

## Exercise 2A

$$1 \text{ a } P(X = 3) = \frac{e^{-2.5} \times 2.5^3}{3!}$$

$$= 0.213763\dots = 0.2138 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$b \text{ } P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-2.5} \times 2.5^0}{0!} - \frac{e^{-2.5} \times 2.5^1}{1!}$$

$$= 1 - 0.08208\dots - 0.20521\dots = 0.7127 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$c \text{ } P(1 < X \leq 3) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-2.5} \times 2.5^2}{2!} + \frac{e^{-2.5} \times 2.5^3}{3!}$$

$$= 0.25651\dots + 0.21376\dots = 0.4703 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$2 \text{ a } P(X = 4) = \frac{e^{-3.1} \times 3.1^4}{4!}$$

$$= 0.173347\dots = 0.1733 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$b \text{ } P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-3.1} \times 3.1^0}{0!} - \frac{e^{-3.1} \times 3.1^1}{1!}$$

$$= 1 - 0.045049\dots - 0.139652\dots = 0.8153 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$c \text{ } P(1 \leq X \leq 4) = P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) + P(X = 4)$$

$$= e^{-3.1} \left( \frac{3.1^1}{1!} + \frac{3.1^2}{2!} + \frac{3.1^3}{3!} + \frac{3.1^4}{4!} \right)$$

$$= 0.045049\dots \times (3.1 + 4.805 + 4.96516\dots + 3.84800\dots) = 0.7531 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$3 \text{ a } P(X = 2) = \frac{e^{-4.2} \times 4.2^2}{2!}$$

$$= 0.13226\dots = 0.1323 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$b \text{ } P(X \leq 3) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3)$$

$$= e^{-4.2} \left( \frac{4.2^0}{0!} + \frac{4.2^1}{1!} + \frac{4.2^2}{2!} + \frac{4.2^3}{3!} \right)$$

$$= 0.0149955\dots \times (1 + 4.2 + 8.82 + 12.384) = 0.3954 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$c \text{ } P(3 \leq X \leq 5) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 4) + P(X = 5)$$

$$= e^{-4.2} \left( \frac{4.2^3}{3!} + \frac{4.2^4}{4!} + \frac{4.2^5}{5!} \right)$$

$$= 0.0149955\dots \times (12.384 + 12.9654 + 10.8909\dots) = 0.5429 \text{ (4 d.p.)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \text{ a } P(X=1) &= \frac{e^{-0.84} \times 0.84^1}{1!} \\
 &= 0.362638\dots = 0.3626 \text{ (4 d.p.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } P(X \geq 1) &= 1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{e^{-0.84} \times 0.84^0}{0!} \\
 &= 1 - 0.431710\dots = 0.5683 \text{ (4 d.p.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } P(1 < X \leq 3) &= P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) \\
 &= e^{-0.84} \left( \frac{0.84^2}{2!} + \frac{0.84^3}{3!} \right) \\
 &= 0.43171\dots \times (0.3528 + 0.098784) = 0.1950 \text{ (4 d.p.)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 \text{ } P(X=2) &= e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} \text{ and } P(X=3) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} \\
 \text{If } P(X=2) &= P(X=3) \text{ then } \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} = \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} \text{ so } \lambda = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6 \text{ } P(X=4) &= e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^4}{4!} \text{ and } P(X=2) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} \\
 \text{If } P(X=4) &= 3 \times P(X=2) \text{ then } \frac{\lambda^4}{4!} = 3 \times \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} \text{ so } \lambda^2 = 36 \text{ and therefore } \lambda = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

Reject the negative root because the Poisson parameter must be positive.