

Lab4

Exercises

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Exercise 1

A

Plot the Probability Mass Function for the Binomial distribution with $n = 18$ and $p = \frac{1}{3}$. Calculate:

1. $P(X = 3)$

```
dbinom(3, 18, 1 / 3)
## [1] 0.06901723
```

2. $P(X \geq 3)$

```
1 - pbinom(2, 18, 1 / 3)
## [1] 0.9673521
# or
pbinom(2, 18, 1 / 3, lower.tail = FALSE)
## [1] 0.9673521
```

3. $P(1 \leq X < 5)$

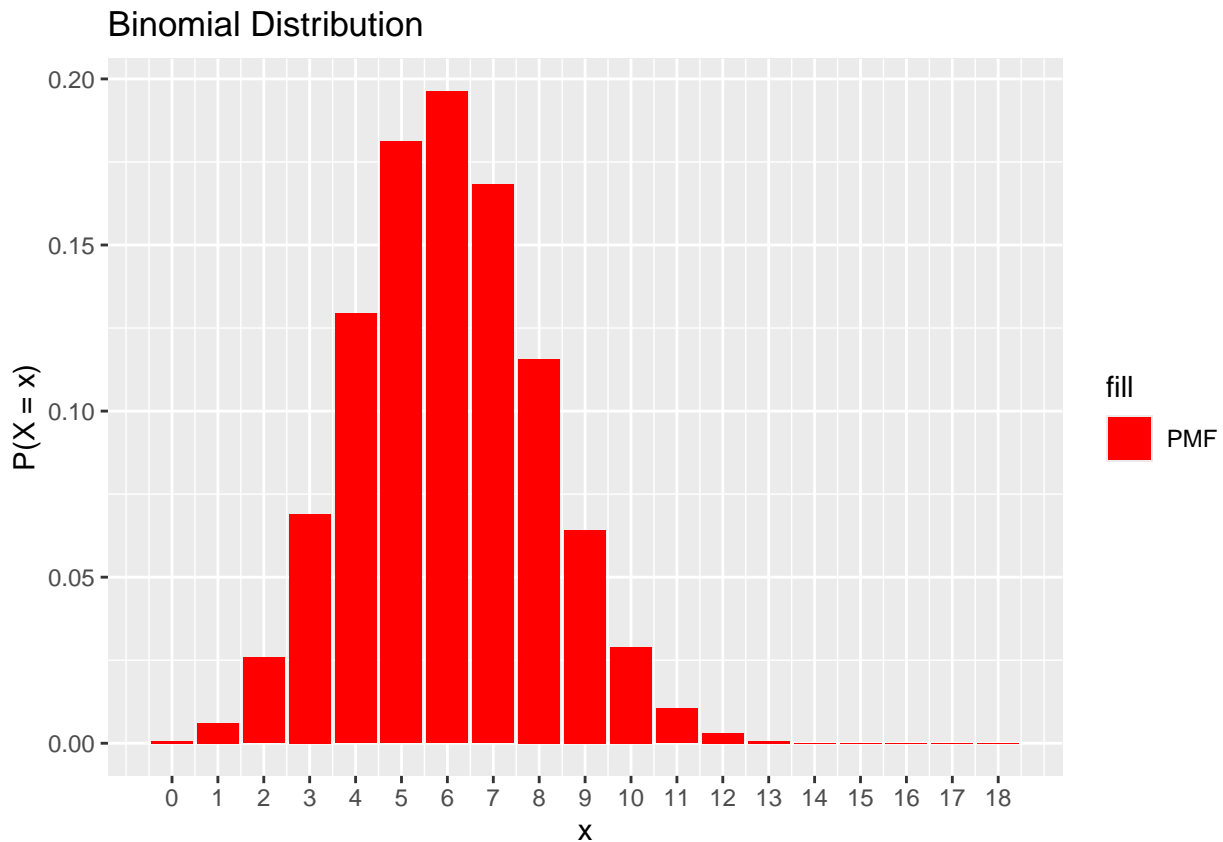
```
pbinom(4, 18, 1 / 3) - pbinom(0, 18, 1 / 3)
## [1] 0.2303957
```

