

# Chapter 4

## Discrete Probability Distributions

A series of horizontal lines of varying lengths and colors (teal, light blue, white) extending from the right side of the text area across the top of the slide.

4.1

# Probability Distributions

# Random Variables

- The \_\_\_\_\_ associated with each \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_.

Two types of random variables

## Discrete

The observations can take only a finite, countable number of values.

- The number of heads in four coin tosses
- The number of anorexics in a random sample of 500 people

## Continuous

The observations can take on any of the countless number of values in an interval

- The average response time of a random sample of 200 depressed patients
- The average IQ of a random sample of 22 statistics students

# Two Types of Random Variables:

- Discrete: When a random variable has a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of possible outcomes that can be \_\_\_\_\_
  - EX: The \_\_\_\_\_ of calls you make in a day.
  - Counted Data

- Continuous: When a random variable has an \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, represented by an \_\_\_\_\_ on a \_\_\_\_\_
  - EX: The \_\_\_\_\_ you spend making calls in a day.

- Measured Data

EX: Determine whether the random variable is discrete or continuous. Explain.

- The number of Fortune 500 companies that lost money last year.
- The volume of gasoline in a 21-gallon tank.
- The speed of a rocket.
- The number of calves born on a farm in a year.

# Discrete Probability Distributions

- The list of each \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ can be, together with its \_\_\_\_\_.
- Conditions:
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of each value id between \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of all the \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

# Graphing a Discrete Probability Distribution

- You can graph a Discrete Probability Distribution with a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- Because \_\_\_\_\_ are the same as \_\_\_\_\_.

