



S.P.V.V.S.S
G.P.PORWAL ARTS COMMERCE AND V V
SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE SINDGI-
586128

Dist:Vijayapur

Karnataka State

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

PROJECT WORK

This is to certify that
Kumar/Kumari Lakkamma, Sujata, Lakshmi Devaramani
student of B.SC (I/III/V) SEM satisfactorily completed the
Project work in Mathematics under
my supervision at our college Laboratory in prescribed by
RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY BELAGAVI
during the academic year 2022-23.

Porwal
H.O.D.

Dept. of Mathematics
P.P.A to Commerce - K.V.V.S. Science
College, SINDGI-586128

bbh

Coordinator IQAC
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PROBABILITY

Probability :-

The probability of an event can be defined as the number of favorable outcomes of an event divided by the total number of an event divided by the total number of possible outcomes of an event.

$$\text{Probability (Event)} = \frac{\text{(Number of favorable outcomes of an event)}}{\text{(total number of possible outcomes)}}$$

Formulas for probability

- * $P(A)$ is the probability of an event "A"
- * $n(A)$ is the number of favourable outcomes
- * $n(S)$ is the total number of events in the sample space.

The different types of events in probability are.

- * Sure event
- * Impossible event
- * Independent events.
- * Dependent events
- * Mutually exclusive events
- * Complementary events
- * Compound event
- * Exhaustive events.

properties of probability

- * The probability of an event can be defined as the number of favorable outcomes of an event divided by the total number of possible outcomes of an event
- * probability of a sure / certain event is 1
- * probability of an impossible event is zero (0)
- * probability of an event always lies between 0 and 1

Rules of probability in Math.

* Addition Rule. whenever an event is the union of two other events, say A and B then

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

* Complementary Rule

* Condition Rule

* Multiplication Rule.

* Rule 1: The probability of an impossible event is zero, the probability of a certain event is one ---

* Rule 2: For S the sample space of all possibilities,
 $P(S) = 1$ ---

* Rule 3: For any event A, $P(A^c) = 1 - P(A)$ ---

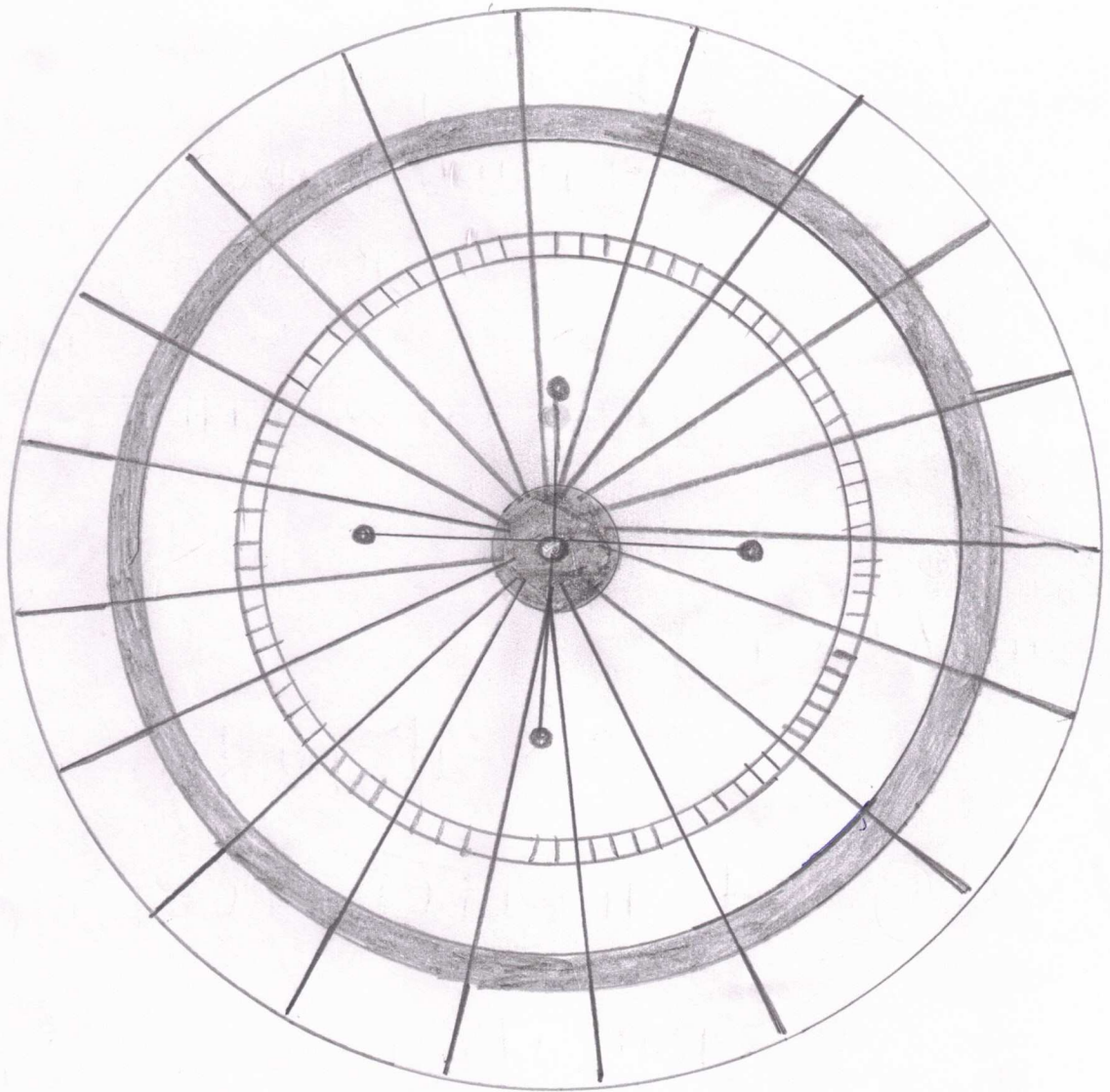
* Rule 4: (This is the probability that either one or both events occur,

* a ---

* b.

Roulette

— * —



1	4	8
0	5	3
6	2	7

ALL

ALL.

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Basic Roulette Rules:

- * place a bet on the dedicated spot on the roulette table
- * Roulette bets must not exceed the table limits.
- * Roulette bets can be placed before the dealer closes the betting session
- * only the dealer plays the winner and touches the chips of the player with losing bets.
- * you should not touch the marker of the winning number during any playing session
- * payouts are made for different types of winning bets according to a paytable
- * Roulette bets can be placed before the dealer closes the betting session
- * The roulette wheel contains red & black pockets numbered 1-36 and a green single zero pocket.
- * The American roulette wheel has an additional double zero pocket, increasing the house edge.

PROBABILITY



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