

Geometric Distribution

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Outline

1 Geometric Distribution

- Based on
- Geometric Random Variables
- Cumulative Distributive Function
- Quantile function
- Geometric expectation

Based on

"Probability with R: An Introduction with Computer Science Applications"
Jane Horgan

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Calculating geometric pdfs

```
dgeom (x=4, prob=.03)
dgeom (4, .03)

x <- 0:4
dgeom(x, .9)
round( dgeom(x, .95), 4)
```

Plotting geometric pdfs

```
par (mfrow = c(2,2))

x<-0:4
plot(x+1, dgeom(x, prob=.95),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.95");

x<-0:9
plot(x+1, dgeom(x, prob=.5),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.5");

x<-0:4
plot(x+1, dgeom(x, prob=.2),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.2");

x<-0:4
plot(x+1, dgeom(x, prob=.01),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.01");
```

Calculating geometric cdfs

```
pgeom(4, .03)
```

```
x<- 0:4  
prob <- pgeom(x, .9)  
round(prob, 4)
```

```
x<- 0:5  
round(pgeom(x, .2), 4)
```

Plotting geometric cdfs

```
par (mfrow = c(2,2))

x<-0:4
plot(x+1, pgeom(x, prob=.95),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X<=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.95");

x<-0:9
plot(x+1, pgeom(x, prob=.5),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X<=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.5");

x<-0:4
plot(x+1, pgeom(x, prob=.2),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X<=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.2");

x<-0:4
plot(x+1, pgeom(x, prob=.01),
      xlab="X= number of trials", ylab="P(X<=x)",
      type="h", main="p=.01");
```

quantile function

```
qgeom(.75, .2)
```

```
pgeom(6, .2)
```

Geometric expectation

```
before <- rgeom(40, .2)

first <- before + 1

table(first)

plot(table(first/40, xlab="Number of inspection", ylab=" ")

mean(first)

var(first)

sd(first)

max(first)
```

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