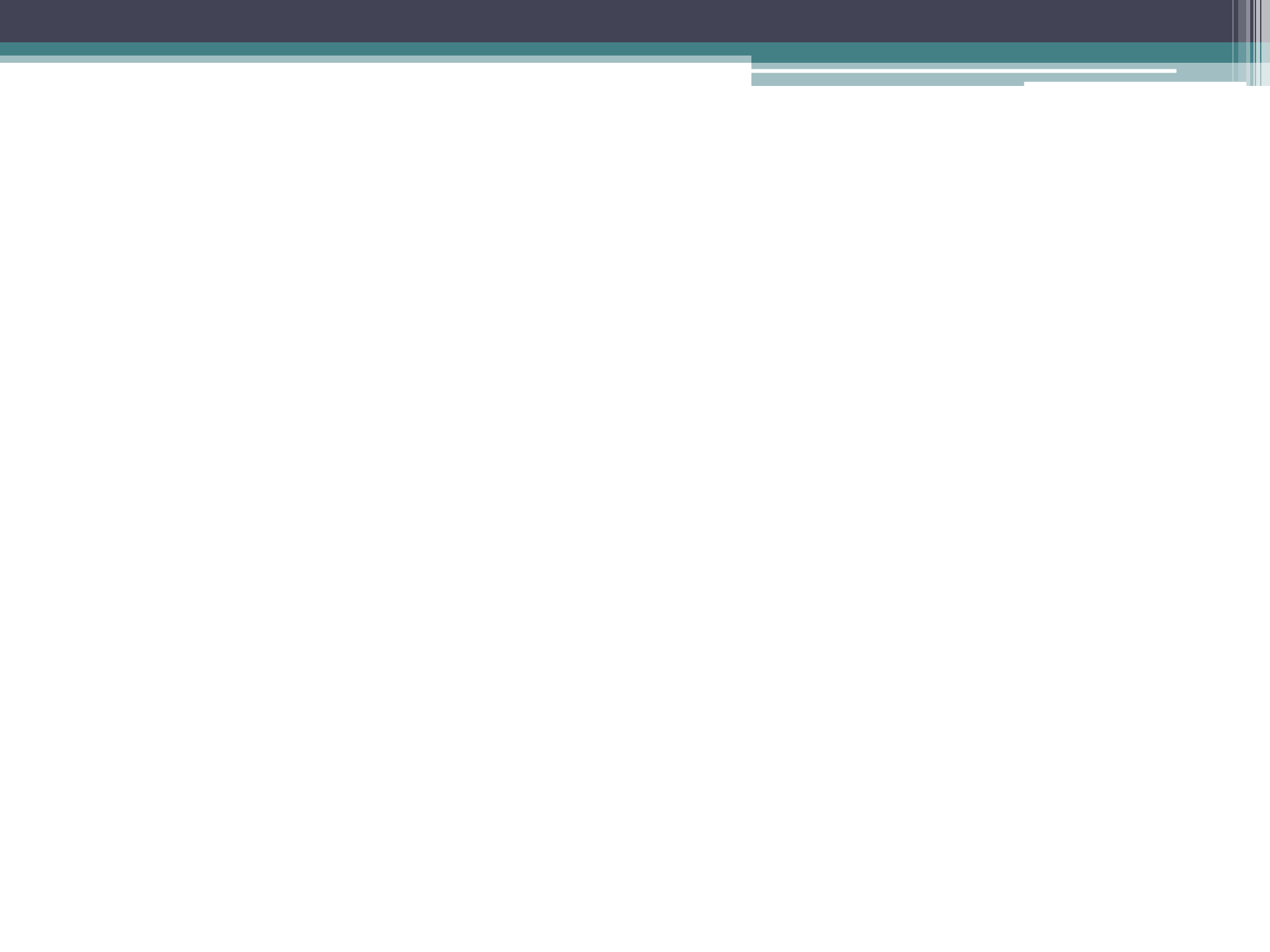


# Steps to Graph a Discrete Probability Distribution:

- 1) Make a \_\_\_\_\_, if not given one.
- 2) Find the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Find each \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Make a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.

EX: Construct a probability distribution and graph it using a histogram. Describe its shape.

Number of Pets (x)	Tally	Frequency (f)
0		4
1		6
2		5
3		3
4		2



EX: Verify that the distribution is a probability distribution.

Number of Orders per Week $x_j$	Probability $p_j$
41	.03
42	.10
43	.15
44	.17
45	.25
46	.15
47	.10
48	.05

# Mean of a Probability Distribution

- Represents the  $\frac{\sum x_i f_i}{\sum f_i}$  of the probability distribution.
- To find it:
- $\sum x_i f_i$  each value of  $x_i$  by its corresponding  $f_i$ .
- $\sum f_i$  all these  $f_i$ .

EX: Find the mean of the probability distribution and interpret its results.

<b>Number of Cars</b>	<b>Probability</b>
0	0.03
1	0.13
2	0.70
3	0.10
4 or more	0.04

# Variance and Standard Deviation of a Probability Distribution

- Represents the \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the probability distribution.
- **REMEMBER:**

