

# Re: Jack , \*the stripper\*

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\*\*\* Even if you accept the binomial expansion as correct, the  $j=0$  term is 1, not  $(1-p)^k$ .

Jack \*\*\*

Had you notice that YOU ARE COMPLETELY WRONG?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{---} (a + b)^k &= kC0 * a^k * b^0 + \& \\ \text{-----} &= a^k + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{---} a = 1 - p, b = p$$

Not 1, NEVER EVER!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

(when you attend High School did you failed the lesson to go to skate? – You slipped majestically, nose to the ground).

(cft. what I wrote on Jun. 28, 2006 5:27 AM).

BE MORE CAREFUL.

\_\_\_\_\_licas (Luis A. Afonso)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LAA -->} & ((1-p) + p)^k = \\ \text{_LAA -->} & \text{_____} \sum (kCj * (1-p)^j) \text{_____} \quad 0 \leq j \leq k \end{aligned}$$

LAA -->Therefore

$$\text{LAA -->} 1 = (1-p)^k + \sum (kCj * (1-p)^j) \text{_____} \quad 1 \leq j \leq k$$

Re: Jack , \*the stripper\*

Luis, set  $j=0$  for the first term in your sum. You should get  $kC_0(1-p)^0 = 1*1 = 1$ .

Jack

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