Moments of Binomial Distribution

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Moment Definition

Let $X \sim B(n, p)$ be a binomial random variable.

• The r^{th} order moment about origin:

$$\mu_r = \mathbb{E}(X^r) = \sum_{x=0}^n \underline{x^r} \cdot \mathbb{P}(X = x)$$

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• For the first-order moment (mean):

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• Use binomial PMF: $\mathbb{P}(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$ where q = 1 - p

Substitute Binomial PMF

• Substituting into the formula:

$$\mu_1' = \sum_{x=0}^n x \cdot \left(\binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \right)$$

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$$\mu_1' = \sum_{x=1}^n x \cdot \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

• Use identity: $x \cdot \binom{n}{x} = n \cdot \binom{n-1}{x-1}$

$$\mu_1' = \sum_{x=1}^n n \cdot \left(\binom{n-1}{x-1} p^x q^{n-x} \right)$$

Index Substitution

• Factor out constants:

$$\mu_1' = \bigcap_{x=1}^n \left(\begin{matrix} n-1 \\ x-1 \end{matrix} \right) p^{x-1} q^{n-x}$$

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$$\mu_1' = np \sum_{x=1}^n \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^{x-1} q^{n-x}$$

• Let $r = x - 1 \Rightarrow x = r + 1$

Index Substitution

• Factor out constants:

$$\mu_1' = np \sum_{x=1}^n \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^{x-1} q^{n-x}$$

- Let $r = x 1 \Rightarrow x = r + 1$
- Change limits: $x = 1 \Rightarrow r = 0$, $x = n \Rightarrow r = n 1$

$$\mu_1'=n$$
p $\displaystyle\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}inom{n-1}{r}
ho^rq^{n-1-r}$

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$$\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{r} p^r q^{n-1-r} = (\underline{p+q})^{n-1}$$

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$$\mu_1' = np \cdot 1 = np$$

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- Therefore:

$$\mu_1' = \mathit{np} \cdot 1 = \mathit{np}$$

• Mean of the Binomial Distribution:

$$\mu=\mu_1'=\mathit{np}$$

• Start with:

$$\mu_2' = \mathbb{E}(X^2) = \sum_{x=0}^n \widehat{X^2} \underline{\mathbb{P}(X=x)}$$

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- Hence:

• Write $x^2 = x(x-1) + x$

$$\mu_2' = \sum_{x=0}^n x^2 \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$\mu'_2 = \sum_{x=0}^{n} [x(x-1) + x] \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

• Split into two parts:

$$\mu'_2 = \sum_{x=0}^n x(x-1) \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} + \sum_{x=0}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

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- Use identity: $x(x-1)\binom{n}{x} = n(n-1)\binom{n-2}{x-2}$
- So,

$$\mu_2' = n(n-1)\sum_{x=2}^n \binom{n-2}{x-2} p^x q^{n-x} + \mu_1'$$

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- So,

$$\mu_2' = n(n-1)\sum_{x=2}^n \binom{n-2}{x-2} p^x q^{n-x} + \mu_1'$$

• Change index: let $r = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = r + 2$

Index Change and Simplification

• The sum becomes:

$$\sum_{r=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-2}{r} p^{r+2} q^{n-2-r}$$

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• Factor out p^2 :

$$\sum_{r=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-2}{r} p^{r+2} q^{n-2-r}$$

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• So,

$$\mu'_2 = n(n-1)p^2 + \mu'_1 = n(n-1)p^2 + np$$

• Recall:

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• Variance:

$$\mathbf{Var}(X) = \underbrace{\mu_2'} (\mu_1')^2$$

• Recall:

$$\mu_1'=\mathbb{E}(X)=np, \quad \mu_2'=\mathbb{E}(X^2)$$

• Variance:

$$\mathbf{Var}(X) = \mu_2' - (\mu_1')^2$$

• Substituting:

$$\mathbf{Var}(X) = n(n-1)p^2 + np - (np)^2$$

- Recall:
- Variance:
- Substituting:
- Simplify:

$$\mu_1'=\mathbb{E}(X)=np, \quad \mu_2'=\mathbb{E}(X^2)$$

$$\mathbf{Var}(X) = \mu_2' - (\mu_1')^2$$

$$Var(X) = n(n-1)p^{2} + np - (np)^{2}$$

$$= n(n-1)p^2 + np - n^2p^2 = np(1-p)$$



Third Moment: $\mu_3' = \mathbb{E}(X^3)$

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$$\mu_3' = \sum_{x=0}^n x^3 \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

