

5.1

5.2

# Random Variables

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A **random variable** is a numerical description of the outcome of an experiment.  
(Random variable must assume numerical values)

Random variables are either ① discrete r.v. or ② continuous r.v.

① **Discrete Random variables**: are random variables that assume either finite number of values or an infinite sequence of values such as 0, 1, 2, 3, ...

<u>Experiment</u>	<u>Random Variable (x)</u>	<u>Possible values of x</u>
• Check 50 bulbs	Number of defective ones	0, 1, 2, 3, ..., 50
• Sell an automobile	Gender of customer who buys	0 if Male, 1 if female
• Operate a bank	Number of customers	0, 1, 2, 3, ...
• Toss a coin twice	Number of heads	0, 1, 2

② **Continuous Random variables**: are random variables that assume any numerical value in an interval or collection of intervals. (based on time, weight, distance and temperature)

<u>Experiment</u>	<u>Random variable (x)</u>	<u>Possible values of x</u>
• Operate a bank	Time between customers' arrival (m)	$x \geq 0$
• Fill a tank (max 43.2 L)	Number of Liters	$0 \leq x \leq 43.2$
• Test a <sub>new</sub> machine	Temperature (min 70°F, max 205°F) desired T:	$70 \leq x \leq 205$

Example (Q1 page 188) Consider the experiment of tossing a <sup>56</sup> coin twice:

(a) list the experimental outcomes:

(H,H), (H,T), (T,H), (T,T)

(b) Define a random variable that represents the number of heads occurring. What values does the random variable take

$X =$  number of heads occurring

$X = 0, 1, 2$

(c) Is the random variable discrete or continuous?  
discrete since it takes only 3 values: 0, 1, 2

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Example (Q2 page 188) Consider an experiment of a worker ~~was~~ assembling a product.

(a) Define a random variable that represents the time in minutes required to assemble the product.

$X =$  time in minutes to assemble the product

(b) What values may the random variable assume?

Any positive value, that is  $x > 0$

(c) Is the random variable discrete or continuous?

Continuous.

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## 5.2 Discrete Probability Distribution

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The probability distribution for a random variable describes how probabilities are distributed over the values of the random variable.

\* For discrete random variable  $x$ , the probability distribution is defined by a probability function  $f(x)$  which provides a probability for each value of the random variable.

\* Required Conditions for a discrete probability function:

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum f(x) = 1$$

Example: (Q7 page 142) Consider the probability distribution for the random variable  $x$ :

$x$	$f(x)$
20	0.20
25	0.15
30	0.25
35	0.40

(a) Is the probability distribution valid? Explain

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$\sum f(x) = 1$$

Therefore, it is a valid prob. distribn.

(b) What is the probability that  $x = 30$ ?  $f(30) = 0.25$

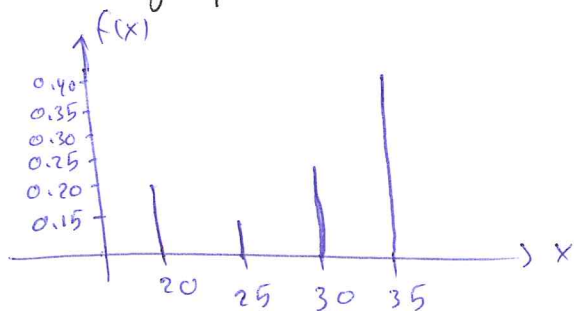
(c) What is the probability that  $x$  is less than or equal to 25?

$$f(20) + f(25) = 0.20 + 0.15 = 0.35$$

(d) What is the probability that  $x$  is greater than 30?

$$f(35) = 0.40$$

(e) Provide a graphical representation for the prob. distribution.



\* The simplest example of a discrete prob. distribution (58) given by a formula is the

Discrete Uniform Prob. function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{n}$ , where  $n =$  the number of values the r.v may assume.

Example 1 Consider the experiment of Rolling a die. Let  $x$  be the random variable that represent the number of dots on the upward face.

$x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  with  $f(x) = \frac{1}{6}$

$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	formula
$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6	

② Consider the random variable  $x$  with the following discrete prob. distribution.

$x$	$f(x)$
1	$\frac{1}{10}$
2	$\frac{2}{10}$
3	$\frac{3}{10}$
4	$\frac{4}{10}$

the formula

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{10}, \quad x = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$f(2) = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$f(4) = \frac{4}{10}$$

;

### 5.3 Expected Value and Variance

(59)

\* The expected value of a discrete random variable is

$$E(x) = \mu = \sum x f(x)$$

where  $x$  is a random variable

$f(x)$  is the probability of  $x$ .

\* The expected value or mean of a random variable is a measure of the central location for the random variable.

\* The expected value  $E(x)$  is a weighted average for the values of the random variable  $x$ .

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\* The variance of a discrete random variable is

$$\text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 f(x) \quad \text{where}$$

$\mu = E(x)$  is the expected value of  $x$ .

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\* The standard deviation of a discrete random variable

is  $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$

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Example (Q15 page 196) Consider the following probability distribution for the random variable  $x$

$x$	$f(x)$
3	0.25
6	0.50
9	0.25

(a) Compute  $E(x)$ , the expected value of  $x$ .

(b) Compute  $\sigma^2$ , the variance of  $x$ .

