

STA 247

Probability with Computer Applications

Professor K. H. Wong

Week 4

Tentative Schedule for This Week

This Week...

- Take up a couple binomial distribution problems
- Guided learning activity - JIGSAW
- Problem solving worksheet - Complete by Friday!
- Friday: Regroup, discuss worksheet problems
- Friday: Worksheet competition
- Participate as a group for a chance to win one of three exciting prizes!

Binomial Distⁿ Problems

- n # of trials are fixed
- each trial is indep. & identical
- Prob. of success " p " is fixed.

4.50: Each day a large animal clinic schedules 10 horses to be tested for a common respiratory disease. The cost of each test is \$80. The probability that a horse having the disease is 0.1. If the horse has the disease, treatment costs \$500.

a) What is the probability that at least one horse will be diagnosed with the disease on a randomly selected day?

Let $D = \#$ of horses that are diseased
 $n = 10$ horses
"success" = horse is diseased
 $p = 0.10$

$D \sim \text{Bin}(10, 0.10)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(D \geq 1) &= P(D=1) + P(D=2) + \dots + P(D=10) \\ &= 1 - P(D < 1) \\ &= 1 - P(D=0) \\ &= 1 - \binom{10}{0} \times (0.1)^0 (0.9)^{10} \\ &= 65.13\% \end{aligned}$$

Why isn't it just
 $(0.1)^0$?
B/c it's
 $P(\text{No diseased horses AND 10 healthy horses})$

b) What is the expected daily revenue that the clinic earns from testing horses for the disease and treating those that are sick?

(1) $E(D) = n \times p = 10 \times 0.1 = 1$ On average, 1 horse is diseased on any given day.

(2) Let $R = \text{revenue} = 10 \times \$80 + \$500 D \Rightarrow$ is another RV

$$\begin{aligned} E(R) &= E[800 + 500 D] \\ &= 800 + 500 E(D) \\ &= 800 + 500 \\ &= \$1300 \end{aligned}$$

$E[a + bX] = a + bE(X)$

JIGSAW Activity

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geometric and negative binomial relies on a series of independent bernoulli distribution
while hypergeometric relies on dependent trials

	Page	Distribution Name	Example with Solution	PMF + explain	E(X)	V(X)
A	p. 137-138 p. 140-141 p. 144 *You do not need to go over the derivations of E(X) & V(X)*	Geometric	100 failures <u>before first</u> success - pnb of success = p. $P(X=100) = (1-p)^{100} p$ <u>X = # of trials before 1st success</u> , $X \sim \text{Geo}(p)$	$P(X=x) = \underline{(1-p)^x} p$ first x trials are failures	$\frac{1-p}{p}$	$\frac{1-p}{p^2}$
B	p. 144-146 p. 150	Negative Binomial	<u># of trials it takes to reach r successes.</u> → e.g. Make cars, see how likely it is to make 100 car parts before you get 5 defects.	r = # of successes when r=1, its geometric distribution X = # of failures → RV $P(X=x) = \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^x$ Ex Blue Jays Game win 3 games by the 5th game. ----- N r=3 x=2 $\binom{3+2-1}{3-1} p^3 (1-p)^2$	$\frac{r(1-p)}{p}$	$\frac{r(1-p)}{p^2}$
C	p. 162 (first 2 paragraphs) p. 163 starting from P(X=x) p. 164 (example only) p. 165, 167	Hypergeometric	like a Binomial except trials are <u>DEPENDENT</u> → no replacement → sample size from small popn. Ex 8 females, 5 males want a committee of 4 people. X = # of F $P(X=2) = \frac{\binom{8}{2} \binom{5}{2}}{\binom{13}{4}}$	1. N population  X = # of items of a particular characteristic Sample of n $P(X=x) = \frac{\binom{k}{x} \binom{N-k}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$	$\frac{n \cdot k}{N}$	$\frac{n}{N} \left(\frac{N-k}{N} \right) \left(\frac{N-1}{N} \right)$

correction factor for dependent samples

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On geometric notes : $(0.98)^{100} (0.02)$
↑ *typo, should be (0.02), not (0.02)*

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7. For homework this week: Complete the problem set posted on Blackboard by Friday! It’s your ticket into the game.

Suggested Practice Problems

DUE FRIDAY: Complete problem set on Blackboard to the best of your abilities

p. 150: 4.65, 4.67, 4.70, 4.72, 4.74, 4.83

p. 167: 4.109, 4.112, 4.118, 4.119, 4.121