

# CEE 260/MIE 273: Probability and Statistics in Civil Engineering

## Lecture 3D: The Binomial Distribution

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College of Engineering

October 2, 2025

# Outline

- ① Introduction
- ② The Binomial distribution
- ③ Mean and variance
- ④ Outlook

# Objectives of today's lecture

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## Note about CDF

The median of a distribution is given by the value of  $X$  at  $F_X(x) = 0.5$ .

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The Bernoulli sequence describes events which may either occur or *not occur* in  $N$  successive trials. Key assumptions:

- ① Each trial has only **two possibilities**: occurrence or nonoccurrence
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The Bernoulli sequence is the basis for the **binomial distribution**

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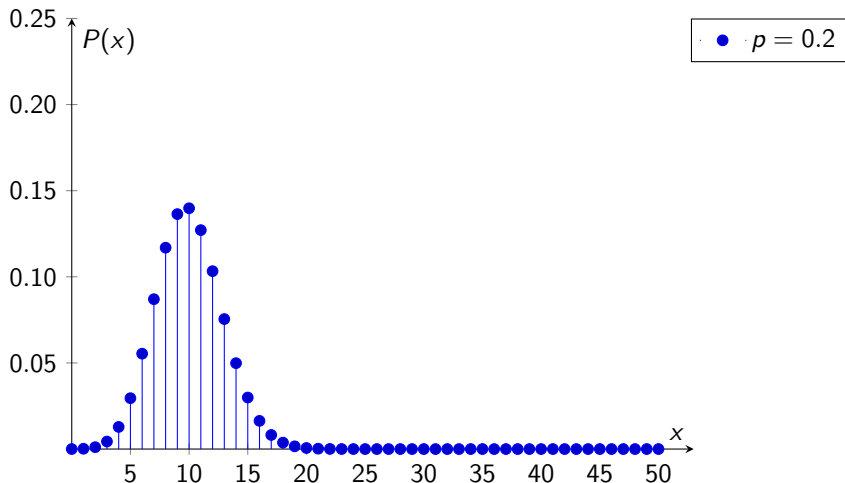
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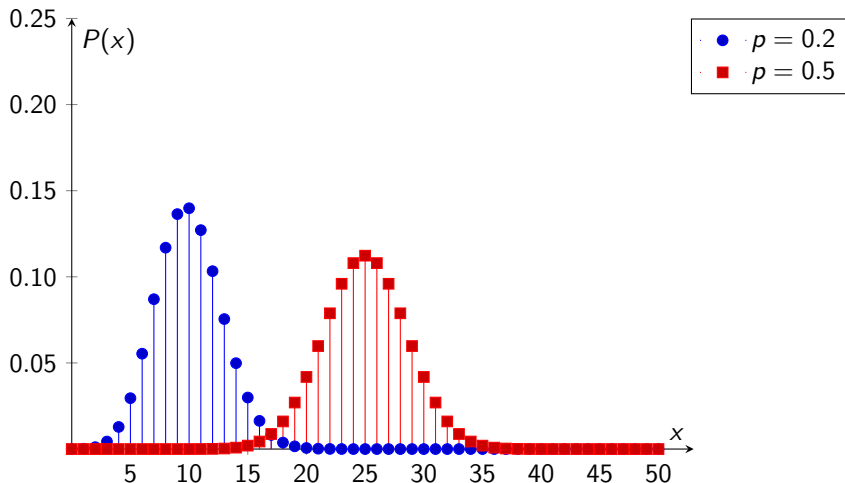
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# PMF of a binomial distribution

