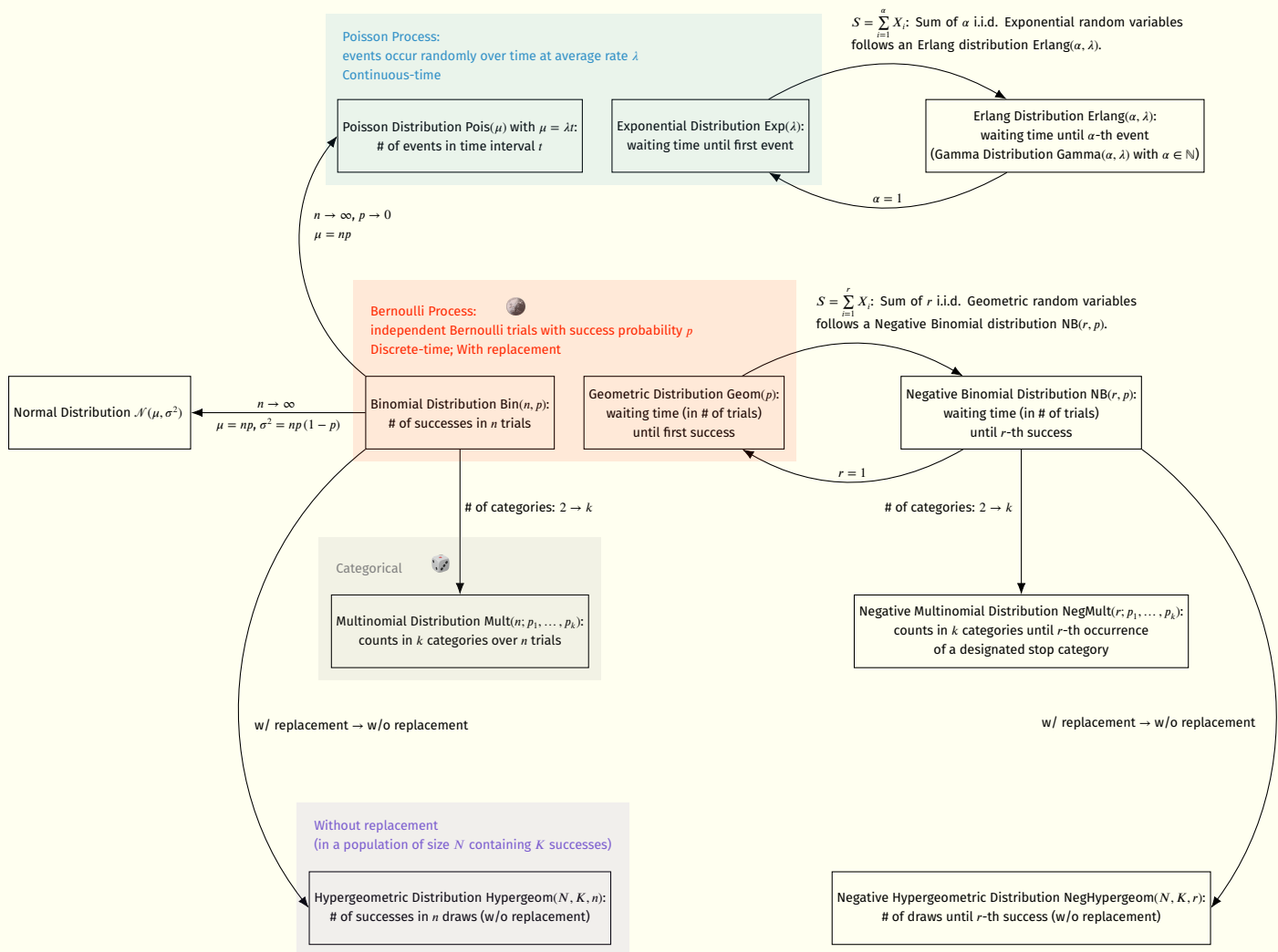




- A Bernoulli process can be viewed as a discrete-time approximation to a Poisson process. Time is divided into equal-length intervals Δt , each treated as a Bernoulli trial, where the occurrence of an event corresponds to a success. In each interval, an event occurs with probability $p = \lambda \Delta t$, where λ is the event rate. Because each interval is modeled as a Bernoulli trial, at most one event can occur in each interval.
- A Poisson process can be viewed as the continuous-time limit of a Bernoulli process. As the interval length $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ while the event probability is scaled as $p = \lambda \Delta t$, the Bernoulli process converges to a Poisson process with rate λ .