## 4.7 Poisson Dist

X: # of Bemoulli success (events) in a time interval  $P_{x}(x) = \frac{x^{3}}{x!} e^{-x}, x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ 

 $E[X] = O_{x}^{\lambda} = \lambda$ 

4.8 Exponential Dist.

X: litetime, decaying time (방사성 동카원소가 할마나 관소(하는지 → 반당기)

$$f_{x}(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x \ge 0$$

$$F_{x}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} = P(x \le x)$$

→ 刘叶 time X n/x 对 对 对

$$E[x] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$
,  $\mathcal{O}_x = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ 

difference equation  $\rightarrow$  discrete:  $a^k$ difference equation  $\rightarrow$  continuous:  $e^a$ 

- exponential dist.

" forget fulness (Memoryless)

 $\Rightarrow$  Consider a system has not failed by time t, then S>0. 21H t+3 71H 31E.

어떤 A스템이 七人智的 子 健立 分け以そ cdl, 刘は 七+S 和 健善 強?

 $P(X \leq t+s \mid X > t)$  Condition. X > t

$$= \frac{P(x \le t + s \land x > t)}{P(x > t)} = \frac{P(t < x \le t + s)}{1 - P(x \le t)} = \frac{F_x(t + s) - F_x(t)}{1 - F_x(t)}$$

 $F_{x}(a) = 1 - e^{-aa}$  $\Rightarrow \frac{e^{-\lambda t} - e^{-\lambda(t+s)}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = 1 - e^{-\lambda s} = F_{x}(s)$ 

→ ± ± of>lor( Sort alx) atal. 수技 되 생각하고 하는 시간 Sull 대해서만, 고전도 exponential dest의 모양으로만 바뀐다. ~ Memory less

고등안 얼마나 생각해 되었는지 승위되고 이 시원부터 추가를 얼마나 중지에 대한 추가 지난한 exponential dist olch

· Relation between Exponential Distribution & Poisson Distribution

$$P_{x}(x) = \frac{x^{x}}{x!}e^{-x}$$
,  $x = 0, 1, 2, ...$ 

⇒ for time interval t, ⇒  $\lambda$  →  $\lambda t$  ?

$$P_{X}(x) = \frac{(\lambda t)^{x}}{x^{1}} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad x=0,1,2,...$$

世世世世紀

$$P_{x}(x=0) = P(no event) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

P(at least 1 event)

$$= P_x (X \ge 1) = 1 - P(x = 0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

वेरिया २९४०। exponential distribution य CDF मे १९४०। इसेर्ट.



time interval betwent events = exponential distribution 23 Field.

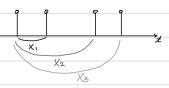
# of events in the interval & Posson distribution => modeling state.

4.9 Erlang Dist.

⇒ Erlong dist is a generalization of exponential dist.

⇒ X\*: time interval of \*+1 successive events.

여왕인 k+1 개의 event 등 4이의 time interval.



exponential dist oil altate 22th from the 2014.

$$\int_{X_k} (x) = \frac{\chi^k \chi^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda \chi} \quad (\chi \ge 0)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{*} x^{*-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda x} dx = 1$$

$$F_{X_k}(x) = \int_0^{x} \frac{\lambda^k x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda t} dt$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{k-1} \frac{(\lambda x)^3 e^{-\lambda x}}{(1)!}$$

$$E[X_k] = \int_0^\infty x \frac{\lambda^k x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-xx} dx$$

$$E\left[X_{k}\right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \frac{\lambda^{k} x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-xx} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda x)^{k} e^{-\lambda x}}{(k-1)!} dx \qquad \lambda x = u, \frac{du}{dx} = \lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} u^{k} e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{k!}{(k-1)!} = \frac{k}{\lambda}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} u e^{-u} du$$

$$= \left[ -e^{-u} u^{k} \right]_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} k e^{-u} u^{k+1} du$$

$$= k \left( \left[ -e^{-u} \right]_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} (k-\iota) u^{k-2} e^{-u} du \right)$$

= 
$$k(k-1)\int_{0}^{\infty} u^{k-2} e^{-u} du$$

$$= k(k-1) \int_{0}^{\infty} u^{k-2} e^{u} du$$

= 
$$k(k-1)(k-2) \cdots 1 \int_{0}^{\infty} u^{o} e^{-u} du = k /$$

$$E\left[X_{k}^{2}\right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{\lambda^{k} x^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-x^{2}}$$

$$E\left[X_{k}^{2}\right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} \alpha^{2} \frac{\lambda^{k} \alpha^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{-\lambda \alpha} d\alpha$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda \alpha)^{k+1} e^{-\lambda \alpha}}{(k-1)!} d\alpha \qquad \lambda \alpha = \alpha, \quad \frac{d\alpha}{d\alpha} = \lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda \alpha)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} u^{k+1-\alpha} d\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{(\lambda \alpha)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = \frac{k(k+1)}{\lambda^{2}}$$

4.10 Uniform Dist.

Continuous
$$Aix rete$$

$$A \qquad b$$

$$A \qquad b$$