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09/29/2016
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \times \sim \text{Hyper}(1, K, N) = \text{Bein}(\frac{K}{N})
   Parameter space: NEN 1914
                                                                                                  K∈ 11.2, ..., N-19
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   (x)(y-x)
                                                                                            n \in \{1, 2, ..., N-1\}
SuppEXJ=10,14
                                                                                            P(X=0) = \frac{N-K}{N} = 1 - \frac{N}{K} = 1 - P
  P(X=1) = \frac{K}{N}
   X attyper (2,4,10) nKK, n KN-K => Supp[X]= 10,...,ng
                                                                                                                     ENGLESSANCE SUPERSONS
    Supp [X] = 10,1,24
X > Hyper (5,4,10) nzk, n<N-K > supp [x]= 10,..., Ky
  Supp [X] = 10,1,2,3,44
 X~ Hyper (8,4,10) nzK, nzN-K=) Supp [x] = yn_(N-K), ...; Kg
 Supp [X]= 12,3,49
 X ~ Hyper (5,7,10) n<K, n>N-K=) Supp [X] = pn-(N-K),...,n g
  Supp[X]= 12,3,4,54
||S_{N-K}|| = ||S_{N-K}|| ||S_{N-K}|| = ||S_{N-K}|| + ||
\frac{1}{2N+K} \frac{1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             n: sample size
N: population spa
        X \sim \text{thyper}(n, p, N) = p(x) = \frac{(pN)((1-p)N)}{n-x}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             K: # success
                                                       P(X=3) = \frac{\binom{50}{3}\binom{50}{3}}{\binom{100}{6}} = 0.3223
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             p: propertion of success
    P= 0.5
   n = 6
  N=100
                                                        P(X=3) = \frac{\binom{500}{3}\binom{500}{3}}{\binom{1000}{6}} = 0.3134
 p = 0.5
N=1000
n = 6
                                                 P(X=3) = \frac{\binom{5000}{3}\binom{5000}{3}}{\binom{10000}{5}} = 0.3126
    p = 0.5
N= 10000
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\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{(pN)!}{x!(pN-x)!} \frac{((1-p)N)!}{(n-x)!((1-p)N-n+x)!} = \frac{n!(N-n)!}{n!(N-n)!}
                                                                                                      \frac{n!}{\times !(n-x)!}
                                                                         \frac{X!(n-x)!}{\frac{1}{n!}} =
\lim_{x\to\infty} a f(x) = a \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)
\lim_{x\to\infty} (pN)! \frac{((i-p)N)!}{(n-x)!((i-p)N-n+x)!}
                                                              = \binom{n}{x} \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{((pN)(pN-1)...p(N-x+1))}{(N)(N-1)....(N-n+1)}
               \frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!}
lim f(x) g(x) = lim f(x) lim g(x)
                                                                     \lim_{N \to X+1} \frac{P^{N-X+1}}{P} \int_{P}^{X}
       = \binom{n}{x} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{pN}{N} \cdot \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{pN-1}{N-1}
 \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{(1-p)N}{N-x} \cdot \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{(1-p)N-1}{N-x+1}
= \binom{n}{x} p^{x} (1-p)^{n-x}
                                                                    \frac{(1-p)N(-n+x+1)}{N(-n+1)} = \frac{(1-p)}{N(-n+1)}
   X \sim \text{Binomial}(n.p) = p(x) = {n \choose x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}
                                                                                           Supp[x]=10,1,...,ny
                                                                                        \binom{n}{x} 0^x 1^{n-x}
                                          P=0=) X ~ Deg(0)
   X ~ Binomial (n,0)
                                                                                         \binom{n}{x} \binom{x}{x} \binom{n-x}{x}
                                                  P=1=) X~ Deg(n)
Parameter Space:
                          Mn∈IN, P∈ (0,1)
   \dim x = 1
 x->0
                                               \binom{1}{x}p^{x}(1-p)^{1-x} = Bem(p)
     X~ Binomial (1,p)=
                                               (0)=1
  Supp [X] = 70,16
                                               \binom{1}{1} = 1
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