STAT 515 fa 2023 Lec 08 slides

The Poisson and Exponential distributions

continuous

discrete

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These slides are an instructional aid; their sole purpose is to display, during the lecture, definitions, plots, results, etc. which take too much time to write by hand on the blackboard. They are not intended to explain or expound on any material.

Count data

Poisson process

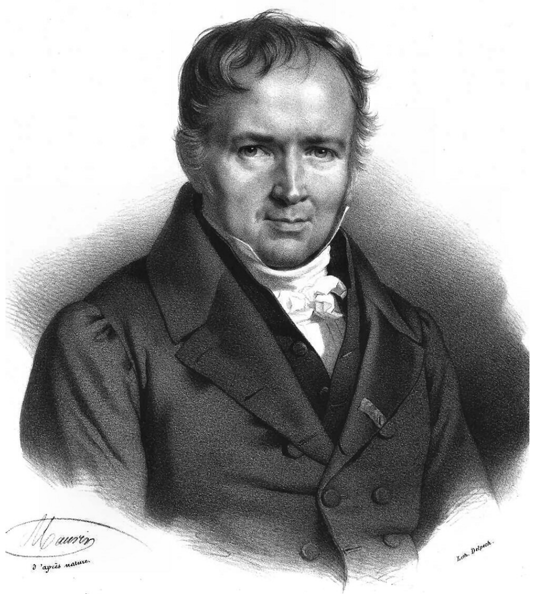
Suppose $X = \#$ occurrences per unit of time or space, where the occurrences

1. are independent
2. occur randomly but at a constant rate over the entire time/space.

A process generating such occurrences is called a *Poisson process*.

Examples:

1. # customers entering a store in an hour.
2. # earthquakes per decade in a region.
3. # weeds growing per square meter of a field.
4. # bird nests per acre in a habitat.



λ = "lambda"

probability mass function (pmf)

Poisson distribution

$$e^{-\lambda} \underbrace{\boxed{\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}}}_{e^{\lambda}} = 1$$

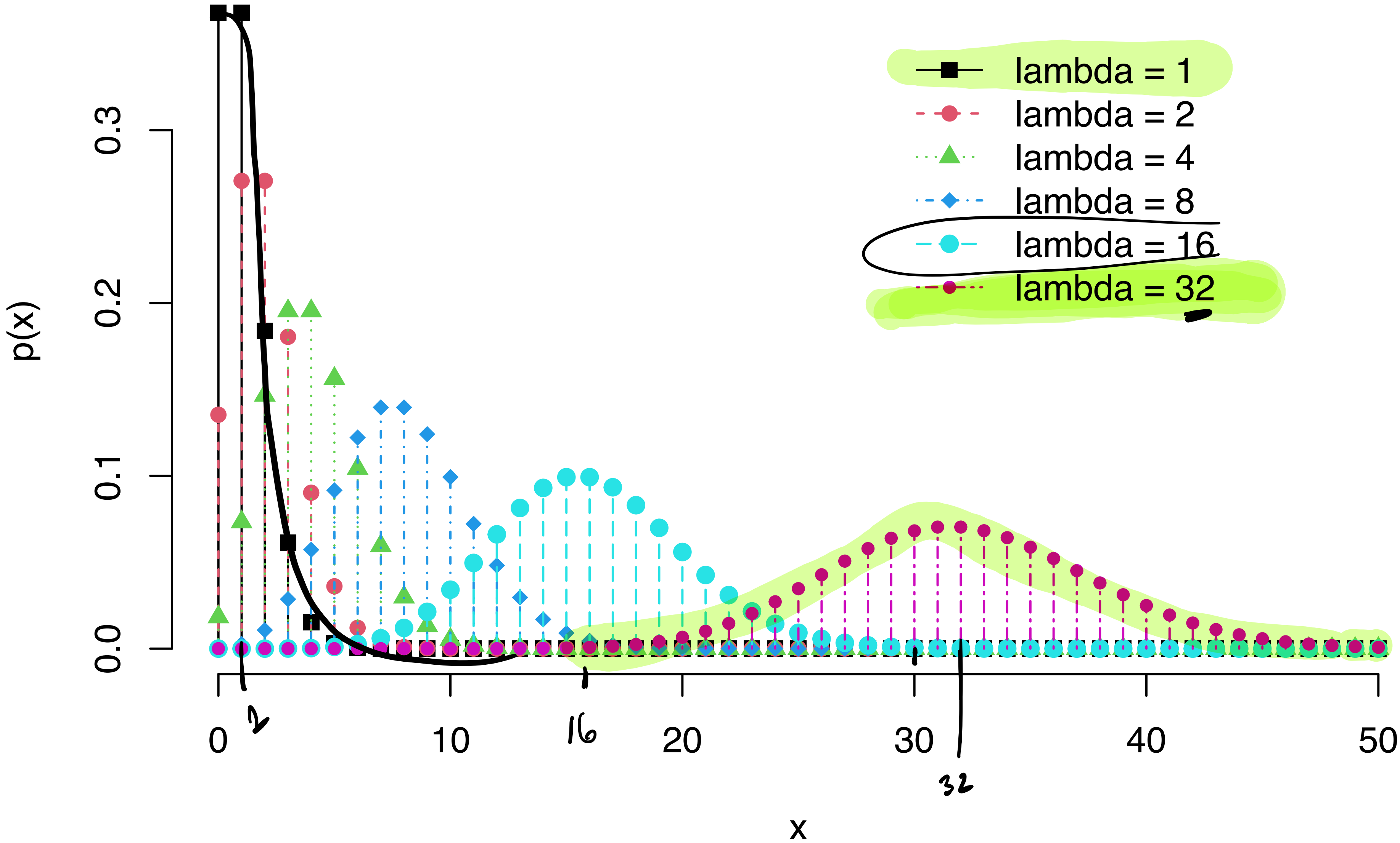
The probability distribution with pmf given by

