

Precalc 13.6 Prob. $\frac{S}{T}$

Find the probability of an event by using the binomial theorem (Pascal's Δ)

2 options only



binomial experiment

$\frac{1}{6}$

theoretical probability

experimental probability

simulation

activity: coin flipping

(for each separate trial...not 50-50...)

$$(2x + 3y)^6$$

$$1 \binom{6}{0} + 6 \binom{6}{1} (2x)^5 (3y) + 15 \binom{6}{2} (2x)^4 (3y)^2 + 20 \binom{6}{3} (2x)^3 (3y)^3$$

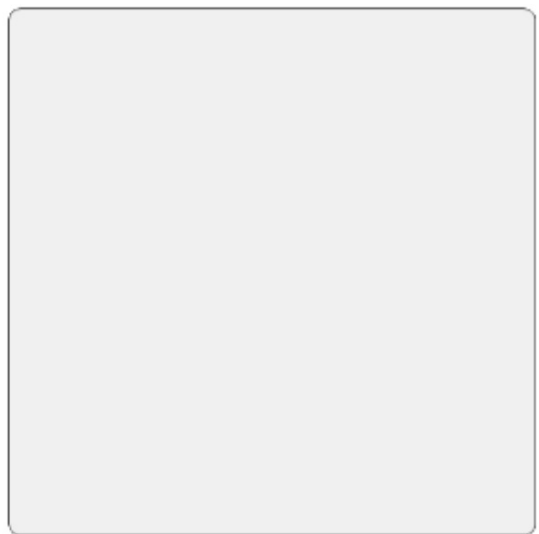
$$+ 15 \binom{6}{4} (2x)^2 (3y)^4 + 6 \binom{6}{5} (2x) (3y)^5 + 1 \binom{6}{6} (3y)^6$$

Conditions of a Binomial Experiment

A binomial experiment exists if and only if these conditions occur.

- Each trial has exactly two outcomes, or outcomes that can be reduced to two outcomes.
- There must be a fixed number of trials.
- The outcomes of each trial must be independent.

✓ ✓
Experimental vs theoretical probability
How do you tell the difference?



Collect data

Flip coins x 50 and record heads vs tails

theoretical: 25 H 25 T
experimental:

Heads

28

Tails

||||
||||
||

22

8 L 2 D 7

Pascal's triangle

2 Eight out of every 10 persons who contract a certain viral infection can recover. If a group of 7 people become infected, what is the probability that exactly 3 people will recover from the infection?

3 L

7 D

$$(L+D)^7$$

.8 .2

$$1(.8)^7 + 7(.8)^6(.2)^1 + 21(.8)^5(.2)^2 + 35(.8)^4(.2)^3 + 35(.8)^3(.2)^4 + 21(.8)^2(.2)^5 + 7(.8)^1(.2)^6 + 1(.2)^7$$

$$35(0.512)(0.0016) \approx 0.03$$

3%

3 LANDSCAPING Refer to the application at the beginning of the lesson.
 What is the probability that 7 of the 10 trees planted will survive?

L 90%

D 10%

Plant 10

" 0.057
 ≈ 6%

P₇ live

$$(.9 + .1)^{10}$$

$$1 \binom{10}{0} 10 \binom{9}{1}$$

$$45 \binom{8}{2}$$

$$120 \binom{7}{3} \binom{1}{1} 210$$

282

210

120

45

10

1

P. 87b

2 outcomes

ME

prob. known
+ constant

known no. of trials

13.6

13.410