Poisson.
$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda}{k!} = \frac{k}{k!} = \frac{\lambda e}{k!} = \frac{k}{k!} = \frac{k!}{k!} =$$

1.
$$\lambda = \frac{\text{kunden}}{\text{state}} = \frac{\text{kunden}}{\text{state}} = \frac{20 \text{ kunden}}{\text{state}}$$
 $P(X=25) = \frac{20 \cdot e}{251} \sim 4'46' = 0'0446$

Kommen genan 25 kunden

16. variante. Was ist die W. dafir, dass geran 10 kunden in einem bestimmten Interval von 15 Minuten Kommen?

$$\lambda$$
: 20 kunden — 60 Minuten $\frac{1}{4}$
 λ : $\frac{20}{4}$ kunden — 15 Minuten λ $\frac{1}{4}$
 $P(X=10) = \frac{\binom{20}{4}}{10!} \cdot \frac{20}{4} \sim 1.81$ $= 0.0181$

2. Ereignis = Buchverhauf
$$\lambda = 3 \text{ Bucher}$$

$$Trag_{-\lambda} \times \frac{-3}{1} = \frac{e^{-3}}{2} = \frac{-3}{2} =$$

2b. Was ist die W. datir, dass mindestens 2 Bucher in 3 Tagen verkauft werden?

$$\lambda: 3 \text{ Bircher} - 1 \text{ Tag} \times 3$$
 $\lambda^*: 1 \text{ Bircher} - 3 \text{ Tagen } 2$
 $P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - [P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)] = 1 - [\frac{e^{-9} + e^{-9}}{o!}] = 12^{13} / = 0^{12} 3$

3. freignis: Annyfe.

\[\lambda: 5 \frac{\text{Annyfe}}{5\text{Fd}} \]

$$\lambda: 5 \text{ Anrufe} - 60 \text{ Minuten} \times \frac{1}{2}$$
 $X: \frac{5}{2} \text{ Anrufe} - 30 \text{ Minuten} \times \frac{2}{2}$
 $P(X=0) = \frac{e^{-\frac{5}{2}}(\frac{5}{2})}{01} = e^{-\frac{5}{2}} = 8|21|/. = 0|0821$

4. freignis. # Verspattete Busse λ= 2 v.B. std

$$P(X>3) = 1 - P(X \le 3) = 1 - \left[P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2) + P(X=3)\right]$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{e \cdot 2}{e!} + \frac{e \cdot 2}{i!} + \frac{e \cdot 2}{2!} + \frac{e \cdot 2}{3!}\right] = 14^{1}29^{1/2} = 14^{1}3$$

5. Freignis. Tier futtern. $\lambda = 4 \frac{\text{Futtern}}{\text{Tag}}$

$$P(X=6) = \frac{e^4.4^6}{6!} = 10^142\% = 0^11042$$

6. Evergris. Landrugen.

$$\lambda = 6 \frac{\text{Landrugen}}{\text{Std}_{-6}}$$
 $P(X=0) = \frac{e^{-6}}{0!} = 4!5 \cdot 10 = 0!0045!/$

6b. Was ist die W. dafir, doss mindestens 3 Flugzeuge in den nächsten 30 Minuten landen?

$$\lambda = 6 \text{ Landungen} - 60 \text{ Minuten} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda^* = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ Landungen} - 30 \text{ Minuten } \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X>,3)=1-P[X$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^{0}}{0!} + \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^{1}}{1!} + \frac{e^{-3} \cdot 3^{2}}{2!} \right] =$$

7. Freignis. # Diebstahle 1 = 2 Diebstahle Woche

$$P(X)^{4} = 1 - P(X \le 4) = 1 - P(X = 0) + 7(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)$$

$$= 1 - P(X \le 4) = 1 - P(X = 4) = 1 - 2 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 4 - 3$$

$$\Gamma - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23$$

$$=1-\left[\frac{\frac{20-21}{11}+\frac{22}{0.2}+\frac{23-2}{0.2}+\frac{23-2}{0.2}+\frac{23-2}{0.2}+\frac{23-2}{0.2}+\frac{23-2}{0.2}+\frac{23-2}{0.2}\right]$$

76. Was ist die W. dafui, dass genau 1 Diebstahl no tag stattfindet?

$$\lambda$$
: 2 Diebstahle — 7 Tage χ^{+}
 χ^{*} : $\frac{2}{7}$ Diebstahle — 1 Tage χ^{-}
 $P(X=1) = \frac{e^{\frac{7}{7}}(\frac{2}{7})}{11}$

8. Freignis. Nachrichten.

$$\lambda = 15 \frac{\text{Nachrichten}}{1}$$

$$P(X<5) = \sum_{k=0}^{4} \frac{8^{k} e^{-8}}{k!} = \frac{8 \cdot e^{-8} 8^{1} - 8 \cdot 8^{2} - 8 \cdot 8 \cdot e^{-8}}{0! + \frac{8!}{2!} + \frac{8!}{3!} + \frac{8!}{4!}} = \dots = 9 \frac{96}{6}.$$

10. Freignis. Anrufe
$$\lambda = 12 \frac{\text{Anrufe}}{\text{Std}}$$

$$\lambda = 12 \text{ Anrufe} - 60 \text{ Minuten} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lambda^* = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ Anrufe} - 15 \text{ Minuten}$$

$$P(X < 1) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-k} \cdot \lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-k} \cdot 3}{0!} + \frac{e^{-k} \cdot 3}{1!} = 95'02'.$$