(c) Compute  $\sigma$ , the standard deviation of  $x$ .

$x$	$f(x)$	$x f(x)$	$x - \mu$	$(x - \mu)^2$	$(x - \mu)^2 f(x)$
3	0.25	$(3)(0.25) = 0.75$	$3 - 6 = -3$	9	$(9)(0.25) = 2.25$
6	0.50	$(6)(0.50) = 3$	$6 - 6 = 0$	0	$(0)(0.50) = 0$
9	0.25	$(9)(0.25) = 2.25$	$9 - 6 = 3$	9	$(9)(0.25) = 2.25$
$\mu = 6$			$\sigma^2 = 5$		

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$$a) E(x) = \sum x f(x)$$

$$= (3)(0.25) + (6)(0.50) + (9)(0.25)$$

$$= 0.75 + 3 + 2.25$$

$$= 6$$

$$b) \sigma^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 f(x) = 5$$

$$c) \sigma = \sqrt{5}$$

## 5.4 Binomial Probability Distribution (61)

• Binomial prob. distribution is a discrete prob. distributed that is associated with a multiple-step experiment called binomial experiment.

• Properties of a Binomial Experiment:

- 1) The experiment consists of a sequence of  $n$  identical trials.
- 2) Two outcomes are possible on each trial: success<sup>(S)</sup> and failure<sup>(F)</sup>.
- 3) The prob. of success is  $p$  and prob. of failure is  $1-p$  } They don't change from trial to trial.
- 4) The trials are independent.

Example: Consider the experiment of tossing a coin five times. Does this experiment represent a binomial experiment?

- 1)  $n = 5$  identical trials
- 2) Two outcomes for each trial  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Head} = \text{success} \\ \rightarrow \text{Tail} = \text{failure} \end{array} \right.$
- 3)  $P(\text{success}) = P(H) = \frac{1}{2} = p$   
 $P(\text{Failure}) = P(T) = \frac{1}{2} = 1-p$
- 4) The trials or tosses are independent.

If  $X = \#$  of Heads  
then  $X = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

Yes, this experiment shows a binomial experiment.

\* If properties 2, 3, 4 are present, we say the trials are generated by a Bernoulli process. (Just one trial!)

\* If properties 1, 2, 3, 4 are present, we say that we have a binomial experiment.

\* Property 3 is called the stationarity assumption.

we now introduce the binomial prob. function to compute the prob. of  $x$ -successes in the  $n$  trials. (62)

### Binomial Prob. Function

$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \quad \text{where}$$

$$\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$$

$f(x)$  = the prob. of  $x$  successes in  $n$  trials

$n$  = number of trials

$p$  = the prob. of a success on any one trial

$1-p$  = " = " = a failure on any one trial

Expected value and Variance for the binomial distribution:

$$E(x) = \mu = np$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 = np(1-p)$$

$$\text{s.t. deviation} = \sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2}$$

Example (Q 26 page 208) Consider a binomial experiment with  $n=10$  and  $p=0.1$

(a) Compute  $f(0) = \binom{10}{0} (0.1)^0 (1-0.1)^{10-0} = (1)(1)(0.9)^{10} = 0.3487$

(b) Compute  $f(2) = \binom{10}{2} (0.1)^2 (0.9)^8 = \frac{10!}{2!8!} (0.01)(0.4305) = 0.1937$

(c) Compute  $P(x \leq 2) = f(0) + f(1) + f(2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) = \binom{10}{1} (0.1)^1 (0.9)^9 \\ = 0.3874 \end{array} \right.$   
 $= 0.3487 + 0.3874 + 0.1937$

$$= 0.9298$$

(d) Compute  $P(x \geq 1) = 1 - P(x < 1) = 1 - f(0) = 1 - 0.3487 = 0.6513$



(e) Compute  $E(x) = np = 10(0.1) = 1$

(63)

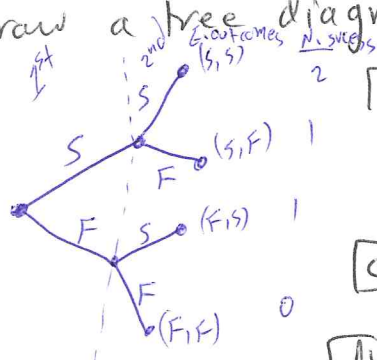
(f) Compute  $\text{Var}(x)$  and  $\sigma$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 = np(1-p) = (10)(0.1)(0.9) = 0.9$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{0.9} = 0.9487$$

Example (Q 25 page 208) Consider a binomial experiment with two trials and  $p=0.4$

(a) draw a tree diagram for this experiment.



