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Excellent

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Consider a binomial experiment with  $n = 10, p = 0.2$

a) Compute the probability of one success ( $P(1)$ )

$$P(x) = \binom{n}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x}$$
$$P(1) = \binom{10}{1} \cdot (0.2)^1 \cdot (1-0.2)^{(10-1)}$$
$$= 10 \cdot 0.2 \cdot (0.8)^9$$
$$= 10 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.1342$$
$$= \boxed{P(1) = 0.2684}$$

b) Compute the probability of two success ( $P(2)$ )

$$P(2) = \binom{10}{2} \cdot 0.2^2 \cdot (1-0.2)^{(10-2)}$$
$$= 45 \cdot 0.04 \cdot 0.1677$$
$$= \boxed{P(2) = 0.30186}$$

c) Compute the probability of no success ( $P(0)$ )

$$P(0) = \binom{10}{0} \cdot 0.2^0 \cdot (1-0.2)^{10-0}$$
$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.1073$$
$$= \boxed{P(0) = 0.1073}$$

d) Compute the probability of at least three success

$$(P(x) \geq 3) = (1 - P(x) < 3) = 1 - [P(2) + P(1) + P(0)]$$
$$= 1 - (0.30186 + 0.2684 + 0.1073)$$
$$= 1 - 0.6775$$
$$= \boxed{0.3225}$$

e) Compute the expected value  $E(X)$

$$e(x) = n \cdot p$$
$$= 10 \cdot 0.2 = \boxed{e(x) = 2}$$

f) Compute the variance value  $V(X)$

$$V(x) = n \cdot p \cdot (1-p)$$
$$= 2 \cdot (1-0.2) = 2 \cdot 0.8$$
$$= \boxed{V(x) = 1.6}$$

g) Compute the standard deviation of  $X$

$$= \sqrt{V} = \sqrt{1.6} = 1.264$$

h) What does  $X$  represent?

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i) Is  $X$  discrete or continuous?

discrete