RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 24 Exercise 24.2: Chapter 24 of RS Aggarwal's Class 8 Maths book focuses on Probability, a key concept in mathematics. Exercise 24.2 specifically deals with basic probability problems where students calculate the likelihood of various outcomes. The problems typically involve determining the probability of simple events, such as drawing a card from a deck, rolling a die, or selecting an item from a group.

The exercise emphasizes understanding the formula for probability, which is the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes. This helps students develop analytical skills and a foundational understanding of probability concepts.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 24 Exercise 24.2 Probability Overview

Chapter 24 of RS Aggarwal's Class 8 Maths textbook introduces students to the concept of Probability, a fundamental aspect of mathematics that deals with the likelihood or chance of events occurring. Exercise 24.2 in this chapter is designed to strengthen students' understanding of basic probability through a variety of practical problems.

The problems in Exercise 24.2 encourage students to think critically about different situations where probability can be applied. For instance, they might be asked to determine the probability of rolling an even number on a die, picking a red card from a standard deck, or selecting a specific colored ball from a bag.

The exercise helps students grasp the concept of randomness and chance, providing a solid foundation for more complex probability concepts they will encounter in higher grades. By practicing these problems, students enhance their analytical thinking and develop a better understanding of how probability is used in real-life scenarios.

What is Probability?

Possibility is implied by probability. This area of mathematics examines the possibility of a random event occurring. The value is stated on a range of 0 to 1. In mathematics, probability was introduced to predict the likelihood of events. In essence, probability is the degree to which something is likely to occur.

This is the fundamental theory of probability, which is also applied in the probability distribution, which teaches you the range of possible results for an experiment that is conducted at random. We must first determine the total number of possible outcomes in order to calculate the probability that a particular event will occur.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 24 Exercise 24.2 (Ex 24B)

Below we have provided RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 24 Exercise 24.2 Probability –

Tick (√) the correct answer in each of the following:

(1) In a spinning wheel, there are 3 white and 5 green sectors. It is spinned. What is the probability of getting a green sector?

Ans: (b) 5/8

Solution: Total number of ball = 8

Number of green ball = 5

∴ P (getting green ball) = 5/8

(2) 8 cards are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 respectively. They are kept in a box and mixed thoroughly. One card is chosen at random. What is the probability of getting a number less than 4?

Ans: (c) 3/8

Solution: Total number of cards = 8

Number of cards which are less than 4 = 3

∴ P (getting the numbers less than 4) = 3/8

(3) Two coins are tossed simultaneously. What is the probability of getting one head and one tail?

Ans: (b) ½

Solution: Total number of outcomes = 4

Number of such outcomes = 2

∴ P (getting one head and one tail) = 2/4 = ½.

(4) A bag contains 3 white and 2 red balls. One ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball drawn is red?

Ans: (d) 2/5

Solution: Total number of balls = 5

Number of red balls = 2

∴ P (getting red balls) = 2/5

(5) A die is thrown. What is the probability of getting 6?

Ans: (b) 1/6

Solution: In throwing a die, all possible outcomes are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Number of all possible outcomes = 1

∴ P (getting 6) = 1/6

(6) A die is thrown. What is the probability of getting an even number?

Ans; (a) ½

Solution: In throwing a die, all possible outcomes are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Number of all possible even numbers = 2, 4, 6 = 3

∴ P (getting even numbers) = 3/6 = ½

(7) From a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards, one card is drawn at random. What is the probability that the drawn card is a queen?

Ans: (c) 1/13

Solution: Total number of cards = 52

Number of queen = 4

∴ P (getting queens) = 4/52 = 1/13

(8) From a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards, one card is drawn at random. What is the probability that the drawn card is a black 6?

Ans: (b) 1/26

Solution: Total number of cards = 52

Number of black 6 = 2

∴ P (getting black 6) = 2/52 = 1/26

Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 24 Exercise 24.2

The RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 24 Exercise 24.2 on Probability offer several benefits to students:

Concept Clarity: The solutions help students understand the fundamental concepts of probability by providing clear, step-by-step explanations for each problem. This aids in building a strong foundation in probability.

Practice and Application: By working through the problems and referring to the solutions, students can practice applying the probability formula in various scenarios. This reinforces their learning and enhances their problem-solving skills.

Confidence Building: As students work through the solutions and verify their answers, they gain confidence in their ability to tackle probability problems independently, which is crucial for their overall math proficiency.

Preparation for Exams: The solutions align with the curriculum and examination pattern, making them an excellent resource for students to prepare effectively for exams. They provide a clear understanding of how to approach different types of probability questions.

Time Management: With detailed solutions, students can learn how to approach problems efficiently, helping them manage their time better during exams by quickly identifying the correct methods to solve probability questions.

Error Correction: Students can compare their answers with the solutions to identify and correct mistakes, leading to a deeper understanding of the concepts and improved accuracy in solving problems.