

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of its interests.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It provides a detailed description of the procedures followed to ensure the reliability and validity of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings. It highlights the key trends and patterns observed and offers insights into the underlying causes and potential solutions.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the conclusions reached and offers recommendations for future research and practice. It emphasizes the need for continued monitoring and evaluation to ensure the effectiveness of the proposed measures.

5. The fifth part of the document contains the references and bibliography, listing the sources of information used in the study. It includes a comprehensive list of books, articles, and other publications relevant to the field of research.

6. The sixth part of the document contains the appendices, which provide additional information and data related to the study. These include detailed tables, charts, and other supporting materials that are not included in the main text.

7. The seventh part of the document contains the index, which provides a quick and easy way to locate specific information within the document. It lists the page numbers for each section and subsection, allowing the reader to navigate the document efficiently.

8. The eighth part of the document contains the glossary, which defines the key terms and concepts used throughout the study. It provides a clear and concise explanation of the terminology, ensuring that the reader has a common understanding of the language used.

9. The ninth part of the document contains the acknowledgments, where the author expresses their gratitude to the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the course of the study. It is a personal and heartfelt expression of appreciation.

10. The tenth part of the document contains the concluding remarks, where the author reflects on the overall experience of conducting the study and offers final thoughts on the importance of the research. It serves as a final summary and a call to action for the reader.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor of the journal. The letter discusses the author's motivation for writing the paper and the importance of the research.

2. The second part of the document is the abstract of the paper. It provides a concise summary of the research objectives, methods, results, and conclusions.

3. The third part of the document is the introduction. It sets the context for the research and outlines the main research questions.

4. The fourth part of the document is the literature review. It discusses the existing research on the topic and identifies the gaps that the current study aims to address.

5. The fifth part of the document is the methodology. It describes the research design, data collection methods, and statistical analyses used in the study.

6. The sixth part of the document is the results and discussion. It presents the findings of the study and discusses their implications for the field.

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1. **Investment objectives**

2. **Example: Annual 10% return on investment**

3. **Example: Annual 10% return on investment**

Account Title	Debit	Credit
Cash Accounts Receivable Inventory Prepaid Insurance Equipment Accumulated Depreciation Accounts Payable Notes Payable Unearned Revenue Common Stock Retained Earnings		

Journalize the following transactions:

1. Purchased equipment for \$10,000.

2. Sold inventory for \$5,000, with a cost of \$3,000.

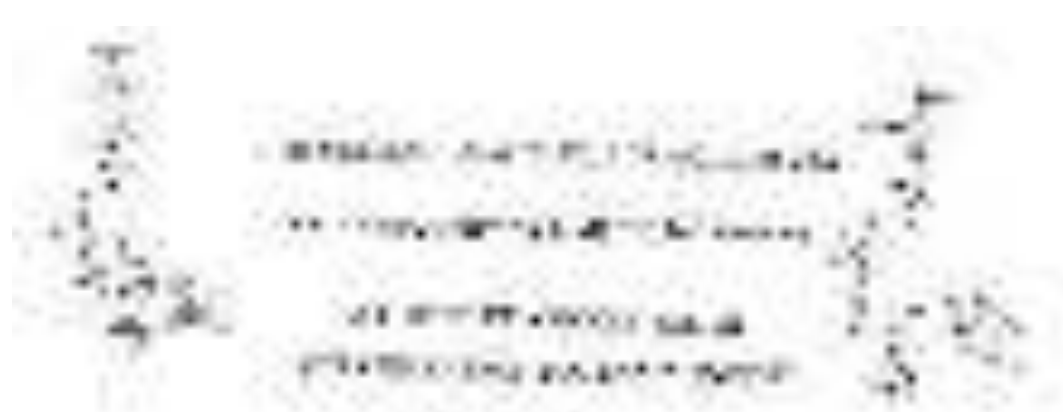
3. Received cash from a customer for \$2,000.

