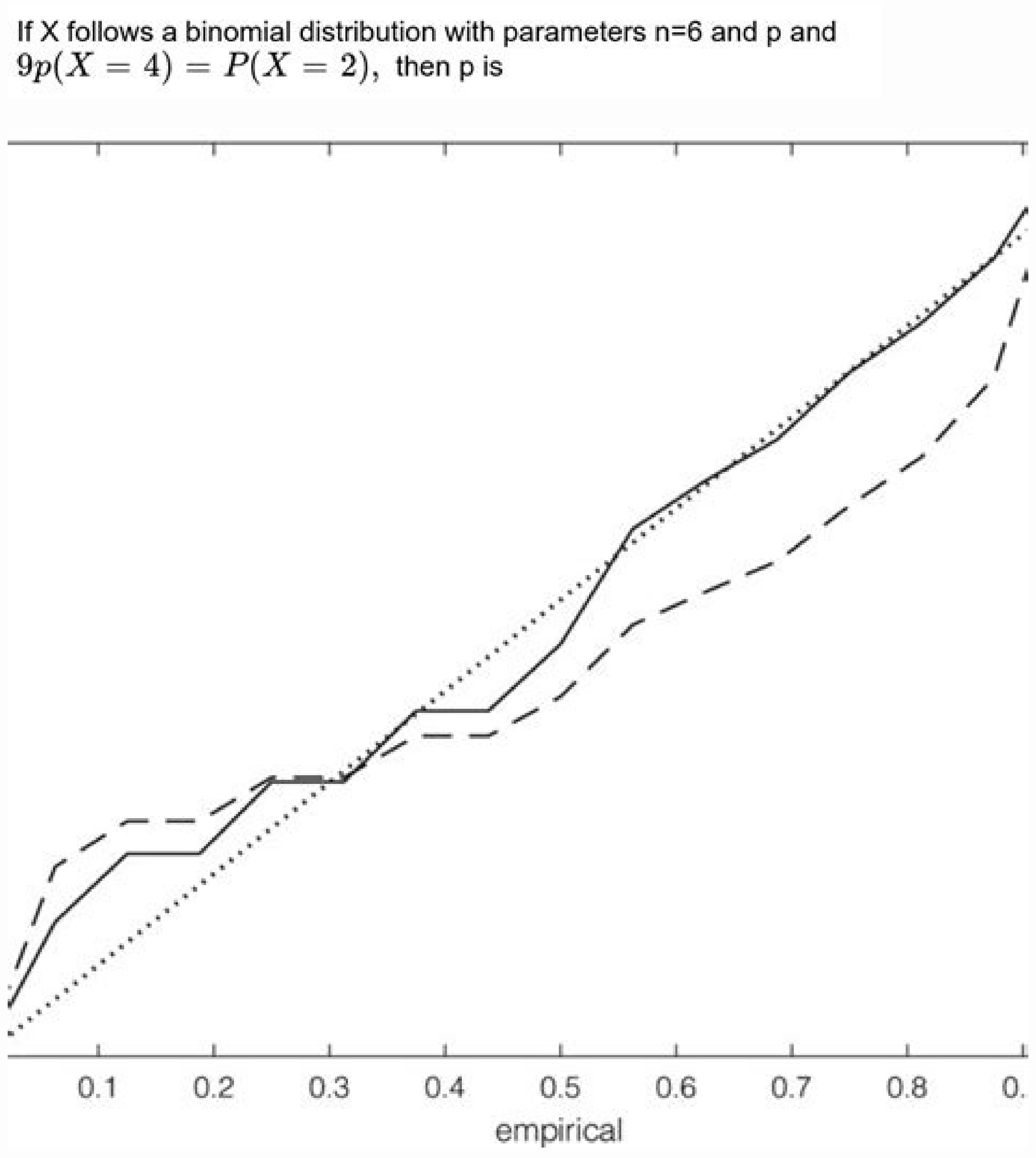
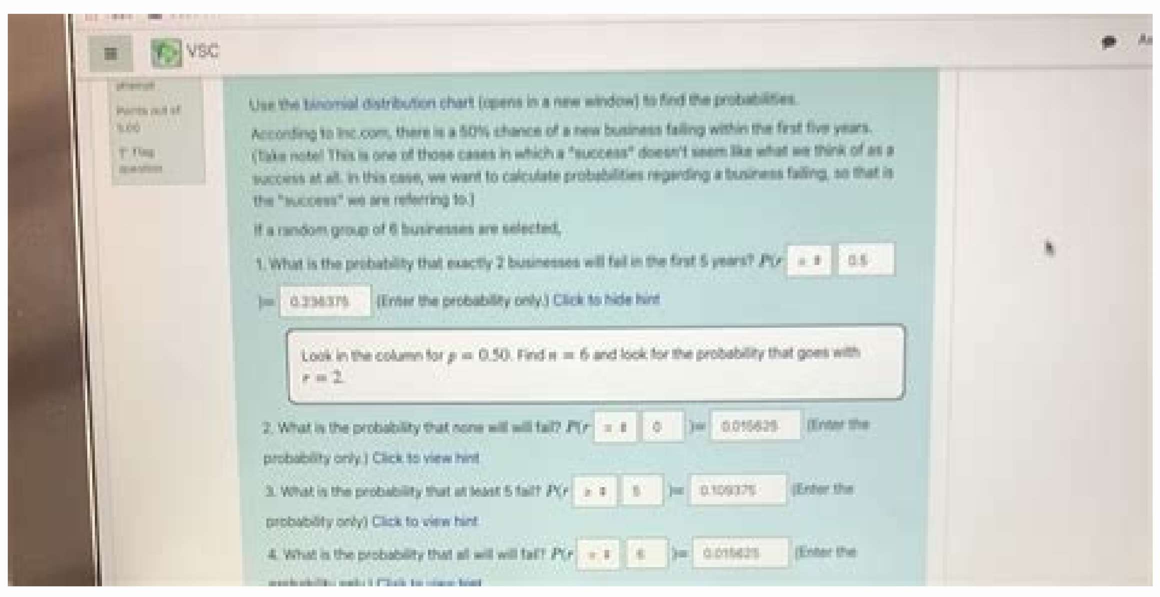
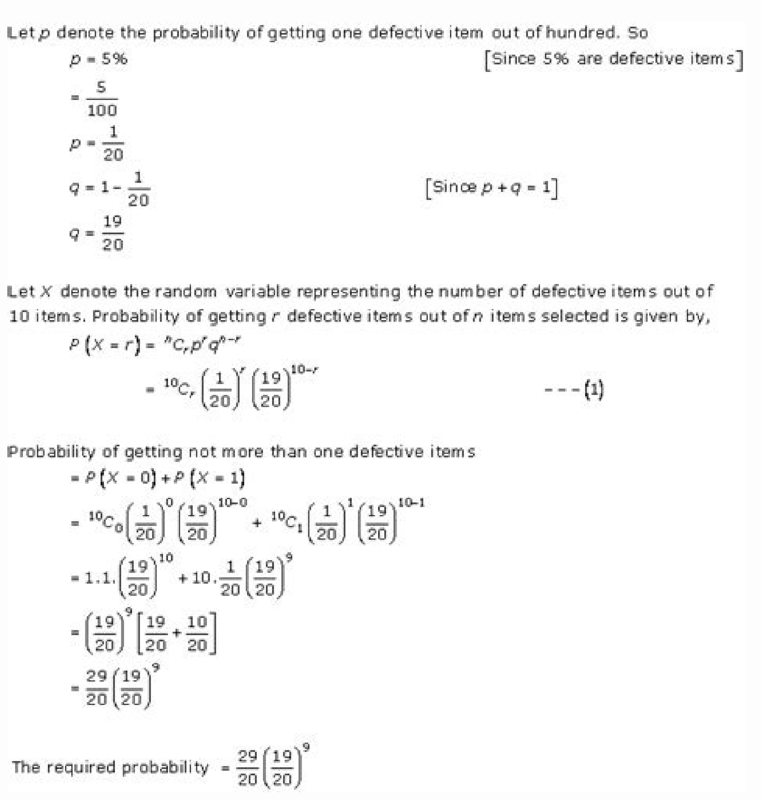
Binomial distribution questions and answers pdf







Let p denote the probability of getting one defective item out of hundred. So

$$p = 5\% \quad \text{[Since 5\% are defective items]}$$
$$= \frac{5}{100}$$
$$p = \frac{1}{20}$$
$$q = 1 - \frac{1}{20} \quad \text{[Since } p+q=1\text{]}$$
$$q = \frac{19}{20}$$

Let X denote the random variable representing the number of defective items out of 10 items. Probability of getting r defective items out of n items selected is given by,

$$P(X=r) = {}^{n}C_{r}\, p^{r} q^{n-r}$$
$$= {}^{10}C_{r}\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^{r}\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{10-r} \quad ---(1)$$

Probability of getting not more than one defective items

$$= P(X=0) + P(X=1)$$
$$= {}^{10}C_{0}\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^{0}\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{10-0} + {}^{10}C_{1}\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^{1}\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{10-1}$$
$$= 1.1.\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{10} + 10.\frac{1}{20}\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{9}$$
$$= \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{9}\left[\frac{19}{20} + \frac{10}{20}\right]$$
$$= \frac{29}{20}\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{9}$$

The required probability $= \frac{29}{20}\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^{9}$

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\(= P(8 \; \text{successes in 10 trials}) + P(9 \; \text{successes in 10 trials}) + P(10 \; \text{successes in 10 trials}) \) \(= \displaystyle{10\choose 8} \cdot 0.8^8 \cdot (1-0.8)^{10-8} + \displaystyle{10\choose 9} \cdot 0.8^9 \cdot (1-0.8)^{10-9} + \displaystyle{10\choose 10} \cdot 0.8^10 \cdot (1-0.8)^{10-10} \) \(= 0.30199 + 0.26843 + 0.10737 = 0.67779 \) b) It is a binomial distribution problem with the number of trials is \(n = 500 \). Samples of 1000 tools are selected at random and tested. The total number of balls is 10 and there are 3 red, hence each time a ball is selected, the probability of getting a red ball is \(p = 3/10 = 0.3\) and hence we can use the formula for binomial probabilities to find P("the red color shows once") = \(\displaystyle{6\choose 1} \cdot 0.3^1 \cdot (1-0.3)^{6-1} = 0.30253 \) P("the red color does not show") = \(\displaystyle{6\choose 0} \cdot 0.3^0 \cdot (1-0.3)^{6-0} = 0.11765 \) P("the red color shows at least twice") = 1 - 0.11765 - 0.30253 = 0.57982 Example 8 80% of the people in a city have a home insurance with "MyInsurance" company. \(\displaystyle {n\choose k} \) is the combinations of \(n \) items taken \(k \) at the time and is given by factorials as follows: \[{n\choose k} = \dfrac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \] \(n! