

# Binomial Distribution

Young W. Lim

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## 1 Binomial Distribution

- Based on
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- Assumptions

"Probability with R: An Introduction with Computer Science Applications"

Jane Horgan

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernoulli\\_trial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernoulli_trial)

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# Bernoulli Trial Example 1

Flipping a coin. In this context, obverse ("heads") conventionally denotes success and reverse ("tails") denotes failure. A fair coin has the probability of success 0.5 by definition. In this case there are exactly two possible outcomes.

## Bernoulli Trial Example 2

Rolling a die, where a six is "success" and everything else a "failure". In this case there are six possible outcomes, and the event is a six; the complementary event "not a six" corresponds to the other five possible outcomes.

## Bernoulli Trial Example 3

In conducting a political opinion poll, choosing a voter at random to ascertain whether that voter will vote "yes" in an upcoming referendum.

# Assumptions of Bernoulli Trials

-In the theory of probability and statistics, a Bernoulli trial (or binomial trial) is a random experiment with exactly two possible outcomes, "success" and "failure", in which the probability of success is the same every time the experiment is conducted.

- Since a Bernoulli trial has only two possible outcomes, it can be framed as some "yes or no" question. For example:

- Is the top card of a shuffled deck an ace?
- Was the newborn child a girl?

```
x <- 0:6
```

```
round( ppois(x, 2), 4 )
```

# Assumptions in Binomial Distribution (1)

- the binomial distribution with parameters  $n$  and  $p$  is the discrete probability distribution of the number of successes in a sequence of  $n$  independent experiments, each asking a yes–no question, and each with its own boolean-valued outcome:

- a random variable containing single bit of information:  
success/yes/true/one (with probability  $p$ ) or failure/no/false/zero (with probability  $q = 1 - p$ ).



## Assumptions in Binomial Distribution (2)

- A single success/failure experiment is also called a Bernoulli trial or Bernoulli experiment and a sequence of outcomes is called a Bernoulli process;
- for a single trial, i.e.,  $n = 1$ , the binomial distribution is a Bernoulli distribution.
- The binomial distribution is the basis for the popular binomial test of statistical significance.

## Assumptions in Binomial Distribution (3)

- The binomial distribution is frequently used to model the number of successes in a sample of size  $n$  drawn with replacement from a population of size  $N$ .
- If the sampling is carried out without replacement, the draws are not independent and so the resulting distribution is a hypergeometric distribution, not a binomial one.
- However, for  $N$  much larger than  $n$ , the binomial distribution remains a good approximation, and is widely used.