

Study Guide: Chapter 5 - Several Useful Discrete Distributions

Overview

Discrete random variables often model real-life applications using specific probability distributions. Three e

1. Binomial Probability Distribution

- **Definition**: A Binomial experiment consists of (n) identical Bernoulli trials with two outcomes: success

- **Characteristics**:

- Fixed number of trials (n) .
- Each trial is independent.
- Probability of success (p) is constant across trials.
- Interest is in (X) , the number of successes in (n) trials.

- **Probability Formula**:

[

$$P(X = x) = C(n, x) p^x q^{(n-x)}$$

]

where $(C(n, x) = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!})$.

- **Mean and Variance**:

- Mean: $(E(X) = \mu = np)$
- Variance: $(\text{Var}(X) = npq)$
- Standard deviation: $(\sigma = \sqrt{npq})$

- **Examples**:

- **Coin Tossing**: When tossing a coin 3 times, analyze probabilities for outcomes (e.g., observing 2 heads).
- **Multiple Choice Test**: Calculate passing probabilities with random guessing.

2. Hypergeometric Probability Distribution

- **Definition**: This distribution applies to scenarios of sampling without replacement from a finite population.

- **Probability Formula**:

$$P(X = x) = \frac{C(M, x) C(N-M, n-x)}{C(N, n)}$$

where N is the population size, M is the number of successes, and n is the sample size.

- **Mean and Variance**:

- Mean: $\mu = \frac{nM}{N}$

- Variance: $\sigma^2 = \frac{nM(N-M)(N-n)}{N^2(N-1)}$

- **Examples**:

- **Urn Problem**: Determine probabilities of selecting red balls from a mixed set.

- **Investing in Stocks**: Calculate the likelihood of selecting negatively performing stocks.

3. Binomial Approximation to the Hypergeometric Distribution

- **Approximation**: When N is much larger than n , sampling without replacement may be approximated by sampling with replacement.

4. Poisson Probability Distribution

- **Definition**: A Poisson distribution models the probability of a number of events occurring within a fixed interval of time or space.

- **Probability Formula**:

$$P(X = x) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^x}{x!}$$

- **Mean and Variance**:

- Mean (μ)
- Variance (σ^2)

- **Examples**:

- **Ship Collisions**: Calculate probabilities of occurrences over specified periods.
- **Psychic Hotline Calls**: Use the Poisson model for call frequency.

5. Poisson Approximation to the Binomial Distribution

- **When to Use**: This approximation is best applied when n is large and p is small, ensuring np is moderate.

Exercises

- **Binomial Examples**: Coin tossing, multiple choice tests, defective light bulbs.
- **Hypergeometric Examples**: Selecting red balls, choosing stocks with potential failures.
- **Poisson Examples**: Ship collisions, call predictions for hotlines, life insurance claims.

Summary

This chapter outlines significant discrete probability distributions: Binomial, Hypergeometric, and Poisson.