

**Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's**  
**Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College of Arts, Science and**  
**Commerce(Autonomous)**

**Programme: MSc. (Statistics)**

**Part-2**

**Semester-2**

**Practical- 2.4.4**

**Poisson Processes**

**Date-**

Q.1. Suppose that customers arrive at a bank according to the Poisson process with the mean rate of 3 per minute. Find the probability that in an interval of 2 minutes, the number of customers arriving is exactly four.

Q.2. Customers arrive at a bank according to the Poisson process with rate 10/hr. Given that 2 customers arrive in first 5 minutes what is the probability that

- (i) Both arrive in first 2 minutes
- (ii) at least one arrives in first two minutes

Q.3. A radioactive source emits a particle at a rate of 5/min in accordance with the Poisson process. Each particle emitted has a probability of 0.6 of being recorded. Find the probability that the number of particles recorded in the 4 minutes interval is 10.

Q.4. Suppose a customer arrives at a counter in accordance with the Poisson process with mean rate 2 per minute. Find the probability that the interval between two successive arrivals is more than 1 minute.

Q.5. Babies are born in a thinly populated state at the rate of one birth every 12 minutes. The time between birth follows exponential distribution. Find

- (i) The average number of births per year.
- (ii) The probability that a day will go without a newborn.
- (iii) The probability that the time between two successive births is at least 8 minutes.

Q.6. Let  $\{N(t), t \in [0, \infty)\}$  be a Poisson process with rate  $\lambda = 0.5$ .

- (a) Find the probability of no arrivals in  $(3, 5]$ .
- (b) Find the probability that there is exactly one arrival in each of the following intervals:  $(0, 1]$ ,  $(1, 2]$ ,  $(2, 3]$  and  $(3, 4]$ .

Q.7. Let  $N_1(t)$  and  $N_2(t)$  be two independent Poisson processes with rates  $\lambda_1 = 1$  and  $\lambda_2 = 2$ , respectively. Let  $N(t)$  be the merged process  $N(t) = N_1(t) + N_2(t)$ .

- (a) Find the probability that  $N(1) = 2$  and  $N(2) = 5$ .
- (b) Given that  $N(1) = 2$ , find the probability that  $N_1(1) = 1$ .