# 18.440: Lecture 12

# Poisson random variables

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#### Poisson random variable definition

Poisson random variable properties

Poisson random variable problems

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- Key idea for all these examples: Divide time into large number of small increments. Assume that during each increment, there is some small probability of thing happening (independently of other increments).

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• Can also change sign: 
$$e^{-\lambda} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - \lambda/n)^n$$
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- A **Poisson random variable** X with parameter  $\lambda$  satisfies  $P\{X = k\} = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}e^{-\lambda}$  for integer  $k \ge 0$ .

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- Use Taylor expansion  $e^{\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$ .

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$$E[X] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P\{X=k\}k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda}.$$

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• Setting 
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- ► This suggests  $\operatorname{Var}[X] \approx npq \approx \lambda$  (since  $np \approx \lambda$  and  $q = 1 p \approx 1$ ). Can we show directly that  $\operatorname{Var}[X] = \lambda$ ?

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• Then 
$$\operatorname{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \lambda(\lambda + 1) - \lambda^2 = \lambda$$
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- A casino deals one million five-card poker hands per year. Approximate the probability that there are exactly 2 royal flush hands during a given year.