Assignment 1

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QUESTION 3.3:
Suppose X has a binomial distribution . Show that X = 3 is the most likely outcome.(Hint : P(X = 3) is the maximum among all P(x_i), (x_i= 0,1,2,3,4,5,6). Assume p=0.5

SOLUTION:
Let X be a binomial random variable which has probability p=0.5
Given number of times event(X) is performed(n)=6
Given probability of event(p)=0.5
Therefore probability that event(X) does not occur is (1-p)=1-0.5=0.5
We know that binomial probability

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \tag{0-1}$$

For P(X=k) to be most likely outcome(highest probability), P(X=k) should be maximum ,where k={0,1,2,3,4,5,6}
To find maximum of P(X=k) let us apply logarithm on both sides for $equation$(0-1) and then diffenrentiate it with respect to p.

$$\log P = \log[\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}]$$
$$= \log[\frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}] + k \log p$$
$$+ (n-k) log(1-p)$$

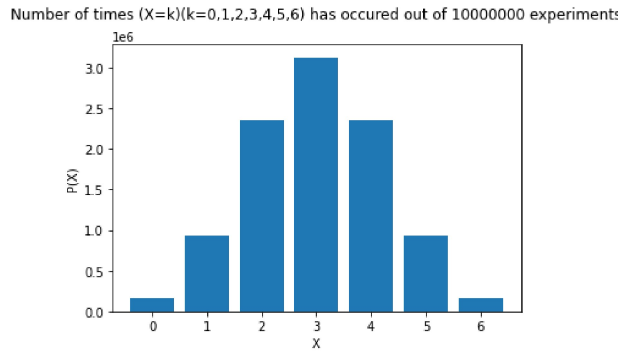
Differentaiate with respect to p

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} \log P}{\mathrm{d}p} = \frac{\mathrm{d} \log[\frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}]}{\mathrm{d}p} + k \frac{\mathrm{d} \log p}{\mathrm{d}p}$$
$$+ (n-k) \frac{\mathrm{d} \log(1-p)}{\mathrm{d}p}$$
$$= 0 + \frac{k}{p} - \frac{n-k}{1-p}$$

To find maximum ,substitute $\frac{\mathrm{d} \log P}{\mathrm{d}p} = 0$

$$\frac{k}{p} = \frac{n-k}{1-p}$$
$$\frac{n-k}{k} = \frac{1-p}{p}$$
$$\frac{n}{k} - 1 = \frac{1}{p} - 1$$
$$\frac{n}{k} = \frac{1}{p}$$
$$k = np$$

substituting n=6,p=1-p=$\frac{1}{2}$
We get $k = 6 * 0.5 = 3$ Therefore $P(X = 3)$ is maximum,
therefore P(X=3) is most likely outcome.
Hence proved.



Submitted by Student unknown *on* .