

Probability Methods in Engineering

Dr. Safdar Nawaz Khan Marwat DCSE, UET Peshawar

Lecture 10





Bernoulli Trial

- > Experiment with only two outcomes
- > Either success or failure
 - ☐ Flip a coin
 - Take a penalty shot on goal
 - ☐ Test a randomly selected circuit to see whether it is defective
 - □ Roll a die and determine whether it is a 6 or not
 - □ Determine whether there was flooding this year at Warsak





The Binomial Probability Law

- > Sequence of independent Bernoulli trials
 - \square k number of successes
 - \square *n* number of independent Bernoulli trials
- \triangleright k successes in n trials
- \triangleright Probabilities of k given by binomial probability law

$$p_n(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

Graphical representation online tool http://www.zweigmedia.com/RealWorld/stats/bernoulli.html





The Binomial Probability Law (cont.)

> Properties:

- \square 2ⁿ possible outcomes of experiments with n Bernoulli trials
- ☐ Binomial probabilities sum to 1
- \square If $p_n(k)$ is given, $p_n(k+1)$ can be determined as

$$p_n(k+1) = \frac{(n-k)p}{(k+1)(1-p)} p_n(k)$$





Examples

> Suppose that a coin is tossed three times. If we assume that the tosses are independent and the probability of getting a heads is 0.4. Find the probabilities of 0, 1, 2 and 3 heads.



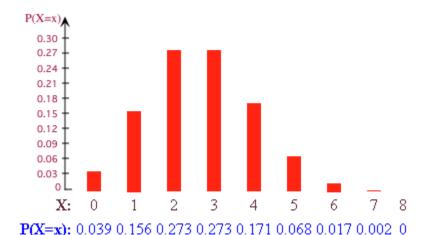


Verify the previous example using the binomial probability law





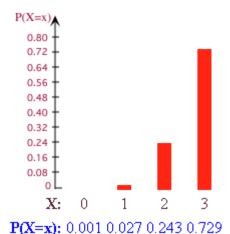
➤ Let k be the number of active speakers in a group of 8 speakers. Suppose that a speaker is active with probability 1/3. Find the probability that the number of active speakers is greater than 6.







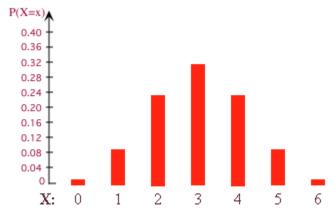
A communication system transmits binary information over a channel that introduces random bit errors with probability ε = 0.1. The transmitter transmits each information bit three times, and a decoder takes a majority vote of the received bits to decide on what the transmitted bit was. Find the probability that the receiver will make an incorrect decision.







What is the probability of getting heads exactly twice if you flip a fair coin 6 times?

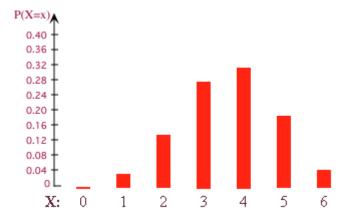


P(X=x): 0.016 0.094 0.234 0.313 0.234 0.094 0.016





What is the probability of getting heads more than 4 times if you flip a coin 6 times having 0.6 as the probability of heads?

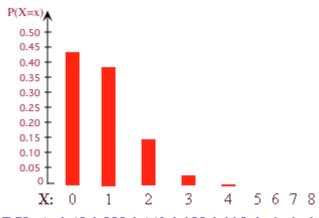


P(X=x): 0.004 0.037 0.138 0.276 0.311 0.187 0.047





➤ A salesman has a 10% chance of persuading a randomly selected person to buy his product. He calls 8 persons. What is the probability that exactly one person is persuaded?



P(X=x): 0.43 0.383 0.149 0.033 0.005 0 0 0

