

Binomial Distribution

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1 Bernoulli trials

```
# Simulate Bernoulli trials using `rbinom()`  
# rbinom(n, size, prob)  
# n: number of observations  
# size: number of trials in each observation  
# prob: probability of success on each trial  
# returns 1 for success, 0 for failure  
  
# Example: 10 observations of flipping a fair coin once  
rbinom(n = 10, size = 1, prob = 0.5)  
  
## [1] 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1  
  
# Example: 10 observations of flipping a fair coin five times  
# Mathematically written as: Bin(5, 0.5)  
rbinom(n = 10, size = 5, prob = 0.5)  
  
## [1] 3 3 2 3 1 2 3 3 3 2
```

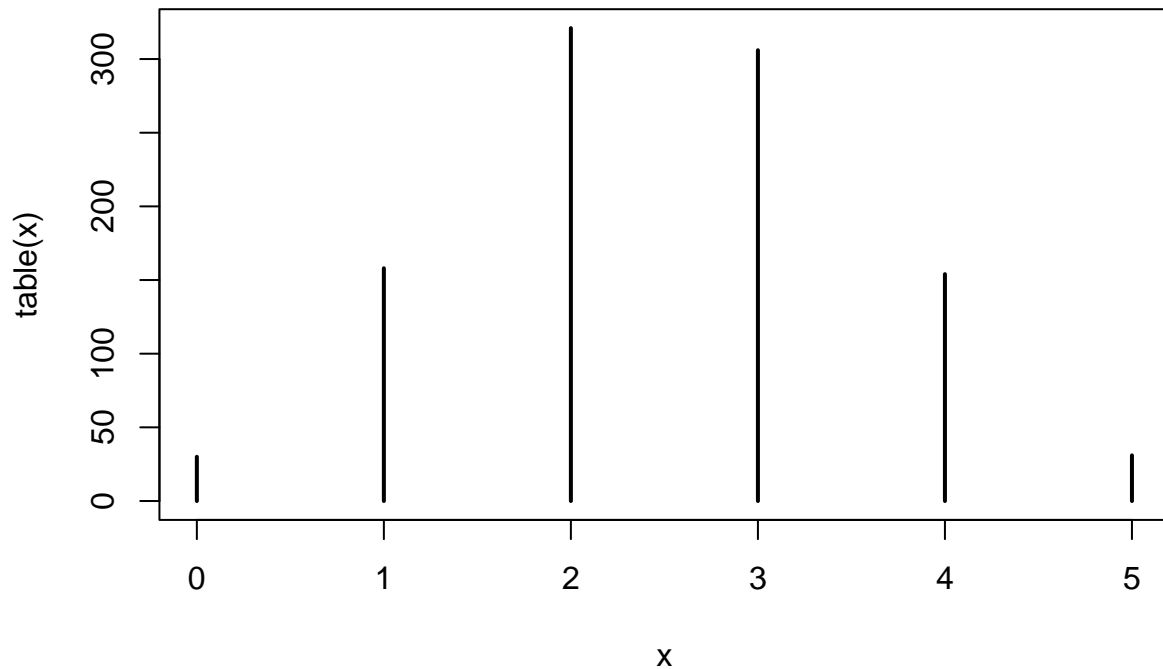
```

# Tabulating the results
x <- rbinom(n = 1000, size = 5, prob = 0.5)
table(x)

## x
##  0   1   2   3   4   5
## 30 158 321 306 154  31

# Plotting the results
plot(table(x))

```



2 Binomial Distribution Math

$$P(X = r) = \binom{n}{i} \cdot p^r \cdot (1 - p)^{n-r}$$

```

# This formula is carried out using `dbinom()`
# x: number of successes
# size: number of trials

```

```
# prob: probability of success on each trial
```

```
# Example  $P(X = 2)$  for  $n=5$  trials with  $p=0.3$ 
```

```
dbinom(x = 2, size = 5, prob = 0.3)
```

```
## [1] 0.3087
```

3 Cumulative Distribution

$$P(X \leq r) = \sum_{i=0}^r \binom{n}{i} \cdot p^i \cdot (1-p)^{n-i}$$

```
# This formula is carried out using `pbinom()`
```

```
# q: number of successes
```

```
# size: number of trials
```

```
# prob: probability of success on each trial
```

```
# lower.tail: if TRUE (default) ->  $P(X \leq r)$ , if FALSE ->  $P(X > r)$ 
```

```
# Example  $P(X \leq 2)$  for  $n=5$  trials with  $p=0.3$ 
```

```
pbinom(q = 2, size = 5, prob = 0.3)
```

```
## [1] 0.83692
```

4 Mean and Standard Deviation

```
# Mean
```

```
# Method 1 (np)
```

```
5 * 0.3
```

```
## [1] 1.5
```

```
# Method 2 (simulate over a million observations)
```

```
mean(rbinom(n = 1e6, size = 5, prob = 0.3))
```

```
## [1] 1.500193
```

```
# Standard deviation
```

```
# Method 1 ( $\sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}$ )
```

```
sqrt(5 * 0.3 * 0.7)
```

```
## [1] 1.024695
```

```
# Method 2 (simulate over a million observations)  
sd(rbinom(n = 1e6, size = 5, prob = 0.3))
```

```
## [1] 1.024615
```