

Stat 213: Intro to Statistics 6

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examples

- the number of machine breakdowns during a day
- the number of traffic accidents on a certain section of highway during a one-week period
- the number of calls received by a switchboard during a given period of time
- the number of customer arrives at a checklist counter during given minute

Poisson random variable

- We are counting the number of occurrences of rare events: that is, events whose probability of occurrence is very small.
- The Poisson distribution can be used to model the **number of occurrences of a rare event** over time, area, etc.

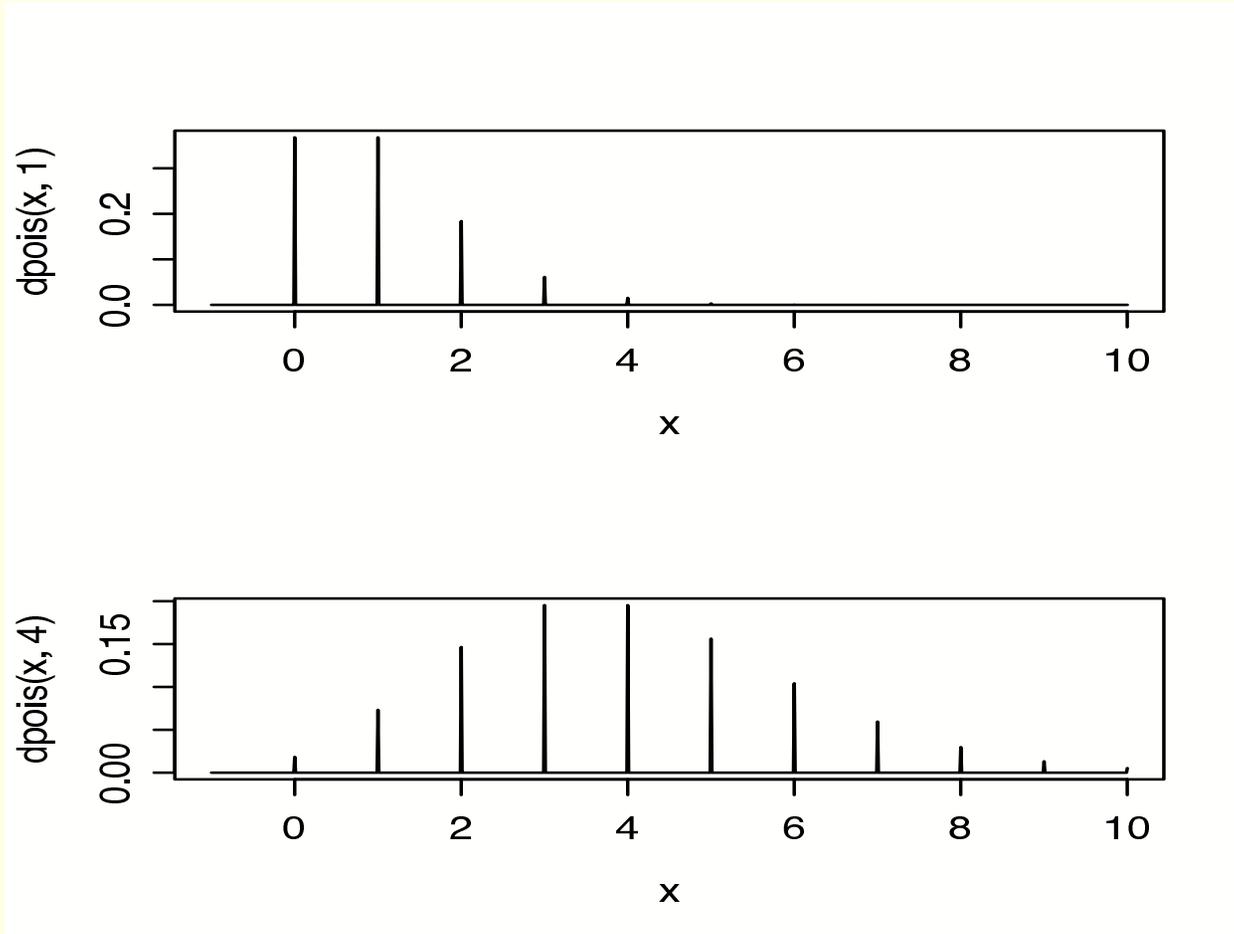
the Poisson distribution: $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

- Provides a good model for the data that present the number of events occurring in a period of time or a region of space
- The probability of exactly x occurrences of the event is

$$P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{ and } e = 2.7183$$

- $E(X) = \lambda$: the average number of occurrences in a certain period of time, space, etc
- $V(X) = \lambda$
- standard deviation = $\sqrt{\lambda}$

shape of the Poisson distribution



Poisson approximation to Binomial distribution

- Suppose that
 - an experiment consists of a very large number of independent trials, and
 - at each trial, the rare event has a small probability p of occurring, and a large probability of NOT occurring.
- When n is large and $np < 7$, we may use a Poisson distribution with mean np to approximate the Binomial distribution