4. Paid cash for a utility bill for \$500.

5. Issued common stock for \$15,000.

6. Declared and paid a cash dividend of \$1,000.





THE BIBLE

The Bible is a collection of sacred texts that are central to the faith of Christians. It is divided into two main parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament contains the laws and prophecies of the Hebrew people, while the New Testament contains the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and the early church.

The Bible is written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. It is a collection of books that were written over a period of many centuries. The Bible is a source of spiritual guidance and inspiration for millions of people around the world.

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The Bible is written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. It is a collection of books that were written over a period of many centuries. The Bible is a source of spiritual guidance and inspiration for millions of people around the world.

QUESTION 15

1. The following information is for the year ended 31 December 2019:
- (a) Sales revenue: 1000
 - (b) Sales returns: 100
 - (c) Sales discounts: 50
 - (d) Sales tax: 100
 - (e) Sales commission: 20
 - (f) Freight-in: 100
 - (g) Freight-out: 50
 - (h) Purchases: 400
 - (i) Purchases returns: 20
 - (j) Purchases discounts: 10
 - (k) Freight-in: 100
 - (l) Freight-out: 50
 - (m) Inventory, 1 January: 100
 - (n) Inventory, 31 December: 150
 - (o) Cost of sales: 250
 - (p) Selling expenses: 100
 - (q) Administrative expenses: 50
 - (r) Depreciation: 20
 - (s) Interest expense: 10
 - (t) Income tax expense: 10
 - (u) Dividend income: 5
 - (v) Interest income: 5
 - (w) Gain on sale of equipment: 10
 - (x) Loss on sale of equipment: 5
 - (y) Loss on sale of investments: 5
 - (z) Gain on sale of investments: 5
- Required:
- (1) Prepare the Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 December 2019.
 - (2) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019.
 - (3) Prepare the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2019.
 - (4) Prepare the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019.

6. *There are many ways to approach this problem. One way is to use the fact that the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$. Another way is to use the fact that the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$. A third way is to use the fact that the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$.*

PROBLEM 10

1. *Let n be a positive integer. We want to show that $n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$. We can do this by expanding the right-hand side of the equation. We have $(n+1)^2 = (n+1)(n+1) = n^2 + n + n + 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1$. Thus, $n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$. This completes the proof.*
2. *Let n be a positive integer. We want to show that $n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$. We can do this by expanding the right-hand side of the equation. We have $(n+1)^2 = (n+1)(n+1) = n^2 + n + n + 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1$. Thus, $n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$. This completes the proof.*

10. The n th partial sum of the series $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$ is $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$. The partial sums S_n are increasing and bounded above by $\frac{6}{5}$. The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ converges to $\frac{6}{5}$.
11. The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ converges to $\frac{6}{5}$. The partial sums S_n are increasing and bounded above by $\frac{6}{5}$. The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ converges to $\frac{6}{5}$.
12. The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ converges to $\frac{6}{5}$. The partial sums S_n are increasing and bounded above by $\frac{6}{5}$. The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ converges to $\frac{6}{5}$.
13. The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ converges to $\frac{6}{5}$. The partial sums S_n are increasing and bounded above by $\frac{6}{5}$. The series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ converges to $\frac{6}{5}$.

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14. The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ is defined on the interval $(0, \infty)$. Find the domain of the function $f(x)$.

15. The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ is defined on the interval $(0, \infty)$. Find the range of the function $f(x)$.

16. The function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ is defined on the interval $(0, \infty)$. Find the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$.

Answers to Questions 14-16

14. The domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ is the set of all real numbers except zero, $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$. This is because the denominator of the fraction cannot be zero.

15. The range of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ is the set of all real numbers except zero, $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$. This is because for any real number y (except zero), there is a real number x such that $f(x) = y$. For example, if $y = 2$, then $x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 2$.

16. The inverse function of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ is $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x}$. This is because $f(f^{-1}(x)) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$.

