

NCERT Solutions for 11th Class Maths: Chapter 16- Probability



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NCERT Solutions for 11th Class Maths: Chapter 16-Probability

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NCERT Solutions for 11th Class Maths: Chapter 16-Probability

NCERT 11th Maths Chapter 16, class 11 Maths Chapter 16 solutions

Exercise.16.1

Question-1

Describe the sample space for the indicated experiment: A coin is tossed three times.

Ans.

A coin has two faces: head (H) and tail (T).

When a coin is tossed three times, the total number of possible outcomes is $2^3 = 8$

Thus, when a coin is tossed three times, the sample space is given by:

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

Question-2

Describe the sample space for the indicated experiment: A die is thrown two times.

Ans.

When a die is thrown, the possible outcomes are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

When a die is thrown two times, the sample space is given by $S = \{(x, y): x, y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

The number of elements in this sample space is $6 \times 6 = 36$, while the sample space is given by:

$S = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6), (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)\}$

Question-3

Describe the sample space for the indicated experiment: A coin is tossed four times.

Ans.

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When a coin is tossed once, there are two possible outcomes: head (H) and tail (T).

When a coin is tossed four times, the total number of possible outcomes is $2^4 = 16$

Thus, when a coin is tossed four times, the sample space is given by:

$S = \{HHHH, HHHT, HHTH, HHTT, HTHH, HTHT, HTTH, HTTT, THHH, THHT, THTH, THTT, TTHH, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT\}$

Question-4

Describe the sample space for the indicated experiment: A coin is tossed and a die is thrown.

Ans.

A coin has two faces: head (H) and tail (T).

A die has six faces that are numbered from 1 to 6, with one number on each face.

Thus, when a coin is tossed and a die is thrown, the sample space is given by:

$S = \{H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6\}$

Question-5

Describe the sample space for the indicated experiment: A coin is tossed and then a die is rolled only in case a head is shown on the coin.

Ans.

A coin has two faces: head (H) and tail (T).

A die has six faces that are numbered from 1 to 6, with one number on each face.

Thus, when a coin is tossed and then a die is rolled only in case a head is shown on the coin, the sample space is given by:

$$S = \{H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, T\}$$

Question-6

2 boys and 2 girls are in Room X, and 1 boy and 3 girls in Room Y. Specify the sample space for the experiment in which a room is selected and then a person.

Ans.

Let us denote 2 boys and 2 girls in room X as B_1, B_2 and G_1, G_2 respectively. Let us denote 1 boy and 3 girls in room Y as B_3 , and G_3, G_4, G_5 respectively.

Accordingly, the required sample space is given by $S = \{XB_1, XB_2, XG_1, XG_2, YB_3, YG_3, YG_4, YG_5\}$

Question-7

One die of red colour, one of white colour and one of blue colour are placed in a bag. One die is selected at random and rolled, its colour and the number on its uppermost face is noted. Describe the sample space.

Ans.

A die has six faces that are numbered from 1 to 6, with one number on each face.

Let us denote the red, white, and blue dices as R, W, and B respectively.

Accordingly, when a die is selected and then rolled, the sample space is given by

$$S = \{R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, W1, W2, W3, W4, W5, W6, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6\}$$

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Question-8

An experiment consists of recording boy-girl composition of families with 2 children.

- (i) What is the sample space if we are interested in knowing whether it is a boy or girl in the order of their births?
- (ii) What is the sample space if we are interested in the number of girls in the family?

Ans.

- (i) When the order of the birth of a girl or a boy is considered, the sample space is given by $S = \{GG, GB, BG, BB\}$
- (ii) Since the maximum number of children in each family is 2, a family can either have 2 girls or 1 girl or no girl. Hence, the required sample space is $S = \{0, 1, 2\}$

Question-9

A box contains 1 red and 3 identical white balls. Two balls are drawn at random in succession without replacement. Write the sample space for this experiment.

Ans.

It is given that the box contains 1 red ball and 3 identical white balls. Let us denote the red ball with R and a white ball with W.

When two balls are drawn at random in succession without replacement, the sample space is given by

$$S = \{RW, WR, WW\}$$

Question-10

An experiment consists of tossing a coin and then throwing it second time if a head occurs. If a tail occurs on the first toss, then a die is rolled once. Find the sample space

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Ans.

A coin has two faces: head (H) and tail (T).

A die has six faces that are numbered from 1 to 6, with one number on each face.

Thus, in the given experiment, the sample space is given by

$$S = \{HH, HT, TH, TT, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6\}$$

Question-11

Suppose 3 bulbs are selected at random from a lot. Each bulb is tested and classified as defective (D) or non-defective (N). Write the sample space of this experiment?

