

# SDM4 in R: Probability Models (Chapter 16)

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## Introduction and background

This document is intended to help describe how to undertake analyses introduced as examples in the Fourth Edition of *Stats: Data and Models* (2014) by De Veaux, Velleman, and Bock. More information about the book can be found at [http://wps.aw.com/aw\\_deveaux\\_stats\\_series](http://wps.aw.com/aw_deveaux_stats_series). This file as well as the associated R Markdown reproducible analysis source file used to create it can be found at <http://nhorton.people.amherst.edu/sdm4>.

This work leverages initiatives undertaken by Project MOSAIC (<http://www.mosaic-web.org>), an NSF-funded effort to improve the teaching of statistics, calculus, science and computing in the undergraduate curriculum. In particular, we utilize the `mosaic` package, which was written to simplify the use of R for introductory statistics courses. A short summary of the R needed to teach introductory statistics can be found in the `mosaic` package vignettes (<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/mosaic>). A paper describing the `mosaic` approach was published in the *R Journal*: <https://journal.r-project.org/archive/2017/RJ-2017-024>.

## Chapter 16: Probability Models

### Section 16.1: Bernoulli models

We can replicate the calculation on page 413:

```
library(mosaic)
library(readr)
options(digits = 3)
dbinom(0, size = 1, prob = 0.2) # Probability that you don't get Hope's picture

## [1] 0.8

dbinom(1, size = 1, prob = 0.2) # Probability that you do

## [1] 0.2

dgeom(1, prob = 0.2) # Probability that you get it on the second try P(X=1)

## [1] 0.16

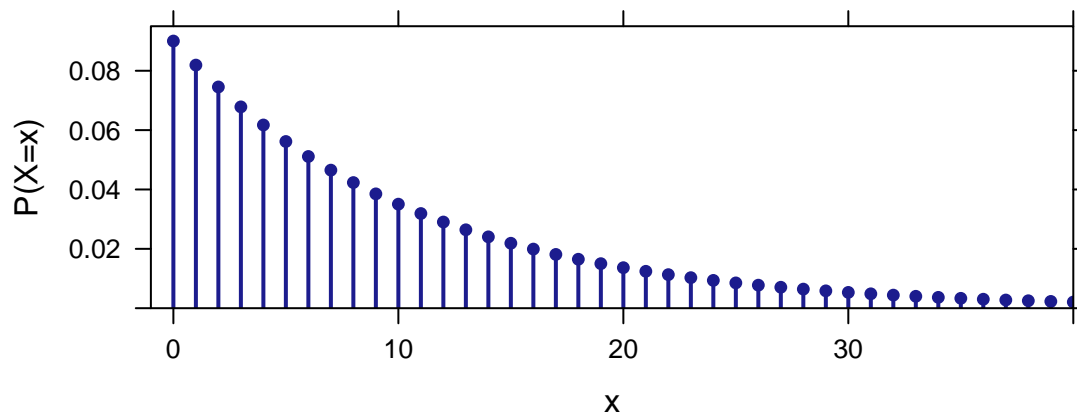
# Note that the geometric in R doesn't include the final success!
```

### Section 16.2: The Geometric model

We can replicate the example from page 414:

```
p <- 0.09
plotDist("geom", p, xlim = c(-1, 40),
         ylim = c(0, 0.095), xlab = "x", ylab = "P(X=x)",
         main = "Geometric distribution")
```

## Geometric distribution



```
1/p # true expected value
```

```
## [1] 11.1
```

```
mean(~ rgeom(20000, prob = p)) # simulation to check
```

```
## [1] 10.3
```

and the Think/Show/Tell on pages 415-416:

```
p <- 0.06
```

```
dgeom(0:3, prob = p)
```

```
## [1] 0.0600 0.0564 0.0530 0.0498
```

```
pgeom(3, prob = p)
```

```
## [1] 0.219
```

## Section 16.3: The Binomial model

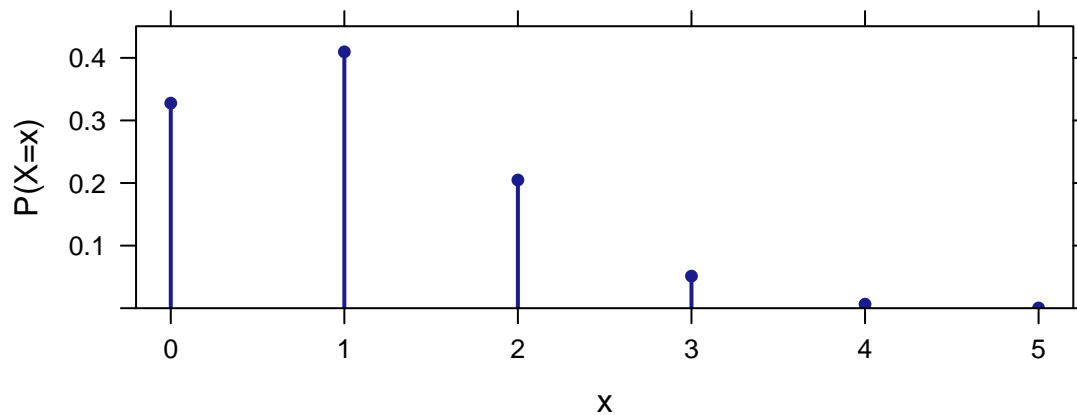
Let's replicate the example on page 417:

```
p <- 0.2 # back to Hope Solo example
```

```
n <- 5
```

```
plotDist("binom", params = c(size = n, prob = p), xlim = c(-0.2, 5.2),
         xlab = "x", ylab = "P(X=x)", main = "Binomial distribution")
```

