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Day 4: Binomial Distribution I 🌣

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Problem Submissions Leaderboard Editorial Tutorial

Terms you'll find helpful in completing today's challenge are outlined below.

Random Variable

A random variable, X, is the real-valued function $X:S\to \mathbf{R}$ in which there is an event for each interval I where $I\subseteq \mathbf{R}$. You can think of it as the set of probabilities for the possible outcomes of a sample space. For example, if you consider the possible sums for the values rolled by $\mathbf{2}$ four-sided dice:

- $X = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$
- $P(X=2) = P(\{(1,1)\}) = \frac{1}{16}$
- $P(X=3) = P(\{(1,2),(2,1)\}) = \frac{2}{16}$
- $P(X=4) = P(\{(1,3),(2,2),(3,1)\}) = \frac{3}{16}$
- $P(X=5) = P(\{(1,4),(2,3),(3,2),(4,1)\}) = \frac{4}{16}$
- $P(X=6) = P(\{(2,4),(3,3),(4,2)\}) = \frac{3}{16}$
- $P(X=7) = P(\{(3,4),(4,3)\}) = \frac{2}{16}$
- $P(X=8) = P(\{(4,4)\}) = \frac{1}{16}$

Note: When we roll two dice, the value rolled by each die is independent of the other.



Binomial Experiment

A binomial experiment (or Bernoulli trial) is a statistical experiment that has the following properties:

- The experiment consists of *n* repeated trials.
- The trials are independent.
- The outcome of each trial is either success (\boldsymbol{s}) or failure (\boldsymbol{f}).

Bernoulli Random Variable and Distribution

The sample space of a binomial experiment only contains two points, s and f. We define a Bernoulli random variable to be the random variable defined by X(s)=1 and X(f)=0. If we consider the probability of success to be p and the probability of failure to be q (where q=1-p), then the probability mass function (PMF) of X is:

$$p(x) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1-p \equiv q & ext{if } x=0 \ p & ext{if } x=1 \ 0 & ext{otherwise}. \end{array}
ight.$$

We can also express this as:

$$f(x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}, \, ext{for} \, \, x \in \{0,1\}$$

Binomial Distribution

We define a binomial process to be a binomial experiment meeting the following conditions:

- The number of successes is \boldsymbol{x} .
- The total number of trials is **n**.
- The probability of success of **1** trial is **p**.
- The probability of failure of **1** trial q, where q = 1 p.



• b(x,n,p) is the binomial probability, meaning the probability of having exactly $m{x}$ successes out of $m{n}$ trials.

The binomial random variable is the number of successes, \boldsymbol{x} , out of \boldsymbol{n} trials.

The binomial distribution is the probability distribution for the binomial random variable, given by the following probability mass function:

$$b(x,n,p) = inom{n}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot q^{(n-x)}$$

Note: Recall that $\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$. For further review, see the Combinations and Permutations Tutorial.

Cumulative Probability

We consider the distribution function for some real-valued random variable, X, to be $F_X(x) = P(X \le x)$. Because this is a non-decreasing function that accumulates all the probabilities for the values of X up to (and including) x, we call it the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of X. As the CDF expresses a cumulative range of values, we can use the following formula to find the cumulative probabilities for all $x \in [a, b]$:

$$P(a < X \le b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$$

Example

A fair coin is tossed ${f 10}$ times. Find the following probabilities:

- Getting **5** heads.
- Getting at least **5** heads.
- Getting at most **5** heads.



• The probability of getting **5** heads is:

$$b(x=5,n,p)=0.24609375$$

• The probability of getting at least **5** heads is:

$$b(x \geq 5, n, p) = \sum_{r=5}^{10} b(x = r, n, p) = 0.623046875$$

• The probability of getting at most **5** heads is:

$$b(x \leq 5, n, p) = \sum_{r=0}^{5} b(x = r, n, p) = 0.623046875$$

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