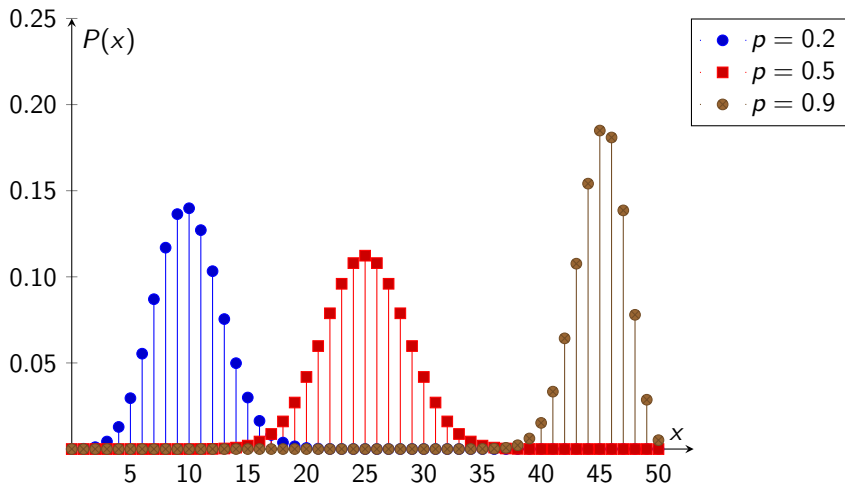
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## Example 2: Road graders

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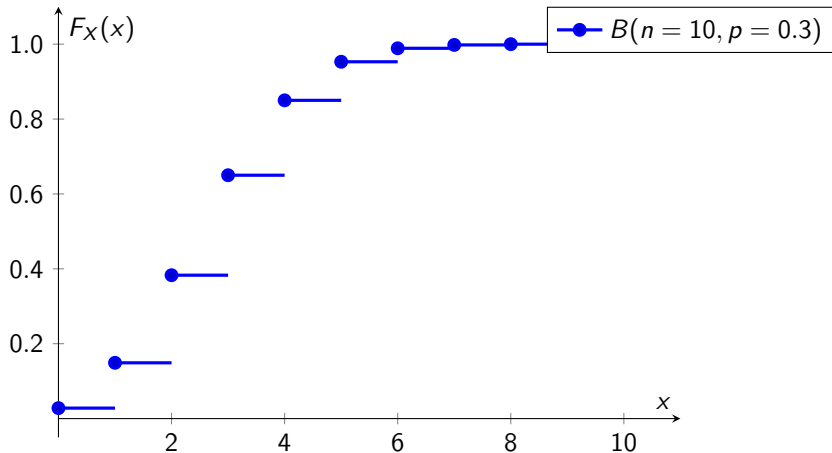
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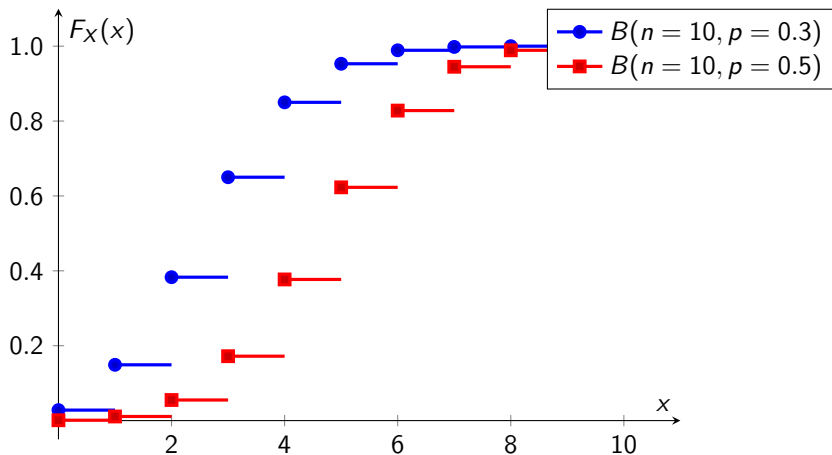
$$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k=0}^x \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (2)$$

# CDF of a binomial distribution (visualization)

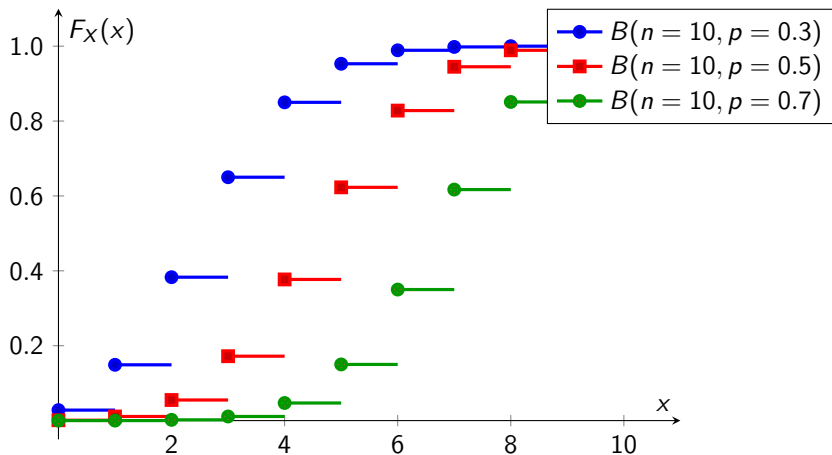
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## Example 1: Revisited (cont.)