## Binomial distribution



```
n*p      # true expected value
```

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

```
n*p*(1-p) # true variance
```

```
## [1] 0.8
```

```
mysamp <- rbinom(20000, size = n, prob = p) # simulation to check
mean(~ mysamp)
```

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

```
var(~ mysamp)
```

```
## [1] 0.818
```

```
dbinom(2, size = 5, prob = p)
```

```
## [1] 0.205
```

or the SPAM example on page 418:

```
dbinom(1, size = 25, prob=0.09)
```

```
## [1] 0.234
```

```
dbinom(2, size = 25, prob = 0.09)
```

```
## [1] 0.278
```

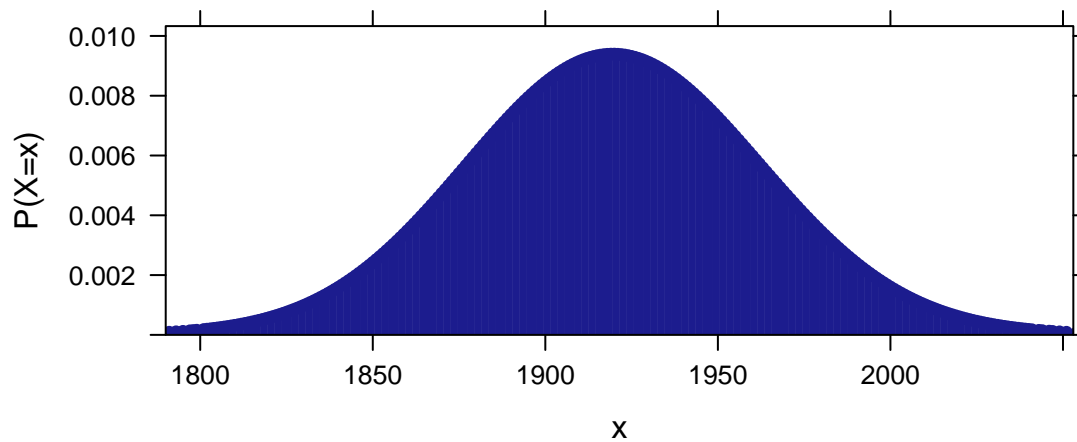
```
sum(dbinom(1:2, size = 25, prob = 0.09))
```

```
## [1] 0.512
```

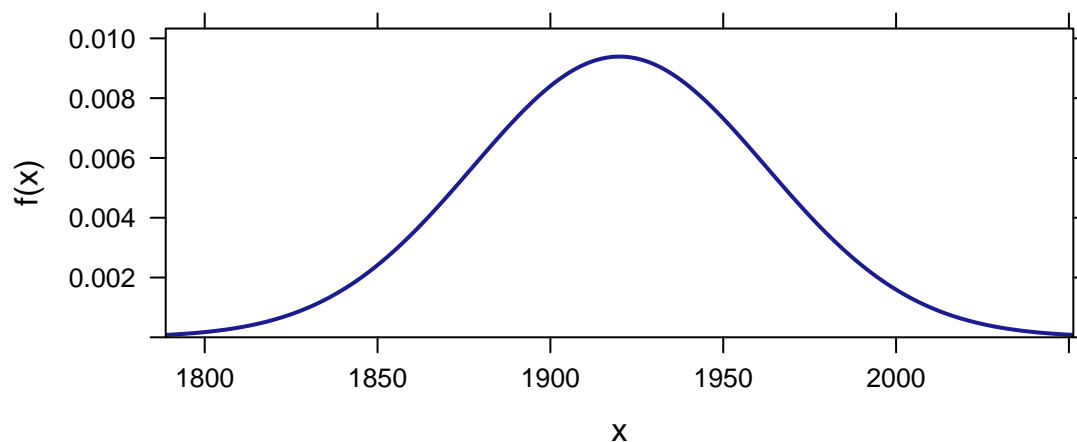
## Section 16.4: Normal approximation to the binomial

Let's replicate the example on page 419:

```
p <- 0.06; n <- 32000
plotDist("binom", params = list(n, p), xlab = "x", ylab = "P(X=x)")
```



```
ex <- n*p
varx <- n*p*(1-p)
plotDist("norm", params = list(ex, sqrt(varx)), xlab = "x", ylab = "f(x)")
```



```
pbinom(1849, n, p)
```

```
## [1] 0.0479
```

```
pnorm(1849, ex, sqrt(varx))
```

```
## [1] 0.0473
```

Your parents had to use the normal approximation. :-) The good news is that you don't have to if you use R (or other modern software).