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- 40) The following information is taken from the income statement of a company for the year ended 31st December 2019. The company's sales are £1,000,000. The company's profit before tax is £100,000. The company's profit after tax is £75,000. The company's dividend is £30,000. The company's retained profit is £45,000. The company's share capital is £500,000. The company's reserves are £250,000. The company's total equity is £750,000. The company's total assets are £750,000. The company's total liabilities are £0. The company's total debt is £0. The company's total equity is £750,000. The company's total assets are £750,000. The company's total liabilities are £0. The company's total debt is £0.

QUESTION 41 (10 marks)

- 41) The following information is taken from the income statement of a company for the year ended 31st December 2019. The company's sales are £1,000,000. The company's profit before tax is £100,000. The company's profit after tax is £75,000. The company's dividend is £30,000. The company's retained profit is £45,000. The company's share capital is £500,000. The company's reserves are £250,000. The company's total equity is £750,000. The company's total assets are £750,000. The company's total liabilities are £0. The company's total debt is £0.

Calculate the company's operating profit margin, profit before tax margin, profit after tax margin, dividend yield, and retained profit ratio. Show your calculations.

42) A company's operating profit margin is 15%. The company's sales are £1,000,000. Calculate the company's operating profit.

43) A company's profit before tax margin is 10%. The company's sales are £1,000,000. Calculate the company's profit before tax.

- 44) A company's profit after tax margin is 7.5%. The company's sales are £1,000,000. Calculate the company's profit after tax.

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Answers

- (1) \mathbb{Z} is a subring of \mathbb{R} .
- (2) \mathbb{Z} is a subring of \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R} is a field. \mathbb{Z} is not a field.
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- (5) \mathbb{Z} is a subring of \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R} is a field. \mathbb{Z} is not a field.

1997-1998

1. The number of people who were employed in the manufacturing sector in 1997 was 14.7 million.

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6. The number of people who were employed in the manufacturing sector in 1997 was 14.7 million.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also notes that clear and concise reporting is necessary for effective decision-making by management and regulatory bodies.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and patterns in the data, and the importance of using reliable sources of information. The text also discusses the challenges of data collection and analysis, such as the need for standardized procedures and the potential for bias in the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of the auditor in the financial reporting process. It describes the auditor's responsibilities to provide an independent and objective assessment of the financial statements, and the importance of maintaining a high level of professional skepticism. The text also discusses the various types of audits and the different levels of assurance that can be provided.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process. It emphasizes that clear and honest communication is essential for building trust and confidence in the financial system. The text also discusses the role of the public in the financial reporting process, and the importance of providing timely and accurate information to investors and other stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the various factors that can affect the quality of financial reporting. It describes the impact of the accounting profession, the regulatory environment, and the business environment on the quality of financial reporting. The text also discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the financial reporting process, and the need for continuous improvement.

1. **Identify the main purpose of the document.** (1 mark)
The main purpose of the document is to provide information about the company's financial performance for the year 2023.

2. **Summarize the key findings of the report.** (2 marks)
The key findings of the report are that the company's revenue increased by 15% compared to the previous year, while its expenses remained relatively stable. This resulted in a significant increase in profit.

3. **Identify the main challenges faced by the company.** (2 marks)
The main challenges faced by the company are the increasing cost of raw materials and the fluctuating exchange rates, which have impacted the company's profit margins.

4. **Provide recommendations to address the challenges.** (2 marks)
The following recommendations are provided to address the challenges:
a. Diversify the supply chain to reduce dependency on a single source of raw materials.
b. Implement hedging strategies to manage the risk of fluctuating exchange rates.
c. Invest in research and development to improve production efficiency and reduce costs.

Page 2 of 2

5. **Identify the author of the document.** (1 mark)

The author of the document is the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the company.

