120040025 Yohandi yohandi - assignment 6 (computer-based)

1. Theoretically,

mean
$$(\mu L) = E(x) = np = 40 (\frac{1}{2}) = 20$$

variance $(r^2) = Var(x) = npq = 40 (\frac{1}{2}) (\frac{1}{2}) = 10$

```
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import random
import scipy.stats as stats

def experiment():
    ret = 0
        for i in range(40):
            if random.randint(1, 2) == 1:
                ret += 1
                return ret

simulation = [0 for i in range(41)]
    relativeFrequency = []
    for i in range(1000):
        simulation[experiment()] += 1
    for i in range(41):
        relativeFrequency.append(simulation[i] / 1000)

mu = 20
    variance = 10
    sigma = math.sqrt(variance)
    x = np.linspace(mu - 3 * sigma, mu + 3 * sigma, 100)
    plt.plot(x, stats.norm.pdf(x, mu, sigma), color = 'r')

plt.sdael('m')
    plt.sdael('m')
    plt.ylabel('Relative Frequency')

plt.show()
```

0.12 - 0.10 - 0.08 - 0.06 - 0.02 - 0.00 - 0.02 - 0.00 - 0.05 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

5.
$$P(19.5 < x < 20.5) = \phi\left(\frac{20.5 - 20}{\sqrt{10}}\right) - \phi\left(\frac{19.5 - 20}{\sqrt{10}}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.56202 - 0.43718$$

$$\approx 0.12564$$

let Y be the number of heads that occurs,

$$Y \sim B(40, \frac{1}{2})$$

 $P(Y=20) = {\binom{40}{20}} {(\frac{1}{2})}^{20} {(\frac{1}{2})}^{40-20}$
 ≈ 0.12537

from the result,

the error is way less than 10^{-3} ; therefore, the approximation using the normal distribution in this case is accurate to 3 decimal places.