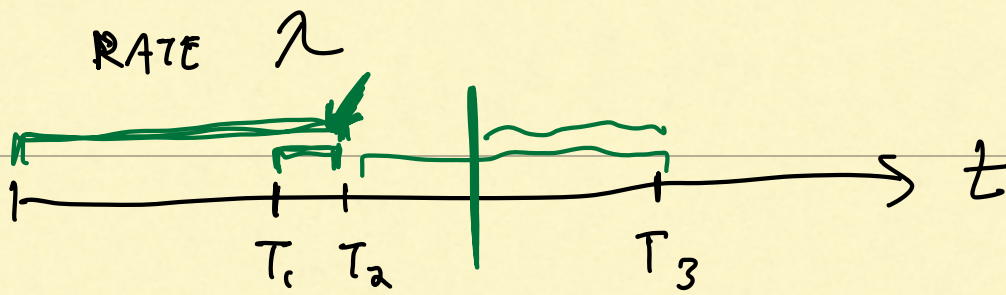


# POISSON PROCESS



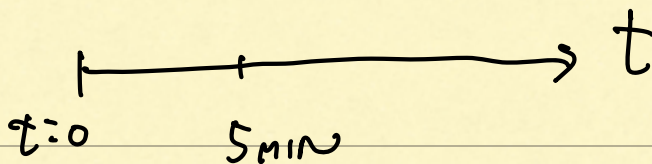
$T_1 \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda)$

$\Delta T$

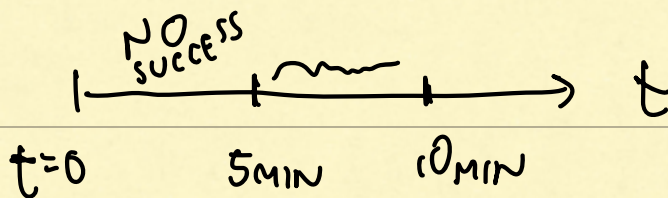
HOW MANY EVENTS?  $N \sim \text{POISSON}(\lambda \Delta T)$

## PROPERTIES

- WAITING TIME



$$\mathbb{P}(T_1 < 5\text{min}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda(5\text{min})}$$



$$\mathbb{P}(T_1 < 10\text{min} \mid T_1 > 5\text{min}) =$$

$$= \mathbb{P}(T_1 < 10\text{min} \cap T_1 > 5\text{min})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &P(A|B) \\ &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\cancel{\mathbb{P}(T, < 10 \text{ min})} \quad \mathbb{P}(T, > 5 \text{ min})$$

$$= \int_{5 \text{ min}}^{10 \text{ min}} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt \quad = \dots$$

$$= 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 5 \text{ min}})$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 5 \text{ min}} = \mathbb{P}(T, < 5 \text{ min})$$

POISSON PROCESS IS MEMORYLESS:

THE PROBABILITY OF AN EVENT IN THE NEXT  $\Delta T$ , GIVEN THAT IT HAS NOT HAPPENED YET, IS INVARIANT

THE POISSON PROCESS IS THE UNIQUE MEMORYLESS PROCESS.

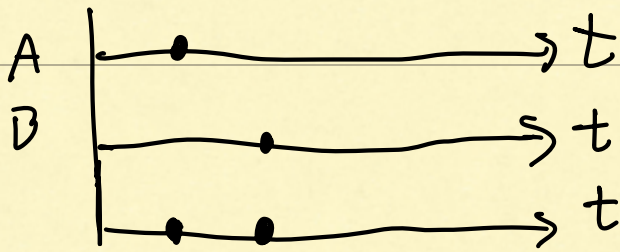
- IF EVENT A IS POISSON WITH  $\lambda_A$   
& EVENT B IS POISSON WITH  $\lambda_B$ ,

THEN THE NEXT EVENT IS

POISSON WITH RATE  $\lambda_A + \lambda_B$

IT IS A WITH PROBABILITY  $\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_A + \lambda_B}$

