

Wk3: PRob Distributions

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Probability and Probability Distributions

Intro to Probability

Definitions

- **Probability** is the chance that an event will or will not occur. the terms are typically expressed in fractions or decimals
- An **event** is one or more of the possible outcomes of a situation or experiment.
- **experiment** is an activity which produces an event
- **sample space** is the set of all possible outcomes from an experiment
- Events are termed **mutually exclusive** when one and only one can take place at the same time
- **Collectively Exhaustive** refers to lists containing all of the possible events which may result from an experiment
- The probability an event will occur is $P = \frac{\#ofeventoutcomes}{TotalPossibleOutcomes}$

Rules and conditions

- Concern
 - the case where one event or another will occur
 - * Also known as marginal or unconditional probability
 - * $P(A)$ = the probability P of event A occurring
 - * Where a single probability is involved, only one event can take place
 - * Ex) what is the probability of selecting a part out of 100 of them
 - * $P = 1\%$
 - The next situation with two or more events where they both may occur

Mutually Exclusive

- For mutually exclusive events
 - $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B)$
- For non-mutually exclusive events
 - $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A+B)$
 - Ex question
 - * With two vendors A and B and with some defective parts for each vendor, what is the probability of selecting vendor A and a defective part?

Independent Conditions

- Marginal Probability
 - $P(A)$ Independent Event (e.g. coin toss)
- Joint Probability
 - The probability of two or more events occurring together (or in succession) is the product of their marginal probabilities
 - $P(AB) = P(A) \times P(B)$
 - Ex) The probability of a machine operator producing a defective part at any point in time is 0.05. What is the probability that three bad parts will be produced in succession?
 - * $P(ABC) = P(A) \times P(B) \times P(C)$
 - * $P(3 \text{ Defectives}) = P(\text{Def}) \times P(\text{Def}) \times P(\text{Def})$
 - * $P(3 \text{ def}) = 0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.05$
- Conditional Probability
 - $P(B|A)$
 - * The probability event B will occur given event A has occurred
 - * $P(B|A) = P(B)$ because A and B are independent

Dependent Conditions

- Conditional Probability
 - $P(B|A) = \frac{P(B \cap A)}{P(A)}$

Joint Probabilities Under Statistical Dependence

- The formula for joint probabilities under statistical dependence is a variation of the conditional probability formula
- The joint probability of B and A is the following
 - $P(BA) = P(B|A) \times P(A)$
 - Where $P(BA)$ is the probability of events B and A happening together in succession

Probability Distributions

- The theoretical frequency distributions which are collectively exhaustive

```
require(lolcat)
```

