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. This file as well as the associated R Markdown reproducible analysis source file used to create it can be found at http://www.amherst.edu/~nhorton/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).

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!
```

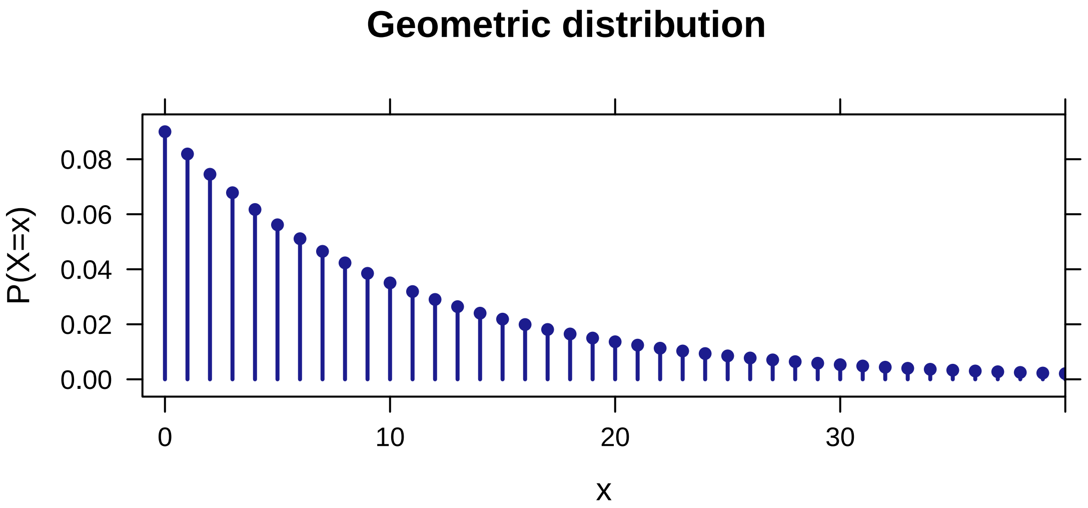
Section 16.2: The Geometric model

We can replicatethe example from page 414:

```
p <- 0.09; p
```

```
## [1] 0.09
```

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



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

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

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

```
## [1] 10.2
```

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

```
p <- 0.06
dgeom(0, prob=p)
```

```
## [1] 0.06
```

```
dgeom(1, prob=p)
```

```
## [1] 0.0564
```

```
dgeom(2, prob=p)
```

```
## [1] 0.053
```

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

```
## [1] 0.0498
```

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

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

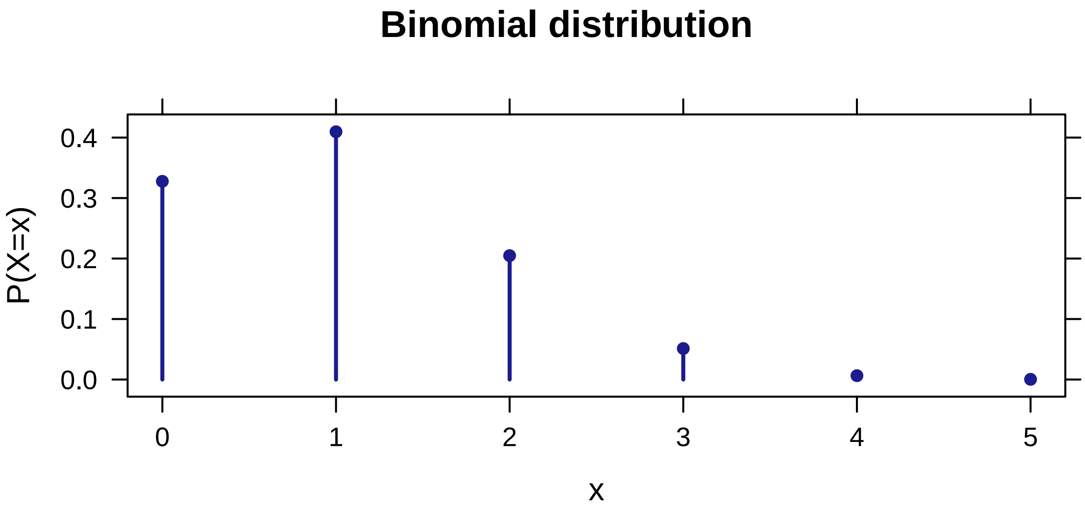
Section 16.3: The Binomial model

Let’s replicate the example on page 417:

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

