

July 12, 2010

SPT 200, section 202

homework

Key 26

1st Bulleted Exercise

If the probability of a defective light bulb is .2, what is the probability that exactly three out of eight lightbulbs are defective.

$$* C(8,3) (.2)^3 (.8)^5 = \frac{8!}{3!5!} (.2)^3 (.8)^5$$

Annotations:
- 8! = 40320
- 3! = 6
- 5! = 120
- 6 * 120 = 720
- 720 = 56
- 56 * .008 * .32768 = .07362144

Diagram annotations:
- 3: three out of eight bulbs defective
- .2: probability of defective light bulb
- .8: probability of collected light bulb not defective (1-.2)

answer: \rightarrow

$$= .1468$$

• Checked on calculator: $\text{binompdf}(8, .2, 3)$
 $= .1468$

2nd Bulleted Exercise

A grocery store manager notes 40% of customers buying a particular product will make use of a store coupon to receive a discount. If seven people purchase the product, what is the probability that fewer than six will use a coupon?

fewer than six: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5

$$* C(7,0) (.40)^0 (.60)^7 + C(7,1) (.40)^1 (.60)^6 + C(7,2) (.40)^2 (.60)^5 + C(7,3) (.40)^3 (.60)^4 + C(7,4) (.40)^4 (.60)^3 + C(7,5) (.40)^5 (.60)^2$$

Diagram annotations:
- 7: Seven people purchase the product
- .40: probability of people that make use of the coupon
- .60: probability of people who won't make use of the coupon

\rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{7! (.40)^0 (.60)^7}{0! 7!} + \frac{7! (.40)^1 (.60)^6}{1! 6!} + \frac{7! (.40)^2 (.60)^5}{2! 5!} \\
&\quad + \frac{7! (.40)^3 (.60)^4}{3! 4!} \\
&\quad + \frac{7! (.40)^4 (.60)^3}{4! 3!} \\
&\quad + \frac{7! (.40)^5 (.60)^2}{5! 2!} \\
&= 0(1)(.0279936) + 7(.4)(.046656) + 21(.16)(.07776) \\
&\quad + 35(.064)(.1296) \\
&\quad + 35(.0256)(.216) \\
&\quad + 21(.01024)(.64) \\
&= (.0279936) + (.1306367) + (.261274) \\
&\quad + (.290304) \\
&\quad + (.193536) \\
&\quad + (.0774144)
\end{aligned}$$

Answer = .9811

* binomcdf (7, .40, 5) = .9811584

≈ .9812

- 3rd Bulleted Exercise

* Now calculate the probability that a fair coin produces exactly 50 heads in 100 tosses and also the probability the coin produces exactly 5000 heads in 10000 tosses.

☐ $p(\text{heads}) = .50$ so $p(\text{tails}) = .50$

☐ $p(\text{exactly 50 fair coin}) = 100 (.50)^{50} (.50)^{50} = 7.88860905 \times 10^{-29}$

• check by calculator: binompdf (100, .50, 1) = 7.88860905 × 10⁻²⁹

☐ binompdf (10000, .50, 5000) = .0079786461

binompdf (10000, .50, 5000)

binompdf (10000, .50, 5000)