Distribution in R example

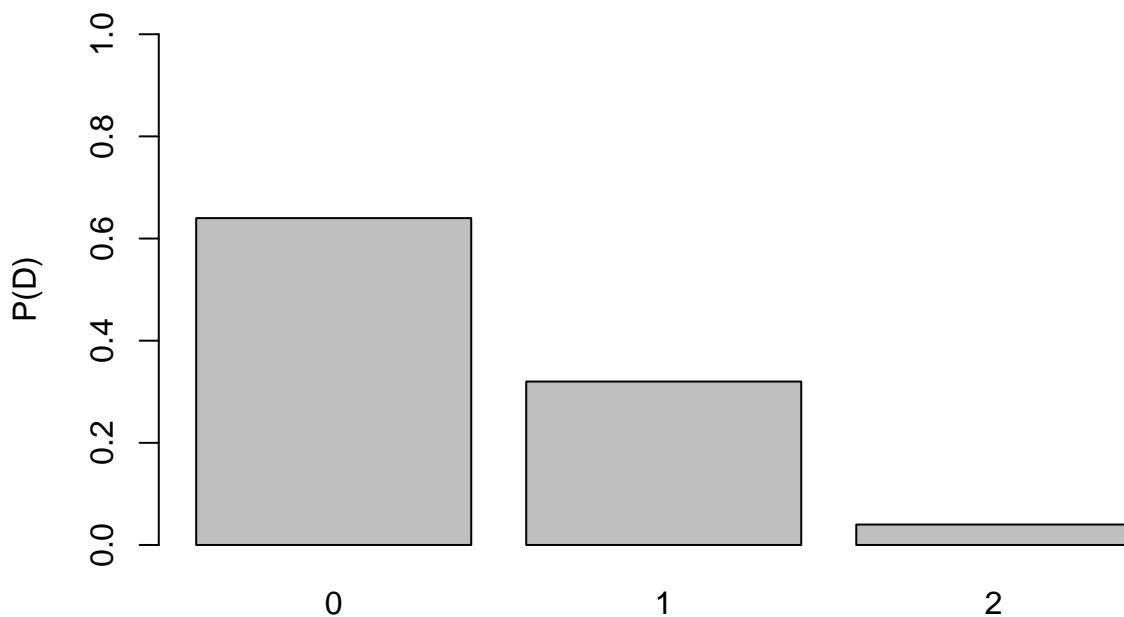
```
## Loading required package: lolcat
```

```
## lolcat 2.0.0
```

```
#Get distribution
table.dist.binomial(n=2, p=0.2)

##   x p.at.x eq.and.above eq.and.below
## 0 0   0.64       1.00       0.64
## 1 1   0.32       0.36       0.96
## 2 2   0.04       0.04       1.00
```

```
#Barplot of Distribution
n = 2
P = 0.2
data=dbinom(x=0:n, size=n, prob=P)
names(data) = 0:n
barplot(data, ylab="P(D)", ylim=c(0,1))
```



Types of Probability Distributions

- Discrete
 - There are a limited number of possible values
- Continuous
 - A continuous probability distribution has relatively unlimited possibilities for variable value
- A **random variable** is one which can take on different values as a result of the outcomes of a random experiment. Can be either discrete or continuous

```
Daily.Production <- read.table("~/Documents/GitHub/school_cu/school_cu/methods for quality improvement/
(freqdistp<-round.object(frequency.dist.grouped(Daily.Production$V1),3))
```

```
##      l min midpoint max u freq rel.freq cum.up cum.down
## 1 [ 50      50.5 51 )    1    0.027 0.027    1.000
## 2 [ 51      51.5 52 )    2    0.054 0.081    0.973
## 3 [ 52      52.5 53 )    2    0.054 0.135    0.919
## 4 [ 53      53.5 54 )    3    0.081 0.216    0.865
## 5 [ 54      54.5 55 )    5    0.135 0.351    0.784
## 6 [ 55      55.5 56 )    7    0.189 0.541    0.649
## 7 [ 56      56.5 57 )    6    0.162 0.703    0.459
## 8 [ 57      57.5 58 )    4    0.108 0.811    0.297
## 9 [ 58      58.5 59 )    4    0.108 0.919    0.189
## 10 [ 59      59.5 60 )    2    0.054 0.973    0.081
## 11 [ 60      60.5 61 )    1    0.027 1.000    0.027
```

```
(probdistdp<-freqdistdp[,c("min","freq","rel.freq")])
```