## Section 16.5: The continuity correction

Let's repeat the example on page 421 to demonstrate that we don't need the continuity correction if we calculate the exact distribution of the binomial.

```
p <- 0.2
n <- 50
dbinom(10, n, p)
```

```
## [1] 0.14
```

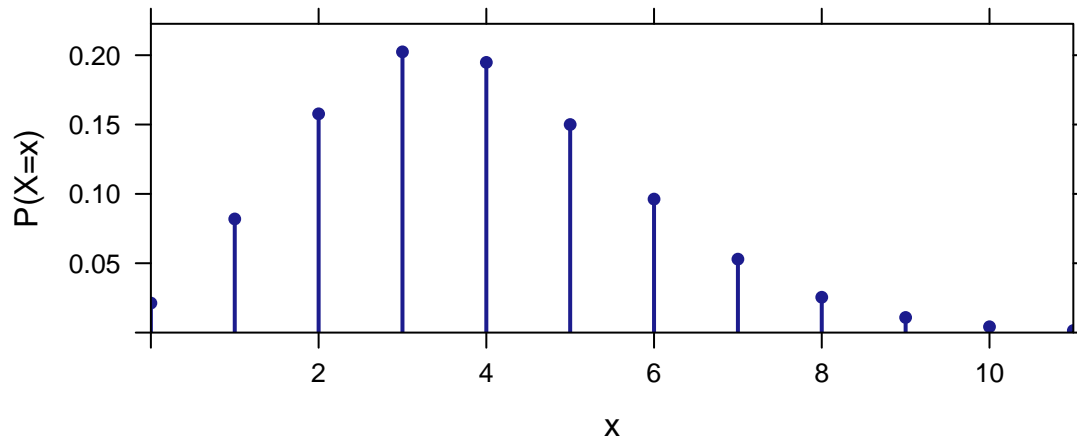
```
pnorm(10.5, n * p, sqrt(n * p * (1 - p))) -
  pnorm(9.5, n * p, sqrt(n * p * (1 - p))) # continuity correction
```

```
## [1] 0.14
```

## Section 16.6: The Poisson model

Let's replicate the example on page 424:

```
lambda <- 35000 * 0.00011  
plotDist("pois", lambda, xlab = "x", ylab = "P(X=x)")
```



```
1 - ppois(7, lambda)
```

```
## [1] 0.0427
```

## Section 16.7: Uniform and exponential

Let's replicate the example on page 426 for the uniform distribution:

```
x <- runif(20000, min = 0, max = 20)  
mean(~ x)
```

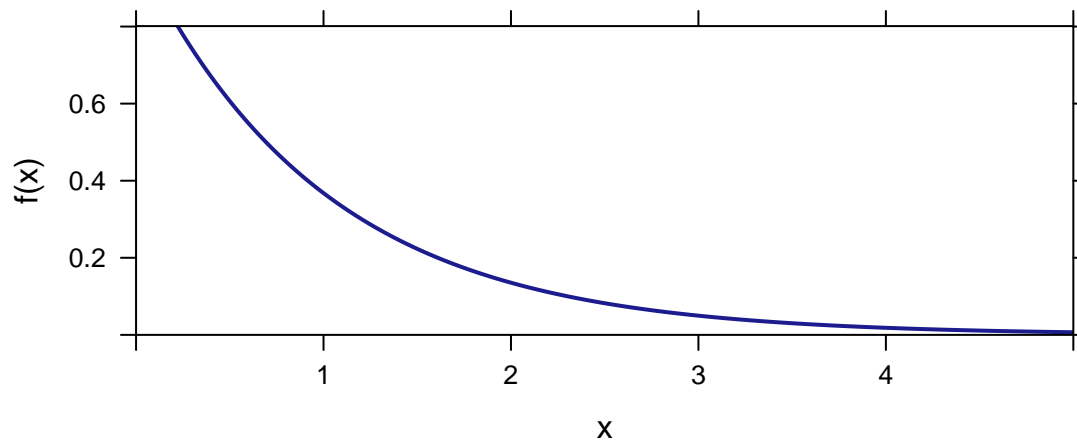
```
## [1] 9.98
```

```
sd(~ x)
```

```
## [1] 5.79
```

and on page 427 for the exponential distribution:

```
plotDist("exp", 1, xlim = c(0, 5), xlab = "x", ylab = "f(x)")
```



```
pexp(1/3, rate = 4)  # rate is 1/E[X]
```

```
## [1] 0.736
```