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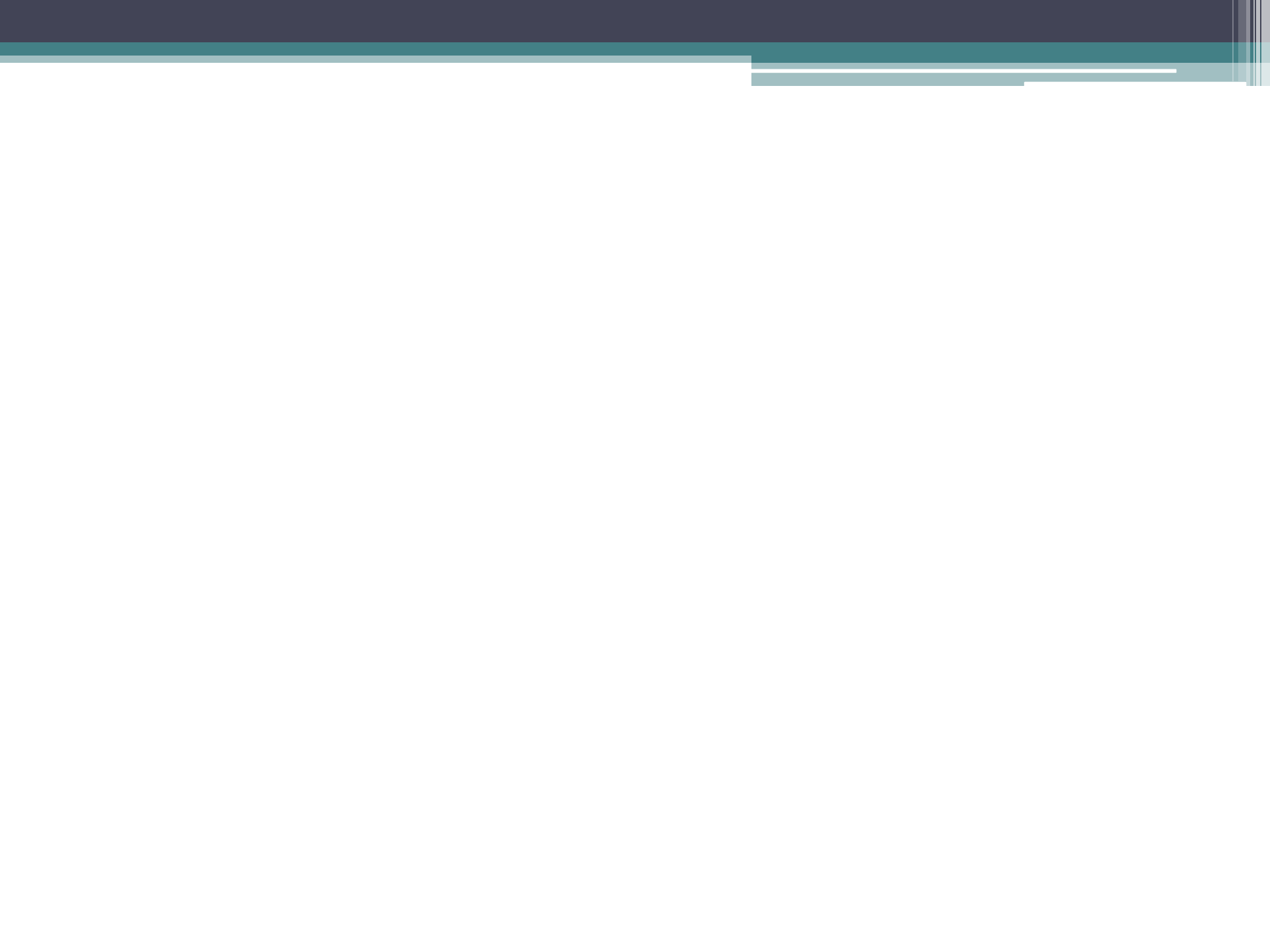
# Steps to find Variance and SD by hand:

- Step 1: \_\_\_\_\_
- Step 2: \_\_\_\_\_ in Step 1
- Step 3: \_\_\_\_\_ each value in Step 2 by  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Step 4: \_\_\_\_\_ all values from Step 3
  - THIS IS THE \_\_\_\_\_
- Step 5: Take the \_\_\_\_\_ of  
Step 4
  - THIS IS THE \_\_\_\_\_



EX: Find the variance and standard deviation and interpret its results.

<b>Number of Cars</b>	<b>Probability</b>
0	0.03
1	0.13
2	0.70
3	0.10
4 or more	0.04



# Expected Value

- What you would \_\_\_\_\_ to happen over \_\_\_\_\_ of trials.
- Expected value is \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a probability distribution.

## 4.2 Binomial Distributions

# Binomial Experiments

- Probability experiments in which the \_\_\_\_\_ can be reduced to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- EX: Shooting a Free Throw
  - You either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

# Conditions to be a Binomial Experiment:

- 1) The experiment has a \_\_\_\_\_ of trials. Each trial is \_\_\_\_\_ of the other trials.
- 2) Each trial has only \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) The probability of \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ for each trial.
- 4) The \_\_\_\_\_ counts the number of \_\_\_\_\_.

# Notation for Binomial Experiments

- $n$ : the \_\_\_\_\_ of trials
- $p$ : the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
in a \_\_\_\_\_
- $q$ : the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
in a \_\_\_\_\_ ( $q =$  \_\_\_\_\_)
- $x$ : the \_\_\_\_\_ that  
represents a \_\_\_\_\_ of the number  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

## EX:

- A coin is tossed 10 times. What is the probability that exactly 6 heads will occur.
- Success = "A head is flipped on a single coin"
- $p =$
- $q =$
- $n =$
- $x =$



## EX:

- Determine whether the experiment is a binomial experiment. If it is, specify the values of  $n$ ,  $p$ , and  $q$ , and list the possible values of the random variable  $x$ . If it is not, explain why.
- A certain surgical procedure has an 85% chance of success. A doctor performs the procedure on eight patients. The random variable represents the number of successful surgeries.