(b) Compute the prob. of one success.

$$f(1) = \binom{2}{1} (0.4)^1 (0.6)^1 = (2)(0.24) = 0.48$$

(c) Compute  $f(0) = \binom{2}{0} (0.4)^0 (0.6)^2 = 0.36$

(d) Compute  $f(2) = \binom{2}{2} (0.4)^2 (0.6)^0 = 0.16$

(e) Compute the prob. of at least one success

$$P(x \geq 1) = f(1) + f(2) = 0.48 + 0.16 = 0.64$$

(f) Compute the expected value, variance, and standard deviation

$$E(x) = np = 2(0.4) = 0.8$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \sigma^2 = np(1-p) = 0.8(0.6) = 0.48$$

$$\text{st. deviation} = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sigma = 0.6928$$

table page

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We can use the table for the Binomial Probability page 206 and the full table page 592-600



**TABLE C**  
Binomial probabilities (continued)

		Entry is $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$								
		<i>p</i>								
<i>n</i>	<i>k</i>	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50
2	0	.8100	.7225	.6400	.5625	.4900	.4225	.3600	.3025	.2500
	1	.1800	.2550	.3200	.3750	.4200	.4550	.4800	.4950	.5000
	2	.0100	.0225	.0400	.0625	.0900	.1225	.1600	.2025	.2500
3	0	.7290	.6141	.5120	.4219	.3430	.2746	.2160	.1664	.1250
	1	.2430	.3251	.3840	.4219	.4410	.4436	.4320	.4084	.3750
	2	.0270	.0574	.0960	.1406	.1890	.2389	.2880	.3341	.3750
	3	.0010	.0034	.0080	.0156	.0270	.0429	.0640	.0911	.1250
4	0	.6561	.5220	.4096	.3164	.2401	.1785	.1296	.0915	.0625
	1	.2916	.3685	.4096	.4219	.4116	.3845	.3456	.2995	.2500
	2	.0486	.0975	.1536	.2109	.2646	.3105	.3456	.3675	.3750
	3	.0036	.0115	.0256	.0469	.0756	.1115	.1536	.2005	.2500
	4	.0001	.0005	.0016	.0039	.0081	.0150	.0256	.0410	.0625
5	0	.5905	.4437	.3277	.2373	.1681	.1160	.0778	.0503	.0313
	1	.3280	.3915	.4096	.3955	.3602	.3124	.2592	.2059	.1563
	2	.0729	.1382	.2048	.2637	.3087	.3364	.3456	.3369	.3125
	3	.0081	.0244	.0512	.0879	.1323	.1811	.2304	.2757	.3125
	4	.0004	.0022	.0064	.0146	.0284	.0488	.0768	.1128	.1562
	5		.0001	.0003	.0010	.0024	.0053	.0102	.0185	.0312
6	0	.5314	.3771	.2621	.1780	.1176	.0754	.0467	.0277	.0156
	1	.3543	.3993	.3932	.3560	.3025	.2437	.1866	.1359	.0938
	2	.0984	.1762	.2458	.2966	.3241	.3280	.3110	.2780	.2344
	3	.0146	.0415	.0819	.1318	.1852	.2355	.2765	.3032	.3125
	4	.0012	.0055	.0154	.0330	.0595	.0951	.1382	.1861	.2344
	5	.0001	.0004	.0015	.0044	.0102	.0205	.0369	.0609	.0937
	6			.0001	.0002	.0007	.0018	.0041	.0083	.0156
7	0	.4783	.3206	.2097	.1335	.0824	.0490	.0280	.0152	.0078
	1	.3720	.3960	.3670	.3115	.2471	.1848	.1306	.0872	.0547
	2	.1240	.2097	.2753	.3115	.3177	.2985	.2613	.2140	.1641
	3	.0230	.0617	.1147	.1730	.2269	.2679	.2903	.2918	.2734
	4	.0026	.0109	.0287	.0577	.0972	.1442	.1935	.2388	.2734
	5	.0002	.0012	.0043	.0115	.0250	.0466	.0774	.1172	.1641
	6		.0001	.0004	.0013	.0036	.0084	.0172	.0320	.0547
	7				.0001	.0002	.0006	.0016	.0037	.0078
8	0	.4305	.2725	.1678	.1001	.0576	.0319	.0168	.0084	.0039
	1	.3826	.3847	.3355	.2670	.1977	.1373	.0896	.0548	.0313
	2	.1488	.2376	.2936	.3115	.2965	.2587	.2090	.1569	.1094
	3	.0331	.0839	.1468	.2076	.2541	.2786	.2787	.2568	.2188
	4	.0046	.0185	.0459	.0865	.1361	.1875	.2322	.2627	.2734
	5	.0004	.0026	.0092	.0231	.0467	.0808	.1239	.1719	.2188
	6		.0002	.0011	.0038	.0100	.0217	.0413	.0703	.1094
	7			.0001	.0004	.0012	.0033	.0079	.0164	.0312
	8					.0001	.0002	.0007	.0017	.0039

(Continued)



**TABLE C**

Binomial probabilities (continued)