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- 61. $\frac{1}{61} \times \frac{1}{62} = \frac{1}{3782}$
- 62. $\frac{1}{62} \times \frac{1}{63} = \frac{1}{3906}$
- 63. $\frac{1}{63} \times \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{4032}$
- 64. $\frac{1}{64} \times \frac{1}{65} = \frac{1}{4160}$
- 65. $\frac{1}{65} \times \frac{1}{66} = \frac{1}{4290}$
- 66. $\frac{1}{66} \times \frac{1}{67} = \frac{1}{4422}$
- 67. $\frac{1}{67} \times \frac{1}{68} = \frac{1}{4556}$
- 68. $\frac{1}{68} \times \frac{1}{69} = \frac{1}{4692}$
- 69. $\frac{1}{69} \times \frac{1}{70} = \frac{1}{4830}$
- 70. $\frac{1}{70} \times \frac{1}{71} = \frac{1}{4970}$
- 71. $\frac{1}{71} \times \frac{1}{72} = \frac{1}{5112}$
- 72. $\frac{1}{72} \times \frac{1}{73} = \frac{1}{5256}$
- 73. $\frac{1}{73} \times \frac{1}{74} = \frac{1}{5402}$
- 74. $\frac{1}{74} \times \frac{1}{75} = \frac{1}{5550}$
- 75. $\frac{1}{75} \times \frac{1}{76} = \frac{1}{5700}$
- 76. $\frac{1}{76} \times \frac{1}{77} = \frac{1}{5852}$
- 77. $\frac{1}{77} \times \frac{1}{78} = \frac{1}{6006}$
- 78. $\frac{1}{78} \times \frac{1}{79} = \frac{1}{6162}$
- 79. $\frac{1}{79} \times \frac{1}{80} = \frac{1}{6320}$
- 80. $\frac{1}{80} \times \frac{1}{81} = \frac{1}{6480}$
- 81. $\frac{1}{81} \times \frac{1}{82} = \frac{1}{6642}$
- 82. $\frac{1}{82} \times \frac{1}{83} = \frac{1}{6806}$
- 83. $\frac{1}{83} \times \frac{1}{84} = \frac{1}{6972}$
- 84. $\frac{1}{84} \times \frac{1}{85} = \frac{1}{7140}$
- 85. $\frac{1}{85} \times \frac{1}{86} = \frac{1}{7310}$
- 86. $\frac{1}{86} \times \frac{1}{87} = \frac{1}{7482}$
- 87. $\frac{1}{87} \times \frac{1}{88} = \frac{1}{7656}$
- 88. $\frac{1}{88} \times \frac{1}{89} = \frac{1}{7832}$
- 89. $\frac{1}{89} \times \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1}{8010}$
- 90. $\frac{1}{90} \times \frac{1}{91} = \frac{1}{8190}$
- 91. $\frac{1}{91} \times \frac{1}{92} = \frac{1}{8372}$
- 92. $\frac{1}{92} \times \frac{1}{93} = \frac{1}{8556}$
- 93. $\frac{1}{93} \times \frac{1}{94} = \frac{1}{8742}$
- 94. $\frac{1}{94} \times \frac{1}{95} = \frac{1}{8930}$
- 95. $\frac{1}{95} \times \frac{1}{96} = \frac{1}{9120}$
- 96. $\frac{1}{96} \times \frac{1}{97} = \frac{1}{9312}$
- 97. $\frac{1}{97} \times \frac{1}{98} = \frac{1}{9506}$
- 98. $\frac{1}{98} \times \frac{1}{99} = \frac{1}{9702}$
- 99. $\frac{1}{99} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{9900}$

- 1. The first step in the process of developing a business plan is to determine the business's purpose and mission. This involves identifying the business's core values and the long-term goals it seeks to achieve.
- 2. The second step is to conduct a market analysis. This involves researching the industry, identifying potential competitors, and understanding the needs and preferences of the target market.
- 3. The third step is to develop a marketing strategy. This involves determining how the business will reach its target market and promote its products or services.
- 4. The fourth step is to create a financial plan. This involves estimating the business's costs, revenues, and profits, and determining the amount of capital required to start and sustain the business.
- 5. The fifth step is to write the business plan. This involves putting all the information gathered in the previous steps into a clear, concise, and professional document.
- 6. The sixth step is to seek financing. This involves presenting the business plan to potential investors or lenders to secure the capital needed to launch the business.
- 7. The seventh step is to launch the business. This involves implementing the marketing strategy, hiring staff, and opening the business doors.
- 8. The eighth step is to monitor and evaluate the business's performance. This involves tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) and making adjustments as needed to ensure the business is on track to achieve its goals.