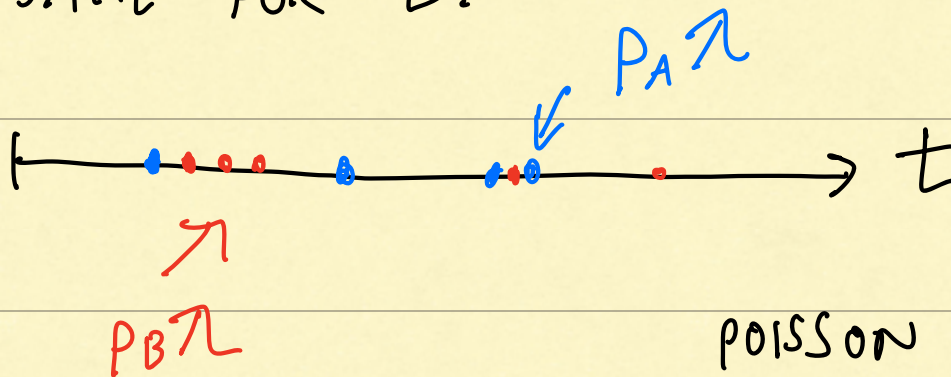
## - POISSON RACING



- IF A POISSON PROCESS HAS RATE  $\lambda$  AND IS OF TYPE "A" WITH PROBABILITY  $p_A$  AND TYPE "B" WITH PROBABILITY  $(1-p_A)$ , (INDEPENDENTLY),

THEN TYPE A EVENTS ARE POISSON WITH RATE  $\lambda_A = p_A \cdot \lambda$

SAME FOR B.



POISSON THINNING

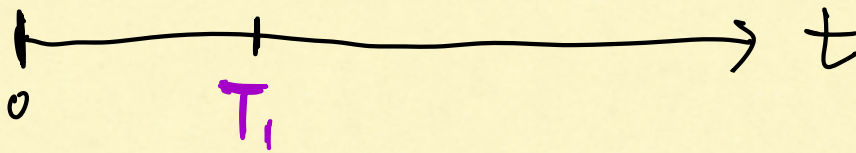
EX. MUTATION

SUPPOSE MUTATIONS ARE POISSON WITH RATE  $\lambda = 1 \text{ yr}^{-1}$



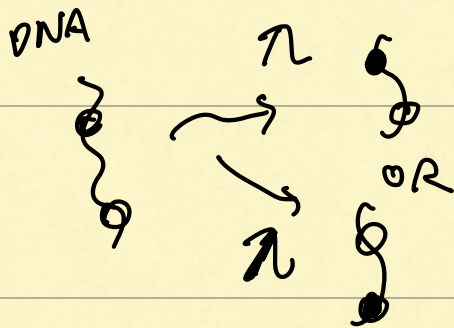
1 MUTATION

$$E[T_1] = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1 \text{ yr}$$



2 MUTATIONS, INDEPENDENT, EACH  
WITH RATE  $\lambda$ .

Q: WHEN DOES THE FIRST  
MUTATION OCCUR?

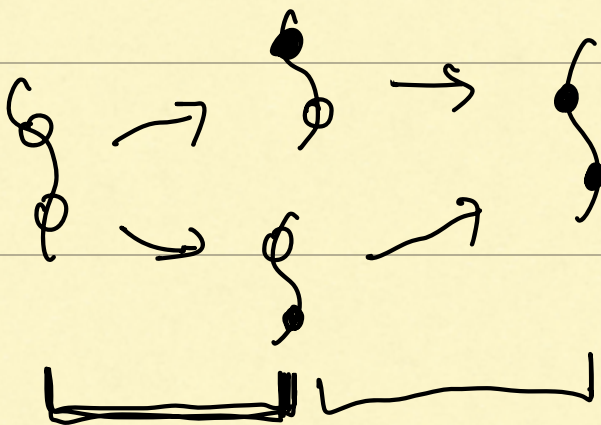


POISSON  
RACING

POISSON WITH RATE  $\lambda + \lambda = 2\lambda$

$$E[T] = \frac{1}{2\lambda} = 0.5 \text{ yr}$$

Q: WHEN IS THE 2ND MUTATION?



$$E[T] = ?$$

$$E[T] = E[T_1] + E[T_2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1.5 \text{ yrs}$$


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PS 4

$$E[\text{WAIT}] = E[\text{WAIT} \mid \text{1ST MEETING LATE}] \cdot P(\text{1ST MEETING LATE})$$

$$+ E[\text{WAIT} \mid \text{1ST MEETING NOT LATE}] \cdot P(\text{1ST MEETING IS NOT LATE})$$