

Chapter 5: Discrete Probability Distributions

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Part 1: Calculations using MS Excel only.

5 - 2 Mean, Variance, Standard Deviation, and Expectation

► Example 5-11, page 269:

X	0	1	2	3	4
P(X)	0.18	0.34	0.23	0.21	0.04

► Calculate the mean, variance, and standard deviation from the above discrete probability distribution.



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**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

Symbols like (2 , μ , σ) are provided here just for illustration. No need to input them anywhere.

2. For each value of X, input the corresponding probability in column B.

B7

fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	X	P(X)	$X * P(X)$	$X^2 * P(X)$		Mean (μ) =				
2	0	0.18				Variance (σ^2) =				
3	1	0.34				Standard deviation (σ) =				
4	2	0.23								
5	3	0.21								
6	4	0.04								
7	SUM									

1. Input the values of the discrete random variable X column A.

3. In the first rows of columns C and D, add any notation that denotes $X * P(X)$ and $X^2 * P(X)$

(Optional step). Choose three different locations to display the values of the mean, the variance and the standard deviation.





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**B***I*U**A****A****A**

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\$

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,

←.0

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→.0

Number



Conditional Formatting



Format as Table



Cell Styles

Styles



Cells



Editing

SUM

X



A

B

C

F

G

H

I

J

1

X

P(X)

X * P(X)

 $X^2 * P(X)$ Mean (μ) =

2

0

0.18

 $=A2*B2$ $=A2^2 * B2$ Variance (σ^2) =

3

1

0.34

Standard deviation (σ) =

4

2

5

6

7

SUM

8

Example 5-11



100%



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B *I* U A A

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Formatting



Cells



Editing

C2

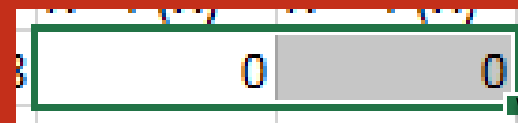
*f_x* $=A2*B2$

	A	B	C	D
1	X	P(X)	$X * P(X)$	$X^2 * P(X)$
2	0	0.18	0	0
3	1	0.34	0.34	0.34
4	2	0.23	0.46	0.92
5	3	0.21	0.63	1.89
6	4	0.04	0.16	0.64
7	SUM			
8				

Example 5-11



Highlight cells C2 and D2 as follows:



Move the pointer to the green square as shown above. The pointer should change to the shape **+**. Use the new shape to drag down the highlight to row number 6 to auto-calculate all $X * P(X)$ and $X^2 * P(X)$.



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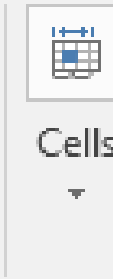
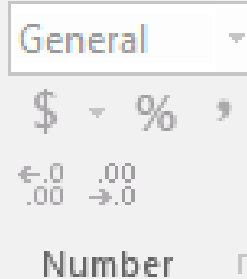
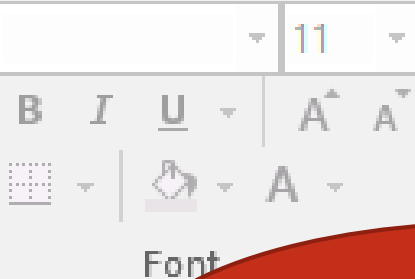
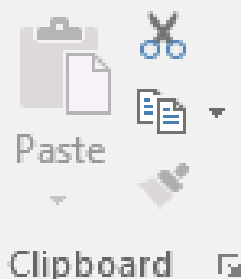
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B7

	A	B	C	D
1	X	P(X)	X	$X^2 * P(X)$
2	0	0.18	0	0
3	1	0.34	0.34	0.34
4	2	0.23	0.46	0.92
5	3	0.21	0.63	1.26
6	4	0.04	0.16	0.64
7	SUM	$=SUM(B2:B6)$		
8				

1. In cell B7, input the command:
 $=SUM(B2:B6)$

2. Drag the green small square in the corner of cell B7 to the right up to cell D7 to auto-calculate the remaining sums.

Example 5-11



Enter



100%

Clipboard Font Alignment Number Styles

Calibri 11

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Cell Styles

H4

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	X	P(X)	$X * P(X)$	$X^2 * P(X)$		Mean (μ) =			1.6	
2	0	0.18	0	0		Variance (σ^2) =			1.2619	
3	1	0.34	0.34	0.34		Standard deviation (σ) =			1.123343	
4	2	0.23	0.46	0.92						
5	3	0.21	0.63	1.89						
6	4	0.04	0.16	0.64						
7	SUM	1	1.59	3.79						
8										

Example 5-11

1. In cell I1, input the command: =C7

2. In cell I2, input the command: =D7-C7^2

3. In cell I3, input the command: =SQRT(I2)



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I3



fx

`=ROUND(SQRT(I2),1)`**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

To get results identical to those mentioned in the textbook, one should apply the Excel ROUND function with the other functions such as SUM and SQRT with numbers of digits similar to those used in the textbook.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	X	P(X)	X * P(X)	X ² * P(X)		Mean (μ) =			1.6	
2	0	0.18	0	0		Variance (σ^2) =			1.2	
3	1	0.34	0.34	0.34		Standard deviation (σ) =			1.1	
4	2	0.23	0.46	0.92						
5	3	0.21	0.63	1.89						
6	4	0.04	0.16	0.64						
7	SUM	1	1.6	3.79						
8										

Example 5-11



100%

Part 2: Calculations using MS Excel add-in MegaStat.

5 - 3 The Binomial Distribution

- ▶ **Example 5-18, page 279:** A survey from Teenage Research Unlimited (Northbrook, Illinois) found that **30%** of teenage consumers receive their spending money from part-time jobs. If **5** teenagers are selected at random, find the probability that at least 3 of them will have part-time jobs.
- ▶ Notice that $n = 5$, $p = 0.3$, X represents the number of teenagers, $X = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$, and the aim is to calculate $P(\text{at least 3 of teenagers will have part-time jobs}) = P(X \geq 3)$.

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Discrete Probability Distributions

Binomial Hypergeometric Poisson

5 n, number of trials

0.3 p, probability of occurrence

8

Example 5-16 p.

Ready

MegaStat

MegaStat®

Descriptive Statistics...
Frequency Distributions
Probability
Confidence Intervals/Sample Size...
Hypothesis Tests

Counting Rules
Discrete Probability Distributions
Normal Distributions

Clear
Cancel
Help

1. Click on MegaStat

2. Choose "Probability", then click on "Discrete Probability Distributions"

3. Type in the values of n and p in the appropriate fields, then press OK.

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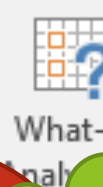
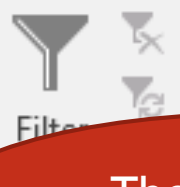
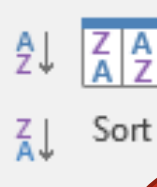
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We can use the information here to calculate $P(X \geq 3) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5)$

The values of $P(X = 0)$ to $P(X = 5)$

The provided values of n and p

The values of X

The values of $P(X \leq 0)$ to $P(X \leq 5)$

The values of the mean (μ), variance (σ^2), and standard deviation (σ).

We can use the information here to calculate $P(X \geq 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 2)$

cumulative		
X	$P(X)$	probability
0	0.16807	0.16807
1	0.36015	0.52822
2	0.30870	0.83692
3	0.13230	0.96922
4	0.02835	0.99757
5	0.00243	1.00000

1.500 expected value
1.050 variance
1.025 standard deviation

Output

Example 5-16 p.

