

Recap

Lecture 14: The Poisson distribution

Recap

Today's objectives

Recap

- ▶ Recap the Normal and Binomial distribution
- ▶ Introduce another distribution for counts: the Poisson distribution.
- ▶ The main distinction between Binomial and Poisson is that Poisson random variables have no upper bound, whereas the upper bound of a binomial random variable X was n , the size of the sample.
- ▶ Most commonly, the Poisson distribution is used to model rare events. However this is not the only case where we would use Poisson.

Recap

Recap

Properties of the Normal distribution

Recap

- ▶ the mean μ can be any value, positive or negative
- ▶ the standard deviation σ must be a positive number
- ▶ the mean is equal to the median (both $= \mu$)
- ▶ the standard deviation captures the spread of the distribution
- ▶ the area under the Normal distribution is equal to 1 (i.e., it is a density function)
- ▶ a Normal distribution is completely determined by its μ and σ

The 68-95-99.7 rule for all Normal distributions

Recap

- ▶ Approximately 68% of the data fall within one standard deviation of the mean
- ▶ Approximately 95% of the data fall within two standard deviations of the mean
- ▶ Approximately 99.7% of the data fall within three standard deviations of the mean

Properties of the Binomial distribution

- ▶ The random variable must assume one of two possible and mutually exclusive outcomes
- ▶ Each trial of the BRV results in either a success or failure
- ▶ Each trial must be independent of every other trial
- ▶ Derived from the experiment: counting the number of occurrences of an event in n independent trials
- ▶ Random Variable: $X = \text{number of times the event happens in the fixed number of trials (}n\text{)}$
- ▶ Parameters
 - ▶ $n = \text{number of trials}$
 - ▶ $p = \text{probability of success (event happening)}$

Review

Recap

- ▶ Ch. 11 was all about the Normal distribution. We learned about the properties of the Normal curve, and how to use R to calculate cumulative probabilities and generate random Normal values. We learned that the Normal distribution can be described by its mean and standard deviation.
- ▶ So far, Ch. 12 is all about the Binomial distribution. We learned that Binomially-distributed variables must meet certain assumptions and that their distributions can be described by n and p . We also learned how to calculate the probability of observing $X=x$ exactly (`dbinom()`) or the cumulative probability less than some x (`pbinom()`)

- ▶ A Poisson distribution describes the count X of occurrences of a defined event in fixed, finite intervals of time or space when:
 1. Occurrences are all independent (that is, knowing that one event has occurred does not change the probability that another event may occur- this was also true for our binomial distribution), and,
 2. The probability of an occurrence is the same over all possible intervals of the same size.

Examples of the Poisson distribution

Rare, but infectious diseases. For example, the number of deaths X attributed to typhoid fever over a long period of time, say 1 year, follows a Poisson distribution if:

- a) The probability of a new death from typhoid fever in any one day is very small.
- b) The number of cases reported in any two distinct periods of time are independent random variables.

citation: https://ani.stat.fsu.edu/~debdeep/p4_s14.pdf

Examples of the Poisson distribution

Rare events occurring on a surface area. The distribution of number of bacterial colonies growing on an agar plate. The number of bacterial colonies over the entire agar plate follows a Poisson distribution if:

- a) The probability of finding any bacterial colonies in a small area is very small.
- b) The events of finding bacterial colonies in any two areas are independent.

citation: https://ani.stat.fsu.edu/~debdeep/p4_s14.pdf

Poisson probabilities

If X has the Poisson distribution with a mean number of occurrences per interval of μ , the possible values of X are 0, 1, 2, and so on. If k is any one of these values, then

$$P(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^k}{k!}$$

- ▶ The above formula is the probability distribution function for a Poisson distribution.
- ▶ For example,