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times ..... What is the probability that exactly 3 heads are obtained? What is the probability that a student will answer 15 or more questions correct (to pass) by guessing randomly?. b) If 500 people are selected at random, how many are expected to have a home insurance with "MyInsurance"? Example 2 A fair coin is tossed 5 times. 6 times, a ball is selected at random, the color noted and then replaced in the box. a) Find the mean and give it a practical interpretation. Example 1 A fair coin is tossed 3 times. Solution to Example 2 The coin is tossed 5 times, hence the number of trials is \(n = 5\). If a question is answered by guessing randomly, the probability of answering it correctly is \(p = 1/4 = 0.25 \). United Kingdom: \(p = 0.508 \) and \(n = 200,000 \) mean : \(\mu = n p = 200,000 \cdot 0.508 = 101600 \) 101600 out of 200,000 are expected to have tertiary education in the UK. Conclusion. Solution to Example 4 When a tool is selected, it is either in good working order with a probability of 0.98 or not in working order with a probability of 1 - 0.98 = 0.02. b) Find the standard deviation of the number of tools in good working order in these samples. Solution to Example 7 The event "the red color shows at least twice" is the complement of the event "the red color shows once or does not show"; hence using the complement probability formula, we write P("the red color shows at least twice") = 1 - P("the red color shows at most 1") = 1 - P("the red color shows once" or "the red color does not show") Using the addition rule P("the red color shows at least twice") = 1 - P("the red color shows once") + P("the red color does not show") Although there are more than two outcomes (3 different colors) we are interested in the red color only. \times (n - 1) \times n \) , is read as \(n \) factorial. b) standard deviation: \(\sigma = \sqrt{ n \times p \times (1-p)} = \sqrt{ 1000 \times 0.98 \times (1-0.98)} = 4.43\) Example 5 Find the probability that at least 5 heads show up when a fair coin is tossed 7 times. Solution to Example 1 When we toss a coin we can either get a head \(H \) or a tail \(T \). The probability that a student will answer 10 questions or more (out of 20) correct by guessing randomly is given by \(P(\text{answer at least 10 questions correct}) = P(\text{10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20}) \) Using the addition rule, we write \(P(\text{answer at least 10 questions correct}) = P(10) + P(11) + ... The coin being a fair one, the outcome of a head in one toss has a probability \(p = 0.5 \) and an outcome of a tail in one toss has a probability \(1 - p = 0.5 \) The probability of having 3 heads in 5 trials is given by the formula for binomial probabilities above with \(n = 5 \), \(k = 3 \) and \(p = 0.5\) \(\displaystyle P(3 \; \text{heads in 5 trials}) = {5\choose 3} (0.5)^3 (1-0.5)^{5-3} \\ = \displaystyle {5\choose 3} (0.5)^3 (0.5)^{2} \) Use formula for combinations to calculate \(\displaystyle {5\choose 3} = \dfrac{5!