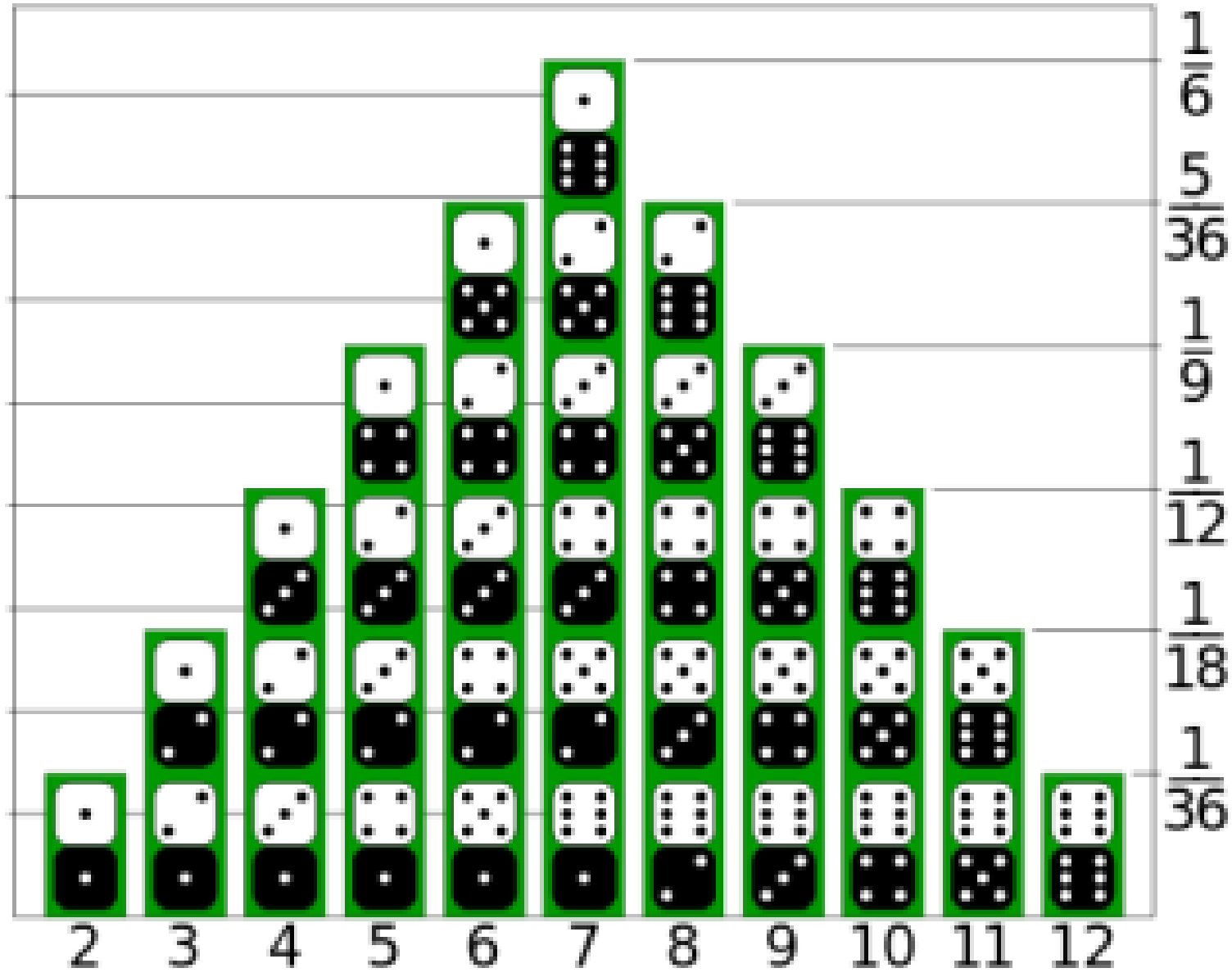


# Hypergeometric Probability Distributions

If you loved combinations and probability, you are going to love these.  
Sadly, the converse is also true.



$$E(x) = \frac{ra}{n}$$

$N$  = the total number of items to choose from  
 $a$  = the total number of the “successful” item  
 $r$  = the number of places to put them

## Hypergeometric Distributions

Name: ..... 5.8 K



1. Write out the formula for the expected value of a hypergeometric distribution 9 times.


$$P(x) = \frac{C(a, x) \times C(n - a, r - x)}{C(n, r)}$$

$N$  = the total number of items to choose from

$a$  = the total number of the “successful” item

$r$  = the number of places to put them

$x$  = the exact number of “successful” items

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2. Write out the formula for the probability of a hypergeometric event 9 times.


3. A mini-van has 6 seats. There are 18 people at a family picnic, 8 adults and 10 children. Six people are selected at random to go for ice cream. Calculate the probability that there are exactly 2 adults in the van.

