# 1. Plotting and fitting of Binomial distribution and graphical representation of probabilities.

### **Binomial Distribution:**

The binomial distribution is a discrete probability distribution. It describes the outcome of binary scenarios, e.g. toss of a coin.

### **Binomial Distribution Formula:**

$$P(x;n,p)=^{n}c_{x}p^{x}(1-p)^{n-x}$$

Where:

P(x; n, p) is the probability of x successes in n trials in an experiment which can result in exactly two outcomes (success or failure).

p is the probability of success on an individual trial.

n is the number of trials.

x is the total number of successes.

## Mean(µ=np)

Variance(σ<sup>2</sup>=npq)

Implementation in Excel:

=BINOM.DIST(number\_s, trials, probability\_s, cumulative)

Where:

number s: number of successes.

trials: total number of trials.

probability s: probability of success on each trial.

cumulative: TRUE returns the cumulative probability; FALSE returns the exact

probability

### Skewness In Case Binomial Distribution Can Be Defined As Follows:

If p = 0.5, the binomial distribution will be symmetrical, regardless of the value of n. If  $p \neq 0.5$ , the distribution will be skewed.

If p < 0.5, the distribution will be positively skewed or right-skewed. This means the bulk of the probability falls in the smaller numbers and the distribution tails off to the right.

If p > 0.5, the distribution will be negatively skewed or left-skewed. This means the