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The study is designed to test the following hypotheses:

1. The independent variable has a significant positive effect on the dependent variable.
2. The interaction between the independent variable and the control variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Method

The study was conducted using a quantitative research design. The data was collected through a series of experiments and surveys. The sample size was determined based on statistical power analysis.

The independent variable was manipulated at two levels: low and high. The dependent variable was measured using a standardized scale. The control variable was held constant throughout the study.

Results

The results of the study show a significant positive effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The interaction effect was also significant, indicating that the effect of the independent variable varies depending on the level of the control variable.

1. The main effect of the independent variable is significant ($F(1, 100) = 10.5, p < .001$).
2. The interaction effect is significant ($F(1, 100) = 8.2, p < .01$).

Conclusion

11. QUESTIONNAIRE

Fill in the following questions with the correct answer for each one. Do not write the answers in the spaces provided. You will receive 1 mark for each question.

1. The number of sides of a regular polygon is 10. The interior angle is 144° . The exterior angle is 36° . The sum of the interior angles is 1440° .
2. A regular polygon has 12 sides. The interior angle is 150° . The exterior angle is 30° . The sum of the interior angles is 16560° .
3. A regular polygon has 15 sides. The interior angle is 156° . The exterior angle is 24° . The sum of the interior angles is 18900° .
4. A regular polygon has 18 sides. The interior angle is 160° . The exterior angle is 20° . The sum of the interior angles is 21240° .
5. A regular polygon has 20 sides. The interior angle is 162° . The exterior angle is 18° . The sum of the interior angles is 23400° .
6. A regular polygon has 24 sides. The interior angle is 166° . The exterior angle is 14° . The sum of the interior angles is 28080° .
7. A regular polygon has 30 sides. The interior angle is 172° . The exterior angle is 8° . The sum of the interior angles is 37800° .
8. A regular polygon has 36 sides. The interior angle is 175° . The exterior angle is 5° . The sum of the interior angles is 45360° .
9. A regular polygon has 40 sides. The interior angle is 176° . The exterior angle is 4° . The sum of the interior angles is 50400° .
10. A regular polygon has 45 sides. The interior angle is 177° . The exterior angle is 3° . The sum of the interior angles is 54450° .

12. ANSWERS

1. 144° , 36° , 1440°
2. 150° , 30° , 16560°
3. 156° , 24° , 18900°
4. 160° , 20° , 21240°
5. 162° , 18° , 23400°
6. 166° , 14° , 28080°
7. 172° , 8° , 37800°
8. 175° , 5° , 45360°
9. 176° , 4° , 50400°
10. 177° , 3° , 54450°

10. Suppose that \mathcal{A} is a regular algebra and \mathcal{B} is a subalgebra of \mathcal{A} . Let \mathcal{C} be the algebra of all elements of \mathcal{A} that commute with every element of \mathcal{B} . Show that \mathcal{C} is a regular algebra and that \mathcal{C} is a subalgebra of \mathcal{A} .

THEOREM 10.10

11. Let \mathcal{A} be a regular algebra and let \mathcal{B} be a subalgebra of \mathcal{A} . Let \mathcal{C} be the algebra of all elements of \mathcal{A} that commute with every element of \mathcal{B} . Show that \mathcal{C} is a regular algebra and that \mathcal{C} is a subalgebra of \mathcal{A} .

PROOF

12. Let \mathcal{A} be a regular algebra and let \mathcal{B} be a subalgebra of \mathcal{A} . Let \mathcal{C} be the algebra of all elements of \mathcal{A} that commute with every element of \mathcal{B} . Show that \mathcal{C} is a regular algebra and that \mathcal{C} is a subalgebra of \mathcal{A} .