		Entry is $P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n-k}$								
		<i>p</i>								
<i>n</i>	<i>k</i>	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50
9	0	.3874	.2316	.1342	.0751	.0404	.0207	.0101	.0046	.0020
	1	.3874	.3679	.3020	.2253	.1556	.1004	.0605	.0339	.0176
	2	.1722	.2597	.3020	.3003	.2668	.2162	.1612	.1110	.0703
	3	.0446	.1069	.1762	.2336	.2668	.2716	.2508	.2119	.1641
	4	.0074	.0283	.0661	.1168	.1715	.2194	.2508	.2600	.2461
	5	.0008	.0050	.0165	.0389	.0735	.1181	.1672	.2128	.2461
	6	.0001	.0006	.0028	.0087	.0210	.0424	.0743	.1160	.1641
	7			.0003	.0012	.0039	.0098	.0212	.0407	.0703
	8				.0001	.0004	.0013	.0035	.0083	.0176
	9						.0001	.0003	.0008	.0020
10	0	.3487	.1969	.1074	.0563	.0282	.0135	.0060	.0025	.0010
	1	.3874	.3474	.2684	.1877	.1211	.0725	.0403	.0207	.0098
	2	.1937	.2759	.3020	.2816	.2335	.1757	.1209	.0763	.0439
	3	.0574	.1298	.2013	.2503	.2668	.2522	.2150	.1665	.1172
	4	.0112	.0401	.0881	.1460	.2001	.2377	.2508	.2384	.2051
	5	.0015	.0085	.0264	.0584	.1029	.1536	.2007	.2340	.2461
	6	.0001	.0012	.0055	.0162	.0368	.0689	.1115	.1596	.2051
	7		.0001	.0008	.0031	.0090	.0212	.0425	.0746	.1172
	8			.0001	.0004	.0014	.0043	.0106	.0229	.0439
	9					.0001	.0005	.0016	.0042	.0098
	10							.0001	.0003	.0010
12	0	.2824	.1422	.0687	.0317	.0138	.0057	.0022	.0008	.0002
	1	.3766	.3012	.2062	.1267	.0712	.0368	.0174	.0075	.0029
	2	.2301	.2924	.2835	.2323	.1678	.1088	.0639	.0339	.0161
	3	.0852	.1720	.2362	.2581	.2397	.1954	.1419	.0923	.0537
	4	.0213	.0683	.1329	.1936	.2311	.2367	.2128	.1700	.1208
	5	.0038	.0193	.0532	.1032	.1585	.2039	.2270	.2225	.1934
	6	.0005	.0040	.0155	.0401	.0792	.1281	.1766	.2124	.2256
	7		.0006	.0033	.0115	.0291	.0591	.1009	.1489	.1934
	8		.0001	.0005	.0024	.0078	.0199	.0420	.0762	.1208
	9			.0001	.0004	.0015	.0048	.0125	.0277	.0537
	10					.0002	.0008	.0025	.0068	.0161
	11						.0001	.0003	.0010	.0029
	12							.0001	.0001	.0002
15	0	.2059	.0874	.0352	.0134	.0047	.0016	.0005	.0001	.0000
	1	.3432	.2312	.1319	.0668	.0305	.0126	.0047	.0016	.0005
	2	.2669	.2856	.2309	.1559	.0916	.0476	.0219	.0090	.0032
	3	.1285	.2184	.2501	.2252	.1700	.1110	.0634	.0318	.0139
	4	.0428	.1156	.1876	.2252	.2186	.1792	.1268	.0780	.0417
	5	.0105	.0449	.1032	.1651	.2061	.2123	.1859	.1404	.0916
	6	.0019	.0132	.0430	.0917	.1472	.1906	.2066	.1914	.1527
	7	.0003	.0030	.0138	.0393	.0811	.1319	.1771	.2013	.1964
	8		.0005	.0035	.0131	.0348	.0710	.1181	.1647	.1964
	9		.0001	.0007	.0034	.0116	.0298	.0612	.1048	.1527
	10			.0001	.0007	.0030	.0096	.0245	.0515	.0916
	11				.0001	.0006	.0024	.0074	.0191	.0417
	12					.0001	.0004	.0016	.0052	.0139
	13						.0001	.0003	.0010	.0032
	14							.0001	.0001	.0005
15								.0001	.0005	

(Continued)



## 5.5 Poisson Probability Distribution

(64)

• If the discrete random variable  $x$  represents for example the random arrivals in an interval of time, then  $x$  is modeled by Poisson probability distribution.

- For example :
  - $x$  = the number of arrival calls in 15 minutes
  - $x$  = the number of customers arrivals to bank in
  - $x$  = the number of accidents in highway in  $\begin{matrix} 1 \text{ hour} \\ 1 \text{ month.} \end{matrix}$
  - $\vdots$

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Properties of a Poisson Experiment:

- 1) The prob. of an occurrence is the same for any two intervals of equal length.
- 2) The occurrence or nonoccurrence in any interval is independent of the occurrence or non occurrence in any other interval of time.

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Poisson Probability Function:

$$f(x) = \frac{\mu^x e^{-\mu}}{x!} \quad \text{where}$$

$f(x)$  = the probability of  $x$  occurrence in the interval

$\text{Var}(x) = \mu$  = expected value or mean number of occurrence in the interval

$$e = 2.71828$$

$x$  = is the discrete random variable which takes values in  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

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There is a table page 211 and the full table page 602-607

Example: Consider a Poisson distribution with  $\mu = 5$  (65)

(a) Compute  $f(0)$   $f(x) = \frac{\mu^x e^{-\mu}}{x!}$

$$f(0) = \frac{(5)^0 e^{-5}}{0!} = e^{-5} = (2.718)^{-5} = 0.0067$$

(b) Compute  $f(1)$

$$f(1) = \frac{5^1 e^{-5}}{1!} = 5 e^{-5} = 5(0.0067) = 0.034$$

(c) Compute  $P(x \geq 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x \geq 2) &= 1 - P(x < 2) \\ &= 1 - [P(x=0) + P(x=1)] \\ &= 1 - [f(0) + f(1)] \\ &= 1 - [0.0067 + 0.034] \\ &= 1 - 0.0407 = 0.9593 \end{aligned}$$

Example (Q 40 page 212)

Phone calls arrive at rate of 48 per hour at reception desk.

