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The number of occurrences can be viewed as a random variable which can then be approximated by the Poisson distribution



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



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Probability Mass Function

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

the POISSON.DIST function



=POISSON.DIST(x, λ , FALSE/TRUE)



=POISSON.DIST(x, λ , FALSE/TRUE)



=POISSON.DIST(\times , λ , FALSE/TRUE)



=POISSON.DIST(\times , λ , FALSE/TRUE)



Example:

A local convenience store uses a Poisson distribution to approximate the number of customers arriving each hour during weeknights at the only checkout counter at the store. From past data it knows that on average 30.5 customers arrive per hour at the checkout counter during weeknights.



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Q1: What is the probability that 25 customers arrive at this checkout counter in a given hour during a weeknight?



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Q2: What is the probability that fewer than 33 customers arrive at this checkout counter in a given hour during a weeknight?



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Q2: What is the probability that fewer than 33 customers arrive at this checkout counter in a given hour during a weeknight?

```
P(Customers < 33) = P(Customers ≤ 32)
= POISSON.DIST(32, 30.5, TRUE)
= 0.6511
```



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Q3: What is the probability that the number of customers who arrive at this checkout counter in a given hour during a weeknight will be greater than 35?



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Q3: What is the probability that the number customers who arrive at this checkout counter in a given hour during a weeknight will be greater than 35?

```
P(Customers > 35) = 1 - P(Customers ≤ 35)
= 1 - POISSON.DIST(35, 30.5, TRUE)
= 0.1810
```