4. $P(X \geq 15)$

```
pbinom(14, 18, 1 / 3, lower.tail = FALSE)
## [1] 1.852509e-05
```

```
library(ggplot2)
df <- data.frame(x = 0:18, y = dbinom(0:18, 18, 1 / 3))
```

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = x, y = y, fill = "PMF")) +
  geom_col() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = 0:18) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = "red") +
  labs(
    title = "Binomial Distribution",
    x = "x",
    y = "P(X = x)"
  )
)
```



B

Plot the Cumulative Distribution Function for the Poisson distribution with $\lambda = 3$. Calculate:

1. $P(X = 3)$

```
lambda <- 3
dpois(3, lambda)
## [1] 0.2240418
```

2. $P(X \geq 3)$

```
ppois(2, lambda, lower.tail = FALSE)
## [1] 0.5768099
```

3. $P(1 \leq X < 5)$

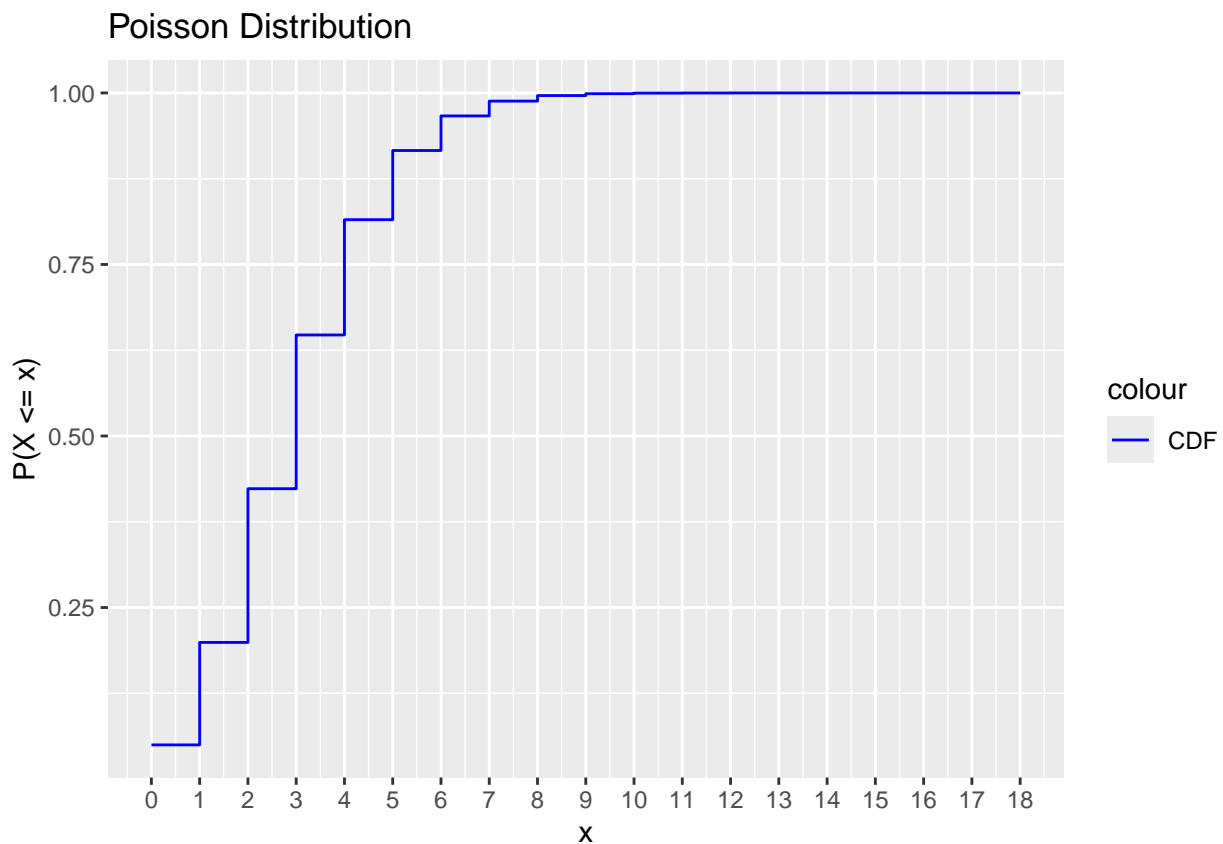
```
ppois(4, lambda) - ppois(0, lambda)
## [1] 0.7654762
```

4. $P(X \geq 15)$