## EX cont.

- A jar contains five red marbles, nine blue marbles, and six green marbles. You randomly select three marbles from the jar, without replacement. The random variable represents the number of red marbles.

# Binomial Probability Formula

- Used to find the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ in a binomial experiment.
- Formula:

EX:

- Rotator cuff surgery has a 90% chance of success. The surgery is performed on three patients. Find the probability of the surgery being successful on exactly two patients.


EX:

- A card is replaced from a standard deck and replaced. This experiment is repeated a total of five times. Find the probability of selecting exactly three clubs.

# Binomial Probability Distribution

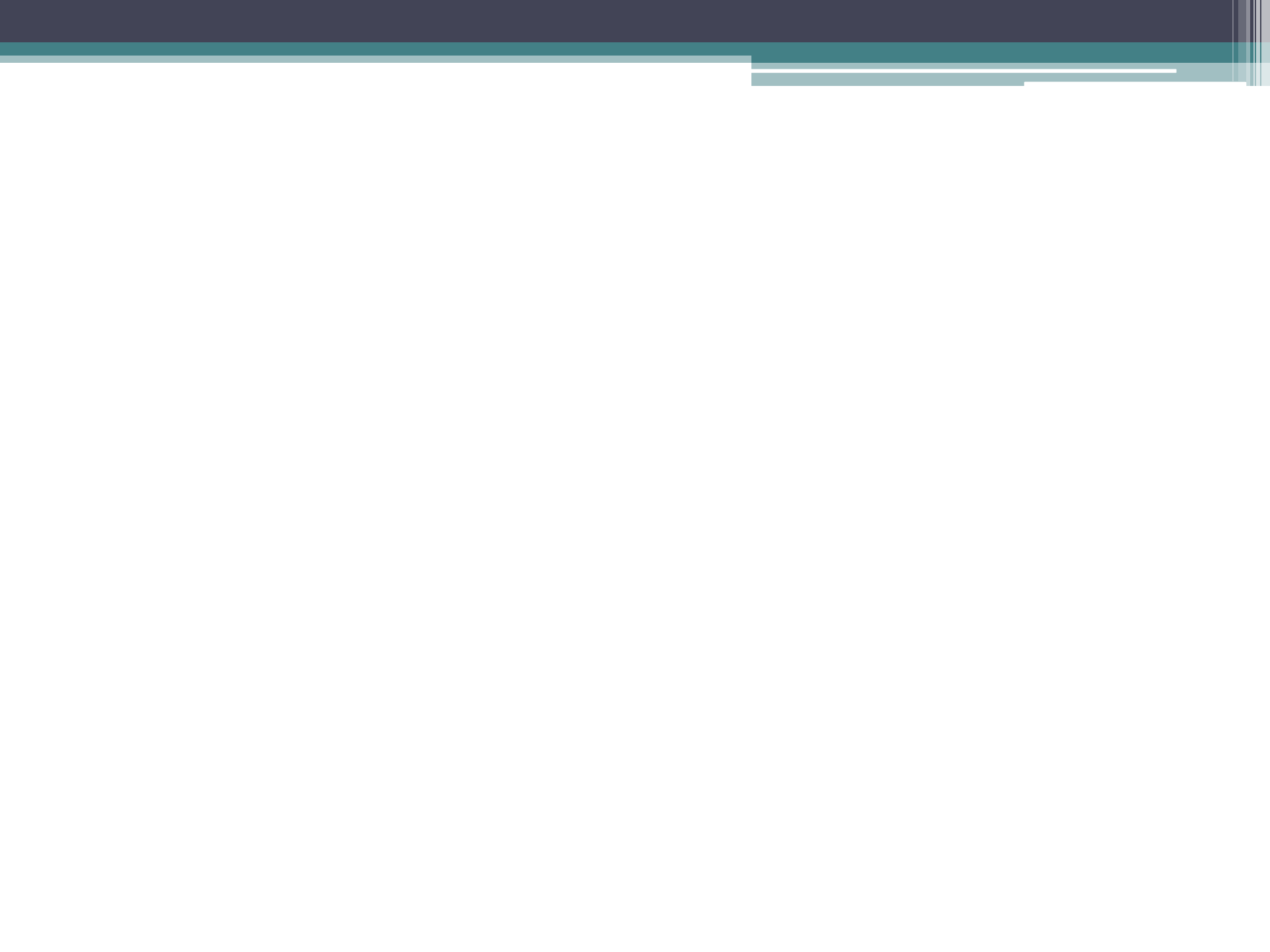
- A \_\_\_\_\_ of the possible  
\_\_\_\_\_ with the
- 

