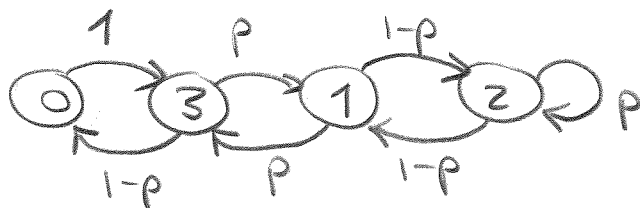


a) En må anta at regn/ikke regn er uavhengig på de forskjellige turer.



$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\{X_4=0 \mid X_0=0\} &= \Pr\{X_1=3, X_2=0, X_3=3, X_4=0 \mid X_0=0\} \\ &\quad + \Pr\{X_1=3, X_2=1, X_3=3, X_4=0 \mid X_0=0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (1-p) \cdot 1 \cdot (1-p) + 1 \cdot p \cdot p \cdot (1-p)$$

$$= (1-p)^2 + p^2(1-p)$$

$$= \frac{(1-p)(1-p+p^2)}{1-2p+2p^2-p^3}$$

$$= 1-2p+2p^2-p^3$$

$$f_{00}^{(4)} = \Pr\{X_1=3, X_2=p, X_3=3, X_4=0 \mid X_0=0\}$$

$$= 1 \cdot p \cdot p \cdot (1-p) = \underline{\underline{p^2(1-p)}}$$

← feil

Svarene ikke
på det som er
spurt om i
oppgaven!

$$\Pr\{X_4=0 \mid X_0=0, X_1 \neq 0, X_2 \neq 0, X_3 \neq 0\}$$

$$= \frac{\Pr\{X_1 \neq 0, X_2 \neq 0, X_3 \neq 0, X_4=0 \mid X_0=0\}}{\Pr\{X_1 \neq 0, X_2 \neq 0, X_3 \neq 0 \mid X_0=0\}}$$

$$= \frac{p^2(1-p)}{1 \cdot p} = \underline{\underline{p \cdot (1-p)}}$$

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b) Markov-kjeden er åpenbart irreducibel (alle tilstander kommuniserer) og periodisk ($P_{22} > 0$).
 Følgelig har den en entydig grensefordeling.

Grensefordeling:

$$\pi_0 = (1-p)\pi_3$$

$$\pi_1 = (1-p)\pi_2 + p\pi_3$$

$$\pi_2 = (1-p)\pi_1 + p\pi_2 \Rightarrow \pi_1 = \pi_2$$

$$\pi_3 = \pi_0 + p\pi_1$$

$$\pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 = 1$$

dvs.

$$(1-p)\pi_3 + \pi_3 + \pi_3 + \pi_3 = 1$$

$$\pi_1 = \pi_2 = \pi_3 = \frac{1}{4-p}, \quad \pi_0 = \frac{1-p}{4-p}$$

Andel turer vandne i regn:

$$f(p) = \pi_0 \cdot p = \frac{p-p^2}{4-p}$$

$$f'(p) = \frac{(1-2p)(4-p) - p(1-p) \cdot (-1)}{(4-p)^2} = 0$$

$$(1-2p)(4-p) + p(1-p) = 0$$

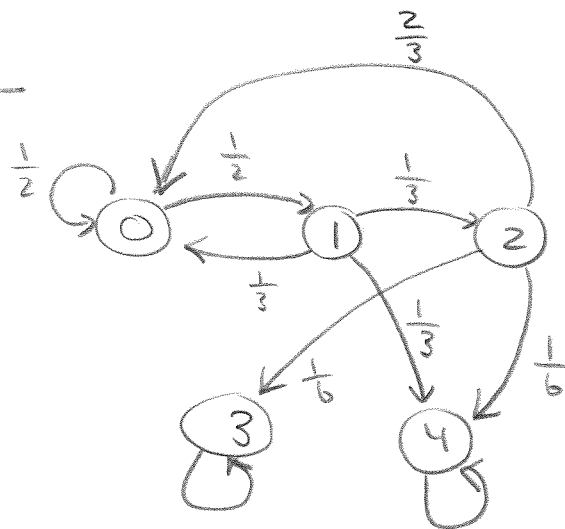
$$4-p-8p+2p^2+p-p^2=0$$

$$p^2 - 8p + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow p = +4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4} = \begin{cases} 7.46 \\ 0.536 \end{cases}$$