```
ppois(14, lambda, lower.tail = FALSE)
## [1] 6.703859e-07

df <- data.frame(x = 0:18, y = ppois(0:18, lambda))

ggplot(df, aes(x = x, y = y, color = "CDF")) +
  geom_step() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = 0:18) +
  scale_color_manual(values = "blue") +
  labs(
    title = "Poisson Distribution",
    x = "x",
    y = "P(X <= x)"
  )
```



Exercise 2

Demonstrate that a Poisson r.v. may be used as an approximation for a binomial r.v.

A

```
n <- c(20, 30, 40, 100)
p <- c(1 / 4, 1 / 6, 1 / 8, 1 / 20)

pmf <- matrix(NA, nrow = 21, ncol = 4)
```

```

for (i in 1:4) {
  pmf[, i] <- dbinom(0:20, n[i], p[i])
}

pmf <- as.data.frame(pmf)

colnames(pmf) <- paste("Binomial", n, round(p, 2), sep = "_")

pmf$Poisson <- dpois(0:20, n * p)

pmf$X <- 0:20

```

B

```

library(reshape2)

df_plot <- melt(pmf, id.vars = "X")
df_plot

```

##	X	variable	value
## 1	0	Binomial_20_0.25	3.171212e-03
## 2	1	Binomial_20_0.25	2.114141e-02
## 3	2	Binomial_20_0.25	6.694781e-02
## 4	3	Binomial_20_0.25	1.338956e-01
## 5	4	Binomial_20_0.25	1.896855e-01
## 6	5	Binomial_20_0.25	2.023312e-01
## 7	6	Binomial_20_0.25	1.686093e-01
## 8	7	Binomial_20_0.25	1.124062e-01
## 9	8	Binomial_20_0.25	6.088669e-02
## 10	9	Binomial_20_0.25	2.706075e-02
## 11	10	Binomial_20_0.25	9.922275e-03
## 12	11	Binomial_20_0.25	3.006750e-03
## 13	12	Binomial_20_0.25	7.516875e-04
## 14	13	Binomial_20_0.25	1.541923e-04
## 15	14	Binomial_20_0.25	2.569872e-05
## 16	15	Binomial_20_0.25	3.426496e-06
## 17	16	Binomial_20_0.25	3.569266e-07
## 18	17	Binomial_20_0.25	2.799425e-08
## 19	18	Binomial_20_0.25	1.555236e-09
## 20	19	Binomial_20_0.25	5.456968e-11
## 21	20	Binomial_20_0.25	9.094947e-13
## 22	0	Binomial_30_0.17	4.212720e-03
## 23	1	Binomial_30_0.17	2.527632e-02
## 24	2	Binomial_30_0.17	7.330133e-02
## 25	3	Binomial_30_0.17	1.368292e-01
## 26	4	Binomial_30_0.17	1.847194e-01
## 27	5	Binomial_30_0.17	1.921081e-01
## 28	6	Binomial_30_0.17	1.600901e-01
## 29	7	Binomial_30_0.17	1.097761e-01
## 30	8	Binomial_30_0.17	6.312124e-02
## 31	9	Binomial_30_0.17	3.085927e-02
## 32	10	Binomial_30_0.17	1.296090e-02
## 33	11	Binomial_30_0.17	4.713053e-03