Binomial with  $n = 5$  and  $p = 0.716$

$x$	$P(X=x)$	
0	0.0018	
1	0.0233	
2	0.1174	
3	0.2961	
4	0.3732	
5	0.1882	

## EX:

- In a survey, U.S. adults were asked to identify what devices they use to access social media. The results showed that 46% of adults use a cell phone to access social media. Four adults are randomly selected and asked whether they use a cell phone to access social media. Construct a binomial probability distribution for the number of adults who respond yes.





# Finding Binomial Probabilities

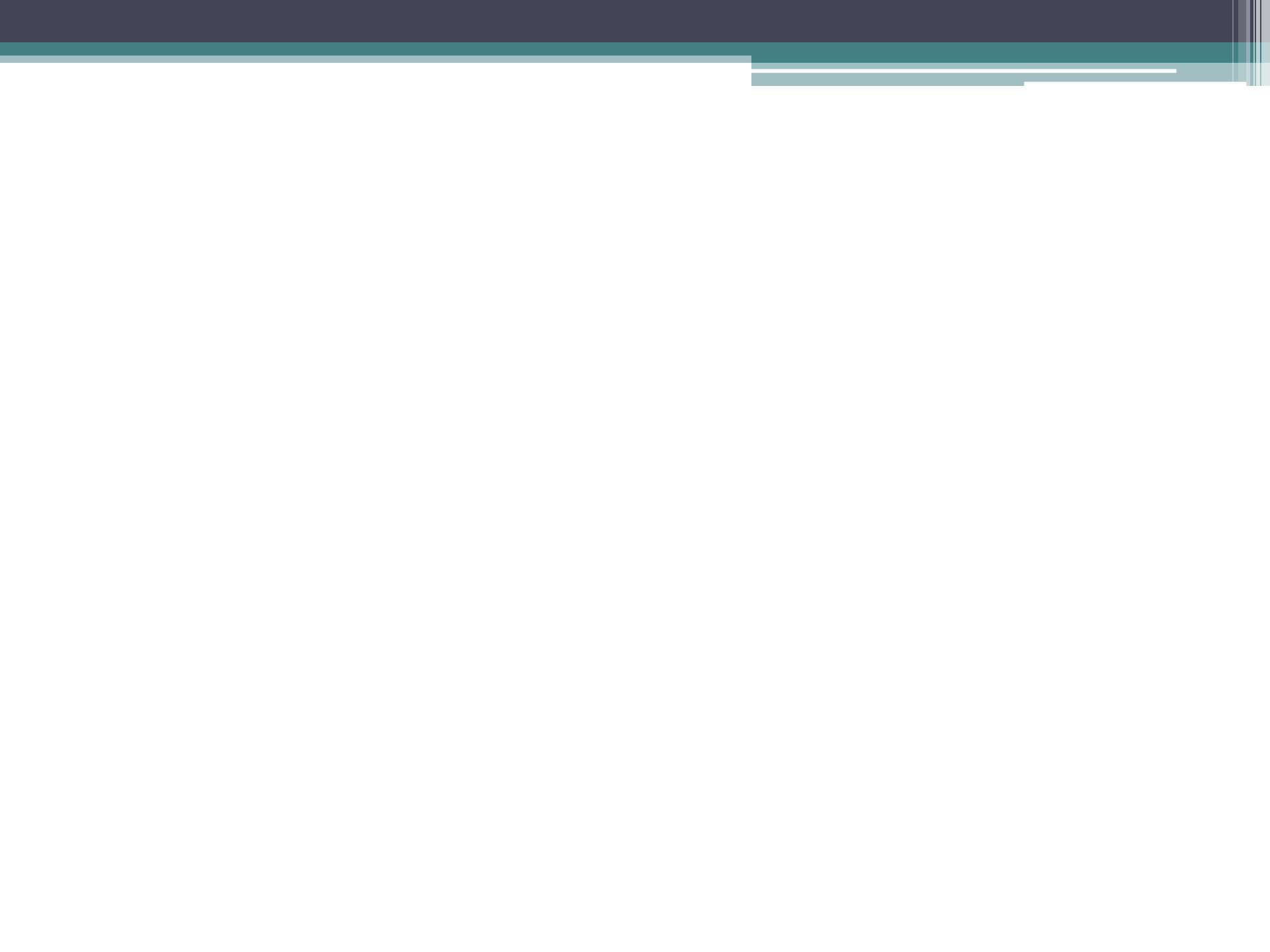
- With a Calculator:
- DISTR
- Choose binompdf
- Enter values of  $n$ ,  $p$ , and  $x$
- Calculate the probability
- Add individual probabilities to get the total probability, in necessary