Ans.

3 bulbs are to be selected at random from the lot. Each bulb in the lot is tested and classified as defective (D) or non-defective (N).

The sample space of this experiment is given by

$$S = \{DDD, DDN, DND, DNN, NDD, NDN, NND, NNN\}$$

Question-12

A coin is tossed. If the outcome is a head, a die is thrown. If the die shows up an even number, the die is thrown again. What is the sample space for the experiment?

Ans.

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If 1 appears on the first drawn slip, then the possibilities that the number appears on the second drawn slip are 2, 3, or 4. Similarly, if 2 appears on the first drawn slip, then the possibilities that the number appears on the second drawn slip are 1, 3, or 4. The same holds true for the remaining numbers too.

Thus, the sample space of this experiment is given by $S = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)\}$

Question-13

The numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 are written separately on four slips of paper. The slips are put in a box and mixed thoroughly. A person draws two slips from the box, one after the other, without replacement. Describe the sample space for the experiment.

Ans.

If 1 appears on the first drawn slip, then the possibilities that the number appears on the second drawn slip are 2, 3, or 4. Similarly, if 2 appears on the first drawn slip, then the possibilities that the number appears on the second drawn slip are 1, 3, or 4. The same holds true for the remaining numbers too.

Thus, the sample space of this experiment is given by $S = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)\}$

Question-14

An experiment consists of rolling a die and then tossing a coin once if the number on the die is even. If the number on the die is odd, the coin is tossed twice. Write the sample space for this experiment.

Ans.

A die has six faces that are numbered from 1 to 6, with one number on each face. Among these numbers, 2, 4, and 6 are even numbers, while 1, 3, and 5 are odd numbers.

A coin has two faces: head (H) and tail (T).

Hence, the sample space of this experiment is given by:

$S = \{2H, 2T, 4H, 4T, 6H, 6T, 1HH, 1HT, 1TH, 1TT, 3HH, 3HT, 3TH, 3TT, 5HH, 5HT, 5TH, 5TT\}$

Question-15

A coin is tossed. If it shows a tail, we draw a ball from a box which contains 2 red and 3 black balls. If it shows head, we throw a die. Find the sample space for this experiment.

Ans.

The box contains 2 red balls and 3 black balls. Let us denote the 2 red balls as R_1, R_2 and the 3 black balls as B_1, B_2 , and B_3 .

The sample space of this experiment is given by

$S = \{TR_1, TR_2, TB_1, TB_2, TB_3, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6\}$

Question-16

A die is thrown repeatedly until a six comes up. What is the sample space for this experiment?

Ans.

In this experiment, six may come up on the first throw, the second throw, the third throw and so on till six is obtained.

Hence, the sample space of this experiment is given by

$$S = \{6, (1, 6), (2, 6), (3, 6), (4, 6), (5, 6), (1, 1, 6), (1, 2, 6), \dots, (1, 5, 6), (2, 1, 6), (2, 2, 6), \dots, (2, 5, 6), \dots, (5, 1, 6), (5, 2, 6), \dots\}$$

Exercise.16.2

Question-1

A die is rolled. Let E be the event "die shows 4" and F be the event "die shows even number". Are E and F mutually exclusive?

Ans.

When a die is rolled, the sample space is given by

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

Accordingly, $E = \{4\}$ and $F = \{2, 4, 6\}$

It is observed that $E \cap F = \{4\} \neq \emptyset$

Therefore, E and F are not mutually exclusive events.

Question-2

A die is thrown. Describe the following events:

- (i) A: a number less than 7 (ii) B: a number greater than 7 (iii) C: a multiple of 3
(iv) D: a number less than 4 (v) E: an even number greater than 4 (vi) F: a number not less than 3

Also find $A \cup B, A \cap B, B \cup C, E \cap F, D \cap E, A - C, D - E, E \cap F', F'$

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Ans.

When a die is thrown, the sample space is given by $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.

Accordingly:

(i) $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

(ii) $B = \Phi$

(iii) $C = \{3, 6\}$

(iv) $D = \{1, 2, 3\}$

(v) $E = \{6\}$

(vi) $F = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$A \cap B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, $A \cap B = \Phi$

$B \cap C = \{3, 6\}$, $E \cap F = \{6\}$

$D \cap E = \Phi$, $A - C = \{1, 2, 4, 5\}$

$D - E = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $F' = \{1, 2\}$, $E \cap F' = \emptyset$

Question-3

An experiment involves rolling a pair of dice and recording the numbers that come up. Describe the following events:

A: the sum is greater than 8, B: 2 occurs on either die

C: The sum is at least 7 and a multiple of 3.

Which pairs of these events are mutually exclusive?

