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Poisson(XIX) =
$$e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{x}}{x!}$$
 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \times e^{\{0,1,2,\dots\}} \\ L(\lambda) = \frac{n}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \frac{\lambda^{x}}{x!} \end{cases}$

$$L(\lambda) = \log(L(\lambda))$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \frac{\lambda^{x}}{x!}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \log\left(e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{x}}{x!}\right)$$

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$$= \frac{3}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \left[\log(e^{-\lambda}) + \log(\lambda^{x}) - \log(x^{x})\right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \left[-\lambda + \lambda^{x} \log \lambda - \log(x^{x})\right]$$

$$L(\lambda) = -n\lambda + \log \lambda \frac{3}{1-e^{-\lambda}} \frac{\lambda^{x}}{x!}$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = -n + \frac{1}{\lambda} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}_{x_{i}}$$

$$-n + \frac{1}{\lambda} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}_{x_{i}} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}_{x_{i}} = n\lambda$$

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which is mean of the n observations.