Time Interval	Number of Events	Probability
0 to 1	0	$e^{-\lambda}$
1 to 2	1	$\lambda e^{-\lambda}$
2 to 3	2	$\frac{\lambda^2}{2} e^{-\lambda}$
3 to 4	3	$\frac{\lambda^3}{6} e^{-\lambda}$
4 to 5	4	$\frac{\lambda^4}{24} e^{-\lambda}$
5 to 6	5	$\frac{\lambda^5}{120} e^{-\lambda}$
6 to 7	6	$\frac{\lambda^6}{720} e^{-\lambda}$
7 to 8	7	$\frac{\lambda^7}{5040} e^{-\lambda}$
8 to 9	8	$\frac{\lambda^8}{40320} e^{-\lambda}$
9 to 10	9	$\frac{\lambda^9}{362880} e^{-\lambda}$
10 to 11	10	$\frac{\lambda^{10}}{3628800} e^{-\lambda}$
11 to 12	11	$\frac{\lambda^{11}}{39916800} e^{-\lambda}$
12 to 13	12	$\frac{\lambda^{12}}{479001600} e^{-\lambda}$
13 to 14	13	$\frac{\lambda^{13}}{6258240000} e^{-\lambda}$
14 to 15	14	$\frac{\lambda^{14}}{88415360000} e^{-\lambda}$
15 to 16	15	$\frac{\lambda^{15}}{1326230400000} e^{-\lambda}$
16 to 17	16	$\frac{\lambda^{16}}{21220096000000} e^{-\lambda}$
17 to 18	17	$\frac{\lambda^{17}}{360741632000000} e^{-\lambda}$
18 to 19	18	$\frac{\lambda^{18}}{6493349184000000} e^{-\lambda}$
19 to 20	19	$\frac{\lambda^{19}}{125373634432000000} e^{-\lambda}$
20 to 21	20	$\frac{\lambda^{20}}{2507472688640000000} e^{-\lambda}$
21 to 22	21	$\frac{\lambda^{21}}{52656926511360000000} e^{-\lambda}$
22 to 23	22	$\frac{\lambda^{22}}{116849338325000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
23 to 24	23	$\frac{\lambda^{23}}{2681303559260000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
24 to 25	24	$\frac{\lambda^{24}}{643512854222720000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
25 to 26	25	$\frac{\lambda^{25}}{16087821355568000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
26 to 27	26	$\frac{\lambda^{26}}{418281354244224000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
27 to 28	27	$\frac{\lambda^{27}}{11295315210350000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
28 to 29	28	$\frac{\lambda^{28}}{316178825889600000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
29 to 30	29	$\frac{\lambda^{29}}{9159147930108800000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
30 to 31	30	$\frac{\lambda^{30}}{274774437903264000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
31 to 32	31	$\frac{\lambda^{31}}{8742022018902400000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
32 to 33	32	$\frac{\lambda^{32}}{283744704604870400000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
33 to 34	33	$\frac{\lambda^{33}}{9403475251960896000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
34 to 35	34	$\frac{\lambda^{34}}{320314088214610000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
35 to 36	35	$\frac{\lambda^{35}}{11211093087511360000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
36 to 37	36	$\frac{\lambda^{36}}{403599351150408960000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
37 to 38	37	$\frac{\lambda^{37}}{15013175092565130000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
38 to 39	38	$\frac{\lambda^{38}}{571498543436464960000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
39 to 40	39	$\frac{\lambda^{39}}{22237844170590128000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
40 to 41	40	$\frac{\lambda^{40}}{889513766623605120000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
41 to 42	41	$\frac{\lambda^{41}}{36710164891570816000000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
42 to 43	42	$\frac{\lambda^{42}}{154882703644595300000000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
43 to 44	43	$\frac{\lambda^{43}}{674937065821760000000000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
44 to 45	44	$\frac{\lambda^{44}}{3000342291636928000000000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
45 to 46	45	$\frac{\lambda^{45}}{13501540312366208000000000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