(a) Compute the prob. of receiving three calls in 5 minutes?

$$\frac{48}{60} = 0.8 \text{ per minute}$$

$$\mu = 5 \times 0.8 = 4 \text{ calls}$$

Expected calls in 5 minutes

$$f(3) = \frac{4^3 e^{-4}}{3!} = \frac{64 (0.0183)}{6} = 0.1952$$

(b) Compute the prob. of receiving exactly 10 calls in 15 minutes?

$$\mu = 15 \times 0.8 = 12 \text{ call expected in 15 minutes}$$

$$f(10) = \frac{(12)^{10} e^{-12}}{10!} = \frac{(12)^5 (12)^5 (0.000006144)}{10 \times 9 \times \dots \times 2 \times 1} = 0.1048$$

(c) Suppose no calls are currently on hold. If the agent takes 5 minutes to complete the current call, how many callers do expect to be waiting by that time?



what is the prob. that none will be waiting? (66)

In 5 minutes, the expected <sup>number of</sup> waiting calls is

$$\mu = 5 \times 0.8 = 4 \text{ calls}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{4^0 e^{-4}}{0!} = e^{-4} = 0.0183$$

(d) If no calls are currently being processed, what is the prob. that the agent can take 3 minutes for personal time without being interrupted by a call?

If the agent talks for 3 minutes, we expect

$$\mu = 3 \times 0.8 = 2.4 \text{ calls}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{(2.4)^0 e^{-2.4}}{0!} = e^{-2.4} = 0.0907$$

Prob. of no one interrupts in 3 minutes

---

Table of Poisson  
Probabilities

For a given value of  $\lambda$ , entry  
indicates the probability of a  
specified value of  $X$ .

$\lambda$										
$X$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
0	0.9048	0.8187	0.7408	0.6703	0.6065	0.5488	0.4966	0.4493	0.4066	0.3679
1	0.0905	0.1637	0.2222	0.2681	0.3033	0.3293	0.3476	0.3595	0.3659	0.3679
2	0.0045	0.0164	0.0333	0.0536	0.0758	0.0988	0.1217	0.1438	0.1647	0.1839
3	0.0002	0.0011	0.0033	0.0072	0.0126	0.0198	0.0284	0.0383	0.0494	0.0613
4	0.0000	0.0001	0.0003	0.0007	0.0016	0.0030	0.0050	0.0077	0.0111	0.0153
5	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0004	0.0007	0.0012	0.0020	0.0031
6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0005
7	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
$\lambda$										
$X$	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
0	0.3329	0.3012	0.2725	0.2466	0.2231	0.2019	0.1827	0.1653	0.1496	0.1353
1	0.3662	0.3614	0.3543	0.3452	0.3347	0.3230	0.3106	0.2975	0.2842	0.2707
2	0.2014	0.2169	0.2303	0.2417	0.2510	0.2584	0.2640	0.2678	0.2700	0.2707
3	0.0738	0.0867	0.0998	0.1128	0.1255	0.1378	0.1496	0.1607	0.1710	0.1804
4	0.0203	0.0260	0.0324	0.0395	0.0471	0.0551	0.0636	0.0723	0.0812	0.0902
5	0.0045	0.0062	0.0084	0.0111	0.0141	0.0176	0.0216	0.0260	0.0309	0.0361
6	0.0008	0.0012	0.0018	0.0026	0.0035	0.0047	0.0061	0.0078	0.0098	0.0120
7	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0005	0.0008	0.0011	0.0015	0.0020	0.0027	0.0034
8	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0005	0.0006	0.0009
9	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
$\lambda$										
$X$	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
0	0.1225	0.1108	0.1003	0.0907	0.0821	0.0743	0.0672	0.0608	0.0550	0.0498
1	0.2572	0.2438	0.2306	0.2177	0.2052	0.1931	0.1815	0.1703	0.1596	0.1494
2	0.2700	0.2681	0.2652	0.2613	0.2565	0.2510	0.2450	0.2384	0.2314	0.2240
3	0.1890	0.1966	0.2033	0.2090	0.2138	0.2176	0.2205	0.2225	0.2237	0.2240
4	0.0992	0.1082	0.1169	0.1254	0.1336	0.1414	0.1488	0.1557	0.1622	0.1680
5	0.0417	0.0476	0.0538	0.0602	0.0668	0.0735	0.0804	0.0872	0.0940	0.1008
6	0.0146	0.0174	0.0206	0.0241	0.0278	0.0319	0.0362	0.0407	0.0455	0.0504
7	0.0044	0.0055	0.0068	0.0083	0.0099	0.0118	0.0139	0.0163	0.0188	0.0216
8	0.0011	0.0015	0.0019	0.0025	0.0031	0.0038	0.0047	0.0057	0.0068	0.0081
9	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0007	0.0009	0.0011	0.0014	0.0018	0.0022	0.0027
10	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0008
11	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
12	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001
$\lambda$										
$X$	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
0	0.0450	0.0408	0.0369	0.0334	0.0302	0.0273	0.0247	0.0224	0.0202	0.0183
1	0.1397	0.1340	0.1217	0.1135	0.1057	0.0984	0.0915	0.0850	0.0789	0.0733
2	0.2165	0.2087	0.2008	0.1929	0.1850	0.1771	0.1692	0.1615	0.1539	0.1465
3	0.2237	0.2226	0.2209	0.2186	0.2158	0.2125	0.2087	0.2046	0.2001	0.1954
4	0.1734	0.1781	0.1823	0.1858	0.1888	0.1912	0.1931	0.1944	0.1951	0.1954
5	0.1075	0.1140	0.1203	0.1264	0.1322	0.1377	0.1429	0.1477	0.1522	0.1563
6	0.0555	0.0608	0.0662	0.0716	0.0771	0.0826	0.0881	0.0936	0.0989	0.1042
7	0.0246	0.0278	0.0312	0.0348	0.0385	0.0425	0.0466	0.0508	0.0551	0.0595
8	0.0095	0.0111	0.0129	0.0148	0.0169	0.0191	0.0215	0.0241	0.0269	0.0298
9	0.0033	0.0040	0.0047	0.0056	0.0066	0.0076	0.0089	0.0102	0.0116	0.0132
10	0.0010	0.0013	0.0016	0.0019	0.0023	0.0028	0.0033	0.0039	0.0045	0.0053
11	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0009	0.0011	0.0013	0.0016	0.0019
12	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006
13	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
14	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001