}{3!(5-3)!} = \dfrac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}{(1 \times 2 \times 3)(1 \times 2)} = 10 \) Substitute \(P(3 \; \text{heads in 5 trials}) = 10 (0.5)^3 (0.5)^{2} = 0.3125 \) Example 3 A fair die is rolled 7 times, find the probability of getting "\(6 \) dots" exactly 5 times. \(\mu = n p = 500 \cdot 0.8 = 400 \) 400 people out of the 500 selected at random from that city are expected to have a home insurance with "MyInsurance". Each question has five possible answers with one correct answer per question. a) Find the probability of getting at least 3 red cards. Find the probability of getting 2 heads and 1 tail. Hence if you roll a die once, the probability of getting an even number is \(p = 3/6 = 1/2 \) It is a binomial experiment with \(n = 5 \) , \(k = 3 \) and \(p = 0.5 \) \(P(\text{3 even numbers in 5 trials}) = \displaystyle{5\choose 3} 0.5^3 (1-0.5)^{5-3} = 0.3125 \) b) \(P (\text{at least 3}) = P (3) + P(4) + P(5) = \displaystyle{5\choose 3} 0.5^3 (1-0.5)^{5-3} + {5\choose 4} 0.5^4 (1-0.5)^{5-4} + {5\choose 5} 0.5^5 (1-0.5)^{5-5} \) \(= 0.3125 + 0.15625 + 0.03125 = 0.5 \) c) \(P (\text{at most 3}) = P (0) + P(1) + P(2) = \displaystyle {5\choose 0} 0.5^0 (1-0.5)^{5-0} + {5\choose 1} 0.5^1 (1-0.5)^{5-1} + {5\choose 2} 0.5^2 (1-0.5)^{5-2} \) \(= 0.03125 + 0.15625 + 0.3125 = 0.5 \) e) The events "at least 3 even numbers are obtained" and "at most 2 even numbers are obtained " are complementary and the sum of their probabilities must be equal to 1. Therefore the probability of getting a correct answer in one trial is \(p = 1/5 = 0.2 \) It is a binomial experiment with \(n = 20 \) and \(p = 0.2 \). Question 2 A card is drawn from a deck of 52 cards at random, its color noted and then replaced back into the deck, 10 times. Question 1 A die is rolled 5 times. When selecting a sample of 1000 tools at random, 1000 may be considered as the number of trials in a binomial experiment and therefore we are dealing with a binomial probability problem. The number of people out of the 500 expected to have a home insurance with "MyInsurance" is given by the mean of the binomial distribution with \(n = 500 \) and \(p = 0.8 \). Each question has four possible answers with one correct answer per question. 2) The probability of passing a test by guessing answers randomly does not work. a) Find the probability 3 even numbers are obtained. + {20\choose 20} \cdot 0.25^20 \cdot 0.75^{20-20} \) \(= 0.00992 + 0.00301 + 0.00075 + 0.00015 + 0.00003 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0.01386 \) Note 1) The last five probabilities are not exactly equal to 0 but negligible compared to the first 5 values. What is the probability that a student will answer 10 or