EX:

- A survey found that 34% of U.S adults have hidden purchases from their spouses. You randomly select 200 adults with spouses. What is the probability that exactly 68 of them have hidden purchases from their spouses? Use technology.

# EX:

- A survey of U.S. adults found that 62% of women believe that there is a link between playing violent video games and teens exhibiting violent behavior. You randomly select four U.S. women and ask them whether they believe there is a link. Find the probability that
  - A) exactly two of them respond yes
  - B) at least two of them respond yes
  - C) fewer than two of them respond yes

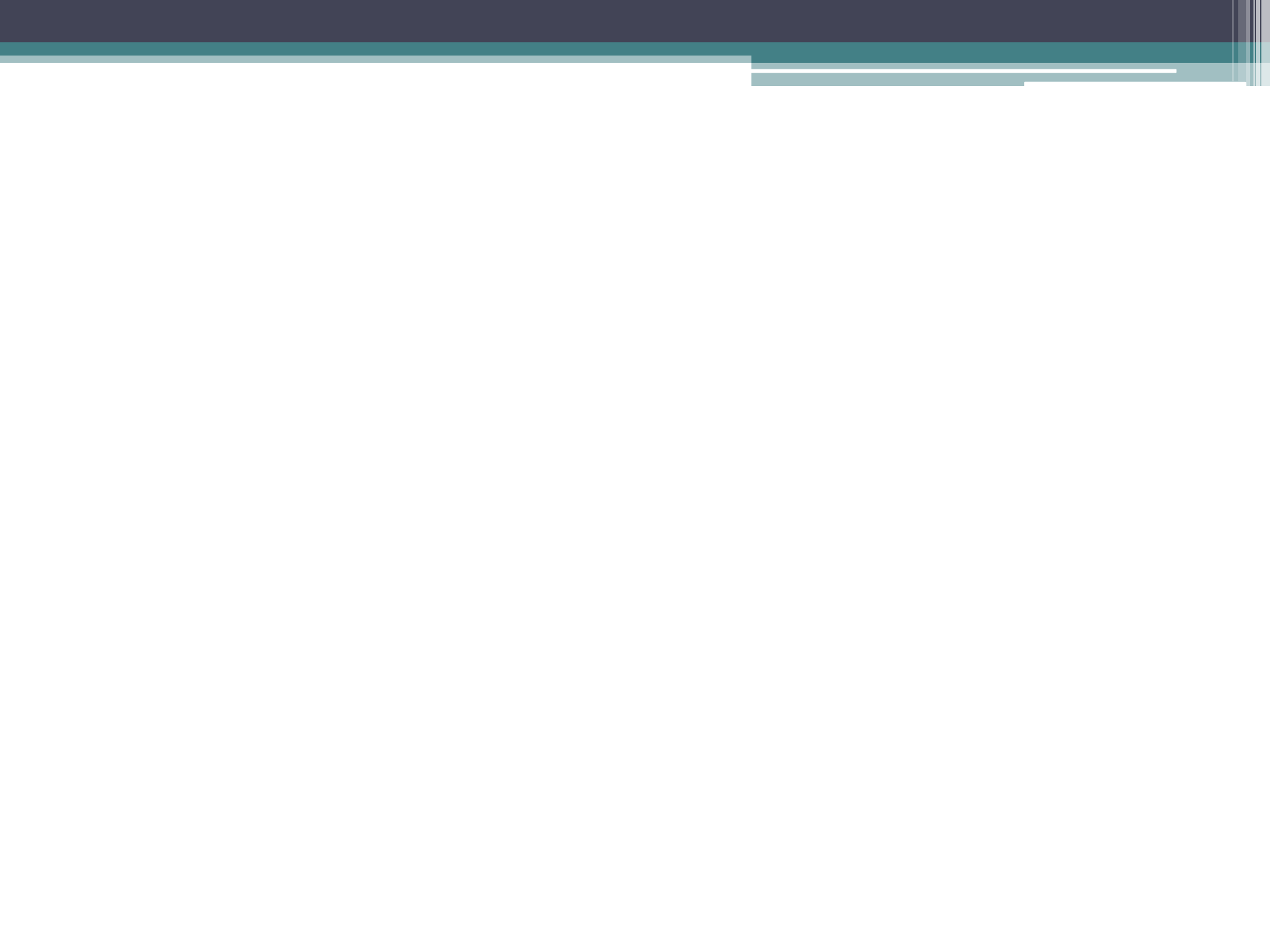


# Graphing Binomial Distributions

- Make a \_\_\_\_\_ distribution – find the \_\_\_\_\_ for each \_\_\_\_\_.
- Graph the \_\_\_\_\_ using a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Y-axis \_\_\_\_\_
  - X-axis \_\_\_\_\_

EX:

- About 60% of cancer survivors are ages 65 and older. You randomly select six cancer survivors and ask them whether they are 65 and older. Construct a probability distribution for the random variable  $x$ . Then graph the distribution and describe its shape. Identify any values of  $x$  that you would consider unusual.



