## **Discussion 3**

Binomial and Poisson PMF

**Elita Lobo** based on Slides From **Zack While** February 14, 2019

University of Massachusetts Amherst

1. Quiz 2 Review

2. Practice Problems

3. Helpful Formulas

## Quiz 2 Review

Suppose that a class has 60 students who were born in 1999. How many ways are there that no two students have the same birth date in that class? (a) 60! (b)  $\frac{60!}{305!}$  (c)  $\frac{365!}{305!}$  (d)  $\frac{365!}{205!*60!}$ 

How many permutations of the letters A to H if the three letters A, B, and C must appear side-by-side but not necessarily in the order A,B,C?

(a) 6! (b) 6! \* 3! (c) 8! (d)  $\frac{8!}{3!}$ 

If passwords may contain lower case letters and digits, how many 6-character passwords start with a lower case letter a or ends with a lower case letter z?

(a)  $36^5 + 36^5 - 36^4$  (b)  $36^5 + 36^5$  (c)  $36^4$  (d)  $36^6 - 36^5 - 36^5$ 

A coin is flipped 10 times where each flip comes up either heads or tails. How many possible outcomes contain at most three tails?

(a) 176 (b)  $10^2$  (c) 821 (d)  $\frac{10!}{3!}$ 

Franklin has three coins, two fair coins (head on one side and tail on the other side) and one two-headed coin. He randomly picks one, flips it and gets a head. What is the probability that the coin he picked is a fair one?

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{2}{3}$ 

### **Practice Problems**

The UMass football team has 2 games scheduled for one weekend. It has a 0.4 probability of not losing the first game. and a 0.7 probability of not losing the second game, independent of the first. If it does not lose a particular game, the team is equally likely to win or tie, independent of what happens in the other game. The UMass team will receive 2 points for a win, 1 for a tie. and 0 for a loss.

Find the PMF of the number of points that the team earns over the weekend.

You go to a party with 500 guests.

- What is the probability that exactly one other guest has the same birthday as you? Calculate this exactly.
- Also calculate the probability above, approximately, by using the Poisson PMF. (For simplicity. exclude birthdays on February 29.)

## **Helpful Formulas**

Binomial RV: The Binomial probability of r successes in n independent Bernoulli trials (with probability of success p) is given as:

$$p(n) = P\{X = n\} = \binom{n}{r}p^r(1-p)^{n-r}$$

Properties: If X is a binomial random variable with parameters n and p, then

$$E[X] = np$$

Poisson RV: Poisson random variable: A random variable X that takes on one of the values  $0,1,\ldots$ , is said to be a *Poisson random variable* with parameter  $\lambda$  if for some  $\lambda > 0$ 

$$p(i) = P\{X = i\} = \frac{\lambda^i}{i!}e^{-\lambda}$$

where i = 0, 1, 2, ...Properties: If X is a Poisson random variable with parameter  $\lambda$ , then  $E[X] = \lambda = np$ 

# FIN