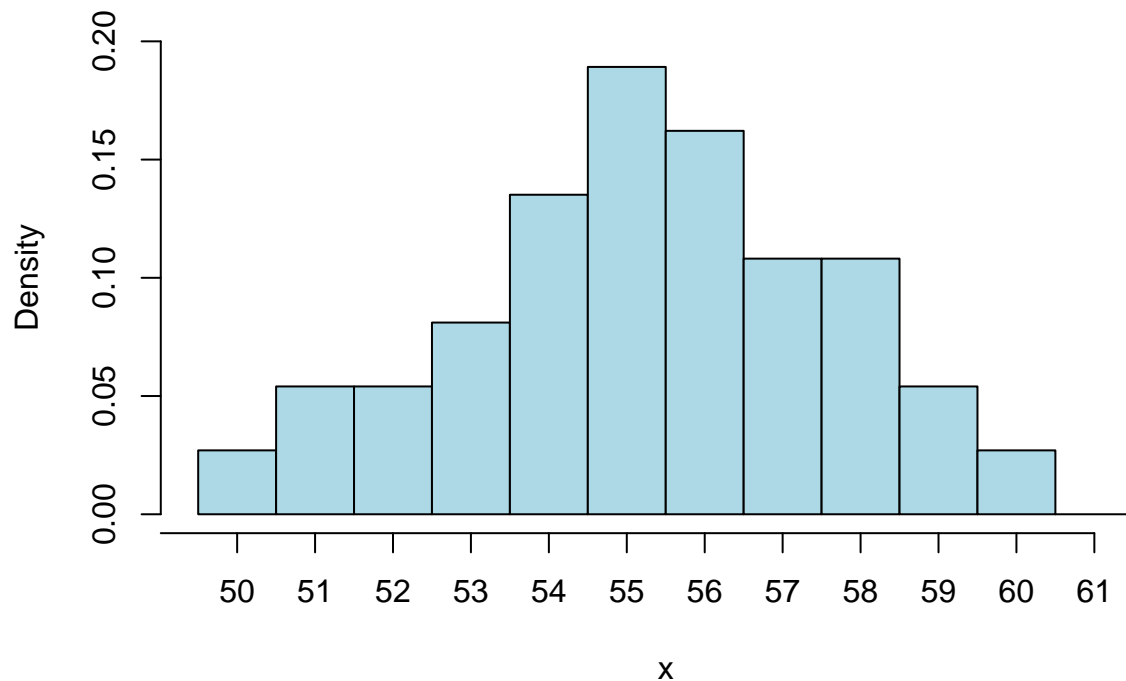
```
##      min freq rel.freq
## 1    50     1    0.027
## 2    51     2    0.054
## 3    52     2    0.054
## 4    53     3    0.081
## 5    54     5    0.135
## 6    55     7    0.189
## 7    56     6    0.162
## 8    57     4    0.108
## 9    58     4    0.108
## 10   59     2    0.054
## 11   60     1    0.027
```

```
colnames(probdistdp)<-c("Daily Production", "#of Days", "P(DP)")
```

```
# Probability Distribution (Histogram)
```

```
hist.grouped(Daily.Production$V1, freq = F, anchor.value=50, ylim=c(0,0.20))
```

Grouped Histogram



Expected Value of a Discrete Variable

- One of the most important factors related to any probability distribution is the ability to define the expected value of a random variable

```
# Expected Value of a Discrete Random Variable
x<-probdistdp$`Daily Production`
y<-probdistdp$`P(DP)`
weighted.mean(x,y)
```

```
## [1] 55.24324
```

```
mean(Daily.Production$V1)
```

```
## [1] 55.24324
```

Common Probability Distributions

- Discrete
 - Binomial
 - Poisson
 - Hypergeometric
 - Geometric
- Continuous
 - Normal

- Exponential
- Weibull Family
- Johnson Family
- Other Distributions

Discrete Distributions

The binomial distribution

- Basically either/or between two probabilities

```
# Get density at exactly that x-value
dbinom(x=45, size=50, prob=0.8)
```

```
## [1] 0.0295312
```

```
#binomial table (lolcat)
#gives desnsity at x for each X
round.object(table.dist.binomial(n=50, p=0.8), 5)
```

```
##      x  p.at.x eq.and.above eq.and.below
## 0    0 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 1    1 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 2    2 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 3    3 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 4    4 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 5    5 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 6    6 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 7    7 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 8    8 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 9    9 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 10  10 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 11  11 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 12  12 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 13  13 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 14  14 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 15  15 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 16  16 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 17  17 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 18  18 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 19  19 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 20  20 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 21  21 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 22  22 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 23  23 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 24  24 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 25  25 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 26  26 0.00001      1.00000      0.00001
## 27  27 0.00002      0.99999      0.00003
## 28  28 0.00007      0.99997      0.00010
## 29  29 0.00022      0.99990      0.00032
```

```
## 30 30 0.00061      0.99968      0.00093
## 31 31 0.00158      0.99907      0.00251
## 32 32 0.00375      0.99749      0.00626
## 33 33 0.00818      0.99374      0.01444
## 34 34 0.01636      0.98556      0.03080
## 35 35 0.02992      0.96920      0.06072
## 36 36 0.04986      0.93928      0.11059
## 37 37 0.07547      0.88941      0.18606
## 38 38 0.10328      0.81394      0.28933
## 39 39 0.12711      0.71067      0.41644
## 40 40 0.13982      0.58356      0.55626
## 41 41 0.13641      0.44374      0.69267
## 42 42 0.11692      0.30733      0.80959
## 43 43 0.08701      0.19041      0.89660
## 44 44 0.05537      0.10340      0.95197
## 45 45 0.02953      0.04803      0.98150
## 46 46 0.01284      0.01850      0.99434
## 47 47 0.00437      0.00566      0.99871
## 48 48 0.00109      0.00129      0.99981
## 49 49 0.00018      0.00019      0.99999
## 50 50 0.00001      0.00001      1.00000
```

