Binomial Distribution

$$\frac{n!}{k!\,(n-k)!}$$

$n \to$ number of flips

$k \to$ wanted result

☺ I basically did apply the theorem in my code in prev. task without actually realizing it..

Total Formula $\to \dfrac{n!}{k!\,(n-k!)} * p^k (1-p)^{(n-k)}$

↑

number of possible ways to reach a specific outcome

works on

Binomial outcomes

outcome with

2 possible result

Statistics Summary

- Data has different formats with different properties.

  Quantitative — Categorical

- Measures of Center   mean, median, mode

- Measures of Spread   IQR, standard deviation, variance, max, min

- Binomial Distribution   vs   Normal Distribution

- Data represented in histograms can be: center, right-skewed, left-skewed

- Simpson's paradox   never trust statistics; grouping data can affect outcomes

- Probability   statistics opposite, ~~███████~~ predicts data