Ans.

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When a pair of dice is rolled, the sample space is given by

$$S = \{(x, y) : x, y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$
$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6) \\ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6) \\ (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6) \\ (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6) \\ (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \\ (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \end{array} \right\}$$

Accordingly,

$$A = \{(3,6), (4,5), (4,6), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6)\}$$

$$B = \{(2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (1,2), (3,2), (4,2), (5,2), (6,2)\}$$

$$C = \{(3,6), (4,5), (5,4), (6,3), (6,6)\}$$

It is observed that

$$A \cap B = \Phi$$

$$B \cap C = \Phi$$

$$C \cap A = \{(3,6), (4,5), (5,4), (6,3), (6,6)\} \neq \Phi$$

Hence, events A and B and events B and C are mutually exclusive

Question-4

Three coins are tossed once. Let A denote the event 'three heads show', B denote the event 'two heads and one tail show', C denote the event 'three tails show' and D denote the event 'a head shows on the first coin'. Which events are

- (i) mutually exclusive? (ii) simple? (iii) compound?

Ans.

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When three coins are tossed, the sample space is given by

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

Accordingly,

$$A = \{HHH\}$$

$$B = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$$

$$C = \{TTT\}$$

$$D = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT\}$$

We now observe that

$$A \cap B = \Phi, A \cap C = \Phi, A \cap D = \{HHH\} \neq \Phi$$

$$B \cap C = \Phi, B \cap D = \{HHT, \{HTH\} \neq \Phi$$

$$C \cap D = \Phi$$

(i) Event A and B; event A and C; event B and C; and event C and D are all mutually exclusive.

(ii) If an event has only one sample point of a sample space, it is called a simple event. Thus, A and C are simple events.

(iii) If an event has more than one sample point of a sample space, it is called a compound event. Thus, B and D are compound events.

Question-5

Three coins are tossed. Describe

- (i) Two events which are mutually exclusive.
- (ii) Three events which are mutually exclusive and exhaustive.
- (iii) Two events, which are not mutually exclusive.
- (iv) Two events which are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive.
- (v) Three events which are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive.

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Ans.

When three coins are tossed, the sample space is given by

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

(i) Two events that are mutually exclusive can be

A: getting no heads and B: getting no tails

This is because sets $A = \{TTT\}$ and $B = \{HHH\}$ are disjoint.

(ii) Three events that are mutually exclusive and exhaustive can be

A: getting no heads

B: getting exactly one head

C: getting at least two heads

i.e.,

$$A = \{TTT\}$$

$$B = \{HTT, THT, TTH\}$$

$$C = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH\}$$

This is because $A \cap B = B \cap C = C \cap A = \Phi$ and $A \cup B \cup C = S$

(iii) Two events that are not mutually exclusive can be

A: getting three heads

B: getting at least 2 heads

i.e.,

$$A = \{HHH\}$$

$$B = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH\}$$

This is because $A \cap B = \{HHH\} \neq \Phi$

(iv) Two events which are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive can be

A: getting exactly one head

B: getting exactly one tail

That is

$$A = \{HTT, THT, TTH\}$$

$$B = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$$

It is because, $A \cap B = \Phi$, but $A \cup B \neq S$

(v) Three events that are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive can be

A: getting exactly three heads

B: getting one head and two tails

C: getting one tail and two heads

i.e.,

$$A = \{HHH\}$$

$$B = \{HTT, THT, TTH\}$$

$$C = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$$

This is because $A \cap B = B \cap C = C \cap A = \Phi$, but $A \cup B \cup C \neq S$

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Question-6

Two dice are thrown. The events A, B and C are as follows:

A: getting an even number on the first die.

B: getting an odd number on the first die.

C: getting the sum of the numbers on the dice ≤ 5

Describe the events

(i) A' (ii) not B (iii) A or B

(iv) A and B (v) A but not C (vi) B or C

(vii) B and C (viii) $A \cap B' \cap C'$

Ans.

When two dice are thrown, the sample space is given by

$$S = \{(x, y) : x, y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$
$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6) \\ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6) \\ (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6) \\ (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6) \\ (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \\ (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \end{array} \right\}$$

Accordingly,

$$A = \left\{ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), \right. \\ \left. (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), \right. \\ \left. (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \right\}$$

$$C = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1)\}$$

$$(i) \quad A' = \left\{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), \right. \\ \left. (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \right\} = B$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{Not } B = B' = \left\{ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), \right. \\ \left. (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \right\} = A$$

(iii)

$$A \text{ or } B = A \cup B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6) \\ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6) \\ (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6) \\ (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6) \\ (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \\ (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \end{array} \right\} = S$$