```

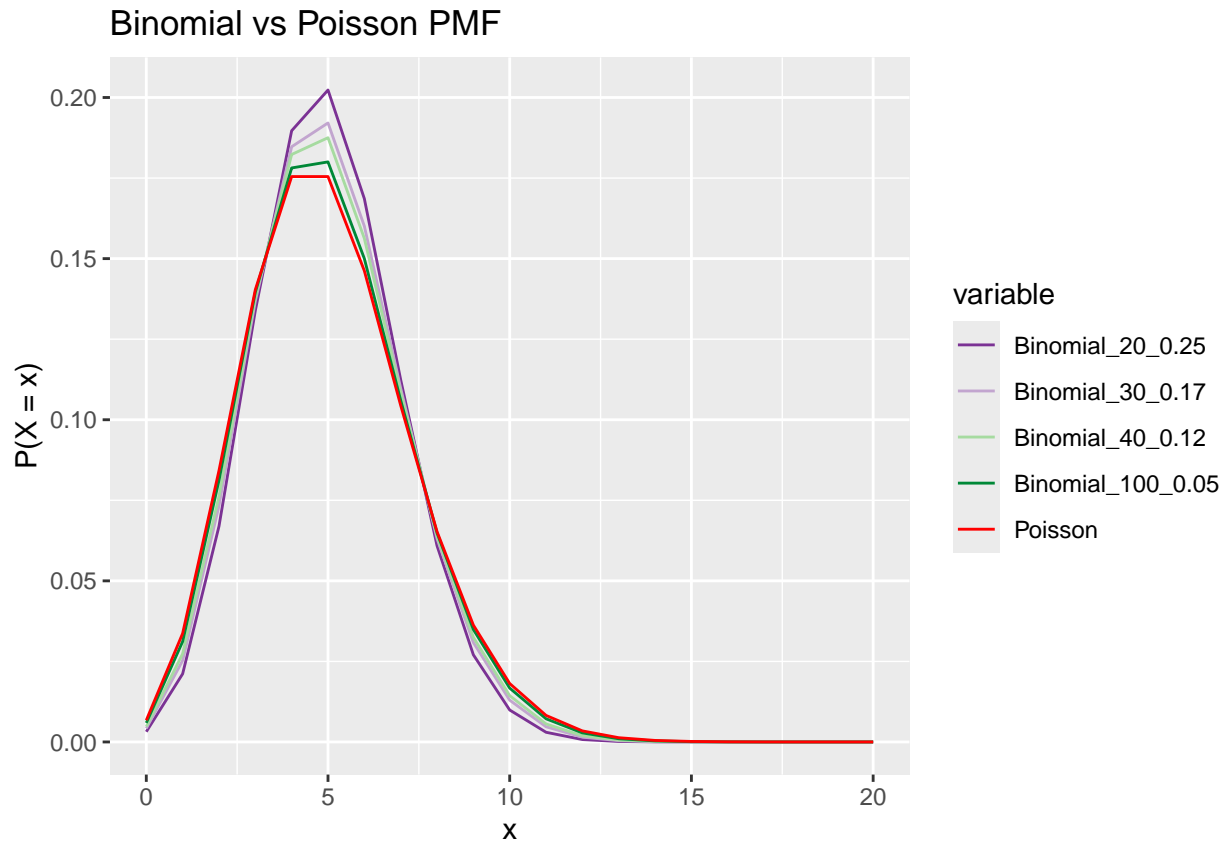
## 34 12 Binomial_30_0.17 1.492467e-03
## 35 13 Binomial_30_0.17 4.132985e-04
## 36 14 Binomial_30_0.17 1.003725e-04
## 37 15 Binomial_30_0.17 2.141280e-05
## 38 16 Binomial_30_0.17 4.014899e-06
## 39 17 Binomial_30_0.17 6.612776e-07
## 40 18 Binomial_30_0.17 9.551787e-08
## 41 19 Binomial_30_0.17 1.206542e-08
## 42 20 Binomial_30_0.17 1.327196e-09
## 43 0 Binomial_40_0.12 4.789852e-03
## 44 1 Binomial_40_0.12 2.737058e-02
## 45 2 Binomial_40_0.12 7.624663e-02
## 46 3 Binomial_40_0.12 1.379701e-01
## 47 4 Binomial_40_0.12 1.823176e-01
## 48 5 Binomial_40_0.12 1.875267e-01
## 49 6 Binomial_40_0.12 1.562722e-01
## 50 7 Binomial_40_0.12 1.084338e-01
## 51 8 Binomial_40_0.12 6.389849e-02
## 52 9 Binomial_40_0.12 3.245638e-02
## 53 10 Binomial_40_0.12 1.437354e-02
## 54 11 Binomial_40_0.12 5.600080e-03
## 55 12 Binomial_40_0.12 1.933361e-03
## 56 13 Binomial_40_0.12 5.948803e-04
## 57 14 Binomial_40_0.12 1.638956e-04
## 58 15 Binomial_40_0.12 4.058367e-05
## 59 16 Binomial_40_0.12 9.058855e-06
## 60 17 Binomial_40_0.12 1.826996e-06
## 61 18 Binomial_40_0.12 3.334992e-07
## 62 19 Binomial_40_0.12 5.516529e-08
## 63 20 Binomial_40_0.12 8.274793e-09
## 64 0 Binomial_100_0.05 5.920529e-03
## 65 1 Binomial_100_0.05 3.116068e-02
## 66 2 Binomial_100_0.05 8.118177e-02
## 67 3 Binomial_100_0.05 1.395757e-01
## 68 4 Binomial_100_0.05 1.781426e-01
## 69 5 Binomial_100_0.05 1.800178e-01
## 70 6 Binomial_100_0.05 1.500149e-01
## 71 7 Binomial_100_0.05 1.060255e-01
## 72 8 Binomial_100_0.05 6.487089e-02
## 73 9 Binomial_100_0.05 3.490130e-02
## 74 10 Binomial_100_0.05 1.671588e-02
## 75 11 Binomial_100_0.05 7.198228e-03
## 76 12 Binomial_100_0.05 2.809834e-03
## 77 13 Binomial_100_0.05 1.001075e-03
## 78 14 Binomial_100_0.05 3.274191e-04
## 79 15 Binomial_100_0.05 9.880016e-05
## 80 16 Binomial_100_0.05 2.762505e-05
## 81 17 Binomial_100_0.05 7.184222e-06
## 82 18 Binomial_100_0.05 1.743539e-06
## 83 19 Binomial_100_0.05 3.960394e-07
## 84 20 Binomial_100_0.05 8.441893e-08
## 85 0 Poisson 6.737947e-03
## 86 1 Poisson 3.368973e-02
## 87 2 Poisson 8.422434e-02

```

