## Chapter 17

17.4

We can find the expectation of the number of hits per square from the table by calculating $(0 * 229+1 * 211+2 * 93+3 * 35+4 * 7+7 * 1) / 576=0.93$

Since we are modeling a Poisson distribution, we set u to 0.93 giving
$\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{k})=0.93^{\wedge} \mathrm{k} * \exp (-.93) / \mathrm{k}!=.93^{\wedge} \mathrm{k} * 0.394 / \mathrm{k}!$
We can make the following table where the left column is the value calculated from the above equation, and the right column is the probability of a square receiving k hits estimated by the original data. We get

| Number of hits | Poisson | Original Data |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0.394 | 0.397 |
| 1 | 0.366 | 0.366 |
| 2 | 0.170 | 0.162 |
| 3 | 0.053 | 0.061 |
| 4 | 0.012 | 0.012 |
| 5 | 0.002 | 0 |
| 6 | 0.0003 | 0 |
| 7 | 0.000047 | 0.0017 |

17.6
a)

We estimate the mean $u$ as the sum of the $x$ 's $/ \mathrm{n}$, giving 228377.2/5732 $=39.84$
The variance can be estimated by the sum of the $\mathrm{x}^{\wedge} 2 \mathrm{~s}$ divided by N less the estimated mean squared.
$9124064 / 5732-39.84^{\wedge} 2=1591.8-1587.2=4.57$
b)

From the histogram, 38.5 to 42.5 represents four bins of about $.18, .19, .16$, and .12 .
Adding this gives about . 65 .