• Write $x^3 = x(x-1)(x-2) + 3x(x-1) + x$

$$\mu_3' = \sum_{x=0}^n [\underline{x(x-1)(x-2) + 3x(x-1) + x}] \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

Split into Three Summations

• Break into three sums:

$$\mu_{3}' = \sum x(x-1)(x-2) \binom{n}{x} p^{x} q^{n-x} + 3 \sum x(x-1) \binom{n}{x} p^{x} q^{n-x} + \sum x \binom{n}{x} p^{x} q^{n-x}$$

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• Use identities:

$$x(x-1)(x-2)\binom{n}{x} = n(n-1)(n-2)\binom{n-3}{x-3}$$
$$x(x-1)\binom{n}{x} = n(n-1)\binom{n-2}{x-2}$$
$$x\binom{n}{x} = n\binom{n-1}{x-1}$$

Substitute and Simplify

• First sum becomes:

$$n(n-1)(n-2)p^{3}\sum_{x=3}^{n}\binom{n-3}{x-3}p^{x-3}q^{n-x}=\underline{n(n-1)(n-2)p^{3}}$$

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• Second sum:

$$3n(n-1)p^2$$

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Substitute and Simplify

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• Second sum:

$$3n(n-1)p^2$$

• Third sum:

• So,

$$\mu_3' = n(n-1)(n-2)p^3 + 3n(n-1)p^2 + np$$

• Mean:

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• Third central moment:

$$\mu_3 = \mu_3' - 3\mu_2\mu_1' + 2(\mu_1')^3$$

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• Third central moment:

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• Substituting:

$$\mu_3 = npq(1-2p)$$

Fourth Raw Moment: $\mu'_4 = \mathbb{E}[X^4]$

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$$x^4 = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + 6x(x-1)(x-2) + 7x(x-1) + x$$

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• Start with:

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• Expand x^4 as:

$$x^4 = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + 6x(x-1)(x-2) + 7x(x-1) + x$$

• Substitute into summation:

$$\mu_4' = \mu_4 + 6\mu_3 + 7\mu_2 + \mu_1$$

Substitute in Terms of n, p

• From binomial properties, we know:

$$\mu_1 = np, \quad \mu_2 = npq, \quad \mu_3 = npq(1-2p)$$

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Substitute in Terms of n, p

• From binomial properties, we know:

$$\mu_1 = np$$
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• Raw fourth moment becomes:

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• Simplified central moment:

$$\mu_4 = \mu_4' - 4\mu_3'\mu_1 + 6\mu_2'(\mu_1)^2 - 3(\mu_1)^4$$

Skewness and Kurtosis for Binomial

Skewness:

$$\frac{\beta_{1}}{\beta_{1}} = \frac{\mu_{3}^{2}}{\mu_{2}^{3}} = \left[\frac{npq(q-p)}{(npq)^{3/2}}\right]^{2} = \frac{(q-p)^{2}}{npq},$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{1}}{\gamma_{1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_{1}}}{\mu_{2}^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_{3}}{\mu_{2}^{3/2}} = \frac{q-p}{\sqrt{npq}} = \frac{1-b-b}{\sqrt{npq}} = \frac{1-b-b}{\sqrt{npq}}$$

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• Kurtosis:

$$\beta_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2} = 3 + \frac{1 - 6pq}{npq}$$

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• Kurtosis:

• Excess Kurtosis:

$$\beta_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2} = 3 + \frac{1 - 6pq}{npq}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \beta_2 - 3 + \frac{1 - 6pq}{npq}$$

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$$\mu_1 = np, \; \mu_2 = npq$$

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Thank You!