

Discrete Random Variables — Modules

20. Bernoulli, Binomial, Hypergeometric Distributions

21. Geometric, Negative Binomial Distributions

22. Poisson Distribution

3.20 Bernoulli, Binomial, Hypergeometric Distrns

Bernoulli Distrn

Binomial Distrn

Hypergeometric Distrn

Bernoulli(p) Distribution

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p. } p \\ 0 & \text{w.p. } q \end{cases}$$

Previous work showed that $E[X] = p$, $\text{Var}(X) = pq$, and $M_X(t) = pe^t + q$.

Further, $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Bern}(p) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$.

Binomial(n, p) Distribution

Let $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, where $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Bern}(p)$. Then $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$.

$$\Pr(Y = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Example: Toss 2 dice 5 times. Let Y be the number of 7's you see. $Y \sim \text{Bin}(5, 1/6)$. Then, e.g.,

$$\Pr(Y = 4) = \binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^4 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{5-4}.$$

X_1, \dots, X_n i.i.d. $\text{Bern}(p)$ implies

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i] = np$$

and, similarly,

$$\text{Var}(Y) = npq.$$

We've already seen that $M_Y(t) = (pe^t + q)^n$.

If Y_1, \dots, Y_k are *indep* and $Y_i \sim \text{Bin}(n_i, p)$, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^k Y_i \sim \text{Bin}\left(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i, p\right).$$

Hypergeometric Distribution

You have a objects of type 1 and b objects of type 2.

Select n objects w/o replacement from the $a + b$.

Let X be the number of type 1's selected.

$$\Pr(X = k) = \frac{\binom{a}{k} \binom{b}{n-k}}{\binom{a+b}{n}}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

After some algebra, it turns out that

$$E[X] = n \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right) \text{ and}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = n \left(\frac{a}{a+b} \right) \left(1 - \frac{a}{a+b} \right) \left(\frac{a+b-n}{a+b-1} \right).$$

$\frac{a}{a+b}$ here plays the role of p in the Binomial distrn.

Old Example: 25 sox in a box. 15 red, 10 blue. Pick 7 w/o replacement.

$$\Pr(\text{exactly 3 reds are picked}) = \frac{\binom{15}{3} \binom{10}{4}}{\binom{25}{7}}$$