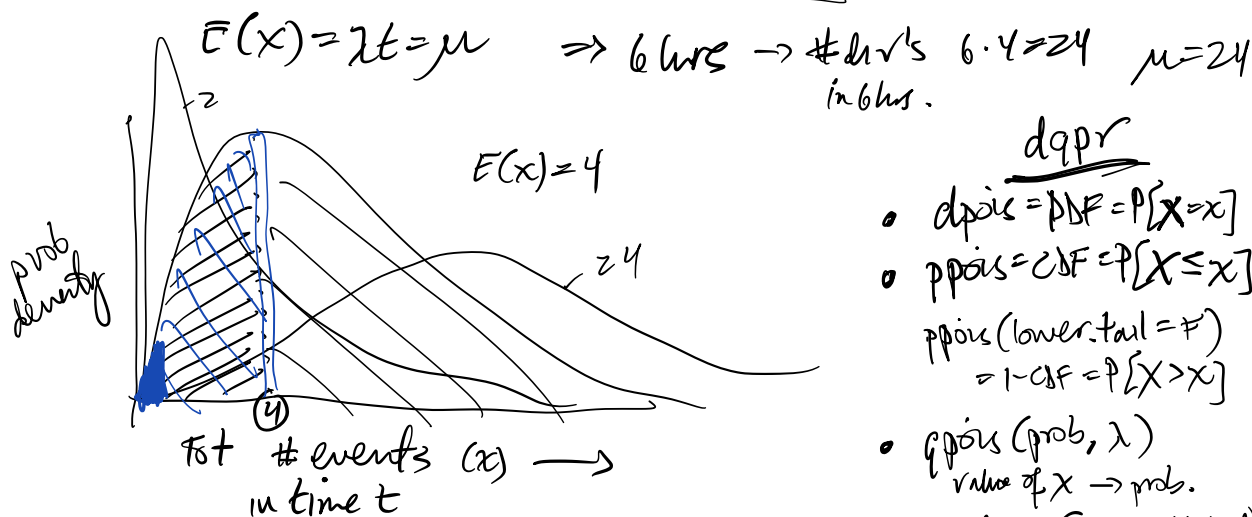


Problem: E. coli cell division rate = 4 divisions/hr.
($\approx 15 \text{ min}$)

- control.
- taxol \Rightarrow MT inhibitor

Poisson \Rightarrow # divisions (in some unit of time t)

PDF: $P[X=x] = e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^x}{x!} = \boxed{e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^x}{x!}}$ time t
 $X \sim \text{POIS}(\lambda)$ $\mu = \lambda t$



- dqpr
- $d\text{pois} = \text{PDF} = P[X=x]$
 - $p\text{pois} = \text{CDF} = P[X \leq x]$
 - $p\text{pois}(\text{lower tail} = F)$
 $= 1 - \text{CDF} = P[X > x]$

- $q\text{pois}(\text{prob}, \lambda)$
value of $x \rightarrow \text{prob.}$
 $\text{prob} = 0.5 \rightarrow q = \text{MEDIAN}$

$r\text{pois}(\#, \lambda)$

$\Delta\text{pois}(\#, \lambda) \quad \lambda/t$
 $\mu \quad \mu/\text{qt.}$

what is prob exactly 4 div's in 1hr?

PDF $P(X=4) = e^{-4} \frac{4^4}{4!} \Rightarrow d\text{pois}(4, \text{lambda}=4)$

CDF $P(X \leq 4) = \sum_{x=0}^4 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} \Rightarrow p\text{pois}(4, 4)$
 $\leq d\text{pois}(0:4, \text{lambda}=4)$

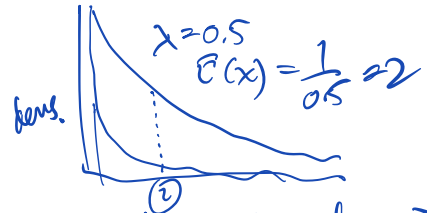
TAXOL: $P(X \leq 1) \Rightarrow p\text{pois}(1, 4) \Rightarrow \text{small } p\text{-value}$

\therefore unlikely that taxol has no effect on division rate
(reject null model with $\lambda = 4$)

Poisson \Rightarrow # div per time



Exponential \Rightarrow time between div's
 $E(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$



PDF: $f(x) = \Pr[X=x] = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, x \geq 0$

$\lambda =$ "rate"

$\lambda = 4 \text{ /hr}$ $E(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0.25$

$P[X=2] = \text{dexp}(x, \text{rate} = \frac{1}{\lambda}) = \text{dexp}(2, 0.25)$

$P[X \leq 2] = \text{pexp}(\quad)$
 $x > 2 \quad \text{pexp}(\quad, \text{lower.tail} = \text{F})$

$P[x_1 \leq X < x_2] = P[x_2] - P[x_1]$

Poisson: $X \sim \text{POI}(\lambda) : \Pr[X=x] = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x / x!$
 Exponential: $X \sim \text{EXP}(\lambda) : \Pr[X=x] = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$
 "MATHY": both defined in terms of λ

In R, $\text{dpois}(x, \lambda)$: parameter is

$\lambda =$ # events in t units of time

$\text{dexp}(x, \text{rate})$: parameter is

$\text{rate} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

\hookrightarrow interval of time b/w events

e.g. for $\lambda = 4 \text{ divisions/hr}$

$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 0.25 \text{ hr/division}$