

2016 Q3

- (a) each flight is a "trial"
- $p = P(\text{upgrade}) = 0.10$ constant & independent
 - multiple trials
 - finding probability related to when 1st success occurs
- this is a geometric model scenario w/ $p = 0.10$

let $X =$ number of flights until 1st upgrade

X	1st	2nd	3	4	5	6	...
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or by formula $(q)^{x-1}(p)$

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3)$$

$$= 1 - \text{geomcdf}(0.10, 3, x)$$

$$= 1 - 0.271 = \boxed{.729}$$

$$P(X > 3) = 1 - P(X \leq 3)$$

$$= 1 - [P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3)]$$

$$= 1 - [(.1) + (.9)(.1) + (.9)^2(.1)]$$

$$= 1 - .271 = \boxed{.729}$$

(All may prefer the hard calculation, but they state calculation methods are ok too, as long as all values are labelled)

- (b) now finding a probability of a number of upgrades in 20 flights, so switch to Binomial model!

let $Y =$ # of upgrades in 20 flights:

Y	0	1	2	3	4	5	...	19	20
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$$P(Y=2) = \text{binompdf}\left(\binom{20}{n}, 0.10, 2\right) = \boxed{.2852}$$

$$= {}_{20}C_2 (.1)^2 (.9)^{18} = 190 (.1)^2 (.9)^{18} = \boxed{.2852}$$

- (c) This is again a binomial scenario with $n=104$, $p=0.10$ so let $W =$ # of upgrades in 104 flights:

W	0	1	2	...	19	20	21	...	104
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$$P(W > 20) = 1 - P(W \leq 20)$$

$$= 1 - \text{binomcdf}\left(\binom{104}{n}, 0.10, 20\right) = 1 - .99863 = .00136$$

the probability of more than 20 upgrades in 104 flights is less than 1%. so I would be surprised if Sam receives more than 20 upgrades.