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x}{x!} \quad \text{for } x = 0, 1, \ldots$$

with $\lambda > 0$ is called the *Poisson distribution*.

We write $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$.

x	0	1	2	...
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^0}{0!}$	$\frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^1}{1!}$	$\frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^2}{2!}$	....


lambda = 1
lambda = 2
lambda = 4
lambda = 8
lambda = 16
lambda = 32
p(x)
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0
10
20
30
40
50
x
2
16
32

Mean and variance of Poisson distribution

If $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ then

- $\mathbb{E}X = \lambda$.
- $\text{Var}\,X = \lambda$.

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x}{x!}$$

$\lambda = 20$ $\quad \mathbb{E}X = 20$

Exercise: Let $X \sim \text{Poisson}(20)$ be the # car accidents in town on a given day.

1. Find $P(X = 10)$. $= \dfrac{e^{-20}\,20^{10}}{10!} = 0.0058 = \text{dpois}(10, 20)$
2. Find the probability that there is at least one accident. $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \dfrac{e^{-20}\,20^{0}}{0!} = 1 - e^{-20} \approx 1.$
3. Find $P(X \leq 15)$. $= P(X=0) + P(X=1)$
4. Find $P(X \geq 20)$. $= 1 - P(X < 20) = 1 - P(X \leq 19) = 1 - \text{ppois}(19, 20) = 0.5297$
5. If X observed on many days, to what will the average of the values be close?

$P(X \leq 0)$

Introduce dpois and ppois functions in R.

3) $P(X \le 15) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + \dots + P(X=15)$

$$= \frac{e^{-20}\,20^{0}}{0!} + \frac{e^{-20}\,20^{1}}{1!} + \dots + \frac{e^{-20}\,20^{15}}{15!}$$

$$= \boxed{\sum_{x=0}^{15} \frac{e^{-20}\,20^{x}}{x!}}$$

= ppois(15, lambda = 20)

= 0.1565

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^{x}}{x!}$$

Mean number of occurrences scales with unit of time/space...

Let $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$, where $X = \#$ occurrences per unit time/space of an event.

Then if $Y = \#$ occurrences in t units of time/space, we have $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(t\lambda)$.

$X \sim$ Poisson (20), # accidents in 1 day. unit.

