

Probability with Algebra

Edexcel

15 There are only n red balls and $(n + 1)$ blue balls in a bag.

Shamsa takes at random 2 balls from the bag.

Show that the probability that both balls are the same colour is $\frac{n}{2n + 1}$

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)

15 There are only n red balls and $(n + 1)$ blue balls in a bag.

Created by W Neill

Shamsa takes at random 2 balls from the bag.

Show that the probability that both balls are the same colour is

$$\frac{n}{2n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Red} &= n \\ \text{blue} &= n+1 \\ \text{total} &= 2n+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Red and Red} \quad \frac{n}{2n+1} \times \frac{n-1}{2n}$$

or

$$\text{Blue and Blue} \quad \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \times \frac{n}{2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n(n-1) \\ n^2 - n \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{n^2 - n}{(2n+1)(2n)}$$

+

$$\frac{n^2 + n}{(2n+1)(2n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{2n^2} 2n(n) \\ &= \frac{2n^2}{(2n+1)2n} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2n}(n)}{(2n+1)\cancel{2n}}$$

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)