A Level Maths - S2 Sam Robbins 13SE

## <u>Distribution Overview</u>

	Uniform(Continuous)	Binomial(Discrete)	Poisson(Discrete)	Normal(Continuous)	CRVs(Continuous)
Conditions	All outcomes have the same probability	<ul> <li>There are a fixed number of trials</li> <li>There are two outcomes</li> <li>Each trial is independent</li> <li>The probability of success is constant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Events occur at random</li> <li>Events are independent</li> <li>Constant rate of occurrence</li> <li>No simultaneous events</li> </ul>	Probabilities symmetrical about the mean	None
Notation	$\mathcal{U}(a,b)$	B(n,p)	$P_o(\lambda)$	$\mathcal{N}(\mu,\sigma^2)$	$f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{for } a \le x \le b \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
Parameters	a= Start value b= End value	n= Number of trials p= Probability of success	$\lambda$ = Mean number of occurrences in the time period	$\mu$ = Mean $\sigma$ = Standard Deviation	a= Start value b= End value
PDF or PMF	$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & \text{for } a \le x \le b \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$f(r) = \begin{cases} \binom{n}{r} p^r (1-p)^{n-r}, & \text{for } 0 \le r \le n \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$f(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}, & \text{for } 0 \le r \le n \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$		Given in question or: $\frac{d}{dx}(F(x))$
CDF	$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{for } x < a \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & \text{for } a \le x < b \\ 1, & \text{for } x \ge b \end{cases}$	Use tables	Use tables	$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$ Then use tables	$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x)dx$
Mean	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)$	np	λ	$\mu$	$\int_{a}^{b} x f(x) dx$
Variance	$\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^2$	np(1-p)	λ	$\sigma^2$	$\int_{a}^{b} x^{2} f(x) \ dx - \mu^{2}$
Median	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)$			μ	Where F(x)=0.5
Mode	Any Value			$\mu$	Where $f'(x) = 0$
≈ Poisson		Where $p < 0.1$ and $n > 50$ $X \sim B(n, p) \approx Y \sim P_o(np)$			
≈ Normal		Where n > 10 and P < 0.5 $X \sim B(n,p) \approx \mathcal{N}(np,np(1-p))$ Don't forget continuity correction	Where $\lambda > 10$ $X \sim P_o(\lambda) \approx \mathcal{N}(\lambda, \lambda)$ Don't forget continuity correction		