46 to 47	46	$\frac{\lambda^{46}}{62257639446753280000000000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
47 to 48	47	$\frac{\lambda^{47}}{2956604313686400} e^{-\lambda}$
48 to 49	48	$\frac{\lambda^{48}}{1419170068577408000000000000000000000000000000000000000} e^{-\lambda}$
49 to 50	49	$\frac{\lambda^{49}}{70458443399292800} e^{-\lambda}$
50 to 51	50	$\frac{\lambda^{50}}{352292216996464000} e^{-\lambda}$
51 to 52	51	$\frac{\lambda^{51}}{17867262872819700} e^{-\lambda}$
52 to 53	52	$\frac{\lambda^{52}}{9290176695066448000} e^{-\lambda}$
53 to 54	53	$\frac{\lambda^{53}}{48278946504840896000} e^{-\lambda}$
54 to 55	54	$\frac{\lambda^{54}}{26051161412616000} e^{-\lambda}$
55 to 56	55	$\frac{\lambda^{55}}{143281387769388800} e^{-\lambda}$
56 to 57	56	$\frac{\lambda^{56}}{800048627731622400} e^{-\lambda}$
57 to 58	57	$\frac{\lambda^{57}}{4480271563528928000} e^{-\lambda}$
58 to 59	58	$\frac{\lambda^{58}}{2560159815936000} e^{-\lambda}$
59 to 60	59	$\frac{\lambda^{59}}{15360958995616000} e^{-\lambda}$
60 to 61	60	$\frac{\lambda^{60}}{960059939723200} e^{-\lambda}$
61 to 62	61	$\frac{\lambda^{61}}{594037463291264000} e^{-\lambda}$
62 to 63	62	$\frac{\lambda^{62}}{37140297733926400} e^{-\lambda}$
63 to 64	63	$\frac{\lambda^{63}}{233405866159347200} e^{-\lambda}$
64 to 65	64	$\frac{\lambda^{64}}{1458796854995904000} e^{-\lambda}$
65 to 66	65	$\frac{\lambda^{65}}{91174577474740800} e^{-\lambda}$
66 to 67	66	$\frac{\lambda^{66}}{569877630054592000} e^{-\lambda}$
67 to 68	67	$\frac{\lambda^{67}}{3598308335344384000} e^{-\lambda}$
68 to 69	68	$\frac{\lambda^{68}}{22868392567718272000} e^{-\lambda}$
69 to 70	69	$\frac{\lambda^{69}}{1451067472930662400} e^{-\lambda}$
70 to 71	70	$\frac{\lambda^{70}}{9131627664040256000} e^{-\lambda}$
71 to 72	71	$\frac{\lambda^{71}}{573555728262617600} e^{-\lambda}$
72 to 73	72	$\frac{\lambda^{72}}{3658256637258304000} e^{-\lambda}$
73 to 74	73	$\frac{\lambda^{73}}{235381581532096000} e^{-\lambda}$
74 to 75	74	$\frac{\lambda^{74}}{15110653848582400} e^{-\lambda}$
75 to 76	75	$\frac{\lambda^{75}}{97319751020780800} e^{-\lambda}$
76 to 77	76	$\frac{\lambda^{76}}{635481972135104000} e^{-\lambda}$
77 to 78	77	$\frac{\lambda^{77}}{417167317837721600} e^{-\lambda}$
78 to 79	78	$\frac{\lambda^{78}}{27425914368851200} e^{-\lambda}$
79 to 80	79	$\frac{\lambda^{79}}{1753644441036224000} e^{-\lambda}$
80 to 81	80	$\frac{\lambda^{80}}{1118552775662544000} e^{-\lambda}$
81 to 82	81	$\frac{\lambda^{81}}{7071593132751616000} e^{-\lambda}$
82 to 83	82	$\frac{\lambda^{82}}{4575615995116608000} e^{-\lambda}$
83 to 84	83	$\frac{\lambda^{83}}{2984050297023616000} e^{-\lambda}$
84 to 85	84	$\frac{\lambda^{84}}{1949292796375808000} e^{-\lambda}$
85 to 86	85	$\frac{\lambda^{85}}{12675403266451200} e^{-\lambda}$
86 to 87	86	$\frac{\lambda^{86}}{823491612269324800} e^{-\lambda}$
87 to 88	87	$\frac{\lambda^{87}}{539826368017152000} e^{-\lambda}$
88 to 89	88	$\frac{\lambda^{88}}{359841639051238400} e^{-\lambda}$
89 to 90	89	$\frac{\lambda^{89}}{239899065363302400} e^{-\lambda}$
90 to 91	90	$\frac{\lambda^{90}}{159932662496147200} e^{-\lambda}$
91 to 92	91	$\frac{\lambda^{91}}{105955241665696000} e^{-\lambda}$
92 to 93	92	$\frac{\lambda^{92}}{70636963087801600} e^{-\lambda}$
93 to 94	93	$\frac{\lambda^{93}}{4709127015878528000} e^{-\lambda}$
94 to 95	94	$\frac{\lambda^{94}}{313943297043200} e^{-\lambda}$
95 to 96	95	$\frac{\lambda^{95}}{209264143168000} e^{-\lambda}$
96 to 97	96	$\frac{\lambda^{96}}{139509294060800} e^{-\lambda}$
97 to 98	97	$\frac{\lambda^{97}}{9267211588032000} e^{-\lambda}$
98 to 99	98	$\frac{\lambda^{98}}{6178487953462400} e^{-\lambda}$
99 to 100	99	$\frac{\lambda^{99}}{4117123266860800} e^{-\lambda}$

