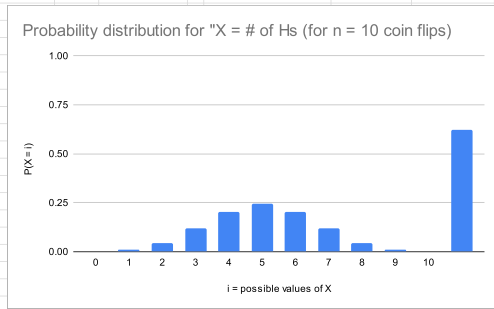


# of coin flips ("trials"): n =	4				5				10						
size of sample space =	16				32				1024						
binomial RV: X = # of heads observed															
Prob distribution of X				using =binomdist		Prob distribution of X				using =binomdist		Probability distribution of X			
i = possible values of X	# of outcomes	P(X = i)	P(X = i)	i = possible values of X	# of outcomes	P(X = i)	P(X = i)	i = possible values of X	# of outcomes	P(X = i)	P(X = i)	i = possible values of X	# of outcomes	P(X = i)	P(X = i)
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0	1	0.03125	0.03125	0	1	0.0009765625	0.0009765625	0	1	0.0009765625	0.0009765625
1	4	0.25	0.25	1	5	0.15625	0.15625	1	10	0.009765625	0.009765625	1	10	0.009765625	0.009765625
2	6	0.375	0.375	2	10	0.3125	0.3125	2	45	0.0439453125	0.0439453125	2	45	0.0439453125	0.0439453125
3	4	0.25	0.25	3	10	0.3125	0.3125	3	120	0.1171875	0.1171875	3	120	0.1171875	0.1171875
4	1	0.0625	0.0625	4	5	0.15625	0.15625	4	210	0.205078125	0.205078125	4	210	0.205078125	0.205078125
checksum	1	1	1	5	1	0.03125	0.03125	5	252	0.24609375	0.24609375	5	252	0.24609375	0.24609375
				checksum	1	1	1	6	210	0.205078125	0.205078125	6	210	0.205078125	0.205078125
								7	120	0.1171875	0.1171875	7	120	0.1171875	0.1171875
								8	45	0.0439453125	0.0439453125	8	45	0.0439453125	0.0439453125
								9	10	0.009765625	0.009765625	9	10	0.009765625	0.009765625
								10	1	0.0009765625	0.0009765625	10	1	0.0009765625	0.0009765625
								checksum	0.623046875	0.623046875	0.623046875	checksum	0.623046875	0.623046875	0.623046875



#3(c)						#5(d)				
n =	5					n =	240			
p =	0.7					p =	0.8			
q =	0.3									
									(i) using =sum:	(ii) using =1-binomdist
								P(X > 200) =	0.082598	0.082598
i	C(5, i)	p^i	q^(n-i)	P(R = i)	check using =binomdist	i	P(R = i)			
0	1	1	0.00243	0.00243	0.00243	0	1.77E-168			
1	5	0.7	0.0081	0.02835	0.02835	1	1.70E-165			
2	10	0.49	0.027	0.1323	0.1323	2	8.11E-163			
3	10	0.343	0.09	0.3087	0.3087	3	2.57E-160			
4	5	0.2401	0.3	0.36015	0.36015	4	6.10E-158			
5	1	0.16807	1	0.16807	0.16807	5	1.15E-155			
						6	1.80E-153			
						7	2.41E-151			
						8	2.81E-149			
						9	2.90E-147			
						10	2.68E-145			
						11	2.24E-143			
						12	1.71E-141			
						13	1.20E-139			
						14	7.78E-138			
						15	4.69E-136			
						16	2.64E-134			
						17	1.39E-132			
						18	6.88E-131			
						19	3.22E-129			
						20	1.42E-127			
						21	5.96E-126			
						22	2.37E-124			
						23	9.00E-123			
						24	3.25E-121			
						25	1.12E-119			
						26	3.72E-118			
						27	1.18E-116			
						28	3.59E-115			
						29	1.05E-113			
						30	2.95E-112			
						31	8.00E-111			
						32	2.09E-109			
						33	5.27E-108			
						34	1.28E-106			
						35	3.02E-105			
						36	6.88E-104			
						37	1.52E-102			
						38	3.24E-101			
						39	6.72E-100			
						40	1.35E-98			
						41	2.63E-97			
						42	4.99E-96			
						43	9.20E-95			
						44	1.65E-93			
						45	2.87E-92			
						46	4.87E-91			
						47	8.03E-90			
						48	1.29E-88			
						49	2.03E-87			
						50	3.09E-86			
						51	4.61E-85			
						52	6.70E-84			
						53	9.51E-83			
						54	1.32E-81			
						55	1.78E-80			
						56	2.36E-79			
						57	3.04E-78			
						58	3.84E-77			
						59	4.74E-76			
						60	5.72E-75			
						61	6.75E-74			
						62	7.79E-73			
						63	8.80E-72			
						64	9.74E-71			
						65	1.05E-69			
						66	1.12E-68			
						67	1.16E-67			
						68	1.18E-66			
						69	1.18E-65			
						70	1.15E-64			
						71	1.10E-63			
						72	1.04E-62			
						73	9.54E-62			
						74	8.61E-61			
						75	7.62E-60			
						76	6.62E-59			
						77	5.64E-58			
						78	4.71E-57			
						79	3.87E-56			
						80	3.11E-55			

Blood pressure example from the class outline			
$X \sim N(\mu = 128.4, \sigma = 19.6)$			
Probability calculations:			
The probability that the chosen adult has a blood pressure less than 128, i.e., $P(X < 128)$:			
	0.4918588859		
The probability that the chosen adult has a blood pressure greater than 140, i.e., $P(X > 140)$:			
$P(X < 140)$:			
	0.7230200391		
$P(X > 140)$:			
	0.2769799609		
$P(115 < X < 145)$:			
	0.5543946859		