dvs. $p = 0.536$ er minst gunstig

Oppg. 2

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Ser at $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 0$

mens 3 kommuniserer med ingen unntatt seg selv
 og 4 " " " " " "

ders. ekr. klassene blir $\{0, 1, 2\}$, $\{3\}$ og $\{4\}$

siden $P_{00} > 0 \Rightarrow d(0) = 1$

ders. $d(0) = d(1) = d(2) = 1$

$P_{33} > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{d(3) = 1}$

$P_{44} > 0 \Rightarrow \underline{d(4) = 1}$

åpenbart at

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr\{X_n = i | X_0 = 0\} = 0 \text{ for } i = 0, 1, 2.$$

Må benytte førstestegsanalyse for å bestemme verdier for $i = 3$ og 4 .

$$L_e \quad T = \min\{n \geq 0 : X_n = 3 \text{ eller } X_n = 4\}$$

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$$\mu_i = \Pr\{X_T = 3 \mid X_0 = i\}$$

För Ligningene:

$$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_1 \Rightarrow \mu_0 = \mu_1$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{3} \mu_0 + \frac{1}{3} \mu_2 + \frac{1}{3} \mu_4$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 + \frac{1}{6} \mu_3 + \frac{1}{6} \mu_4$$

$$\mu_3 = 1$$

$$\mu_4 = 0$$

dvs.

$$\frac{2}{3} \mu_0 = \frac{1}{3} \mu_2 \Rightarrow \mu_0 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_2$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 + \frac{1}{6}$$

dvs.

$$2\mu_0 = \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 + \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \mu_0 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2 - \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{8}}}$$

dvs

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr\{X_n = 3 \mid X_0 = 0\} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{8}}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr\{X_n = 4 \mid X_0 = 0\} = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{8}}}$$

Tirsdag 12.01.99

Oppg. 3

a) Første M-en spesifiserer ankomstprosessen. M for Poissonprosess som er "memoryless".

Andre M spesifiserer behandlingsprosessen. M for eksponensialfordelingen som er "memoryless".

1 står for antall behandlingsstasjoner.

$$\Pr\{Y(\tfrac{1}{4}) = 0\} = \frac{(\lambda \cdot \tfrac{1}{4})^0}{0!} e^{-\lambda \cdot \tfrac{1}{4}} = e^{-20 \cdot \tfrac{1}{4}} = \underline{\underline{0.0067}}$$

b) Vi har $\lambda_k = \lambda$, $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$\mu_k = \mu, \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

$$\Theta_k = \frac{\lambda_0 \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{k-1}}{\mu_1 \mu_2 \dots \mu_k} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Theta_k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^k = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}}$$

$$\text{dvs } \pi_0 = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{\underline{\pi_k = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^k, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots}}$$

Andel av kunder som finner postfunksjonen ledig:

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$$\pi_0 = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = 1 - \frac{20}{30} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\text{Total tid i kø: } T = \sum_{k=0}^N U_k$$

der N : antall i kø ved ankomst

U_0 : egen behandlingstid

$U_i, i=1, \dots, N$: behandlingstid for kunde nr. i .

$$\text{oppløst: } E[T|N=n] = (n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$E[T] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E[T|N=n] \cdot P_r\{N=n\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \pi_n = \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \pi_n + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu} \cancel{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)} \cdot \frac{\frac{\lambda}{\mu}}{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\lambda}{\mu - \lambda} + 1 \right] = \frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\lambda + \mu - \lambda}{\mu - \lambda}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu - \lambda} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{10} \text{ time}}}, \text{ dvs. 6 minutter.}$$