The probability of exactly k events occurring in a time interval of length t is given by the Poisson distribution:

$$P(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^k}{k!}$$
 where λ is the rate parameter (events per unit time) and t is the time interval.

The expected value (mean) of the Poisson distribution is λt , and the variance is also λt .

The probability of at least one event occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

The probability of at most one event occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X \leq 1) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) = e^{-\lambda t} + \lambda t e^{-\lambda t}$$

The probability of exactly two events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^2}{2!}$$

The probability of exactly three events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 3) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^3}{3!}$$

The probability of exactly four events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 4) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^4}{4!}$$

The probability of exactly five events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 5) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^5}{5!}$$

The probability of exactly six events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 6) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^6}{6!}$$

The probability of exactly seven events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 7) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^7}{7!}$$

The probability of exactly eight events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 8) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^8}{8!}$$

The probability of exactly nine events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 9) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^9}{9!}$$

The probability of exactly ten events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 10) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{10}}{10!}$$

The probability of exactly eleven events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 11) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{11}}{11!}$$

The probability of exactly twelve events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 12) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{12}}{12!}$$

The probability of exactly thirteen events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 13) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{13}}{13!}$$

The probability of exactly fourteen events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 14) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{14}}{14!}$$

The probability of exactly fifteen events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 15) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{15}}{15!}$$

The probability of exactly sixteen events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 16) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{16}}{16!}$$

The probability of exactly seventeen events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 17) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{17}}{17!}$$

The probability of exactly eighteen events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 18) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{18}}{18!}$$

The probability of exactly nineteen events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 19) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{19}}{19!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 20) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{20}}{20!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-one events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 21) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{21}}{21!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-two events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 22) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{22}}{22!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-three events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 23) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{23}}{23!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-four events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 24) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{24}}{24!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-five events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 25) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{25}}{25!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-six events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 26) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{26}}{26!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-seven events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 27) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{27}}{27!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-eight events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 28) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{28}}{28!}$$

The probability of exactly twenty-nine events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 29) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{29}}{29!}$$

The probability of exactly thirty events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 30) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{30}}{30!}$$

The probability of exactly thirty-one events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 31) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{31}}{31!}$$

The probability of exactly thirty-two events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 32) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{32}}{32!}$$

The probability of exactly thirty-three events occurring in a time interval of length t is:

$$P(X = 33) = \frac{e^{-\lambda$$

TABLE 11



CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

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OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585