#Barplot of Binomial Prob Distribution

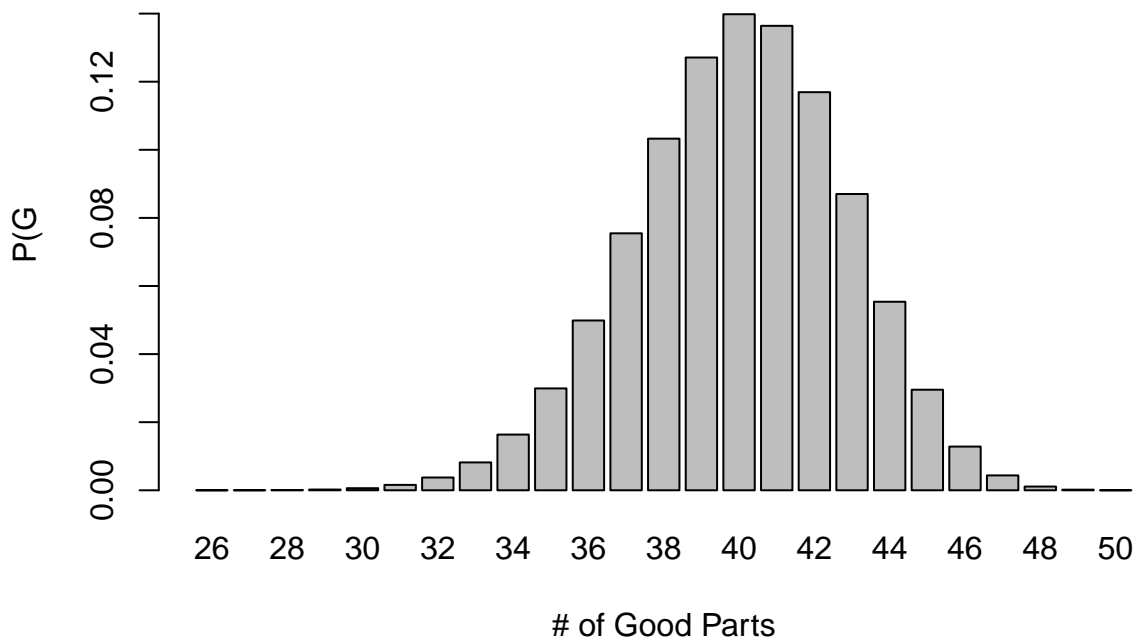
n=50

P=0.8

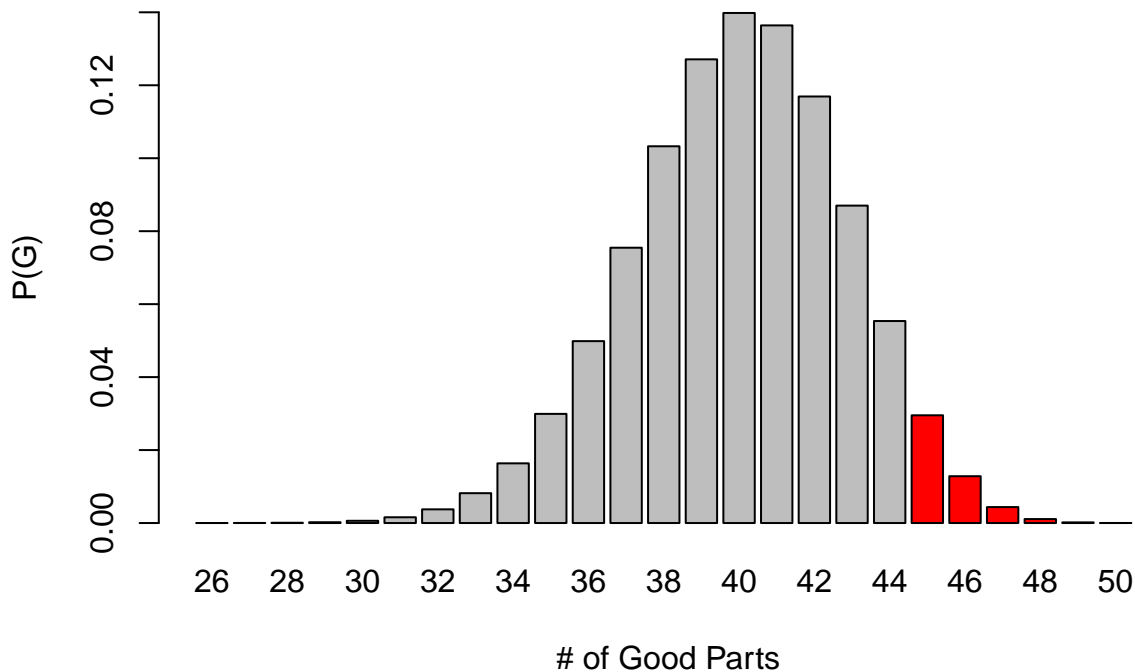
```
data = dbinom(x=26:n, size=n, prob=P)
```

```
names(data) = 26:n
```

```
barplot(data, xlab="# of Good Parts", ylab="P(G", ylim=c(0, 0.15))
```



```
cols = rep("grey", n+1)
cols[20:25] = "red"
barplot(data, col=cols, xlab=" # of Good Parts", ylab="P(G)", ylim=c(0, 0.14))
```



```
#Probability of >=45
#Not that pbinom gives P(X>x) for upper tail probs
pbinom(q=44, size=50, prob=0.8, lower.tail=F)
```

```
## [1] 0.04802722
```

The Poisson distribution

- The number of occurrences within a time frame

```
# Get density at exactly that x-value
dpois(x=10, lambda=25)
```

```
## [1] 0.000364985
```

```
#dpoisson table (lolcat)
#gives density at x for each X
round(object(table.dist.poisson(lambda = 25), 5)
```

```
##      x  p.at.x eq.and.above eq.and.below
## 0    0 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 1    1 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 2    2 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
## 3    3 0.00000      1.00000      0.00000
```