```
## 88 3      Poisson 1.403739e-01
## 89 4      Poisson 1.754674e-01
## 90 5      Poisson 1.754674e-01
## 91 6      Poisson 1.462228e-01
## 92 7      Poisson 1.044449e-01
## 93 8      Poisson 6.527804e-02
## 94 9      Poisson 3.626558e-02
## 95 10     Poisson 1.813279e-02
## 96 11     Poisson 8.242177e-03
## 97 12     Poisson 3.434240e-03
## 98 13     Poisson 1.320862e-03
## 99 14     Poisson 4.717363e-04
## 100 15    Poisson 1.572454e-04
## 101 16    Poisson 4.913920e-05
## 102 17    Poisson 1.445271e-05
## 103 18    Poisson 4.014640e-06
## 104 19    Poisson 1.056484e-06
## 105 20    Poisson 2.641211e-07
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(RColorBrewer) # Color palettes

ggplot(df_plot, aes(x = X, y = value, color = variable)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_color_manual(values = c(brewer.pal(4, "PRGn"), "red")) +
  labs(
    title = "Binomial vs Poisson PMF",
    x = "x",
    y = "P(X = x)"
  )
```



Exercise 3

A

Generate $N=1000$ random numbers from a binomial distribution with $n=9$ trials and $p=0.8$. Thus each of the 1000 random numbers will be an integer between 0 and 9.