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^2}{2!}$$

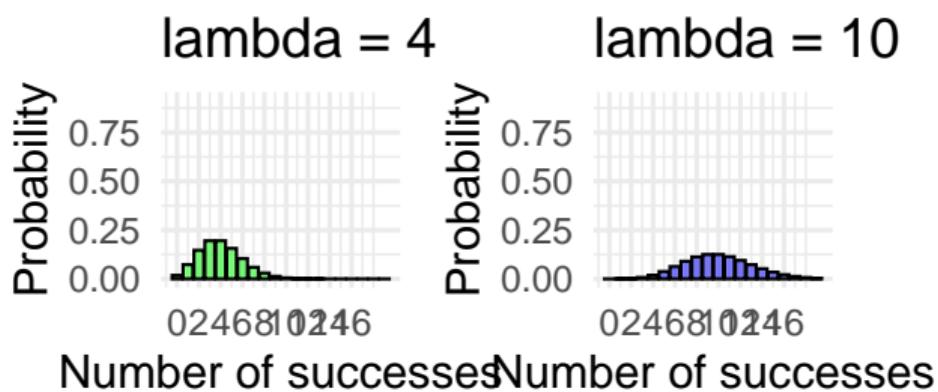
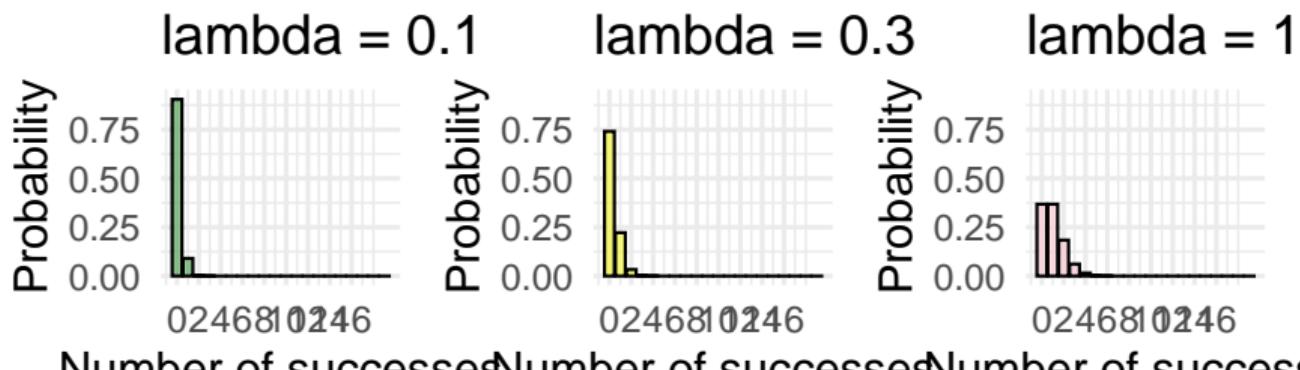
will calculate the probability of observing two events for $X \sim \text{Pois}(\mu)$

Mean and SD of a Poisson random variable

Recap

- ▶ The mean of a Poisson random variable is equal to μ .
- ▶ The variance is also equal to μ , and thus the SD is equal to $\sqrt{\mu}$.
- ▶ When the mean is large, so is the SD, and this makes for a flat and wide probability distribution.
- ▶ Poisson distributions are most commonly used to describe rare, random events (or random events examined over small time intervals).
- ▶ In R, the function to calculate $P(X = x)$ for a binomial `dpois(x=?, lambda=?)`, where `lambda` (λ) is equal to the average μ (which is the book's notation).

Probability distribution of a Poisson random variable



Example: Mumps

In Iowa, the average monthly number of reported cases of mumps per year is 0.1. If we assume that cases of mumps are random and independent, the number X of monthly mumps cases in Iowa has approximately a Poisson distribution with $\mu = 0.1$. The probability that in a given month there is no more than 1 mumps case is:

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 1) &= P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) \\ &= \frac{e^{-0.1} 0.1^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-0.1} 0.1^1}{1!} \text{ (note that } 0! = 1, \text{ by definition, and } x^0 = 1, \text{ for any value of } x.) \\ &= 0.9048 + 0.0905 = 0.9953 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we expect to only see 0 cases 90.5% of the months, and 1 case 9.05% of the time.

Example: Mumps calculated using R using `ppois()` and `dpois()`

Recap

```
ppois(q = 1, lambda = 0.1) # notice that lambda is the parameter
```

```
## [1] 0.9953212
```

```
# or,
```

```
dpois(x = 0, lambda = 0.1) + dpois(x = 1, lambda = 0.1)
```

```
## [1] 0.9953212
```

Example: Mumps, continued

Suppose you saw 4 cases of Mumps in a given month. What are the chances of seeing 4 or more cases in any given month?

```
1 - ppois(q = 3, lambda = 0.1) #careful, we used q = 3 here, why 3 and not 4?
```

```
## [1] 3.846834e-06
```

Could you have performed this calculation using dpois()?