## 4	4	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000
## 5	5	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000
## 6	6	0.00000	1.00000	0.00001
## 7	7	0.00002	0.99999	0.00002
## 8	8	0.00005	0.99998	0.00008
## 9	9	0.00015	0.99992	0.00022
## 10	10	0.00036	0.99978	0.00059
## 11	11	0.00083	0.99941	0.00142
## 12	12	0.00173	0.99858	0.00314
## 13	13	0.00332	0.99686	0.00647
## 14	14	0.00593	0.99353	0.01240
## 15	15	0.00989	0.98760	0.02229
## 16	16	0.01545	0.97771	0.03775
## 17	17	0.02273	0.96225	0.06048
## 18	18	0.03157	0.93952	0.09204
## 19	19	0.04153	0.90796	0.13357
## 20	20	0.05192	0.86643	0.18549
## 21	21	0.06181	0.81451	0.24730
## 22	22	0.07023	0.75270	0.31753
## 23	23	0.07634	0.68247	0.39388
## 24	24	0.07952	0.60612	0.47340
## 25	25	0.07952	0.52660	0.55292
## 26	26	0.07646	0.44708	0.62939
## 27	27	0.07080	0.37061	0.70019
## 28	28	0.06321	0.29981	0.76340
## 29	29	0.05450	0.23660	0.81790
## 30	30	0.04541	0.18210	0.86331
## 31	31	0.03662	0.13669	0.89993
## 32	32	0.02861	0.10007	0.92854
## 33	33	0.02168	0.07146	0.95022
## 34	34	0.01594	0.04978	0.96616
## 35	35	0.01138	0.03384	0.97754
## 36	36	0.00791	0.02246	0.98545
## 37	37	0.00534	0.01455	0.99079
## 38	38	0.00351	0.00921	0.99430
## 39	39	0.00225	0.00570	0.99656
## 40	40	0.00141	0.00344	0.99796
## 41	41	0.00086	0.00204	0.99882
## 42	42	0.00051	0.00118	0.99933
## 43	43	0.00030	0.00067	0.99963
## 44	44	0.00017	0.00037	0.99980
## 45	45	0.00009	0.00020	0.99989
## 46	46	0.00005	0.00011	0.99994
## 47	47	0.00003	0.00006	0.99997
## 48	48	0.00001	0.00003	0.99999
## 49	49	0.00001	0.00001	0.99999
## 50	50	0.00000	0.00001	1.00000
## 51	51	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 52	52	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 53	53	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 54	54	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 55	55	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 56	56	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 57	57	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000

## 58	58	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 59	59	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 60	60	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 61	61	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 62	62	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 63	63	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 64	64	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 65	65	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 66	66	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 67	67	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 68	68	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 69	69	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 70	70	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 71	71	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 72	72	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 73	73	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 74	74	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 75	75	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 76	76	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 77	77	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 78	78	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 79	79	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 80	80	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 81	81	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 82	82	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 83	83	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 84	84	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 85	85	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 86	86	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 87	87	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 88	88	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 89	89	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 90	90	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 91	91	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 92	92	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 93	93	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 94	94	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 95	95	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 96	96	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 97	97	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 98	98	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 99	99	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 100	100	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 101	101	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 102	102	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 103	103	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 104	104	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 105	105	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 106	106	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 107	107	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 108	108	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 109	109	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 110	110	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000
## 111	111	0.00000	0.00000	1.00000

```
## 112 112 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 113 113 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 114 114 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 115 115 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 116 116 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 117 117 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 118 118 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 119 119 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 120 120 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 121 121 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 122 122 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 123 123 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 124 124 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
## 125 125 0.00000      0.00000      1.00000
```

```
round(object(table.dist.poisson(lambda = 25)[7:51,], 5)
```