(iv) $A \text{ and } B = A \cap B = \phi$

(v) $A \text{ but not } C = A - C$

$$= \left\{ (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), \right. \\ \left. (4,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \right\}$$

(vi) $B \text{ or } C = B \cup C$

$$= \left\{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,1), (2,2), \right. \\ \left. (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), \right. \\ \left. (4,1), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \right\}$$

(vii) $B \text{ and } C = B \cap C = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (3,1), (3,2)\}$

(viii)

$$C' = \left\{ (1,5), (1,6), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (4,2), \right. \\ \left. (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), \right. \\ \left. (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \right\}$$

$$\therefore A \cap B' \cap C' = A \cap A \cap C' = A \cap C'$$

$$= \left\{ (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), \right. \\ \left. (4,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \right\}$$

Question-7

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Two dice are thrown. The events A, B and C are as follows:

A: getting an even number on the first die.

B: getting an odd number on the first die.

C: getting the sum of the numbers on the dice ≤ 5

State true or false: (give reason for your answer)

- (i) A and B are mutually exclusive
- (ii) A and B are mutually exclusive and exhaustive
- (iii) $A = B'$
- (iv) A and C are mutually exclusive
- (v) A and B' are mutually exclusive
- (vi) A', B', C are mutually exclusive and exhaustive.

Ans.

$$A = \left\{ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), \right. \\ \left. (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \right\}$$
$$B = \left\{ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), \right. \\ \left. (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6) \right\}$$
$$C = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1)\}$$

(i) It is observed that $A \cap B = \emptyset$

A and B are mutually exclusive.

Thus, the given statement is true.

(ii) It is observed that $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $A \cup B = S$

A and B are mutually exclusive and exhaustive.

Thus, the given statement is true.

(iii) It is observed that

$$B' = \left\{ (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), \right. \\ \left. (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6) \right\} = A$$

Thus, the given statement is true.

(iv) It is observed that $A \cap C = \{(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (4, 1)\} \neq \emptyset$

A and C are not mutually exclusive.

Thus, the given statement is false.

(v) $A \cap B' = A \cap A = A$

$\therefore A \cap B' \neq \emptyset$

A and B' are not mutually exclusive.

Thus, the given statement is false.

(vi) It is observed that $A' \cup B' \cup C = S$;

However, $B' \cap C = \{(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (4, 1)\} \neq \emptyset$

Therefore, events A' , B' and C are not mutually exclusive and exhaustive.

Thus, the given statement is false.

Exercise.16.3

Question-1

Which of the following can not be valid assignment of probabilities for outcomes of sample space $S = \{\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5, \omega_6, \omega_7\}$

Assignment	ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	ω_4	ω_5	ω_6	ω_7
(a)	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.6
(b)	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$
(c)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
(d)	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3
(e)	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{15}{14}$

Ans.

(a)

ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	ω_4	ω_5	ω_6	ω_7
0.1	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.2	0.6

Here, each of the numbers $p(\omega_i)$ is positive and less than 1.

Sum of probabilities

$$\begin{aligned} &= p(\omega_1) + p(\omega_2) + p(\omega_3) + p(\omega_4) + p(\omega_5) + p(\omega_6) + p(\omega_7) \\ &= 0.1 + 0.01 + 0.05 + 0.03 + 0.01 + 0.2 + 0.6 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the assignment is valid.

(b)

ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	ω_4	ω_5	ω_6	ω_7
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$

Here, each of the numbers $p(\omega_i)$ is positive and less than 1.

Sum of probabilities

$$\begin{aligned} &= p(\omega_1) + p(\omega_2) + p(\omega_3) + p(\omega_4) + p(\omega_5) + p(\omega_6) + p(\omega_7) \\ &= \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = 7 \times \frac{1}{7} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the assignment is valid.

(c)

ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	ω_4	ω_5	ω_6	ω_7
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7

Here, each of the numbers $p(\omega_i)$ is positive and less than 1.

Sum of probabilities

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= p(\omega_1) + p(\omega_2) + p(\omega_3) + p(\omega_4) + p(\omega_5) + p(\omega_6) + p(\omega_7) \\
 &= 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.4 + 0.5 + 0.6 + 0.7 \\
 &= 2.8 \neq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the assignment is not valid.

(d)

ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	ω_4	ω_5	ω_6	ω_7
-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.3

Here, $p(\omega_1)$ and $p(\omega_5)$ are negative.

Hence, the assignment is not valid.

(e)

ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	ω_4	ω_5	ω_6	ω_7
$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{4}{14}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{15}{14}$

$$\text{Here, } p(\omega_7) = \frac{15}{14} > 1$$

Hence, the assignment is not valid.