If you saw 4 or more cases in any given month, this is very unlikely under this model. This suggests a substantial departure from the model, suggesting a contagious outbreak (no longer independent)

Example: Polydactyly

In the US, 1 in every 500 babies is born with an extra finger or toe. These events are random and independent. Suppose that the local hospital delivers an average of 268 babies per month. This means that for each month we expect to see 0.536 babies born with an extra finger or toe at that hospital (how do you calculate 0.536 here?). Let X be the count of babies born with an extra finger or toe in a month at that hospital.

- a) What values can X take?
- b) What distribution might X follow?
- c) Give the mean and standard deviation of X .

Example: Polydactyly, continued

To get a sense of what the data might look like, use R to simulate data across five years (60 months) for this hospital.

```
set.seed(200)
polydactyly<-rpois(n = 12*5, lambda = 0.536)
polydactyly
```

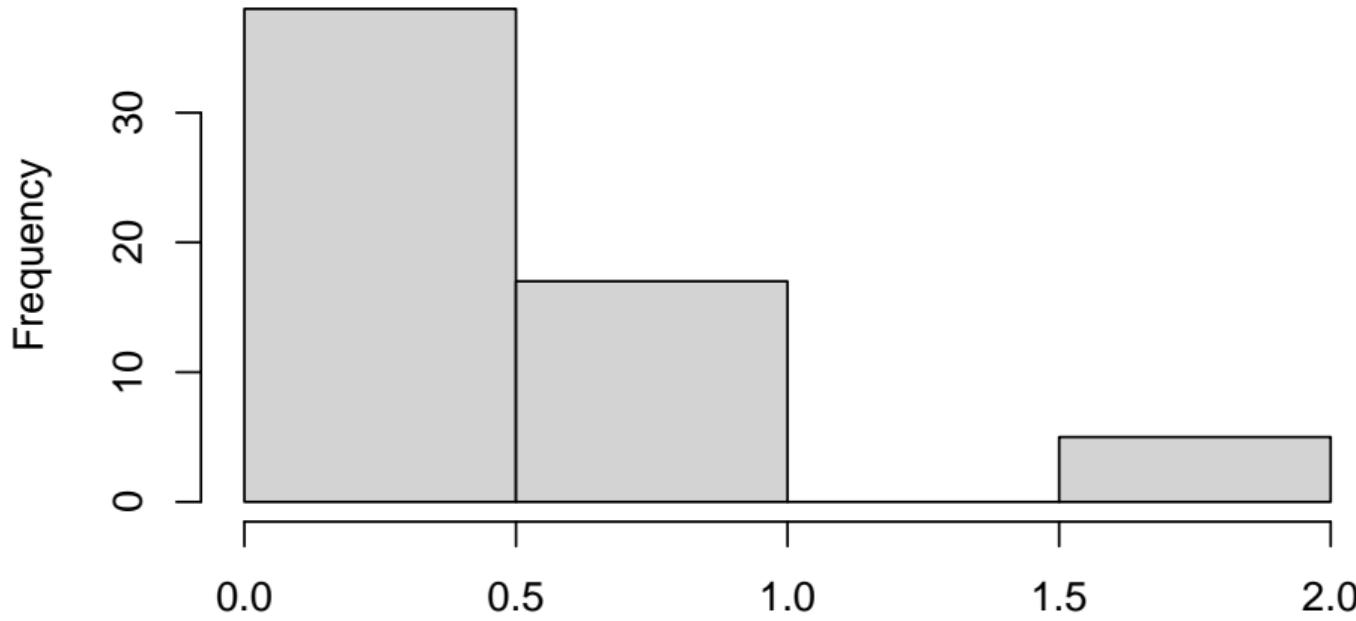
```
## [1] 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2  
## [39] 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
```

Example: Polydactyly, continued

```
hist(polydactyly)
```

Recap

Histogram of polydactyly



Example: Polydactyly, continued

Recap

```
mean(polydactyly)
```

```
## [1] 0.45
```

```
sd(polydactyly)
```

```
## [1] 0.6489888
```

More random number generation

Recap

Examining a stream of Poisson-distributed random numbers helps us get a sense of what these data look like. Can you think of a variable that might be Poisson-distributed according to one of these distributions?

```
rpois(100, lambda = 0.1)
```

```
rpois(100, lambda = 1)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 0 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 4 0
## [38] 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 1
## [75] 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 3 1 1 0 0 2 1
```

Comic Relief