more questions correct (to pass) by guessing randomly? Home Page Solution to Question 4 In both cases, it is a binomial experiment with Canada: \(p = 0.618 \) and \(n = 200,000 \) mean : \(\mu = n p = 200,000 \cdot 0.618 = 123600 \) 123600 out of 200,000 are expected to have tertiary education in Canada. Solution to Example 5 The number of trials is \(n = 7\). c) Find the probability that at most 3 even numbers are obtained. If 200,000 people, in the age between 25 and 34 years, are selected at random in Canada and 200,000 in the same age group are selected at random in the United kingdom, how many are expected to have tertiary education in each of these two countries? \(P(\text{student answers 15 or more}) = P(\text{student answers 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20}) \\ = P(15) + P(16) + P(17) + P(18) + P(19) + P(20) \) Using the binomial probability formula \(P(\text{student answers 15 or more}) = \displaystyle{20\choose 15} 0.2^{15} (1-0.2)^{20-15} + {20\choose 16} 0.2^{16} (1-0.2)^{20-16} \\ \quad\quad\quad\quad\quad + \displaystyle {20\choose 17} 0.2^{17} (1-0.2)^{20-17} + {20\choose 18} 0.2^{18} (1-0.2)^{20-18} \\ \quad\quad\quad\quad\quad + \displaystyle {20\choose 19} 0.2^{19} (1-0.2)^{20-19} + {20\choose 20} 0.2^{20} (1-0.2)^{20-20} \) \(\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad \approx 0 \) Conclusion: Answering questions randomly by guessing gives no chance at all in passing a test. The best way to explain the formula for the binomial distribution is to solve the following example. What is the probability that the red color shows at least twice? Solution to Example 6 Each questions has 4 possible answers with only one correct. The die is rolled 7 times, hence the number of trials is \(n = 7\). \(\displaystyle P(\text{at least 5 heads}) = {7\choose 5} (0.5)^5 (1-0.5)^{7-5} + {7\choose 6} (0.5)^6 (1-0.5)^{7-6} + {7\choose 7} (0.5)^7 (1-0.5)^{7-7} \\ = 0.16406 + 0.05469 + 0.00781 = 0.22656 \) Example 6 A multiple choice test has 20 questions. Solution to Example 3 This is an example where although the outcomes are more than 2, we interested in only 2: "6" or "no 6". a) mean: \(\mu = n p = 1000 \times 0.98 = 980 \) In a sample of 1000 tools, we would expect that 980 tools are in good working order . When an answer is selected randomly, it is either answered correctly with a probability of 0.25 or incorrectly with a probability of \(1 - p = 0.75 \). Solution to Example 8 a) If we assume that we select these people, at random one, at the time, the probability that a selected person to have home insurance with "MyInsurance" is 0.8. This is a binomial experiment with \(n = 10 \) and p = 0.8. "at least 8 of them have a home insurance with "MyInsurance" means 8 or 9 or 10 have a home insurance with "MyInsurance" The probability that at least 8 out of 10 have have home insurance with the "MyInsurance" is given by \(P(\text{at