Question-2

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-11th-class-maths-chapter-16-probability/>

A coin is tossed twice, what is the probability that at least one tail occurs?

Ans.

When a coin is tossed twice, the sample space is given by

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

Let A be the event of the occurrence of at least one tail.

Accordingly, $A = \{HT, TH, TT\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P(A) &= \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} \\ &= \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} \\ &= \frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Question-3

A die is thrown, find the probability of following events:

- (i) A prime number will appear,
- (ii) A number greater than or equal to 3 will appear,
- (iii) A number less than or equal to one will appear,
- (iv) A number more than 6 will appear,
- (v) A number less than 6 will appear.

Ans.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-11th-class-maths-chapter-16-probability/>

The sample space of the given experiment is given by

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

(i) Let A be the event of the occurrence of a prime number.

Accordingly, $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(ii) Let B be the event of the occurrence of a number greater than or equal to 3.

Accordingly, $B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$\therefore P(B) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to B}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(iii) Let C be the event of the occurrence of a number less than or equal to one.

Accordingly, $C = \{1\}$

$$\therefore P(C) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to C}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

(iv) Let D be the event of the occurrence of a number greater than 6.

Accordingly, $D = \Phi$

$$\therefore P(D) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to D}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(D)}{n(S)} = \frac{0}{6} = 0$$

(v) Let E be the event of the occurrence of a number less than 6.

Accordingly, $E = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to E}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Question-4

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-11th-class-maths-chapter-16-probability/>

A fair coin with 1 marked on one face and 6 on the other and a fair die are both tossed. Find the probability that the sum of numbers that turn up is (i) 3 (ii) 12

Ans.

(a) When a card is selected from a pack of 52 cards, the number of possible outcomes is 52 i.e., the sample space contains 52 elements.

Therefore, there are 52 points in the sample space.

(b) Let A be the event in which the card drawn is an ace of spades.

Accordingly, $n(A) = 1$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{52}$$

(c) (i) Let E be the event in which the card drawn is an ace.

Since there are 4 aces in a pack of 52 cards, $n(E) = 4$

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to E}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{52} = \frac{1}{13}$$

(ii) Let F be the event in which the card drawn is black.

Since there are 26 black cards in a pack of 52 cards, $n(F) = 26$

$$\therefore P(F) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to F}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(F)}{n(S)} = \frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Question-5

A fair coin with 1 marked on one face and 6 on the other and a fair die are both tossed. Find the probability that the sum of numbers that turn up is (i) 3 (ii) 12

Ans.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-11th-class-maths-chapter-16-probability/>

Since the fair coin has 1 marked on one face and 6 on the other, and the die has six faces that are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the sample space is given by

$$S = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6)\}$$

Accordingly, $n(S) = 12$

(i) Let A be the event in which the sum of numbers that turn up is 3.

Accordingly, $A = \{(1, 2)\}$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{12}$$

(ii) Let B be the event in which the sum of numbers that turn up is 12.

Accordingly, $B = \{(6, 6)\}$

$$\therefore P(B) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to B}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Question-6

There are four men and six women on the city council. If one council member is selected for a committee at random, how likely is it that it is a woman?

Ans.

There are four men and six women on the city council.

As one council member is to be selected for a committee at random, the sample space contains 10 (4 + 6) elements.

Let A be the event in which the selected council member is a woman.

Accordingly, $n(A) = 6$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-11th-class-maths-chapter-16-probability/>

Question-7

A fair coin is tossed four times, and a person win Re 1 for each head and lose Rs 1.50 for each tail that turns up. From the sample space calculate how many different amounts of money you can have after four tosses and the probability of having each of these amounts.

Ans.

Since the coin is tossed four times, there can be a maximum of 4 heads or tails.

When 4 heads turn up, $Rs\ 1 + Rs\ 1 + Rs\ 1 + Rs\ 1 = Rs\ 4$ is the gain.

When 3 heads and 1 tail turn up, $Rs\ 1 + Rs\ 1 + Rs\ 1 - Rs\ 1.50 = Rs\ 3 - Rs\ 1.50 = Rs\ 1.50$ is the gain.

When 2 heads and 2 tails turn up, $Rs\ 1 + Rs\ 1 - Rs\ 1.50 - Rs\ 1.50 = -Rs\ 1$, i.e., $Rs\ 1$ is the loss.

When 1 head and 3 tails turn up, $Rs\ 1 - Rs\ 1.50 - Rs\ 1.50 - Rs\ 1.50 = -Rs\ 3.50$, i.e., $Rs\ 3.50$ is the loss.

When 4 tails turn up, $-Rs\ 1.50 - Rs\ 1.50 - Rs\ 1.50 - Rs\ 1.50 = -Rs\ 6.00$, i.e., $Rs\ 6.00$ is the loss.

