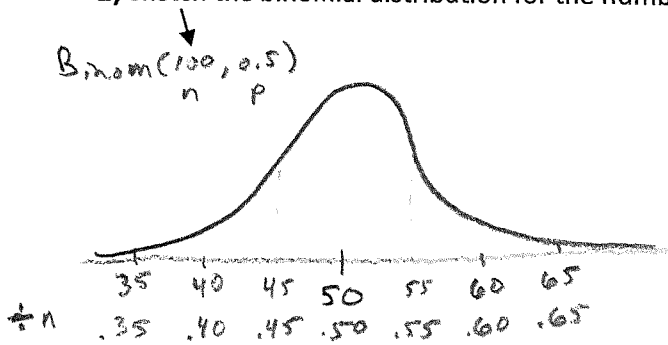


GOB: 1) Calculate $\text{Sum}(\text{RandInt}(0,1,100))$ and add your answer to the chart on the white board.

2) Sketch the binomial distribution for the number of tails you expect when flipping a fair coin 100 times. Then calculate the mean and standard deviation.



$$\mu = np$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{\frac{npq}{n^2}}$$

$$\mu \hat{p} = p$$

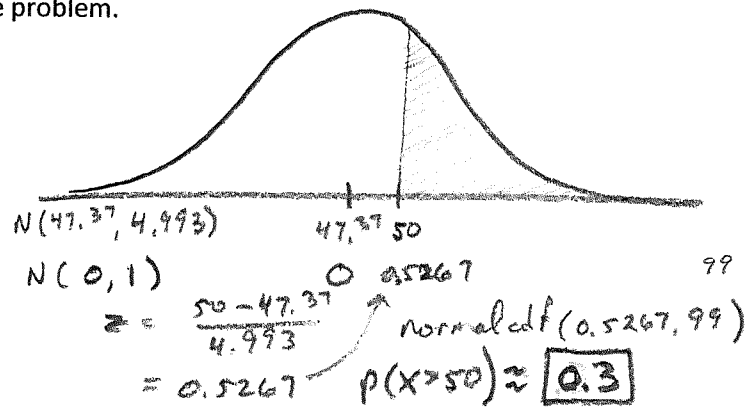
$$\sigma \hat{p} = \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$$

3 a) You play roulette 100 times, betting \$10 on red each time. What is the probability you come out ahead (win more than half of the time)? Show that this Binomial probability model can be approximated by a Normal model. Then use the applicable Normal model to solve the problem.

Success / Failure
 $np \geq 10$ $nq \geq 10$
 $100 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right) \geq 10$ $100 \left(\frac{20}{38}\right) \geq 10$ (50)
 $47.37 \geq 10$ $52.63 \geq 10$
 ✓ ✓

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= np \\ &= 100 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right) \\ &= 47.37 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{npq} \\ &= \sqrt{100 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right) \left(\frac{20}{38}\right)} \\ &= 4.993 \end{aligned}$$

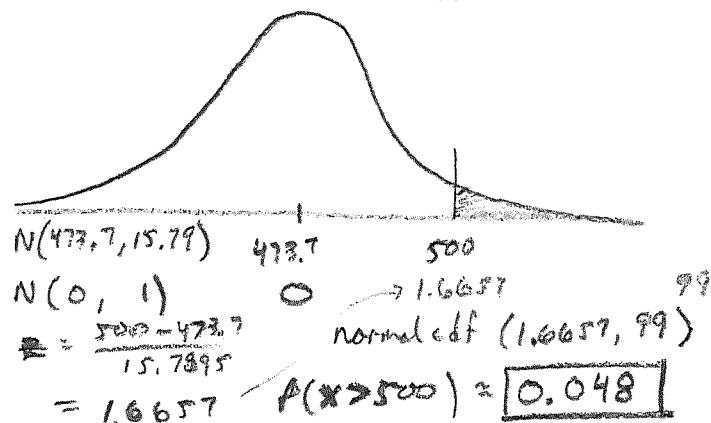


3 b) You play roulette 900 times, betting \$10 on red each time. What is the probability you come out ahead? Show that this Binomial probability model can be approximated by a Normal model. Then use the applicable Normal model to solve the problem.

Success / Failure
 $np \geq 10$ $nq \geq 10$
 $900 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right) \geq 10$ $900 \left(\frac{20}{38}\right) \geq 10$ (50)
 $473.7 \geq 10$ $526.3 \geq 10$
 ✓ ✓

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= np \\ &= 900 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right) \\ &= 473.7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{npq} \\ &= \sqrt{900 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right) \left(\frac{20}{38}\right)} \\ &= 15.7895 \end{aligned}$$



3 c) Explain what happened to your probability of winning as the number of bets increased. Why?

after changing to proportions, shows as $n \uparrow \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}} \downarrow$ & .5 becomes more SDs away from μ .
 .04993 .01579