1) P(x< 25) implies P(x<24)

Note: this boundary adjustment is due to discrete nature of binomial

n = 400 (max) p = 0.6

macro binomCdf $(400,0.6,0.24) \approx 2.63031$ E-117

2) P(x≤224)

Note: NO boundary adjustment necessary

n = 400 (max) p = 0.6

macro binomCdf  $(400,0.6,224,400) \approx 0.953377$ 

3) P(x > 17) implies  $P(x \ge 18)$ 

Note: this boundary adjustment is due to discrete nature of binomial

n = 400 (max) p = 0.6

macro binomCdf $(400,0.6,18,400) \approx 1$ . This cannot be one because it is possible for this NOT to happen

3) P(x > 17) implies  $P(x \ge 18)$ 

Note: this boundary adjustment is due to discrete nature of binomial

$$n = 60 \text{ (max) } p = 0.3$$

macro binomCdf $(60,0.3,18,400) \approx 0.548564$ 

This cannot be one because it is possible for this NOT to happen

Since we are approximating binomial IT determines the boundaries and what we need to make the continuity correction on

Note: these boundary adjustments are due to using continuous to approximate discrete

$$n = 60 \text{ (max) } p = 0.3 q = 1-0.3 = 0.7$$

np = mean =
$$60 \cdot 0.3 \rightarrow 18$$
. SD =  $\sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{60 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 0.7} \rightarrow 3.54965$ 

macro normCdf(
$$17.5,400.5,18,3.55$$
)  $\approx 0.556004$ 

This cannot be one because it is possible for this NOT to happen

4) 
$$P(x=38)$$
  
 $n = 60 \text{ (max) p} = 0.6$   
macro binomPdf(60,0.6,38)  $\approx 0.09246$   
This cannot be zero because it is possible for this to happen

Since we are approximating binomial IT determines the boundaries and what we need to make the continuity correction on

Note: these boundary adjustments are due to using continuous to approximate discrete

$$n = 60 \text{ (max) } p = 0.6 q = 1-0.6 = 0.4$$

np = mean =60·0.6 
$$\rightarrow$$
 36. SD =  $\sqrt{npq}$  = $\sqrt{60 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.4}$   $\rightarrow$  3.79473 macro normCdf(37.5,38.5,36,3.795)  $\approx$  0.091302

This cannot be zero because it is possible for this to happen

Solutions to Quiz 1 Binomial and Normal Distributions 3–22–17 version 400 ALL these problems are normally distributed, no adjustment of boundaries is necessary mean = 1000 SD = 75

- 5) Usual range is within two standard deviations of the mean Usual min = $1000-2 \cdot 75 = 850$  Usual max =  $1000+2 \cdot 75 = 1150$  Usual Range 850 to 1150
- 6) P( no more than 1100) = P(0 < x < 1100) = normCdf(0,1100,1000,75) = 0.908789
- 7) P( more than 985) = P(985 < x < 100000000000) = normCdf(985,10000000000000000,1000,75) = 0.57926
- 8) P( between 950 and 1095) = P(950 < x < 1095) = normCdf(950, 1095, 1000, 75) = 0.64487
- 9) P( x > VALUE 1) = 0.16 complement to VALUE 1 probability 1–0.16 = 0.84 P(x < VALUE 1) = 0.84 invNorm(0.84,1000,75) = 1074.58 = VALUE 1
- 10)  $P(x < VALUE 2) = 0.48 \quad invNorm(0.48,1000,75) = 996.238 = VALUE 2$

ALL these problems are binomially distributed, to make an approximation using normal distribution adjustment of boundaries is necessary

$$n = 600 p = 0.82 q = 1 - 0.82 = 0.18$$

for approximating normal mean =  $600 \cdot 0.82 = 492$ . SD =  $\sqrt{600 \cdot 0.82 \cdot 0.18} = 9.41063$ 

- 11) P(between and including 496,489) = P( $489 \le x \le 496$ ) binomial macro =binomCdf(600,0.82,489,496) = 0.329219 normal macro =normCdf(488.5,496.5,492,9.411) = 0.328751
- 12) P(more than 485) =  $P(486 \le x \le 600)$ binomial macro = binomCdf(600,0.82,486,600) = 0.756978normal macro = normCdf(485.5,600.5,492,9.411) = 0.755117
- 13) P(between 498,510) =  $P(499 \le x \le 509)$ binomial macro =binomCdf(600,0.82,499,509) = 0.217388normal macro =normCdf(498.5,509.5,492,9.411) = 0.213407

ALL these problems are binomially distributed, to make an approximation using normal distribution adjustment of boundaries is necessary

$$n = 600 p = 0.82 q = 1 - 0.82 = 0.18$$

for approximating normal mean =  $600 \cdot 0.82 \text{ SD} = \sqrt{600 \cdot 0.82 \cdot 0.18} = 9.41063$ 

- 14) P(at most 500) = P( $0 \le x \le 500$ ) binomial macro =binomCdf(600,0.82,0,500) = 0.816268 normal macro =normCdf(-0.5,500.5,492,9.411) = 0.81679
- 15) P(exactly 497) = P(x=497)binomial macro =binomPdf(600,0.82,497) = 0.037408 normal macro =normCdf(496.5,497.5,492,9.411) = 0.036799

Question 1 find p such that when n=600 binomial can be approximated using normal

np 
$$\geq$$
 5 is the key 
$$\frac{600p}{600} \geq \frac{5}{600}$$

$$p \ge \frac{5}{600} = \frac{1}{120}$$
 So as long as  $p \ge \frac{1}{120}$  or  $p \ge 0.008333$ 

Question 2 find n such that when p=0.08 binomial can NOT be approximated using normal

$$np \ge 5$$
 is the key  $0.08n \ge 5$ 

$$0.08n \ge 5$$

$$\frac{0.08n}{0.08} \ge \frac{5}{0.08}$$
 Note 62.5

 $n \ge 62.5$  will allow you to approximate binomial with normal

So as long as n < 62.5 or n=62 is the largest size n that normal will not be allowed to approximate binomial

## Problem 5

•	A missed	<sup>B</sup> raw	⊂ percent	D	E missed2	F raw2	G perce	Н	1	J	K	L	
=		=23-miss	=raw/(0.2			=23-miss	=raw2/(0.						
1	0	23	100.		0.5	22.5	97.8261						
2	1	22	95.6522		1.5	21.5	93.4783						
3	2	21	91.3043		2.5	20.5	89.1304						
4	3	20	86.9565		3.5	19.5	84.7826						
5	4	19	82.6087		4.5	18.5	80.4348						
6	5	18	78.2609		5.5	17.5	76.087						
7	6	17	73.913		6.5	16.5	71.7391						
8	7	16	69.5652		7.5	15.5	67.3913						
9	8	15	65.2174		8.5	14.5	63.0435						
10	9	14	60.8696		9.5	13.5	58.6957						
11	10	13	56.5217		10.5	12.5	54.3478						
12	11	12	52.1739		11.5	11.5	50.						
13	12	11	47.8261		12.5	10.5	45.6522						
14	13	10	43.4783		13.5	9.5	41.3043						
15	14	9	39.1304		14.5	8.5	36.9565						
16	15	8	34.7826		15.5	7.5	32.6087						
17	16	7	30.4348		16.5	6.5	28.2609						
18	17	6	26.087		17.5	5.5	23.913						
19	18	5	21.7391		18.5	4.5	19.5652						
20	19	4			19.5								
<	20	2	12 0425		20 5	٦٢	10 0606						) >
D													