There are $2^4 = 16$ elements in the sample space S , which is given by:

$S = \{HHHH, HHHT, HHTH, HTHH, THHH, HHTT, HTTH, TTHH, HTHT, THTH, THHT, TTTT, THTT, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT\}$

$$n(S) = 16$$

The person wins $Rs\ 4.00$ when 4 heads turn up, i.e., when the event $\{HHHH\}$ occurs.

$$\text{Probability (of winning Rs 4.00)} = \frac{1}{16}$$

The person wins $Rs\ 1.50$ when 3 heads and one tail turn up, i.e., when the event $\{HHHT, HHTH, HTHH, THHH\}$ occurs.

$$\text{Probability (of winning Rs 1.50)} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

The person loses Re 1.00 when 2 heads and 2 tails turn up, i.e., when the event {HHTT, HTTH, TTHH, HTHT, THTH, THHT} occurs.

$$\text{Probability (of losing Re 1.00)} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$$

The person loses Rs 3.50 when 1 head and 3 tails turn up, i.e., when the event {HTTT, THTT, TTHT, TTTH} occurs.

$$\text{Probability (of losing Rs 3.50)} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

The person loses Rs 6.00 when 4 tails turn up, i.e., when the event {TTTT} occurs.

$$\text{Probability (of losing Rs 6.00)} = \frac{1}{16}$$

Question-8

Three coins are tossed once. Find the probability of getting

- (i) 3 heads (ii) 2 heads (iii) at least 2 heads
- (iv) at most 2 heads (v) no head (vi) 3 tails
- (vii) exactly two tails (viii) no tail (ix) at most two tails.

Ans.

When three coins are tossed once, the sample space is given by

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

Accordingly, $n(S) = 8$

It is known that the probability of an event A is given by

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{Number of outcomes favourable to A}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}} = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)}$$

(i) Let B be the event of the occurrence of 3 heads. Accordingly, $B = \{HHH\}$

$$P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(ii) Let C be the event of the occurrence of 2 heads. Accordingly, $C = \{HHT, HTH, THH\}$

$$P(C) = \frac{n(C)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(iii) Let D be the event of the occurrence of at least 2 heads.

Accordingly, $D = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH\}$

$$P(D) = \frac{n(D)}{n(S)} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(iv) Let E be the event of the occurrence of at most 2 heads.

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

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{7}{8}$$

(v) Let F be the event of the occurrence of no head.

Accordingly, $F = \{TTT\}$

$$P(F) = \frac{n(F)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(vi) Let G be the event of the occurrence of 3 tails.

Accordingly, $G = \{TTT\}$

$$P(G) = \frac{n(G)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(vii) Let H be the event of the occurrence of exactly 2 tails.

Accordingly, $H = \{HTT, THT, TTH\}$

$$P(H) = \frac{n(H)}{n(S)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(viii) Let I be the event of the occurrence of no tail.

Accordingly, $I = \{HHH\}$

$$P(I) = \frac{n(I)}{n(S)} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(ix) Let J be the event of the occurrence of at most 2 tails.

Accordingly, $J = \{HHH, HHT, HTH, THH, HTT, THT, TTH\}$

$$P(J) = \frac{n(J)}{n(S)} = \frac{7}{8}$$

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Question-9

If $\frac{2}{11}$ is the probability of an event, what is the probability of the event 'not A'.

Ans.

It is given that $P(A) = \frac{2}{11}$.

Accordingly, $P(\text{not } A) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - \frac{2}{11} = \frac{9}{11}$

Question-10

A letter is chosen at random from the word 'ASSASSINATION'. Find the probability that letter is (i) a vowel (ii) an consonant

Ans.

There are 13 letters in the word ASSASSINATION.

Hence, $n(S) = 13$

(i) There are 6 vowels in the given word.

Probability (vowel) = $\frac{6}{13}$

(ii) There are 7 consonants in the given word.

Probability (consonant) = $\frac{7}{13}$

Question-11

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-11th-class-maths-chapter-16-probability/>

In a lottery, person chooses six different natural numbers at random from 1 to 20, and if these six numbers match with the six numbers already fixed by the lottery committee, he wins the prize. What is the probability of winning the prize in the game? [**Hint:** order of the numbers is not important.]

Ans.

Total number of ways in which one can choose six different numbers from 1 to 20

$$= {}^{20}C_6 = \frac{{}^{20}P_6}{{}^{20}P_6} = \frac{{}^{20}P_6}{{}^{20}P_6} = \frac{20 \times 19 \times 18 \times 17 \times 16 \times 15}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} = 38760$$

Hence, there are 38760 combinations of 6 numbers.

