

CHAPTER 7, #5 (P248)

→ Firehouse problem, P231

a.) 2050 Emergency calls in a one-year period.

Estimate rate ( $\lambda$ ) of house fires/month

$$2050 = \bar{X} \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda \cdot 12) \quad t = \text{# month} = 12$$

$$2050 = \bar{X} \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda_{12})$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\bar{X}] = \text{mean } [\bar{X}] : \text{mean}(\text{Pois}) = \lambda, \text{ therefore } \frac{2050}{12} = \lambda$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 170.83} .$$

b.)  $V(X) = \int (x - \mathbb{E}[X])^2 \cdot f(x) dx$

$$= \int (x - 171)^2 \cdot 171 e^{-171x} dx =$$

c.)  $P(\bar{X}$

d.)  $\frac{n}{171} - \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{171} \leq \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n \leq \frac{n}{171} + \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{171}$

$$\underline{\frac{n}{171} \pm \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{171}} = [147, 199] \rightarrow 1735$$

w/ 95% prob., we can say the number of calls  
lies within normal variation.

Chpt. 7, #6

$$\Pr\{N_t = n\} = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!} \text{ for all } n=1, 2, \dots, n$$

a. Show  $E[N_t] = \lambda t$

- Expected value of Pois. Dist. is mean of Pois Dist.

$$\text{PMF} = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}$$

so the mean  
is called the  
Expected Value, or  $\lambda t$

→ The same value ( $\lambda$ ) is used for variance,  
therefore the new  $\lambda = \lambda t$ .

b.)  $P(153 \leq X \leq 189)$

$$\int_{153}^{189} \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!} dt = 0.843$$

$$\lambda = 17 \quad \mu = 1.96 \cdot \frac{1.71}{\sqrt{12}} \quad S = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{n}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{1.71} = 1.31$$

$$G(1.71) = 96.79$$

ACID 2109

a) The

$$c.) \sum_{n=153}^{189} \text{Pois}(X_n, 17) = 0.847$$

D.) Because I failed to acknowledge the discrete nature of this problem, I performed B incorrectly. However, I would determine a better estimate.

II 1b Bombers  $\rightarrow$  High or Low  
Chp - Detect  $\rightarrow$  acquire  $\rightarrow$  Hit

AD Type	$P(\text{det})$	$P(\text{acq})$	$P(\text{hit})$	
LW	.90	.90	.72	0.05 (shells)
	0.75	0.95	.71	0.70 (missiles)

- Can fire 20 shells/min.
- Can fire 3 missiles/min
- Planes exposed for 1 min. low
- Planes exposed for 5 min High

a.) Det. optimal flight path to max. # bombers that Survive  
Assume  $HIT = HIT$

LW: 18 / detected  
~14.4 acquired  
~0.72 HIT / min  $\rightarrow$   
rate  
20/min

HIT: 15 / detected  
~4.25 acquired  
~0.68 HIT / min

~~R<sub>hit</sub> / L = 0.72~~  
(1508.0, 1412.0)

~~R<sub>hit</sub> / H = 0.68~~  
(1508.0, 1412.0)

$$a.) P(A_1, H_0) = 0.72 \quad P(H_1+ | A_2) = P(H)P(A_2) = 0.036$$

$$P(A_2, H_1) = 0.71 \quad P(H_1+ | A_2) = P(H)P(A_2) = 0.497$$

- Each acquired target is fired at 1 time

$$P(H_1+ | A_0) = 0.036 \cdot 20 = 0.72/\text{min} \Rightarrow \underline{0.72}$$

$$P(H_1^+ | H_2^-) = 1.99/\text{min} \Rightarrow \underline{\sim 7.5 \text{ dead}}$$

b.) 16 bombers

70% chance (each) to dest. target.  
 $\bar{X} = \text{Rand. variable of success}$

$$\bar{X} \sim \text{Po}(0.7)$$

$$\bar{X} \sim \text{Po}(0.7 \cdot 16), \bar{X} \sim (11.2)$$

$$\bar{X} \sim \text{Binom}(20, 0.7) \text{ or } \bar{X} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(0.7)$$

$$P(\text{Destroyed}) = 0.75$$

$$c.) M \pm Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$0.7 \pm \frac{0.21}{\sqrt{16}} \Rightarrow 0.7 \pm Z_{\alpha/2} (0.0525) = 0.7 \pm 1.96 (0.0525)$$

$$0.7 \pm (0.0.525) \\ (0.6475, 0.7525)$$

$$0.7 \pm 0.1029$$

$\boxed{(0.5971, 0.8029)}$