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 Poisson-processes: Two-Sample Many-Observations Problems. How does a Poisson process behave when you have a large number of events in a small time interval? For example, if you have 300 data points that you want to use to determine the length of a light pulse, how can you do this? Also, how can you find out when the pulse started? What is the expected number of data points in the period after the pulse started, but before the pulse ended? The Poisson process is a random process with many useful properties. Poisson processes are important in areas as diverse as counting occurrences of events such as gunshots, the number of people that can squeeze into a concert hall, the number of cell phone calls a person receives per unit time, the number of times the international space station passes a given point on the surface of the Earth, and the duration of time between fires in a forest. The aim of this paper is to provide a model of these events, which will be useful for all of these applications. We will also show how to use the model in order to estimate the number of occurrences per unit time of all these events and the number of occurrences of events in general. By using the Poisson process, it will be possible to find the average number of people in the concert hall and the average duration of the light pulse. This calculation will be done in a way that will allow us to relate the expected number of data points in a given time interval to the number of occurrences per unit time and to the duration of the pulse. You will also learn to estimate the number of occurrences of an event in a given time interval. This process also provides us with a method to count events that are separated by a short time interval and to distinguish between independent and sequential occurrences of events. The Poisson process is a random process with many useful properties. For example, in a Poisson process, the time between events is random. The expected time between any two consecutive events is the same as the average time between events. The Poisson process allows for easy computations of the time when events occur, which is known as the momentary density of occurrence. Finally, the Poisson process is useful in showing how the number of events in a short time interval can be related to the number of occurrences per unit time and to the duration of a pulse. The aim of this paper is to provide a model of these events, 82157476af