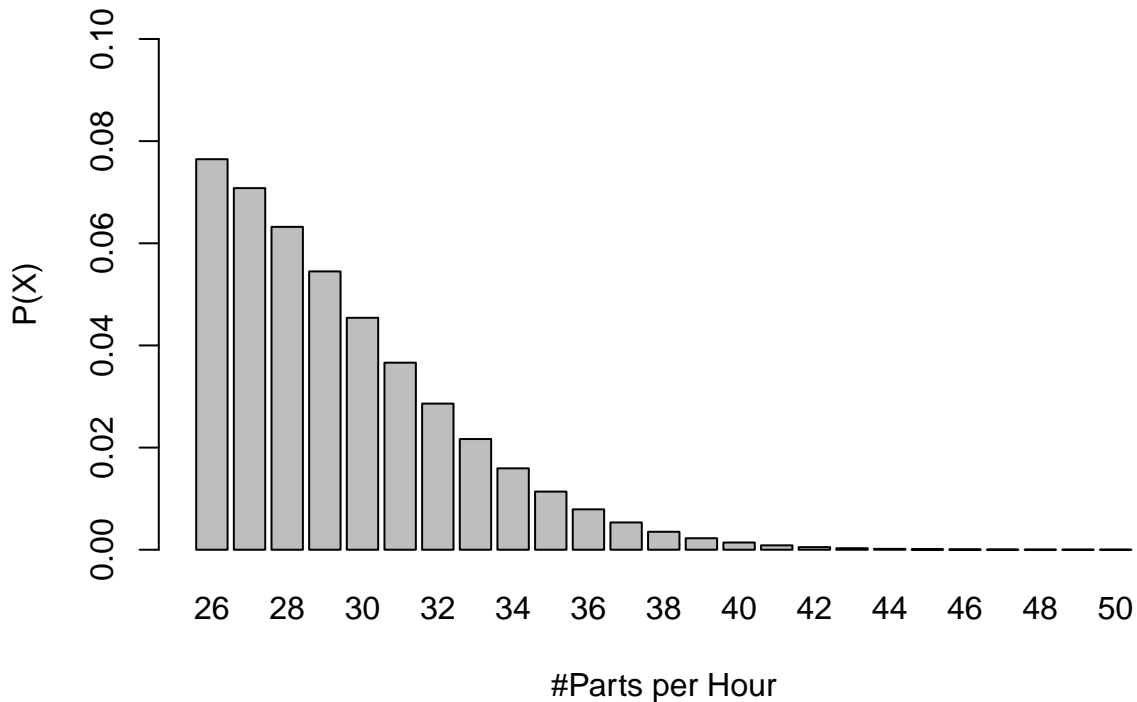
```
##      x  p.at.x eq.and.above eq.and.below
## 6    6 0.00000      1.00000      0.00001
## 7    7 0.00002      0.99999      0.00002
## 8    8 0.00005      0.99998      0.00008
## 9    9 0.00015      0.99992      0.00022
## 10  10 0.00036      0.99978      0.00059
## 11  11 0.00083      0.99941      0.00142
## 12  12 0.00173      0.99858      0.00314
## 13  13 0.00332      0.99686      0.00647
## 14  14 0.00593      0.99353      0.01240
## 15  15 0.00989      0.98760      0.02229
## 16  16 0.01545      0.97771      0.03775
## 17  17 0.02273      0.96225      0.06048
## 18  18 0.03157      0.93952      0.09204
## 19  19 0.04153      0.90796      0.13357
## 20  20 0.05192      0.86643      0.18549
## 21  21 0.06181      0.81451      0.24730
## 22  22 0.07023      0.75270      0.31753
## 23  23 0.07634      0.68247      0.39388
## 24  24 0.07952      0.60612      0.47340
## 25  25 0.07952      0.52660      0.55292
## 26  26 0.07646      0.44708      0.62939
## 27  27 0.07080      0.37061      0.70019
## 28  28 0.06321      0.29981      0.76340
## 29  29 0.05450      0.23660      0.81790
## 30  30 0.04541      0.18210      0.86331
## 31  31 0.03662      0.13669      0.89993
## 32  32 0.02861      0.10007      0.92854
## 33  33 0.02168      0.07146      0.95022
## 34  34 0.01594      0.04978      0.96616
## 35  35 0.01138      0.03384      0.97754
## 36  36 0.00791      0.02246      0.98545
## 37  37 0.00534      0.01455      0.99079
## 38  38 0.00351      0.00921      0.99430
## 39  39 0.00225      0.00570      0.99656
## 40  40 0.00141      0.00344      0.99796
## 41  41 0.00086      0.00204      0.99882
```

```
## 42 42 0.00051      0.00118      0.99933
## 43 43 0.00030      0.00067      0.99963
## 44 44 0.00017      0.00037      0.99980
## 45 45 0.00009      0.00020      0.99989
## 46 46 0.00005      0.00011      0.99994
## 47 47 0.00003      0.00006      0.99997
## 48 48 0.00001      0.00003      0.99999
## 49 49 0.00001      0.00001      0.99999
## 50 50 0.00000      0.00001      1.00000
```

#Barplot of Poisson Prob Distribution

```
lambda=25
x = 10

data = dpois(x=26:50, lambda=lambda)
names(data) = 26:50
barplot(data, xlab="#Parts per Hour", ylab="P(X)", ylim=c(0, 0.10))
```



```
#Probability of >=45
#Note gives P(X>x) for upper tail probs
pbinom(q=44, size=50, prob=0.8, lower.tail=F)
```

```
## [1] 0.04802722
```