$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ;  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ;  $r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ;  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$P(x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = \frac{C(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}}) \times C(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}})}{C(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}})}$$

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- $x$  = exact number of “successful” items

4. A track team has 25 members. 10 are sprinters and 15 are long distance runners. If 5 people are randomly selected to be in a picture, what is the probability that exactly 3 of them are sprinters?

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7. You have a bag of 20 marbles, 4 are red and 16 are blue. You draw out 2 marbles without replacement. Make the probability distribution for the number of red marbles in the 2 marble selection.

$X \sim \text{Hypergeometric}(n=20, a=4, r=2)$ . Thus,  $E(x) = \frac{ra}{n} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

<b>x</b>	<b>0 red marbles</b>	<b>1 red marble</b>	<b>2 red marbles</b>
<b><math>C(a, x)</math></b>	$C(\_, \_) =$	$C(\_, \_) =$	$C(\_, \_) =$
<b><math>C(n-a, r-x)</math></b>	$C(\_, \_) =$	$C(\_, \_) =$	$C(\_, \_) =$
<b><math>C(\underline{n}, \underline{r})</math></b>			
<b><math>P(x)</math></b>			



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<b><math>P(x)</math></b>			

<b>x</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b><math>C(a, x)</math></b>	$C(4, 0) = 1$	$C(4, 1) = 4$	$C(4, 2) = 6$
<b><math>C(n-a, r-x)</math></b>	$C(16, 2) = 120$	$C(16, 1) = 16$	$C(16, 0) = 1$
<b>Numerator</b>	120	64	6
<b><math>C(n, r)</math></b>	$C(20, 2) = 190$	$C(20, 2) = 190$	$C(20, 2) = 190$
<b><math>P(x)</math></b>	0.6316	0.3368	0.0316

Insulators for transformers are purchased in cases of 10. From the case, 4 insulators are sampled and inspected. If the sample contains 1 or more defective insulators, the whole case is sent back to the supplier. Suppose the case contains 3 defective insulators. What is the probability that the case will be returned?

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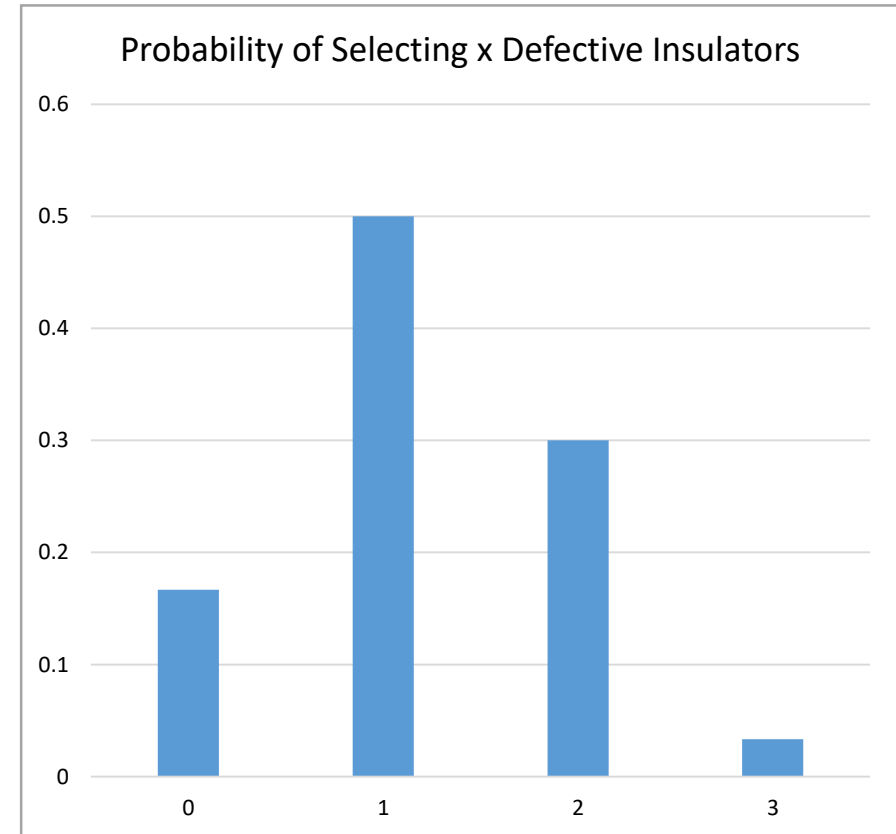
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$x$	0	1	2	3
$C(a,x)$	$C(3,0) = 1$	$C(3,1) = 3$	$C(3,2) = 3$	$C(3,3) = 1$
$C(n-a, r-x)$	$C(7,4) = 35$	$C(7,3) = 35$	$C(7,2) = 21$	$C(7,1) = 7$
Numerator	35	105	63	7
$C(n,r)$	$C(10,4) = 210$	$C(10,4) = 210$	$C(10,4) = 210$	$C(10,4) = 210$
$P(x)$	0.1667	0.5	0.3	0.0333

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$P(x)$	0.1667	0.5	0.3	0.0333
$P(x \geq 1)$	0.8333			