Out of these combinations, one combination is already fixed by the lottery committee.

$$\text{Required probability of winning the prize in the game} = \frac{1}{38760}$$

Question-12

Check whether the following probabilities $P(A)$ and $P(B)$ are consistently defined

(i) $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.7$, $P(A \cap B) = 0.6$

(ii) $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.4$, $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$

Ans.

(i) $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.7$, $P(A \cap B) = 0.6$

It is known that if E and F are two events such that $E \subset F$, then $P(E) \leq P(F)$.

However, here, $P(A \cap B) > P(A)$.

Hence, $P(A)$ and $P(B)$ are not consistently defined.

(ii) $P(A) = 0.5$, $P(B) = 0.4$, $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$

It is known that if E and F are two events such that $E \subset F$, then $P(E) \leq P(F)$.

Here, it is seen that $P(A \cup B) > P(A)$ and $P(A \cup B) > P(B)$.

Hence, $P(A)$ and $P(B)$ are consistently defined.

Question-13

Fill in the blanks in following table:

	$P(A)$	$P(B)$	$P(A \cap B)$	$P(A \cup B)$
(i)	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{15}$...
(ii)	0.35	...	0.25	0.6
(iii)	0.5	0.35	...	0.7

Ans.

(i) Here, $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}, P(B) = \frac{1}{5}, P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{15}$

We know that $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{5+3-1}{15} = \frac{7}{15}$$

(ii) Here, $P(A) = 0.35, P(A \cap B) = 0.25, P(A \cup B) = 0.6$

We know that $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$$0.6 = 0.35 + P(B) - 0.25$$

$$P(B) = 0.6 - 0.35 + 0.25$$

$$P(B) = 0.5$$

(iii) Here, $P(A) = 0.5, P(B) = 0.35, P(A \cup B) = 0.7$

We know that $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$$0.7 = 0.5 + 0.35 - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.5 + 0.35 - 0.7$$

$$P(A \cap B) = 0.15$$

Question-14

Given $P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$ and $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$. Find $P(A \text{ or } B)$, if A and B are mutually exclusive events.

Ans.

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$$\text{Here, } P(A) = \frac{3}{5}, P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$$

For mutually exclusive events A and B,

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Question-15

If E and F are events such that $P(E) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(F) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $P(E \text{ and } F) = \frac{1}{8}$, find: (i) $P(E \text{ or } F)$, (ii) $P(\text{not } E \text{ and not } F)$.

Ans.

$$\text{Here, } P(E) = \frac{1}{4}, P(F) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ and } P(E \text{ and } F) = \frac{1}{8}$$

(i) We know that $P(E \text{ or } F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(E \text{ and } F)$

$$P(E \text{ or } F) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2+4-1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$(ii) \text{ From (i), } P(E \text{ or } F) = P(E \cup F) = \frac{5}{8}$$

We have $(E \cup F)' = (E' \cap F')$ [By De Morgan's law]

$$\therefore P(E' \cap F') = P(E \cup F)'$$

$$\text{Now, } P(E \cup F)' = 1 - P(E \cup F) = 1 - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\therefore P(E' \cap F') = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{Thus, } P(\text{not } E \text{ and not } F) = \frac{3}{8}$$

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Question-16

Events E and F are such that $P(\text{not } E \text{ or not } F) = 0.25$, State whether E and F are mutually exclusive.

Ans.

It is given that $P(\text{not } E \text{ or not } F) = 0.25$

$$\text{i.e., } P(E' \cup F') = 0.25$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E \cap F)' = 0.25 \quad \left[E' \cup F' = (E \cap F)' \right]$$

$$\text{Now, } P(E \cap F) = 1 - P(E \cap F)'$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E \cap F) = 1 - 0.25$$

$$\Rightarrow P(E \cap F) = 0.75 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E \cap F \neq \phi$$

Thus, E and F are not mutually exclusive.

Question-17

A and B are events such that $P(A) = 0.42$, $P(B) = 0.48$ and $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.16$. Determine (i) $P(\text{not } A)$, (ii) $P(\text{not } B)$ and (iii) $P(A \text{ or } B)$.

Ans.

It is given that $P(A) = 0.42$, $P(B) = 0.48$, $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.16$

$$(i) P(\text{not } A) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.42 = 0.58$$

$$(ii) P(\text{not } B) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - 0.48 = 0.52$$

$$(iii) \text{ We know that } P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = 0.42 + 0.48 - 0.16 = 0.74$$

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Question-18

In Class XI of a school 40% of the students study Mathematics and 30% study Biology. 10% of the class study both Mathematics and Biology. If a student is selected at random from the class, find the probability that he will be studying Mathematics or Biology.

