STAT 2593 Lecture 013 - The Binomial Distribution

Dylan Spicker

Learning Objectives

1. Understand the binomial distribution, its use cases, and its properties.



If you have repeated Bernoulli trials, and you count your successes, the corresponding random variable follows a binomial distribution.

If you have repeated Bernoulli trials, and you count your successes, the corresponding random variable follows a binomial distribution.

We assume that there is a fixed number of trials, *n*.

- If you have repeated Bernoulli trials, and you count your successes, the corresponding random variable follows a binomial distribution.
 - We assume that there is a fixed number of trials, *n*.
 - ▶ We assume that there is a constant probability of success, *p*.

- If you have repeated Bernoulli trials, and you count your successes, the corresponding random variable follows a binomial distribution.
 - We assume that there is a fixed number of trials, *n*.
 - We assume that there is a constant probability of success, p.
 - We assume that each trial is independent of each other.

- If you have repeated Bernoulli trials, and you count your successes, the corresponding random variable follows a binomial distribution.
 - We assume that there is a fixed number of trials, *n*.
 - We assume that there is a constant probability of success, p.
 - We assume that each trial is independent of each other.
- The random variable X of the counts of successes then follows X ~ Bin(n, p).

- If you have repeated Bernoulli trials, and you count your successes, the corresponding random variable follows a binomial distribution.
 - We assume that there is a fixed number of trials, *n*.
 - We assume that there is a constant probability of success, p.
 - We assume that each trial is independent of each other.
- The random variable X of the counts of successes then follows X ~ Bin(n, p).
 - We have E[X] = np, var(X) = np(1-p), and

$$p(x) = {n \choose x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}.$$



Binomial probabilities correspond to sampling with replacement.

Important Notes

Binomial probabilities correspond to sampling with replacement.

If you are sampling without replacement this is no longer a binomial distribution.

Important Notes

Binomial probabilities correspond to sampling with replacement.

If you are sampling without replacement this is no longer a binomial distribution.

If the population is very large, then it will behave as an approximately binomial distribution.



The binomial distribution characterizes the number of successes on repeated bernoulli trials.

The binomial distribution relies on the assumptions of fixed number of trials, constant probability of success, and independence.

▶ There is a closed for PMF, expectation, and variance.