least 8}) = P(\text{8 or 9 or 10}) \) Use the addition rule \(= P(8)+ P(9) + P(10) \) Use binomial probability formula calling "have a home insurance with "MyInsurance" as a "success". The coin being a fair one, the outcome of a head in one toss has a probability \(p = 0.5 \). Example 7 A box contains 3 red balls, 4 white balls and 3 black balls. Mean: \(\mu = n \cdot p \) , Standard Deviation: \(\sigma = \sqrt{ n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)} \) More examples and questions on how the binomial formula is used to solve probability questions and solve problems. Question 3 A multiple choice test has 20 questions. This can be classified as a binomial probability experiment. + P(20) \) \(= \displaystyle {20\choose 10} \cdot 0.25^10 \cdot 0.75^{20-10} + {20\choose 11} \cdot 0.25^11 \cdot 0.75^{20-11} +.... Binomial Probability Distribution Calculator addition rule of probabilities multiplication rule of probabilities probability questions classical formula for probability mutually exclusive events Introduction to Probabilities sample space event elementary statistics and probabilities. NOTE: this questions is very similar to question 5 above, but here we use binomial probabilities in a real life situation that most students are familiar with. b) Find the probability that at least 3 even numbers are obtained. In a single trial, the outcome of a "6" has probability \(p = 1/6 \) and an outcome of "no 6" has a probability \(1 - p = 1 - 1/6 = 5/6 \) The probability of having 5 "6" in 7 trials is given by the formula for binomial probabilities above with \(n = 7 \), \(k = 5 \) and \(p = 1/6\) \(\displaystyle P(5 \; \text{heads in 7 trials}) = \displaystyle {7\choose 5} (1/6)^5 (1-5/6)^{7-5} \\ =

\displaystyle {7\choose 5} (1/6)^5 (5/6)^{2} \) Use formula for combinations to calculate \(\displaystyle {7\choose 5} = \dfrac{7!}{5!(7-5)!} = 21 \) Substitute \(P(5 \; \text{"6" in 7 trials}) = 21 (1/6)^5 (5/6)^{2} = 0.00187 \) Example 4 A factory produces tools of which 98% are in good working order. Question 4 According to an OCDE report (; for the age group between 25 and 34 years, 61.8% in Canada and 50.8% in the United Kingdom have a tertiary education. \(P(B) = \displaystyle {10\choose 0} 0.5^0 (1-0.5)^{10-0} + {10\choose 1} 0.5^1 (1-0.5)^{10-1} + {10\choose 2} 0.5^2 (1-0.5)^{10-2} \\ = 0.00098 + 0.00977 + 0.04395 = 0.0547 \) \(P(\text{getting at least 3 red cards}) = P(A) = 1 - P(B) = 0.9453 \) Solution to Question 3 Each question has 5 possible answers with one correct. a) If 10 people are selected at random from this city, what is the probability that at least 8 of them have a home insurance with "MyInsurance"? Obtaining at least 5 heads; is equivalent to showing : 5, 6 or 7 heads and therefore the probability of showing at least 5 heads is given by \(P(\text{at least 5}) = P(\text{5 or 6 or 7}) \) Using the addition rule with outcomes mutually