

The following activities will guide you in discovering some useful relationships between the special distributions.

A. Binomial Approximation to the Hypergeometric Distribution

1. Suppose X is a discrete random variable having the hyper-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
			[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

4. What can you say about the absolute difference in the last column as f , called the *sampling fraction*, becomes smaller?

5. What can you say about the hypergeometric and binomial probabilities as the sampling fraction f becomes smaller?

B. Poisson Approximation to the Binomial Distribution

- Suppose X is a discrete random variable having the binomial distribution such that $X \sim \text{Bin}(n = 15, p)$. Compute the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

k	P(X = k)	Binomial		Poisson
		$\binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$	$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$	
0				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Normal Approximation to the Binomial Distribution

- Suppose X is a discrete random variable having the binomial

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] $\sqrt{\dots}$ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]					
[REDACTED]					
[REDACTED]					

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

D. Normal Approximation to the Poisson Distribution

1. Suppose X is a discrete random variable having the Poisson distribution such that $X \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$. Compute the Poisson

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] $\sqrt{\lambda}$

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]