*continued*

Table of Poisson  
Probabilities  
(Continued)

		$\lambda$									
$X$	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	
0	0.0166	0.0150	0.0136	0.0123	0.0111	0.0101	0.0091	0.0082	0.0074	0.0067	
1	0.0679	0.0630	0.0583	0.0540	0.0500	0.0462	0.0427	0.0395	0.0365	0.0337	
2	0.1393	0.1323	0.1254	0.1188	0.1125	0.1063	0.1005	0.0948	0.0894	0.0842	
3	0.1904	0.1852	0.1798	0.1743	0.1687	0.1631	0.1574	0.1517	0.1460	0.1404	
4	0.1951	0.1944	0.1933	0.1917	0.1898	0.1875	0.1849	0.1820	0.1789	0.1755	
5	0.1600	0.1633	0.1662	0.1687	0.1708	0.1725	0.1738	0.1747	0.1753	0.1755	
6	0.1093	0.1143	0.1191	0.1237	0.1281	0.1323	0.1362	0.1398	0.1432	0.1462	
7	0.0640	0.0686	0.0732	0.0778	0.0824	0.0869	0.0914	0.0959	0.1002	0.1044	
8	0.0328	0.0360	0.0393	0.0428	0.0463	0.0500	0.0537	0.0575	0.0614	0.0653	
9	0.0150	0.0168	0.0188	0.0209	0.0232	0.0255	0.0280	0.0307	0.0334	0.0363	
10	0.0061	0.0071	0.0081	0.0092	0.0104	0.0118	0.0132	0.0147	0.0164	0.0181	
11	0.0023	0.0027	0.0032	0.0037	0.0043	0.0049	0.0056	0.0064	0.0073	0.0082	
12	0.0008	0.0009	0.0011	0.0014	0.0016	0.0019	0.0022	0.0026	0.0030	0.0034	
13	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0011	0.0013	
14	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	
15	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	
		$\lambda$									
$X$	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	
0	0.0061	0.0055	0.0050	0.0045	0.0041	0.0037	0.0033	0.0030	0.0027	0.0025	
1	0.0311	0.0287	0.0265	0.0244	0.0225	0.0207	0.0191	0.0176	0.0162	0.0149	
2	0.0793	0.0746	0.0701	0.0659	0.0618	0.0580	0.0544	0.0509	0.0477	0.0446	
3	0.1348	0.1293	0.1239	0.1185	0.1133	0.1082	0.1033	0.0985	0.0938	0.0892	
4	0.1719	0.1681	0.1641	0.1600	0.1558	0.1515	0.1472	0.1428	0.1383	0.1339	
5	0.1753	0.1748	0.1740	0.1728	0.1714	0.1697	0.1678	0.1656	0.1632	0.1606	
6	0.1490	0.1515	0.1537	0.1555	0.1571	0.1584	0.1594	0.1601	0.1605	0.1606	
7	0.1086	0.1125	0.1163	0.1200	0.1234	0.1267	0.1298	0.1326	0.1353	0.1377	
8	0.0692	0.0731	0.0771	0.0810	0.0849	0.0887	0.0925	0.0962	0.0998	0.1033	
9	0.0392	0.0423	0.0454	0.0486	0.0519	0.0552	0.0586	0.0620	0.0654	0.0688	
10	0.0200	0.0220	0.0241	0.0262	0.0285	0.0309	0.0334	0.0359	0.0386	0.0413	
11	0.0093	0.0104	0.0116	0.0129	0.0143	0.0157	0.0173	0.0190	0.0207	0.0225	
12	0.0039	0.0045	0.0051	0.0058	0.0065	0.0073	0.0082	0.0092	0.0102	0.0113	
13	0.0015	0.0018	0.0021	0.0024	0.0028	0.0032	0.0036	0.0041	0.0046	0.0052	
14	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0011	0.0013	0.0015	0.0017	0.0019	0.0022	
15	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	
16	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	
17	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	
		$\lambda$									
$X$	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	
0	0.0022	0.0020	0.0018	0.0017	0.0015	0.0014	0.0012	0.0011	0.0010	0.0009	
1	0.0137	0.0126	0.0116	0.0106	0.0098	0.0090	0.0082	0.0076	0.0070	0.0064	
2	0.0417	0.0390	0.0364	0.0340	0.0318	0.0296	0.0276	0.0258	0.0240	0.0223	
3	0.0848	0.0806	0.0765	0.0726	0.0688	0.0652	0.0617	0.0584	0.0552	0.0521	
4	0.1294	0.1249	0.1205	0.1162	0.1118	0.1076	0.1034	0.0992	0.0952	0.0912	
5	0.1579	0.1549	0.1519	0.1487	0.1454	0.1420	0.1385	0.1349	0.1314	0.1277	
6	0.1605	0.1601	0.1595	0.1586	0.1575	0.1562	0.1546	0.1529	0.1511	0.1490	
7	0.1399	0.1418	0.1435	0.1450	0.1462	0.1472	0.1480	0.1486	0.1489	0.1490	
8	0.1066	0.1099	0.1130	0.1160	0.1188	0.1215	0.1240	0.1263	0.1284	0.1304	
9	0.0723	0.0757	0.0791	0.0825	0.0858	0.0891	0.0923	0.0954	0.0985	0.1014	
10	0.0441	0.0469	0.0498	0.0528	0.0558	0.0588	0.0618	0.0649	0.0679	0.0710	
11	0.0245	0.0265	0.0285	0.0307	0.0330	0.0353	0.0377	0.0401	0.0426	0.0452	
12	0.0124	0.0137	0.0150	0.0164	0.0179	0.0194	0.0210	0.0227	0.0245	0.0264	
13	0.0058	0.0065	0.0073	0.0081	0.0089	0.0098	0.0108	0.0119	0.0130	0.0142	
14	0.0025	0.0029	0.0033	0.0037	0.0041	0.0046	0.0052	0.0058	0.0064	0.0071	

