

Part I: Discrete Probability ModelsA. Binomial Probability Model B(n, p)

Meets the criteria for a binomial distribution but are given a sample size that results in less than 10 successes and less than 10 failures.

Variables

X = the number of _____ out of _____ randomly selected _____

p = probability of success

q = probability of failure (1 - p)

x = number of trials when the first success occurs

n = sample size

Probability of a success after exactly x outcomes: $P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot q^{n-x}$

Ex 1 A national study shows that approximately 6% of all people have type O-Negative blood. In a study of 16 people, find:

- The expected number of the 16 people who have O-Negative blood
- The standard deviation of this sample
- The probability that none of the 16 have O-negative blood
- The probability that 1 or two of the 16 have O-Negative blood

Ex 2 A statewide study shows that 22% of all people have been to a minor-league baseball game this year. In a study of 21 people, find:

- The expected number of the 21 people who have been to a minor league game
- The standard deviation of this sample
- The probability that at least 4 of the 21 have been to a minor league game
- The probability that at most 2 of the 21 have been to a minor league game

B. Approximating the Binomial Distribution using the Normal Model $N(\mu, \sigma)$

Meets the criteria for a binomial distribution but are given a sample size that results in at least 10 successes and at least 10 failures.

Variables

X = the number of _____ out of _____ randomly selected _____

p = probability of success

q = probability of failure (1 - p)

x = number of trials when the first success occurs

n = sample size

Formulas if Binomial \Rightarrow Normal

Expected value (mean): $\mu = np$

Standard Deviation: $\sigma = \sqrt{npq}$

Using $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$ to find a z-score, we can convert this to an area under the normal curve

Ex 1 A national study shows that approximately 6% of all people have type O-Negative blood. In a study of 170 people, find:

- The expected number of the 170 people who have O-Negative blood
- The standard deviation of this sample
- The probability that less than 9 of the 170 have O-negative blood
- The probability that between 8 and 12 the 170 have O-Negative blood

Ex 2 A statewide study shows that 22% of all people have been to a minor-league baseball game this year. In a study of 250 people, find:

- The expected number of the 250 who have been to a minor league game
- The standard deviation of this sample
- The probability that exactly 60 of the 250 have been to a minor league game
- The probability that more than 70 of the 250 have been to a minor league game

Part II: Sampling Distributions

A. Mean Sampling Distribution $N(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})$

Used when we are given a population mean and standard deviation and wish to base the results of the sample of size n from the results of the population.

The **central limit theorem** states that *regardless* of the shape of the population distribution, the sampling distribution of a mean will be approximately normal. As a result of the central limit theorem:

a. $\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu$ b. $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

Variables

μ = Population mean (given in problem)

σ = Population standard deviation

x = Test statistic

n = Sample Size

Formulas

Mean of sample: $\mu_{\bar{x}} = \mu$ Sampling Standard Deviation of the Mean: $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

Using $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma_{\bar{x}}}$ to find a z-score, we can convert this to an area under the normal curve (probability).

Ex 1 The average number of days that a Ford Escort will run without breaking down is 165 with a standard deviation of 15 days. 64 Ford Escorts were randomly observed for breakdown. Based upon the data find:

- The mean and standard deviation of the sampling distribution
- What is the probability that the mean number of days before a breakdown for a randomly selected Ford Escort is between 164.5 and 164.8 days?
- In the sample of 64 Escorts, what is the probability that the mean number of days before a breakdown is less than 160 days?

Ex 2 The average grade on a state administered Biology exam was shown to be 63.7 with a standard deviation of 11. A random sample of 100 students was taken.

- What is the mean and standard deviation of the sampling distribution?
- What is the probability that a randomly selected student will score less than 61 on the Biology exam?
- What is the probability that the mean grade of the 100 students on the Biology exam was between 65 and 67.2?

B. Proportion Sampling Distributions

Used when we are given a population proportion and wish to base the results of the sample of size n from the results of the population.

Variables

p = probability of success

q = probability of failure (1 - p)

x = probability to test

n = sample size

Formulas

Mean of the sample proportion: $\mu_p = p$ Sampling Standard Deviation of the Proportion: $\sigma_p = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$

Using $z = \frac{x - \mu_p}{\sigma_p}$ to find a z-score, we can convert this to an area under the normal curve

Ex 1

1) A recent survey of Maryland residents shows that 17% believe the Orioles will finish in third place in their division. In a sample of 130 residents find:

- The mean and standard deviation of the sample proportion
- The probability that less than 20 of the 130 believe the Orioles will finish in third place
- The probability that more than 25 of the 130 believe the Orioles will finish in third place

Ex 2

A national survey of Virginia drivers showed that 80% find traffic conditions to be unsatisfactory on I-95. In a sample of 400 drivers find:

- The mean and standard deviation of the sample proportion.
- The probability that between than 300 and 315 of the 400 find driving conditions unsatisfactory.
- The probability that more than 350 of the 400 find driving conditions to be unsatisfactory.