Ans.

Let A be the event in which the selected student studies Mathematics and B be the event in which the selected student studies Biology.

$$\text{Accordingly, } P(A) = 40\% = \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(B) = 30\% = \frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = 10\% = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$$

We know that $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

$$\therefore P(A \text{ or } B) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{6}{10} = 0.6$$

Thus, the probability that the selected student will be studying Mathematics or Biology is 0.6.

Question-19

In an entrance test that is graded on the basis of two examinations, the probability of a randomly chosen student passing the first examination is 0.8 and the probability of passing the second examination is 0.7. The probability of passing at least one of them is 0.95. What is the probability of passing both?

Ans.

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Let A and B be the events of passing first and second examinations respectively.

Accordingly, $P(A) = 0.8$, $P(B) = 0.7$ and $P(A \text{ or } B) = 0.95$

We know that $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

$$0.95 = 0.8 + 0.7 - P(A \text{ and } B)$$

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.8 + 0.7 - 0.95 = 0.55$$

Thus, the probability of passing both the examinations is 0.55.

Question-20

The probability that a student will pass the final examination in both English and Hindi is 0.5 and the probability of passing neither is 0.1. If the probability of passing the English examination is 0.75, what is the probability of passing the Hindi examination?

Ans.

Let A and B be the events of passing English and Hindi examinations respectively.

Accordingly, $P(A \text{ and } B) = 0.5$, $P(\text{not } A \text{ and not } B) = 0.1$, i.e., $P(A' \cap B') = 0.1$

$$P(A) = 0.75$$

Now, $(A \cup B)' = (A' \cap B')$ [De Morgan's law]

$$\therefore P(A \cup B)' = P(A' \cap B') = 0.1$$

$$P(A \cup B) = 1 - P(A \cup B)' = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

We know that $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

$$0.9 = 0.75 + P(B) - 0.5$$

$$P(B) = 0.9 - 0.75 + 0.5$$

$$P(B) = 0.65$$

Thus, the probability of passing the Hindi examination is 0.65.

Question-21

In a class of 60 students, 30 opted for NCC, 32 opted for NSS and 24 opted for both NCC and NSS. If one of these students is selected at random, find the probability that

- (i) The student opted for NCC or NSS.
- (ii) The student has opted neither NCC nor NSS.
- (iii) The student has opted NSS but not NCC.

Ans.

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Let A be the event in which the selected student has opted for NCC and B be the event in which the selected student has opted for NSS.

Total number of students = 60

Number of students who have opted for NCC = 30

$$P(A) = \frac{30}{60} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Number of students who have opted for NSS = 32

$$\therefore P(B) = \frac{32}{60} = \frac{8}{15}$$

Number of students who have opted for both NCC and NSS = 24

$$\therefore P(A \text{ and } B) = \frac{24}{60} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(i) We know that $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$

$$\therefore P(A \text{ or } B) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{15} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{15+16-12}{30} = \frac{19}{30}$$

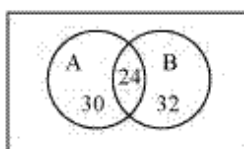
Thus, the probability that the selected student has opted for NCC or NSS is $\frac{19}{30}$.

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &P(\text{not A and not B}) \\
 &= P(A' \text{ and } B') \\
 &= P(A' \cap B') \\
 &= P(A \cup B)' \quad \left[(A' \cap B') = (A \cup B)' \text{ (by De Morgan's law)} \right] \\
 &= 1 - P(A \cup B) \\
 &= 1 - P(A \text{ or } B) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{19}{30} \\
 &= \frac{11}{30}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the probability that the selected students has neither opted for NCC nor NSS is $\frac{11}{30}$.

(iii) The given information can be represented by a Venn diagram as



It is clear that

Number of students who have opted for NSS but not NCC

$$= n(B - A) = n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 32 - 24 = 8$$

Thus, the probability that the selected student has opted for NSS but not for NCC = $\frac{8}{60} = \frac{2}{15}$

NCERT 11th Maths Chapter 16, class 11 Maths Chapter 16 solutions



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- Chapter 2-Relations and Functions
- Chapter 3-Trigonometric Functions
- Chapter 4-Principle of Mathematical Induction
- Chapter 5-Complex Numbers and Quadratic Equations
- Chapter 6-Linear Inequalities
- Chapter 7-Permutation and Combinations
- Chapter 8-Binomial Theorem
- Chapter 9-Sequences and Series
- Chapter 10-Straight Lines
- Chapter 11-Conic Sections
- Chapter 12-Introduction to three Dimensional Geometry
- Chapter 13-Limits and Derivatives
- Chapter 14-Mathematical Reasoning
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