

5.3 Binomial Probability Distributions

MDM4U

Jensen

Part 1: Properties of a Binomial Experiment

In a Binomial Experiment, the number of _____ in n trials is a discrete random variable - X . X is termed a **binomial random variable** and its probability distribution is called a **binomial distribution**.

Properties of Binomial Experiments (Bernoulli Trials)

1. There are n identical trials
2. There are only two possible outcomes. Success or failure.
3. The probability of success is the same in every trial (trials are independent of one another)

Part 2: Investigating Binomial Experiments

Consider an experiment where you roll a single die 4 times.

- a)** What is the probability that your first two rolls are 6's and your next two rolls will be something other than a 6?

Note: This is a Bernoulli Trial because there are only two possible outcomes - success is a roll of 6, failure is a roll that is not 6. The probability of success is the same for every roll. The trials are independent of each other.

- b)** Find the probability of the event that the roll of 6 will appear exactly twice in any of the four available positions in the table.

Note: The number of ways 6 can be placed in two of the four entries is the same as counting the number of ways two objects can be selected from four available objects. $C(4, 2)$

c) Complete a theoretical probability distribution for the number of 6's showing in four rolls

Probability of zero 6's

Probability of one 6

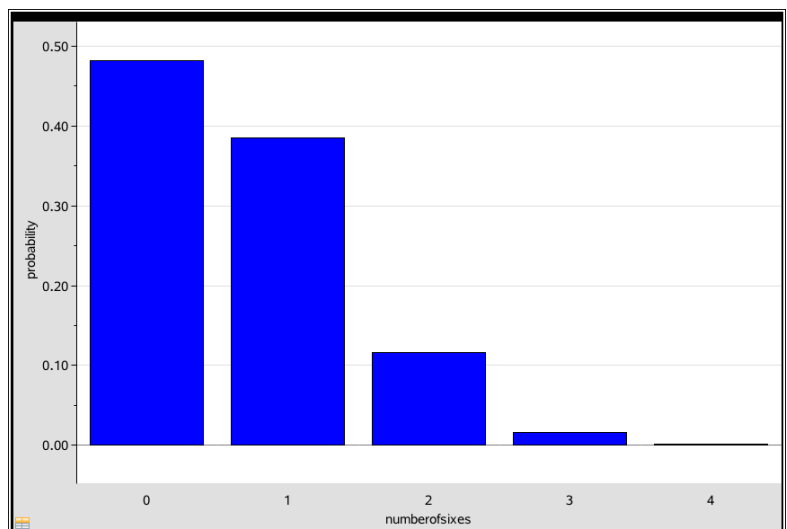
Probability of two 6's

Probability of three 6's

Probability of four 6's

Use a chart to display the probability distribution...

# of 6's, x	$P(x)$
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	



Part 2: Binomial Probability Formula

In a binomial experiment with n Bernoulli trials, each with a probability of success p , the probability of k successes in the n trials is given by:

Where X is the discrete random variable corresponding to the number of successes.

Example 1: Each child of a particular set of parents has probability 0.25 of having type O blood. Suppose the parents have 5 children.

a) Find the probability that exactly 3 of the children have type O blood

b) Should the parents be surprised if fewer than 2 of the children have type O blood?

Example 2: During the 2010 NHL season when Crosby led the NHL in Goals and Points, he had a 17% shooting percentage. Determine the probability that in a game where he takes four shots, he gets three goals.

Example 3: A basketball player has 3 shots in a free-throw competition. Historically, the player has a probability of 65% of scoring on a free throw. Assuming the probability is constant...

a) Determine the probability distribution for the number of free throws made

# of Free Throws Made, x	Probability, $P(x)$

b) Calculate the players expected number of free throws made in the competition.

Note: to calculate the expected value for a binomial probability distribution, you can use either of the following two formulas:

Example 4: A candy company makes candy-coated chocolates, 49% of which are red. The production line mixes the candies randomly and packages ten per box.

a) What is the probability that 3 of the candies in a given box are red?

b) What is the probability that a given box has at least 2 red candies?

Part 3: Using the Ti-84

`binompdf(n, p, k)` computes $P(X = k)$

`binomcdf(n, p, k)` computes $P(X \leq k)$

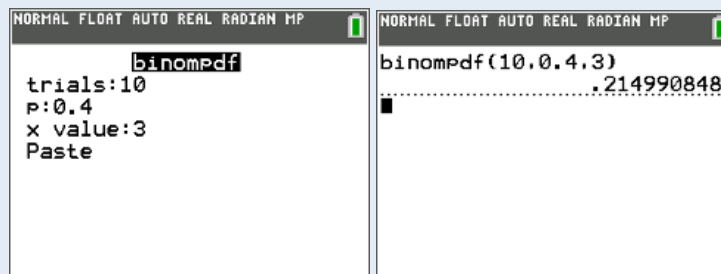
Note: the `binomcdf` command only computes the probability of getting k or FEWER successes

Example 4: A candy company makes candy-coated chocolates, 49% of which are red. The production line mixes the candies randomly and packages ten per box.

a) What is the probability that 3 of the candies in a given box are red?

How to use the calculator:

- 2nd → VARS (DISTR) → `binompdf`(→ trials: 10 → p: 0.4 → x value: 3 → PASTE



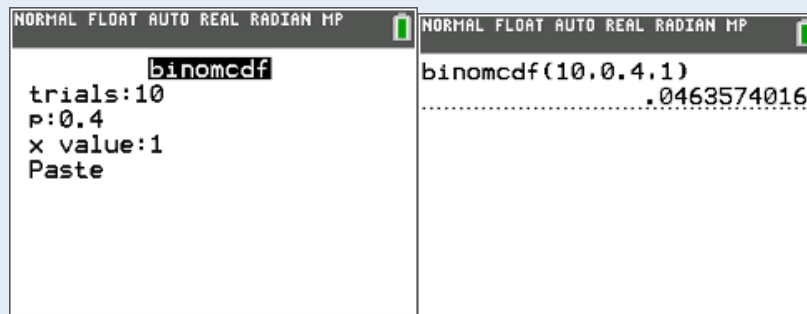
What you need to write:

$$P(X = 3) = \text{binompdf}(n=10, p=0.4, k=3) = 0.21499$$

There is about a 21.50% chance that exactly three of the candies are red.

b) What is the probability that a given box has at least 2 red candies?

- 2nd → VARS (DISTR) → binomcdf(→ trials: 10 → p: 0.4 → x value: 1 → PASTE



What you need to write:

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 1)$$

$$= 1 - \text{binomcdf}(n=10, p=0.4, k=1) = 0.0463574016$$

$$= 0.9536$$

There is about a 95.36% chance that a given box has at least 2 red candies.