```
set.seed(123)
n <- 9
p <- 0.8
t <- 1000

rbinom(t, n, p)
```

```
##      [1] 8 6 8 6 5 9 7 6 7 7 5 7 7 7 9 6 8 9 8 5 6 7 7 4 7 7 7 7 8 8 5 6 7
##      [34] 6 9 7 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 6 9 7 6 9 7 8 9 6 6 8 7 9 8 8 6 7
##      [67] 6 6 6 7 6 7 7 9 7 8 8 7 8 9 8 7 8 6 9 8 4 6 6 8 9 7 8 7 8 8 6 9 7
##     [100] 7 7 8 7 5 7 6 5 7 8 8 5 8 9 5 7 8 7 5 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 4 8 9 8 7 7 6
##     [133] 7 7 7 7 6 6 5 7 8 8 9 8 6 8 8 9 8 7 6 7 8 8 9 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 8
##     [166] 7 6 8 8 8 7 8 6 6 7 7 8 7 6 7 6 8 7 8 7 7 8 7 6 6 8 8 4 7 5 7 8 7
##     [199] 8 7 8 5 7 7 8 6 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 7 9 7 8 8 6 5 8 5 7 7 9 8 7 7 7 5 7
##     [232] 8 7 9 8 8 8 6 8 6 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 5 5 7 8 8 7 8 7 6 8 8 7 6 5 6 7 5
##     [265] 7 7 8 8 9 7 6 9 9 8 6 7 5 7 9 7 6 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 7 8 9 9 6 6 6 4
##     [298] 9 9 6 6 9 6 7 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 7 7 9 8 6 6 8 8 6 6 8 8 7 9 9 3 9 8 5
##     [331] 7 8 7 6 8 7 7 7 7 5 8 9 7 8 7 8 4 8 8 7 8 5 7 8 7 4 7 8 8 6 8 8 6
##     [364] 8 8 6 8 9 8 7 8 8 6 7 7 5 6 8 8 5 7 6 8 6 7 6 8 8 9 8 5 8 7 6 9 8
##     [397] 8 9 9 4 4 8 6 7 8 7 7 9 8 7 8 6 8 7 8 8 5 8 7 9 7 7 7 8 6 7 8 8 8
```

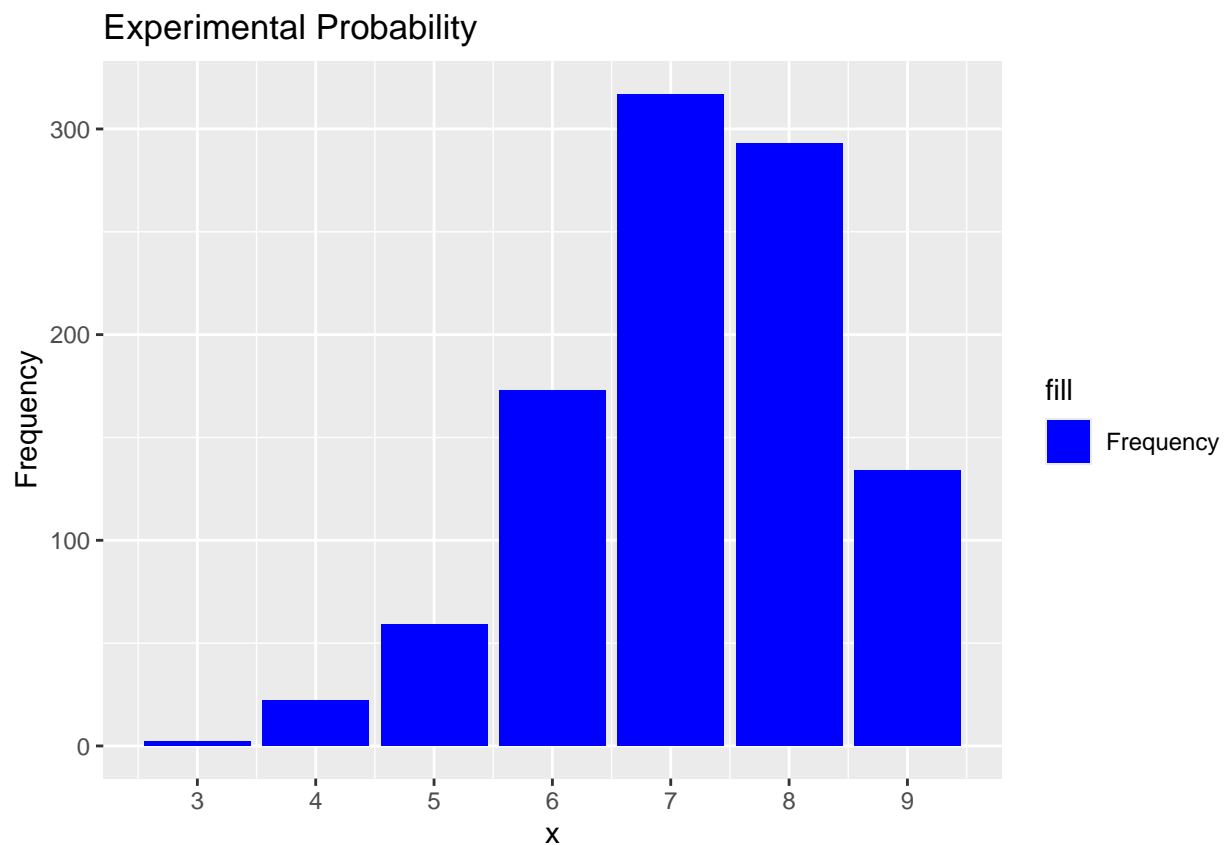
```
## [430] 6 5 7 8 4 8 7 9 7 9 8 8 7 7 8 6 7 6 8 8 7 7 8 8 9 8 6 6 6 8 9 5 8
## [463] 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 6 9 6 8 6 7 7 7 9 8 7 8 6 8 7 5 9 9 7 8 6 5 9 7 7 9
## [496] 4 8 9 7 6 8 8 8 9 8 8 7 7 5 8 7 9 6 8 7 8 7 6 9 6 8 8 8 9 7 7 6 9
## [529] 4 8 5 7 7 6 9 6 8 6 7 8 6 9 6 8 6 5 9 6 6 8 8 8 7 6 7 7 7 7 9 9
## [562] 5 6 8 7 7 8 6 7 6 7 6 7 8 5 7 8 9 7 7 6 6 6 8 6 8 8 7 5 7 7 9 5 9
## [595] 9 6 7 8 6 9 8 7 8 8 8 6 8 6 8 8 7 9 9 4 7 6 6 6 5 9 6 6 6 8 9 8 8
## [628] 6 8 8 6 6 7 7 9 8 5 6 6 8 