Table of Poisson  
Probabilities  
(Continued)

$\lambda$										
$X$	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0
15	0.0010	0.0012	0.0014	0.0016	0.0018	0.0020	0.0023	0.0026	0.0029	0.0033
16	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0010	0.0011	0.0013	0.0014
17	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006
18	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
19	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
$\lambda$										
$X$	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
0	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
1	0.0059	0.0054	0.0049	0.0045	0.0041	0.0038	0.0035	0.0032	0.0029	0.0027
2	0.0208	0.0194	0.0180	0.0167	0.0156	0.0145	0.0134	0.0125	0.0116	0.0107
3	0.0492	0.0464	0.0438	0.0413	0.0389	0.0366	0.0345	0.0324	0.0305	0.0286
4	0.0874	0.0836	0.0799	0.0764	0.0729	0.0696	0.0663	0.0632	0.0602	0.0573
5	0.1241	0.1204	0.1167	0.1130	0.1094	0.1057	0.1021	0.0986	0.0951	0.0916
6	0.1468	0.1445	0.1420	0.1394	0.1367	0.1339	0.1311	0.1282	0.1252	0.1221
7	0.1489	0.1486	0.1481	0.1474	0.1465	0.1454	0.1442	0.1428	0.1413	0.1396
8	0.1321	0.1337	0.1351	0.1363	0.1373	0.1382	0.1388	0.1392	0.1395	0.1396
9	0.1042	0.1070	0.1096	0.1121	0.1144	0.1167	0.1187	0.1207	0.1224	0.1241
10	0.0740	0.0770	0.0800	0.0829	0.0858	0.0887	0.0914	0.0941	0.0967	0.0993
11	0.0478	0.0504	0.0531	0.0558	0.0585	0.0613	0.0640	0.0667	0.0695	0.0722
12	0.0283	0.0303	0.0323	0.0344	0.0366	0.0388	0.0411	0.0434	0.0457	0.0481
13	0.0154	0.0168	0.0181	0.0196	0.0211	0.0227	0.0243	0.0260	0.0278	0.0296
14	0.0078	0.0086	0.0095	0.0104	0.0113	0.0123	0.0134	0.0145	0.0157	0.0169
15	0.0037	0.0041	0.0046	0.0051	0.0057	0.0062	0.0069	0.0075	0.0083	0.0090
16	0.0016	0.0019	0.0021	0.0024	0.0026	0.0030	0.0033	0.0037	0.0041	0.0045
17	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0010	0.0012	0.0013	0.0015	0.0017	0.0019	0.0021
18	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009
19	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004
20	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
21	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001
$\lambda$										
$X$	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0
0	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001
1	0.0025	0.0023	0.0021	0.0019	0.0017	0.0016	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0011
2	0.0100	0.0092	0.0086	0.0079	0.0074	0.0068	0.0063	0.0058	0.0054	0.0050
3	0.0269	0.0252	0.0237	0.0222	0.0208	0.0195	0.0183	0.0171	0.0160	0.0150
4	0.0544	0.0517	0.0491	0.0466	0.0443	0.0420	0.0398	0.0377	0.0357	0.0337
5	0.0882	0.0849	0.0816	0.0784	0.0752	0.0722	0.0692	0.0663	0.0635	0.0607
6	0.1191	0.1160	0.1128	0.1097	0.1066	0.1034	0.1003	0.0972	0.0941	0.0911
7	0.1378	0.1358	0.1338	0.1317	0.1294	0.1271	0.1247	0.1222	0.1197	0.1171
8	0.1395	0.1392	0.1388	0.1382	0.1375	0.1366	0.1356	0.1344	0.1332	0.1318
9	0.1256	0.1269	0.1280	0.1290	0.1299	0.1306	0.1311	0.1315	0.1317	0.1318
10	0.1017	0.1040	0.1063	0.1084	0.1104	0.1123	0.1140	0.1157	0.1172	0.1186
11	0.0749	0.0776	0.0802	0.0828	0.0853	0.0878	0.0902	0.0925	0.0948	0.0970
12	0.0505	0.0530	0.0555	0.0579	0.0604	0.0629	0.0654	0.0679	0.0703	0.0728
13	0.0315	0.0334	0.0354	0.0374	0.0395	0.0416	0.0438	0.0459	0.0481	0.0504
14	0.0182	0.0196	0.0210	0.0225	0.0240	0.0256	0.0272	0.0289	0.0306	0.0324
15	0.0098	0.0107	0.0116	0.0126	0.0136	0.0147	0.0158	0.0169	0.0182	0.0194
16	0.0050	0.0055	0.0060	0.0066	0.0072	0.0079	0.0086	0.0093	0.0101	0.0109
17	0.0024	0.0026	0.0029	0.0033	0.0036	0.0040	0.0044	0.0048	0.0053	0.0058
18	0.0011	0.0012	0.0014	0.0015	0.0017	0.0019	0.0021	0.0024	0.0026	0.0029
19	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0010	0.0011	0.0012	0.0014
20	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006
21	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003
22	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

