

If there are 250 students, given that the probability to flip a head = $\frac{1}{2}$

The number of students remain after 6 flips = $250 \div 2^6 = 3.91$

In which it is a positive number and it shows it is possible to happen.

However, the number of remaining students after 5 flips = $250 \div 2^5 = 7.81$

It is very likely that all remaining students flip tails.

Therefore, there should be more students participate in order to prevent this situation and to increase the probability that more students remain in the last few flips.

On the other hand, the probability to flip 10 heads in a row = $(\frac{1}{2})^{10} = \frac{1}{1024}$

It shows that it is possible if there are 1024 students, and one student will be still standing after ten flips.

However, the number of remaining students after 9 flips = $1024 \div 2^9$

It is very likely that all remaining students flip tails.

Therefore, in order to increase the probability and to prevent the situation.

I would need $1024 \times 6 = 6144$ students to have in a school assembly.

It is because the number of remaining students after 9 flips = 12

As there are more than 10 students remain after 9 flips.

Therefore it is more likely to happen if there are 6144 students.