7 6 6 8 9 7 6 9 8 7 6 5 7 7 7 6 6 9 7 8
## [661] 6 6 9 7 8 9 5 8 7 8 9 7 9 8 8 7 6 8 7 7 7 7 6 6 5 7 7 8 7 8 9 7 7
## [694] 8 8 7 8 9 8 8 6 8 9 6 8 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 8 9 9 4 9 8 7 6 6 7 6
## [727] 6 7 6 9 8 6 7 5 8 8 6 4 8 9 4 8 9 7 8 7 6 9 7 5 8 8 8 9 7 7 7 6 9
## [760] 8 7 8 7 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 5 6 7 6 9 8 8 8 7 6 8 6 9 7 6 7 8 9 8 5 5 7
## [793] 8 7 6 8 9 8 8 8 7 8 9 9 8 5 7 7 6 7 9 7 8 6 6 8 8 9 7 7 7 8 7 4 6
## [826] 9 7 9 8 7 9 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 9 5 7 7 9 7 8 6 9 8 9 8 7 4 7 7 8 5 9
## [859] 9 6 8 9 7 7 7 8 8 9 7 7 8 8 6 7 6 7 9 7 6 7 9 5 7 8 6 5 8 8 8 8 7
## [892] 6 7 7 6 6 9 8 9 6 5 7 6 7 7 7 6 6 6 9 9 9 6 7 8 5 7 7 8 8 6 9 8 6
## [925] 7 7 8 7 8 6 6 8 6 7 5 8 7 6 6 9 5 7 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 5 9 8 5 7
## [958] 9 8 8 7 7 7 8 6 7 7 9 6 7 6 9 6 8 8 7 5 9 8 8 7 7 5 7 6 6 8 8 8 8
## [991] 9 8 7 8 7 6 7 8 7 9
```

B

Plot the experimental probability using the `geom_bar()` function.

```
df <- data.frame(x = rbinom(t, n, p))

ggplot(df, aes(x = x, fill = "Frequency")) +
  geom_bar() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = 0:9) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = "blue") +
  labs(
    title = "Experimental Probability",
    x = "x",
    y = "Frequency"
  )
```

C

For each value of the x-axis obtained in the previous plot, compute the real probability mass function and add it in the plot as red dots using `geom_point()`.

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = x, fill = "Frequency")) +
  geom_bar() +
  geom_point(
    aes(x = x, y = dbinom(x, n, p)),
    color = "red",
    size = 2
  ) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = 0:9) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = "blue") +
  labs(
    title = "Experimental vs Real Probability",
    x = "Successes",
    y = "Frequency"
  )
```