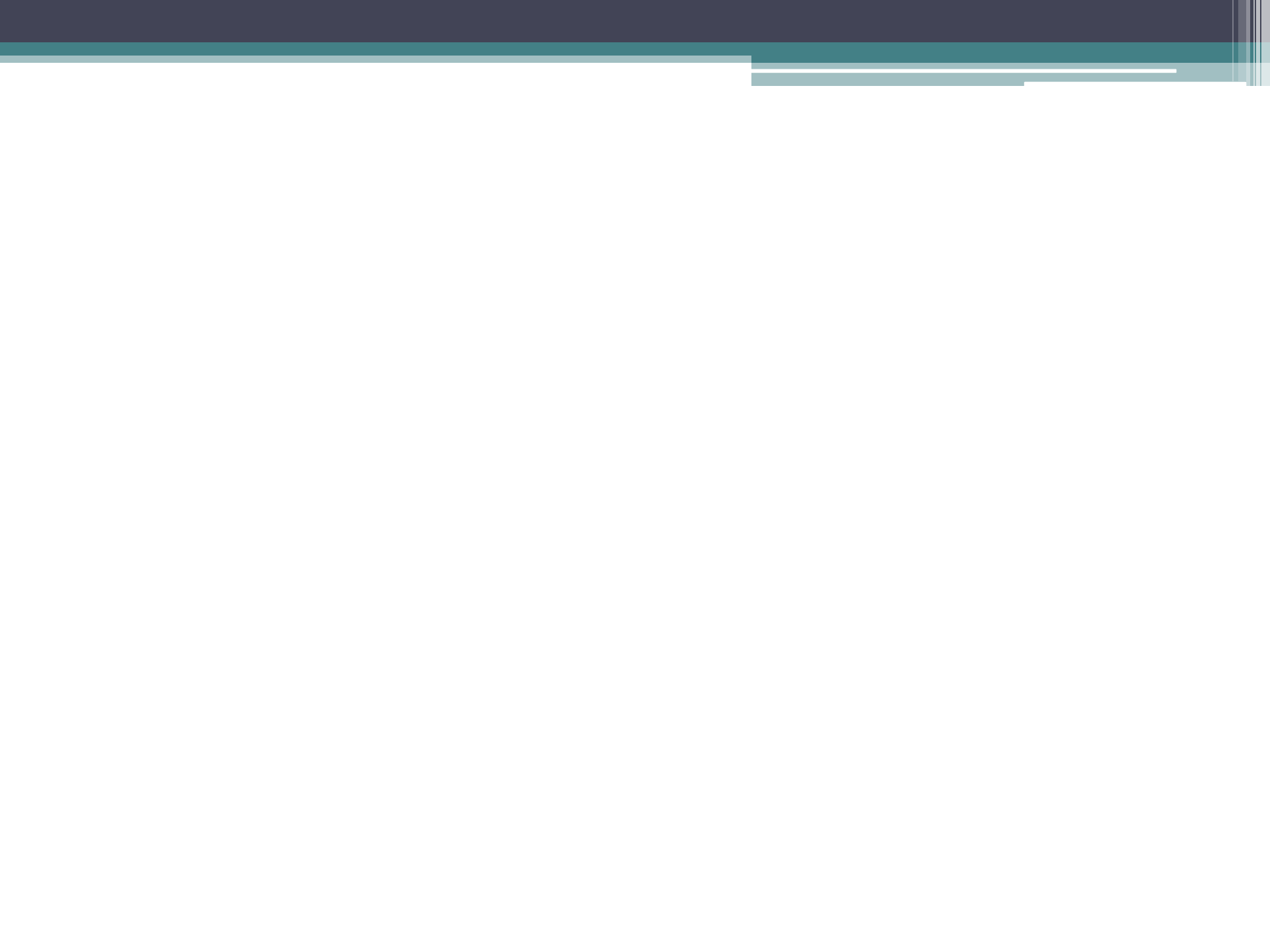
# Mean, Variance, and Standard Deviation of a Binomial Distribution

- Mean:
- Variation:
- Standard Deviation:



EX:

- In Pittsburgh, PA, about 56% of the days in a year are cloudy. Find the mean, variance, and standard deviation for the number of cloudy days during the month of June. Interpret the results.



4.3

# More Discrete Probability Distributions



# Geometric Distribution

- A situation in which an \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_.
- EX: You may need to send an email several times before it actually sends.

# Conditions to be a Geometric Distribution:

- 1) A trial is \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.
- 2) The repeated trials are \_\_\_\_\_ of each other.
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is the same for each trial.
- 4) The random variable \_\_\_\_\_ represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ in which the \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.

# Geometric Distribution Formula

- The \_\_\_\_\_ that the \_\_\_\_\_ will occur on trial number \_\_\_\_\_ is:
- You may have to \_\_\_\_\_ individual probabilities to equal the total probability.

EX:

- Basketball player LeBron James makes a free throw about 75% of the time. Find the probability that the first free throw he makes occurs on the third or fourth attempt.

EX:

- Find the probability that LeBron makes his first free throw before his third attempt.



# The Poisson Distribution

- Used to determine the \_\_\_\_\_ that a \_\_\_\_\_ of occurrences take place within a given unit of \_\_\_\_\_.
- EX: The probability that an employee will take 15 sick days within a year.

# Conditions to be a Poisson Distribution:

- 1) Contains a \_\_\_\_\_ of the number of times a \_\_\_\_\_ occurs in a given \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the event occurring is the \_\_\_\_\_ for each interval.
- 3) Each occurrence is \_\_\_\_\_ of other occurrences in other intervals.

# Poisson Distribution Formula:

- The probability of \_\_\_\_\_ occurrences in an \_\_\_\_\_ is:
- $e = 2.71828$
- $\mu =$  the \_\_\_\_\_ number of occurrences per interval unit

EX:

- The mean number of accidents per month at a certain intersection is three. What is the probability that in any given month four accidents will occur at the intersection?

EX:

- What is the probability that more than four accidents will occur in any given month at the intersection?