




AP Stats Unit 7:
Probability Distributions
Chapters 16 & 17

7	8 16.1 Intro to Probability Distributions HW: Notes Chapter 16	9	10 16.2 Probability Models & Random Variables HW: p 383 (1-3, 6, 9-11, 14)	11 16.3 More Random Variables HW: p 384 (23-26)
14 16.4 Continuous Random Variables HW: p385 (37,39,38,40)	15 17.1 Geometric Models HW: p402 (9,11,10,12,13-14)	16	17 17.2 Binomial Models HW: p 403 (25,27,26,30)	18 17.3 Practice HW: p402(17,19,21,18,20,21)
21 NO SCHOOL Presidents' Day	22 17.4 Review ALL HW DUE tomorrow	Unit 7 Test		25

Video - binomial distribution

<http://bit.ly/2hsg3ql>

Video— geometric distribution

<http://bit.ly/2hCqQiw>

Video - random variables

<http://bit.ly/2gTgpWC>

WE SHOULD GO TO THE NORTH BEACH. SOMEONE SAID THE SOUTH BEACH HAS A 20% HIGHER RISK OF SHARK ATTACKS.

YEAH, BUT STATISTICALLY, TAKING THREE BEACH TRIPS INSTEAD OF TWO INCREASES OUR ODDS OF GETTING SHOT BY A SWIMMING DOG CARRYING A HANDGUN IN ITS MOUTH BY 50%!

OH NO! THIS IS OUR THIRD TRIP!



REMINDER: A 50% INCREASE IN A TINY RISK IS STILL TINY.

$$E(X) = \mu_x = \sum x_i p_i$$

$$Var(X) = \sigma_x^2 = \sum (x_i - \mu_x)^2 p_i$$

If X has a binomial distribution with parameters n and p ,

then:

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\mu_x = np$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$$

$$\mu_{\hat{p}} = p$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