Exercise: Let Y be the # car accidents in town in a given week.

1. What is the distribution of Y? Refer to previous example. 7 days, so $t = 7$
2. Find $P(Y \leq 130)$. = ppois$(130, 140) = 0.2124$
3. Find $P(Y = 140)$. = $e^{-140} 140^{140}/140!$ = dpois$(140, 140) = 0.0337$
4. Find $P(Y \geq 150)$.

$\Rightarrow Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\underbrace{7 \cdot 20}_{140})$

Y

Consider the $\underbrace{\text{time between}}$ occurrences in a Poisson process. . .

cumulative dist. function

Exponential distribution

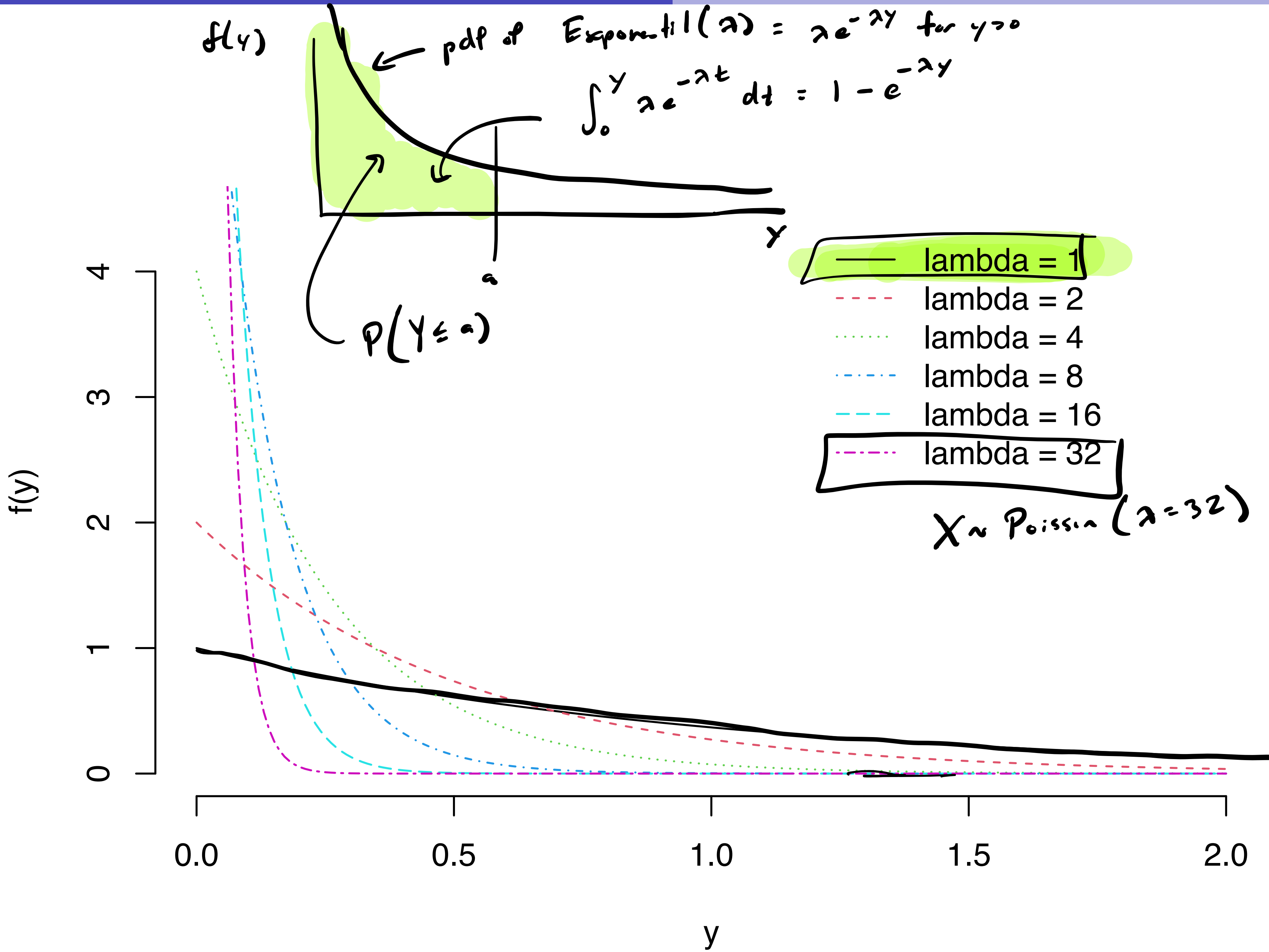
The continuous probability distribution with pdf and cdf given by

