The following tables are binomial probability distributions for which $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{6}$ and $\mathbf{p}=\mathbf{0 . 6 5}$ The desired probabilities are highlighted.

## PDF

Find the probability of exactly $\mathbf{2}$ favorable outcomes.

| $\mathbf{P}(\mathrm{x}=2)=\operatorname{binompdf}(6,0.65,2)=0.0951021094$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x})$ | .0018 | .0205 | .0951 | .2355 | .3280 | .2437 | .0754 |

## CDF

Find the probability of less than 3 favorable outcomes.
Find the probability of at most 2 favorable outcomes. Both of these mean two or less.
$\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}<3)=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x} \# 2)=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=0)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=1)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=2)=$ binomcdf $(6,0.65,2)=0.1174239063$

| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x})$ | $\mathbf{. 0 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{. 0 2 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{. 0 9 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{. 2 3 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{. 3 2 8 0}$ | .2437 | $\mathbf{. 0 7 5 4}$ |

## CDF

Find the probability of more than 2 favorable outcomes. Find the probability of at least $\mathbf{3}$ favorable outcomes.

Both of these are the complement of two or less.

$$
\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}>2)=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x} \$ 3)=\mathbf{1}-\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x} \# 2)=\mathbf{1}-\operatorname{binomcdf}(6,0.65,2)=0.8825760937
$$

| $\mathbf{x}$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{P ( x )}$ | .0018 | .0205 | .0951 | .2355 | .3280 | .2437 | .0754 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { * Remember that the cumulative sum of ALL probabilities is ONE : } \\
& \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=0)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=1)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=2)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=3)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=4)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=5)+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{x}=6)=\mathbf{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