continued

Table of Poisson Probabilities  
(Continued)

X	$\lambda$									
	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10
0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
2	0.0046	0.0043	0.0040	0.0037	0.0034	0.0031	0.0029	0.0027	0.0025	0.0023
3	0.0140	0.0131	0.0123	0.0115	0.0107	0.0100	0.0093	0.0087	0.0081	0.0076
4	0.0319	0.0302	0.0285	0.0269	0.0254	0.0240	0.0226	0.0213	0.0201	0.0189
5	0.0581	0.0555	0.0530	0.0506	0.0483	0.0460	0.0439	0.0418	0.0398	0.0378
6	0.0881	0.0851	0.0822	0.0793	0.0764	0.0736	0.0709	0.0682	0.0656	0.0631
7	0.1145	0.1118	0.1091	0.1064	0.1037	0.1010	0.0982	0.0955	0.0928	0.0901
8	0.1302	0.1286	0.1269	0.1251	0.1232	0.1212	0.1191	0.1170	0.1148	0.1126
9	0.1317	0.1315	0.1311	0.1306	0.1300	0.1293	0.1284	0.1274	0.1263	0.1251
10	0.1198	0.1210	0.1219	0.1228	0.1235	0.1241	0.1245	0.1249	0.1250	0.1251
11	0.0991	0.1012	0.1031	0.1049	0.1067	0.1083	0.1098	0.1112	0.1125	0.1137
12	0.0752	0.0776	0.0799	0.0822	0.0844	0.0866	0.0888	0.0908	0.0928	0.0948
13	0.0526	0.0549	0.0572	0.0594	0.0617	0.0640	0.0662	0.0685	0.0707	0.0729
14	0.0342	0.0361	0.0380	0.0399	0.0419	0.0439	0.0459	0.0479	0.0500	0.0521
15	0.0208	0.0221	0.0235	0.0250	0.0265	0.0281	0.0297	0.0313	0.0330	0.0347
16	0.0118	0.0127	0.0137	0.0147	0.0157	0.0168	0.0180	0.0192	0.0204	0.0217
17	0.0063	0.0069	0.0075	0.0081	0.0088	0.0095	0.0103	0.0111	0.0119	0.0128
18	0.0032	0.0035	0.0039	0.0042	0.0046	0.0051	0.0055	0.0060	0.0065	0.0071
19	0.0015	0.0017	0.0019	0.0021	0.0023	0.0026	0.0028	0.0031	0.0034	0.0037
20	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0010	0.0011	0.0012	0.0014	0.0015	0.0017	0.0019
21	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009
22	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0003	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004
23	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
24	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
X	$\lambda = 20$	X	$\lambda = 20$	X	$\lambda = 20$	X	$\lambda = 20$			
0	0.0000	10	0.0058	20	0.0888	30	0.0083			
1	0.0000	11	0.0106	21	0.0846	31	0.0054			
2	0.0000	12	0.0176	22	0.0769	32	0.0034			
3	0.0000	13	0.0271	23	0.0669	33	0.0020			
4	0.0000	14	0.0387	24	0.0557	34	0.0012			
5	0.0001	15	0.0516	25	0.0446	35	0.0007			
6	0.0002	16	0.0646	26	0.0343	36	0.0004			
7	0.0005	17	0.0760	27	0.0254	37	0.0002			
8	0.0013	18	0.0844	28	0.0181	38	0.0001			
9	0.0029	19	0.0888	29	0.0125	39	0.0001			