exclusive, we have \(P(\text{at least 5 heads}) = P(5) + P(6) + P(7) \) where \(P(5) \) , \(P(6) \) and \(P(7) \) are given by the formula for binomial probabilities with same number of trial \(n \), same probability \(p \) but different values of \(k \). Hence the probability of getting a red card in one trial is \(p = 26/52 = 1/2 \) The event A = "getting at least 3 red cards" is complementary to the event B = "getting at most 2 red cards"; hence \(P(A) = 1 - P(B) \) \(P(A) = P(3)+P(4) + P(5)+P(6) + P(7)+P(8) + P(9) + P(10) \) \(P(B) = P(0) + P(1) + P(2) \) The computation of \(P(A)\) needs much more operations compared to the calculations of \(P(B) \), therefore it is more efficient to calculate \(P(B) \) and use the formula for complement events: \(P(A) = 1 - P(B) \). a) There are 3 even numbers out of 6 in a die. Solution to Question 2 Because the card is replaced back, it is a binomial experiment with the number of trials \(n = 10 \) There are 26 red card in a deck of 52. We use the tree diagram including the three tosses to determine the sample space \(S \) of the experiment which is given by: \(S = \{ (H H H) , \color{red}{(H H T)} , \color{red}{(H T H)} , (H T T) , \color{red}{(T H H)} , (T H T) , (T T H) , (T T T) \} \) Event \(E \) of getting 2 heads out of 3 tosses is given by the set \(E = \{ \color{red}{(H H T)} , \color{red}{(H T H)} , \color{red}{(T H H)} \} \) In one trial (or one toss), the probability of getting a head is \(P(H) = p = 1/2 \) and the probability of getting a tail is \(P(T) = 1 - p = 1/2 \) The outcomes of each toss are independent, hence the probability \(P (H H T) \) is given by the product: \(P (H H T) = P(H) \cdot P(H) \cdot P(T) \\ = p \cdot p \cdot (1-p) \\ = p^2 (1-p)\) In a similar way we get \(P (H T H) = p \cdot (1-p) \cdot p = p^2 (1-p) \) \(P (T H H) = (1-p) \cdot p \cdot p = p^2 (1-p) \) \(P(E) = P (\; (H H T) \; or \; (H T H) \; or \; (T H H) \;) \) Use the sum rule knowing that \((H H T) , (H T H) \) and \((T H H) \) are mutually exclusive \(P(E) = P((H H T) + P(H T H) + P(T H H)) \) Substitute \(P(E) = p^2 (1-p) + p^2 (1-p) + p^2 (1-p) = 3 p^2 (1-p) \) All elements in the set \(E \) are equally likely with probability \(p^2 (1-p) \) and the factor \(3 \) comes from the number of ways 2 heads \((H) \) are within 3 trials and that is given by the formula for combinations written as follows: \(3 = \displaystyle {3\choose 2} \) \(P(E) \) may be written as \(\displaystyle {P(E) = {3\choose 2} p^2 (1-p)^1 = {3\choose 2} p^2 (1-p)^1 = {3\choose 2} p^2 (1-p)^{3-2}} \) Hence, the general formula for binomial probabilities is given by \(\) \(\) \(\) \[P(k \; \text{successes in n trials}) = {n\choose k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \] where \(n \) is the number of trials, \(k \) the number of successes and, \(p \) the probability of a success.

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