.

Number of hearts in 52 cards is 13

$P(0) = \frac{39}{52} \times \frac{39}{52} \times \frac{39}{52} = \frac{27}{64}$

$P(1) = {}^3_1C \times \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{39}{52} \times \frac{39}{52} = \frac{27}{64}$

$P(2) = {}^3_2C \times \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{39}{52} = \frac{9}{64}$

$P(3) = \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{13}{52} \times \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{64}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| () | $\frac{27}{64}$ | $\frac{27}{64}$ | $\frac{9}{64}$ | $\frac{1}{64}$ |

Mean = E(X) = $0(\frac{27}{64}) + 1(\frac{27}{64}) + 2(\frac{9}{64}) + 3(\frac{1}{64}) = 0 + \frac{27}{64} + \frac{18}{64} + \frac{3}{64} = \frac{48}{64} = \frac{3}{4}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{3}{4}$

$E(X)^2 = (\frac{3}{4})^2 = \frac{9}{16}$

$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n}(x_i)^2 . P(x_i) = (x_1)^2 . P(x_1) + (x_2)^2 . P(x_2) + (x_3)^2 . P(x_3)$

$E(X^2) = (0)^2(\frac{27}{64}) + (1)^2(\frac{27}{64}) + (2)^2(\frac{9}{64}) + (3)^2(\frac{1}{64}) = 0 + \frac{27}{64} + \frac{36}{64} + \frac{9}{64} = \frac{72}{64} = \frac{9}{8}$

$E(X^2) = \frac{9}{8}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{9}{8} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{18-9}{16} = \frac{9}{16}$

Variance = $E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \frac{9}{16}$

Mean = E(X) = $\frac{3}{4}$

Variance = $\frac{9}{16}$

**Question: 19**

Given : Five defective bulbs are accidently mixed with 20 good ones.

To find : probability distribution from this lot

Formula used :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $x_1$ | $x_2$ | $x_3$ | $x_4$ | $x_5$ |
| | $(_1)$ | $(_2)$ | $(_3)$ | $(_4)$ | $(_5)$ |

Five defective bulbs are accidently mixed with 20 good ones.

Total number of bulbs = 25

X denote the number of defective bulbs drawn

X can draw the value 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4.

since the number of bulbs drawn is 4, n = 4

P(0) = P(getting a no defective bulb) = $\frac{{}^{20}_{4}C}{{}^{25}_{4}C} = \frac{20 \times 19 \times 18 \times 17}{25 \times 24 \times 23 \times 22} = \frac{969}{2530}$

P(1) = P(getting 1 defective bulb and 3 good ones) = $\frac{{}^{5}_{1}C \times {}^{20}_{3}C}{{}^{25}_{4}C} = \frac{5 \times 20 \times 19 \times 18 \times 4}{25 \times 24 \times 23 \times 22}$

P(1) = $\frac{1140}{2530} = \frac{114}{253}$

P(2) = P(getting 2 defective bulbs and 2 good one) = $\frac{{}^{5}_{2}C \times {}^{20}_{2}C}{{}^{25}_{4}C}$

P(2) = $\frac{5 \times 4 \times 20 \times 19 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{25 \times 24 \times 23 \times 22 \times 2 \times 2} = \frac{380}{2530} = \frac{38}{253}$

P(3) = P(getting 3 defective bulbs and 1 good one) = $\frac{{}^{5}_{3}C \times {}^{20}_{1}C}{{}^{25}_{4}C}$ $\frac{5 \times 4 \times 20 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{25 \times 24 \times 23 \times 22 \times 2}$

P(3) = $\frac{40}{2530} = \frac{4}{253}$

P(4) = P(getting all defective bulbs) = $\frac{{}^{5}_{4}C}{{}^{25}_{4}C} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{25 \times 24 \times 23 \times 22} = \frac{1}{2530}$

P(4) = $\frac{1}{2530}$

The probability distribution table is as follows,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | $\frac{969}{2530}$ | $\frac{114}{253}$ | $\frac{38}{253}$ | $\frac{4}{253}$ | $\frac{1}{2530}$ |