Sums of independent Poisson random variables are Poisson random variables. Let X and Y be independent Poisson random variables with parameters  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ , respectively.

Define  $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$  and Z = X + Y. Claim that Z is a Poisson random variable with parameter  $\lambda$ . Why?

$$\begin{split} p_Z(z) &= P(Z=z) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^z P(X=j \ \& \ Y=z-j) \qquad \text{so } X+Y=z \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^z P(X=j)P(Y=z-j) \qquad \text{since } X \text{ and } Y \text{ are independent} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^z \frac{e^{-\lambda_1}\lambda_1^j}{j!} \frac{e^{-\lambda_2}\lambda_2^{z-j}}{(z-j)!} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^z \frac{1}{j!(z-j)!} e^{-\lambda_1}\lambda_1^j e^{-\lambda_2}\lambda_2^{z-j} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^z \frac{z!}{j!(z-j)!} \frac{e^{-\lambda_1}\lambda_1^j e^{-\lambda_2}\lambda_2^{z-j}}{z!} \qquad \text{multiply and divide by } z! \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^z \binom{z}{j} \frac{e^{-\lambda_1}\lambda_1^j e^{-\lambda_2}\lambda_2^{z-j}}{z!} \qquad \text{using the form of binominal coefficients} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{z!} \sum_{j=0}^z \binom{z}{j} \lambda_1^j \lambda_2^{z-j} \qquad \text{factoring out } z! \text{ and } e^{-\lambda_1} e^{-\lambda_2} = e^{-\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} = e^{-\lambda_1} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{z!} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^z \qquad \text{using binomial expansion (in reverse)} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^z}{z!} \end{split}$$

So altogether we showed that  $p_Z(z) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^z}{z!}$ . So Z = X + Y is Poisson, and we just sum the parameters.

What about a sum of more than two independent Poisson random variables? Say  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$  are independent Poissons? Then  $(X_1 + X_2)$  is Poisson, and then we can add on  $X_3$  and still have a Poisson random variable. So  $X_1 + X_2 + X_3$  is a Poisson random variable. Works in general. Once we know it for two, we can keep adding more and more of them. So if  $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$  are independent Poisson random variables with parameters  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n$ , then  $X_1 + X_2 + \ldots + X_n$  is a Poisson random variable too, with parameter  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \ldots + \lambda_n$ .