

ECAT Mathematics Chapter 9 Permutation, Combination and Probability

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If $4 {}^6P_r = {}^6P_{r+1}$, then r is equal to	A. 4 B. 3 <b style="color: green;">C. 2 D. 1
2	In a class of 100 students, 60 drink tea, 50 drink coffee and 30 drink both. A student from his class is selected at takes at last one of 2 drinks is	A. 2 / 5 B. 3 / 5 <b style="color: green;">C. 4 / 5 D. None of these
3	How many arrangements of the letters of the word PAKISTAN can be made	
4	A card is drawn from a pack of cards numbered 2 to 53. the probability that the number on the card is prime number less than 20 is	<b style="color: green;">A. 2 / 13 B. 4 / 13 C. 5 / 13 D. 8 / 13
5	A die is thrown 100 times. If getting an odd number is considered a success, the variance of the number of successes is	A. 50 <b style="color: green;">B. 25 C. 10 D. 100
6	nC_{n-r} is equal to	A. n! B. n-1Cr <b style="color: green;">C. nCr D. None of these
7	Question Image <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<b style="color: green;">A. n! B. 0! C. 1 D. None of these
8	Two balanced dice are tossed once, the sample space when the integers on the faces of two dice are the same is	A. {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)} B. {(4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)} <b style="color: green;">C. {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)} D. None of these
9	The probability that the sum of dots appearing in two successive thrown of two dice, in every time 7 is	A. 1/5 <b style="color: green;">B. 1/36 C. 1/7 D. 1/63
10	$n!/(n-1)!$	<b style="color: green;">A. n B. n! C. (n-1)! D. 0!
11	For a positive integer n	A. $n! = n(n + 1)$ B. $n! = n(n+1)!$ C. $n! = n(n - 1)$ <b style="color: green;">D. $n! = n(n - 1)!$
12	In school there are 150 students Out of these 80 students enrolled for mathematics class 50 enrolled for English class and 60 enrolled for Physics class The student enrolled for English cannot attend any other class but the students of mathematics and Physics can take two courses at a time Find the number of students who have taken both physics and mathematics.	<b style="color: green;">A. 40 B. 30 C. 50 D. 20
13	Six boys and 3 girls are to be seated at random, in a row, for a photograph. The probability that no two girls will sit together is	A. 1/12 B. 1/6 <b style="color: green;">C. 5/12 D. 7/12
14	For two events A and B if $P(A) = P(A/B) = 1/4$ and $P(B/A) = 1/2$, then	A. A is sub-event of B B. A and B are mutually exclusive <b style="color: green;">C. A and B are independent and $P(A/B) = 3/4$ D. None of these
15	The probability of getting a number between 1 and 100 which is divisible by 1 and itself if only is	A. 1 / 4 B. 1 / 2 C. 3 / 4 <b style="color: green;">D. 25 / 98

16	The value of n, when ${}^n P_2 = 20$ is	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 5
17	A die is thrown, the probability that the dots on the top are prime numbers or odd numbers is	A. 1/2 B. 2/3 C. 1/3 D. 2/5
18	In a country 55% of the male population has houses in cities while 30% have houses both in cities and in villages find the percentage of the population that has houses only in villages	A. 45 B. 30 C. 25 D. 50
19	A box containing 10 mangoes out of which 4 are rotter. Two mangoes are taken together from the box. If one of them is found to be good, the probability that the other is also good is	A. 1 / 3 B. 8 / 15 C. 5 / 13 D. 5 / 9
20	The probability to get an odd number in a dice thrown once is	A. 6 B. 1 C. 1/6 D. 1/2