```
## [1] 0.2
```

```
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")
```



```
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] 0.994
```

```
var(~ mysamp)
```

```
## [1] 0.786
```

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

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

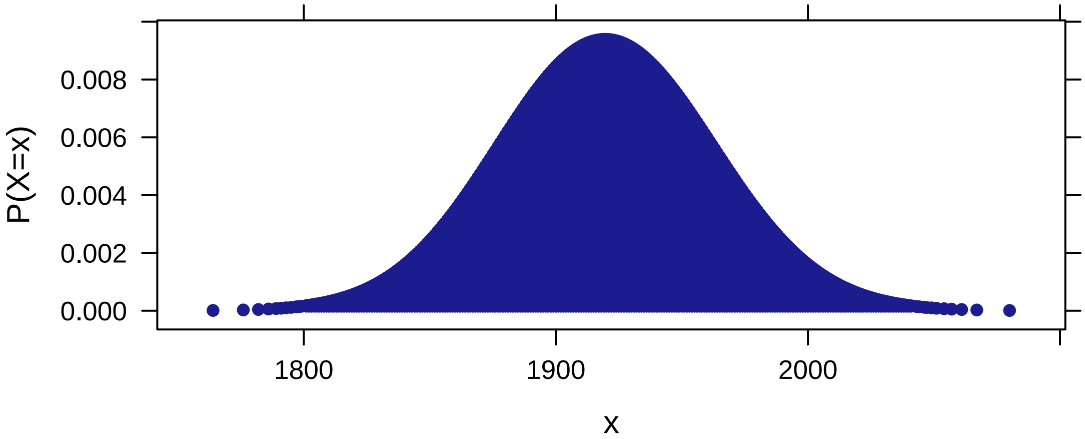
or the SPAM example on page 418:

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

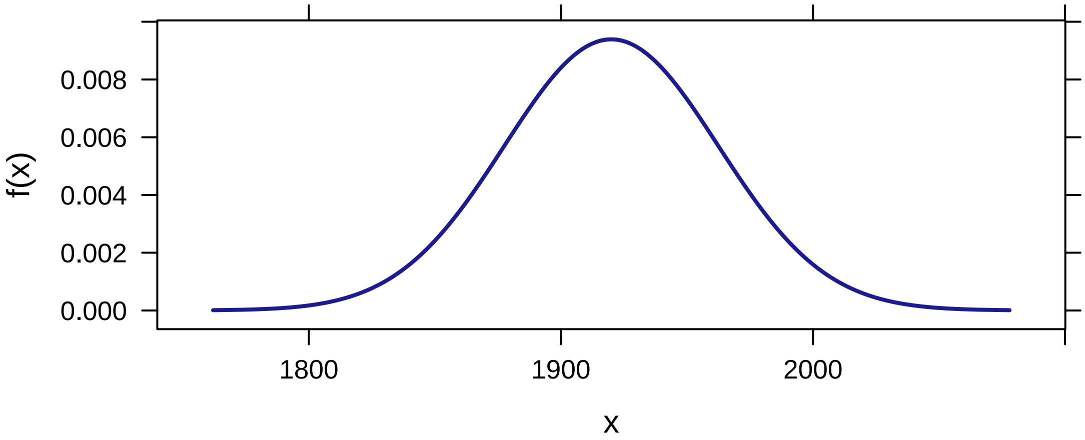
Section 16.4: Normal approximation to the binomial

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.

Section 16.5: The continuity correction

Let's replicate 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
```

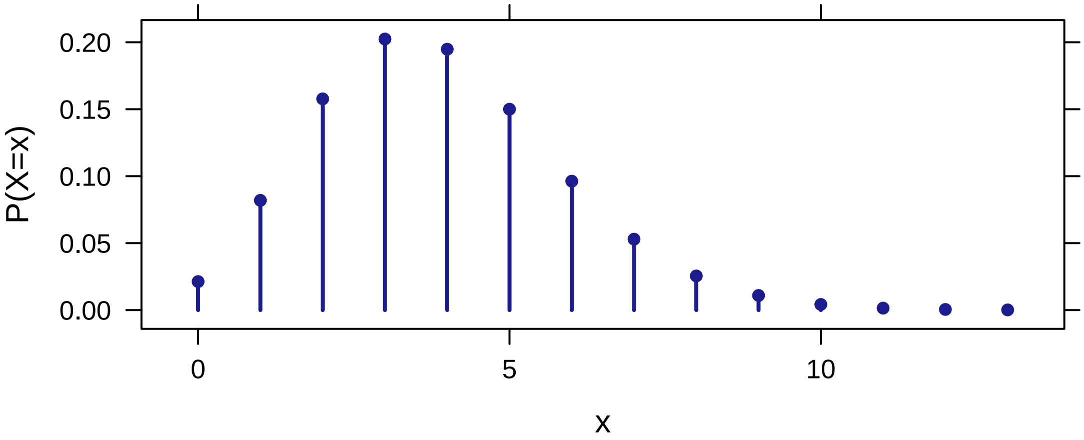
```
pnorm(10.5, n*p, sqrt(n*p*(1-p))) - pnorm(9.5, n*p, sqrt(n*p*(1-p)))  # continuity correction
```

```
## [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)
```

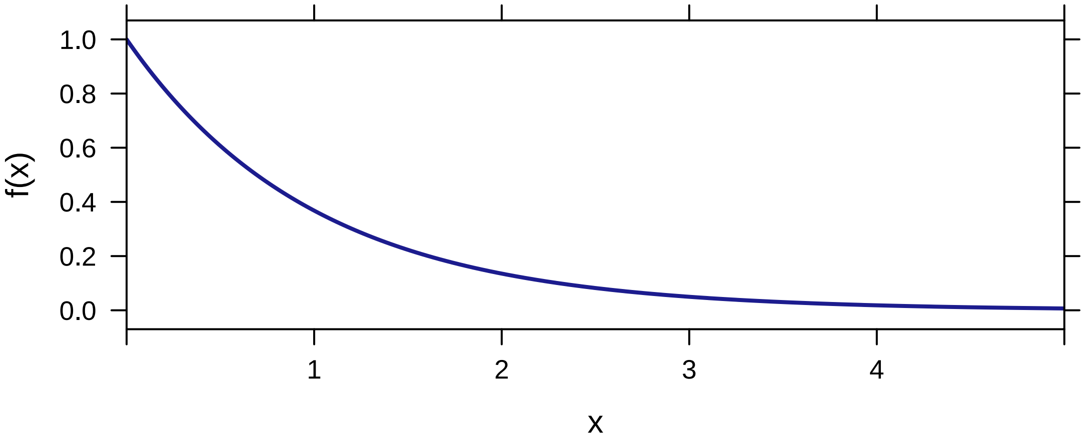
```
## [1] 10
```

```
sd(~ x)
```

```
## [1] 5.77
```

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
```