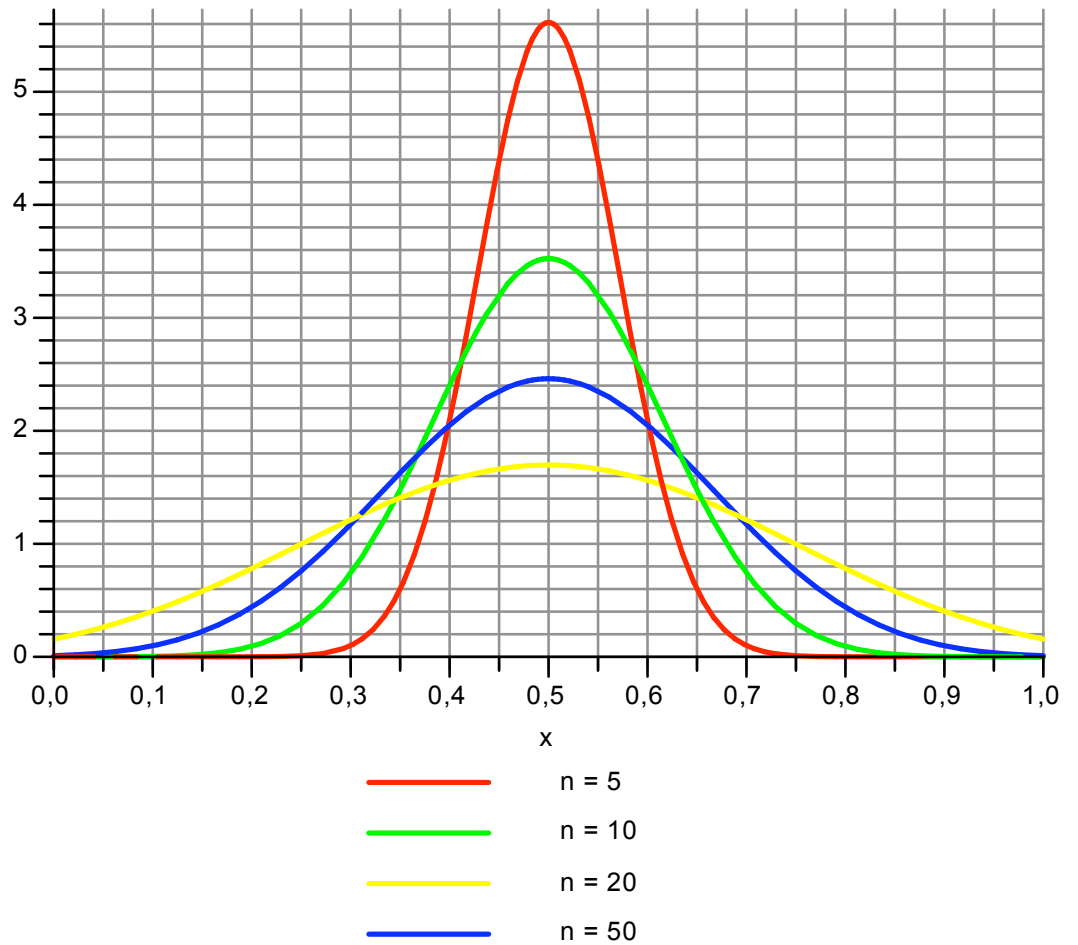
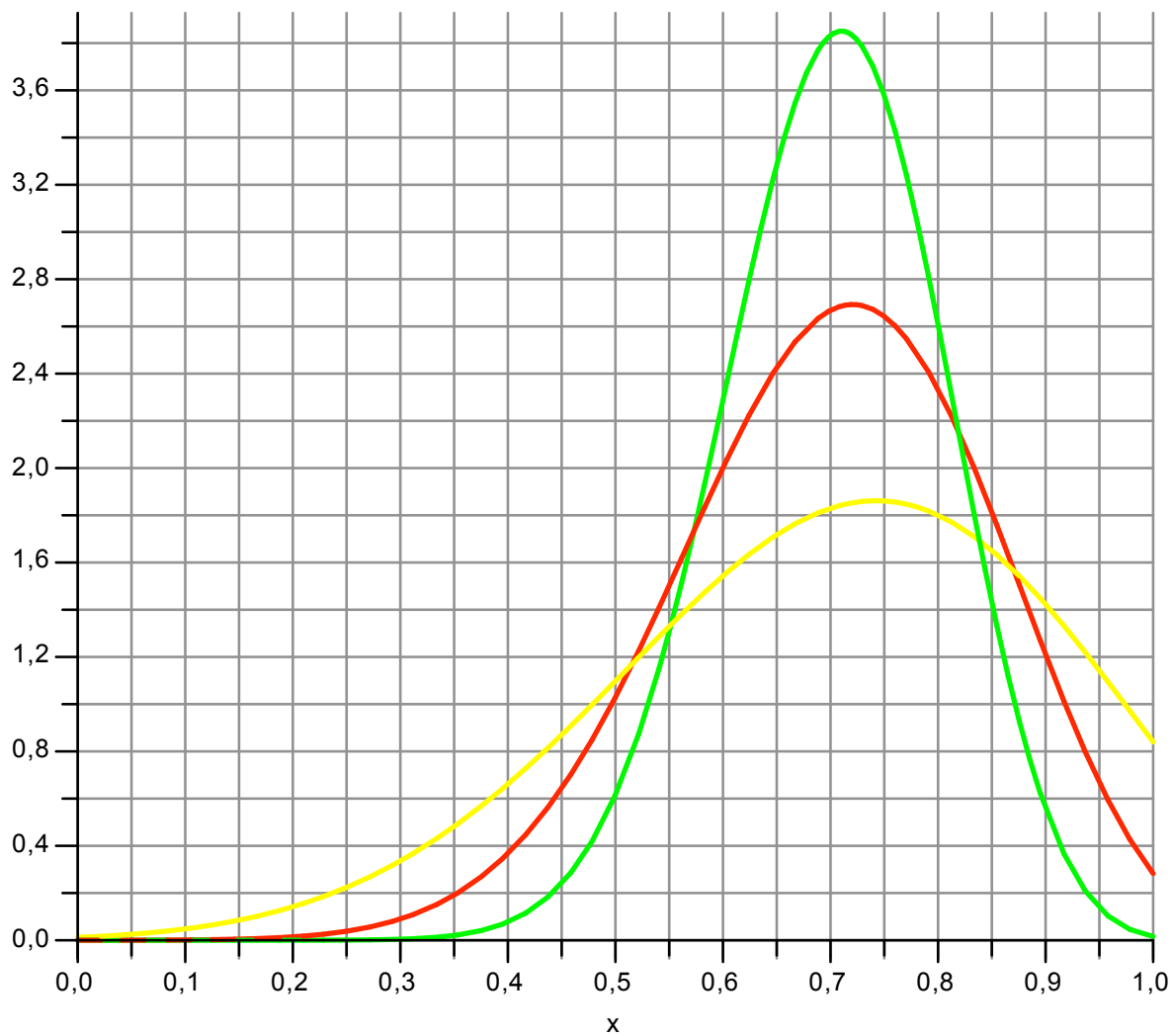


Grössenverhalten der Binomialkoeffizienten

```
> f := (x,n) -> convert(binomial(n,x)/2^n,GAMMA);  
      f := (x,n) -> convert( $\frac{\text{binomial}(n,x)}{2^n}, \Gamma$ ) (1)  
plot({5·f(5·x, 5), 10·f(10·x, 10), 20·f(20·x, 20), 50·f(50·x, 50)}, x=0..1, thickness=2);
```



$g := (x, n, p) \rightarrow \text{convert}(\text{binomial}(n, x), \Gamma) \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x};$
 $(x, n, p) \rightarrow \text{convert}(\text{binomial}(n, x), \Gamma) p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$ (2)
 $\text{plot}(\{5 \cdot g(5 \cdot x, 5, 0.7), 10 \cdot g(10 \cdot x, 10, 0.7), 20 \cdot g(20 \cdot x, 20, 0.7)\}, x=0..1, \text{thickness}=2);$



— n = 5
— n = 10
— n = 20