

## Binomial Model

- Consider flipping  $n$  coins, each of which has (independent) probability  $p$  of coming up heads, and probability  $1 - p$  of coming up tails. (Again  $0 < p < 1$ .)  
**[two possible outcomes – success or failure; each flip follows Bernoulli Distribution]**
- Let  $X$ (random variable) be the total number of heads showing. We see that  $X$  can take values  $0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ , where  $X = 0$  means getting no head out of  $n$  flips,  $X = 1$  means getting 1 head out of  $n$  flips.
- In general,  $X$  = number of successes in  $n$  trials. And the random variable  $X$  is said to have the Binomial( $n, p$ ). We write this as  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$ .

## Approximation of Binomial with Normal Model

- Remarkably, when  $n$ ,  $np$  and  $nq$  are large, or  $p$  is close to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Binomial distribution is well approximated by Normal distribution.
- A Normal model works pretty well if we expect to see at least 10 successes and 10 failures. Use Success/Failure Condition( $np \geq 10$  and  $n(1 - p) \geq 10$ ).

- Recall that  $X_i$  is a Bernoulli random variable with mean:

$$\mu = E(X) = (0)(1-p) + (1)(p) = p$$

and variance:

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X) = E[(X-p)^2] = (0-p)^2(1-p) + (1-p)^2(p) = p(1-p)[p+1-p] = p(1-p)$$

With a sample of  $n$  Bernoulli distribution, which is a Binomial ( $n, p$ ),

$$\text{Mean} = np$$

$$\text{Sd} = \sqrt{npq}$$

Question 1:

A particular tennis player makes a successful first serve 40% of the time. Assume that each serve is independent of the others. If she serves 6 times, what is the probability that she gets

- All six serves in?
- Exactly four serves in?
- At least 4 serves in?
- No more than 4 serves in?

Question 2 (Seatbelts 2, Chapter 13 Page 485):

Police estimate that 80% of drivers now wear their seatbelts. They set up a safety roadblock, stopping cars to check for seatbelt use.

- What is the probability that the first 10 drivers are all wearing their seatbelts?
- If police stop 30 cars during the first hour, find the mean and standard deviation of the number of drivers who will be wearing seatbelts.
- If they stop 120 cars during this safety check, what is the probability they find at least 20 drivers not wearing their seatbelts?