

## BINOMIAL DISTRIBUTION

$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$  means  $X$  is a binomial rv that counts the number of successes in  $n$  trials, each with success probability  $p$

pmf:  $P(X=x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$  for  $x=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

mean:  $E(X) = np$       variance:  $\text{Var}(X) = np(1-p)$

## POISSON PROCESS

A sequence of discrete occurrences where the average number of occurrences in a fixed time interval is known, but the exact timing of occurrences is random.

## POISSON DISTRIBUTION

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu)$  if  $X$  counts the number of occurrences in a Poisson process with mean  $\mu$  occurrences per time interval.

pmf:  $P(X=x) = e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^x}{x!}$  for  $x=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

mean:  $E(X) = \mu$       variance:  $\text{Var}(X) = \mu$

check: does it sum to 1?

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} P(X=x) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-\mu} \frac{\mu^x}{x!} = e^{-\mu} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^x}{x!} \\ &= e^{-\mu} e^{\mu} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

RECALL:

$$e^y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^k}{k!}$$