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Normal approximation to the binomial distribution calculator

The simple reason is that the formula for a binomial distribution receives a little low weight when the value of N passes more than 100. For example, if you wanted to find the likelihood of 15 heads in 100 Coins, mathematics would be like this: $P(\text{15 heads in 100 flips}) = \frac{100!}{(100-15)! \cdot 15!} \cdot 0.5^{15} \cdot 0.5^{85}$ Calculating 100! Overcharged most calculators, although r can do this operation using dbinom: `dbinom(15,100,0.5)` `## [1] 1.998488e-13` There are several conditions that must be met when using a normal distribution to calculate a binomial distribution, there must be a fixed number of tests the result of each attempt should be independent each experiment may have only two results that the likelihood of success for each attempt should be same. This does not work if the probability of each attempt is next to 0 or 1 or if the assay number is small. $(n \cdot p)$ and $(n \cdot q)$ must be greater than 5. calculating a binomial distribution using a normal distribution means, we are using a distribution. Continuity correction factor should be used to explain this difference. This means only that we are using a range of values calculate the probability of an event and not just a value. See the table to find out which correction factor to be used. Variable ϵ - Discrete discrete are values that can be counted. The variables \hat{p} and \hat{q} so for example if you want to calculate $P(55)$ you have to discover both $p(54.5)$ and $p(55.5)$, so the binomial distribution fan is like this: $P(\text{x Successes in N trials}) = \frac{N!}{(n-x)! \cdot x!} \cdot p^x \cdot q^{n-x}$ where: n is the number of tests x is the number of successes p is the probability of success q is the probability of Failure or 1 - P to a normal distribution is like this: $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$ Where: x is the number of successes (μ) It is the distribution of the distribution Binomial: $(\mu = n \cdot p)$ to find (σ) of the binomial distribution: $\sigma = \sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot q}$ As an example consider the bidder a currency 100 times and trying to find the likelihood of getting 47 heads. Binomial Distribution $P(\text{47 Heads in 100 Flips}) = \frac{100!}{(100-47)! \cdot 47!} \cdot 0.5^{47} \cdot 0.5^{53}$ Normal distribution First, we must check if the probability is large enough and that the number of tests is big enough. Both NPs and NQ must be larger than 5. $(NP = 50)$ $(NQ = 50)$ ENGLY: $(\mu = N \cdot P = 50)$ $(\sigma = \sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot q} = 5)$ and since we are using a normal approximation of a binomial distribution, we have to calculate from 46.5 to 47.5 $z_1 = \frac{46.5 - 50}{5} = -0.7$ $z_2 = \frac{47.5 - 50}{5} = -0.5$ and a Z score table, we know that: $(Z_1 = -0.7)$ It has a likelihood of .2420 $(Z_2 = -0.5)$ has a likelihood of .3085 subtracting the two gives a probability of 0.065 or 6.65% `dbinom(x = 47, size = 100, prob = .5)` `## [1] 0.0665905` `DNORM(x = 47, MCH = 50, SD = 5)` `## [1] 0.06664492` `PNM(Q = 47.5, MCH = 50, SD = 5)` `## [1] 0.06657389` `PNMORMGC(C(47.5,46.5), "Between", MCR = 50, DP = 5, graphic = true)` `## [1] 0.06657389` t work normal wona distribution when the p is next to 0 or 1 or when the number of tests n is small. Note that these installments do not align. In these installments the red lines are normal approximations and bars are binomial distributions. In the left binding the probability Close to 1, in the right plot $(n \cdot p)$ is less than 5. They do not combine with the odds of the same binomial distribution. `Probs2 = dbinom(1: 100, size = 100, prob = 0.95)` x

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