

**Math 6070-1, Spring 2006, University of Utah**  
**Project #1**  
**Due: Friday, February 15**

Our goal is to simulate a table of binomial probabilities. You are asked to work individually (i.e., *not in groups!*) on this project. You can use any reasonable computer package, but: (i) must show *all* of your code; (ii) the code must be well documented; and (iii) cannot use canned packages. In other words, if you are asked to generate a table of probabilities, you cannot run some package that does that for you.

Suppose  $S_n \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$ , and define  $\hat{p} = S_n/n$ . Define

$$\mathcal{B}_{n,p}(z) := P_p \left\{ \left| \frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})/n}} \right| \leq z \right\}.$$

1. Let  $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_m$  be independent, each with the same distribution as  $\hat{p}$  under  $P_p$  for every  $p$ . Define

$$\hat{\mathcal{B}}_{n,p}(z, m) := \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbf{I} \left\{ \left| \frac{\rho_j - p}{\sqrt{\rho_j(1 - \rho_j)/n}} \right| \leq z \right\}.$$

Then prove that as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$\hat{\mathcal{B}}_{n,p}(z, m) \xrightarrow{P_p} \mathcal{B}_{n,p}(z).$$

2. For all  $p = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ , and all  $n = 5, 10, 15, 20$  generate  $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_m$  i.i.d. with distribution binomial( $n, p$ ). Use this to produce a table for  $\mathcal{B}_{n,p}(z)$  for  $z = 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5$ . Pay attention to what happens as you vary  $m$ , and try to compute tables that have a good amount of precision.
3. Prove that  $\mathcal{B}_\infty(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{B}_{n,p}(z)$  exists and is independent of  $p$ . Identify  $\mathcal{B}_\infty(z)$ , and create a table of values for  $\mathcal{B}_\infty(z)$  for  $p = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$ ,  $n = 5, 10, 15, 20$ , and  $z = 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5$ .
4. Compare your table for  $\mathcal{B}_\infty(z)$ 's with your table from Item 2. Use your table to find exact  $z_{\alpha/2}$ -values for  $\alpha = 0.01, 0.05$ . Compare your values with the  $z_{\alpha/2}$ -values obtained from a normal table.
5. How would you construct a table for  $p = 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9$ ?