$$f(y) = \lambda e^{-y\lambda}$$
$$F(y) = 1 - e^{-y\lambda} \quad \text{for } y > 0$$

with $\lambda > 0$ is called the *Exponential distribution*.

We write $Y \sim \text{Exponential}(\lambda)$.

Derive: Start with $P(Y > y) = P(\text{no occurrences before time } y)$.



f(y)
pdf of Exponential(λ) = $\lambda e^{-\lambda y}$ for $y>0$
$\int_0^y \lambda e^{-\lambda t}\,dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda y}$
y
a
$P(Y \le a)$
lambda = 1
lambda = 2
lambda = 4
lambda = 8
lambda = 16
lambda = 32
$X \sim$ Poisson($\lambda = 32$)
f(y)
0
1
2
3
4
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
y

Mean and variance of Exponential distribution

If $Y \sim \text{Exponential}(\lambda)$ then

- $\mathbb{E}Y = 1/\lambda$.
- $\text{Var } Y = 1/\lambda^2$.

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda = 20)$ $\quad \mathbb{E}X = 20$

Exercise: Suppose the occurrence of car accidents in a town is a Poisson process with the expected number of accidents per day equal to 20.

1. What is the expected time between car accidents?

   $Y \sim \text{Exponential}(\lambda = 20)$

   $\mathbb{E}Y = \frac{1}{20}$ One twentieth of a day.

2. What is the probability that an accident happens in the next hour?

   $\hookrightarrow P(Y \leq 1 \text{ hr}) = P(Y \leq \frac{1}{24}) = 1 - e^{-(1/24)20} = 1 - e^{-20/24}$

   $= 0.5654$

$F(y) = 1 - e^{-y\lambda} = P(Y \leq y)$

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x}{x!}$$

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda = 1/3)$

Exercise: Suppose the occurrence of blown-out tires along a freeway is a Poisson process with the expected number of blown-out tires per mile equal to 1/3.

Find the probabilities of the following:

1. finding 2 blown-out tires in the next mile. $P(X=2) = \frac{e^{-1/3}(1/3)^2}{2!} = \text{dpois}(2, \tfrac{1}{3}) = 0.0398$
2. finding at least one blown-out tire in the next mile.
3. find 2 blown-out tires in the next 12 miles. $W \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda = 12 \cdot 1/3 = 4)$
4. finding fewer than 3 blown-out tires in the next 12 miles.
5. finding a blown-out tire exactly 5 miles down the road.
6. finding a blown-out tire before going further than 5 miles.
7. not finding a blown-out tire in the next 3 miles.

2 $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{e^{-1/3}(1/3)^0}{0!} = 1 - e^{-1/3}$

$= 1 - \text{dpois}(0, 1/3)$

$= 0.283$

③ $P(W=2) = \frac{e^{-4}4^2}{2!} = \text{dpois}(2, 4)$

④ $P(W<3) = P(W \le 2) = \text{ppois}(2, 4) = 0.238$

⑥ $P(Y \le 5 \text{ miles})$ $\quad \underline{Y} \sim \text{Exponential}(\underline{\lambda = 1/3} \ \underline{\text{per mile}})$

$P(Y \le 5) = 1 - e^{-5(1/3)} = 1 - e^{-5/3}$

$\underline{F(y) = 1 - e^{-y\lambda}} = P(Y \le y)$

$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x}{x!}$

⑦ $P(Y > 3) = 1 - P(Y \le 3)$

$= 1 - (1 - e^{-3(1/3)})$

$= 1 - (1 - e^{-1})$

$= e^{-1}$.