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In Python:

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from scipy.stats import binom
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prob = binom.pmf(x, n, p)
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n = 4
p = 0.4
x = 3
prob = 1 - binom.cdf(x-1, n, p) # P(X >= 3)
print(prob)
```

---

# Relationship between binomial and normal distributions

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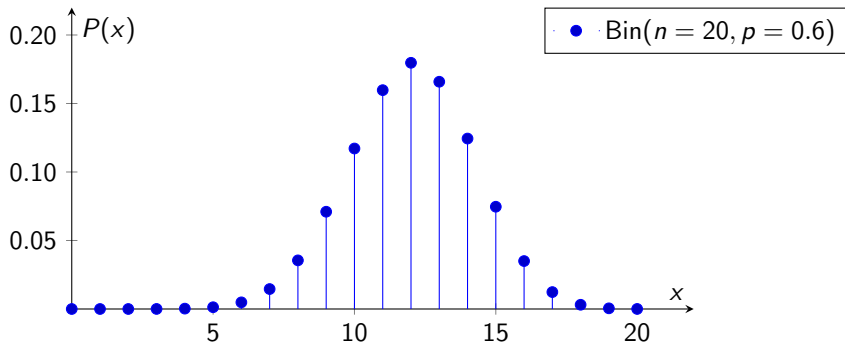
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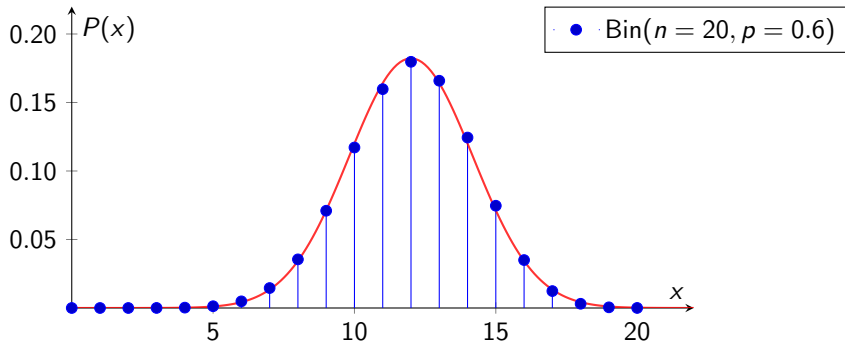
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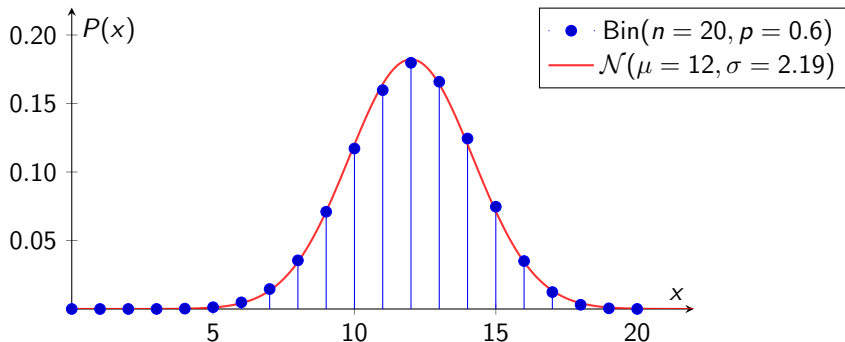
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Thus:

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- PMF:  $P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x}$
- CDF:  $F_X(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k=0}^x \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$

## Reading

- Open Intro Statistics: Section 4.3 (Binomial distribution)