

Department of Mathematics
MTL 106 (Introduction to Probability and Stochastic Processes)
Tutorial Sheet No. 8

Answer for Selected Problems

1. $\mu = 3.939$
2. $M/M/1$ model with $\lambda = 8 \text{ hour}^{-1}$, $\mu = 10 \text{ hour}^{-1}$
 - (a) $1 - \pi_0$
 - (b) $\frac{1}{\mu - \lambda} \text{ hours}$.
3. Given $\frac{1}{\mu} = 10 \text{ ms}$, $\pi_0 + \pi_1 = 0.8$
 - (a) $M/M/1$ model
 - (b) $E(W) = \frac{\rho}{\mu - \lambda}$.
4. $p_k = \sum_r \pi_r \pi_{k-r}$, $k = 0, 1, \dots$ where $\pi_r = (1 - \rho)\rho^r$, $r = 0, 1, \dots$
6. $M/M/1$ model with $\lambda = 5 \text{ hour}^{-1}$, $\mu = 6 \text{ hour}^{-1}$
 - (a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\pi_n$
 - (b) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n-1)\pi_n$
 - (c) π_0
 - (d) $1 - (\pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 + \pi_5)$.
7. $M/M/3$ model with $\lambda = 6 \text{ hour}^{-1}$, $\mu = 3 \text{ hour}^{-1}$.
 - (a) $L_q = \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} (n-3)\pi_n$
 - (b) $\frac{L_q}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\mu}$.
8. $M/M/3$ model with $\lambda = 20 \text{ hour}^{-1}$, $\mu = 20 \text{ hour}^{-1}$.
 - (a) Steady state probability that no waiting time to land $= \pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2$
 - (b) Expected no. of airplanes waiting to land $L_q = \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} (n-3)\pi_n$
 - (c) $E(W) = \frac{L_q}{\lambda}$.
9. $M/M/n/n$ model
 - (a) $\pi_n = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!} \pi_0 = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!}}{1 + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!}}$
 - (b) Minimum n such that $\pi_n \leq 0.02$, $n = 26$.
10. $M/M/2/3$ model with $\lambda = 3 \text{ hour}^{-1}$, $\mu = 2 \text{ hour}^{-1}$.
 - (a) $1 - \pi_3$
 - (b) $1 - \pi_3$ for the $M/M/1/3$ model with $\lambda = 3 \text{ hour}^{-1}$, $\mu = 4 \text{ hour}^{-1}$.
11. $M/M/3/7$ model with $\lambda = 1 \text{ min}^{-1}$, $\mu = \frac{1}{6} \text{ min}^{-1}$.
 - (a) $L = L_q + \frac{\lambda}{\mu}(1 - \pi_7)$
 - (b) $\frac{L}{\lambda_{eff}} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda(1 - \pi_7)}$
 - (c) $60\lambda\pi_7$

$$12. \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \mu & -(\lambda + \mu) & \lambda & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\mu & -(\lambda + 2\mu) & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -(\lambda + (N-1)\mu) & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & N\mu & -N\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi_k = \frac{\rho^k/k!}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\rho^i}{i!}}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N \text{ where } \rho = \lambda/\mu.$$

13. X_t = number of vehicles at time t .

$$S = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$\lambda = 8 \text{ min}^{-1}, \quad \mu = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \text{ min}^{-1}.$$

- (a) The state transition diagram is equivalent to following generator matrix.

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \mu & -(\lambda + \mu) & \lambda & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 2\mu & -(\lambda + 2\mu) & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot & \cdot & 0 & \dots \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -(\lambda + 9\mu) & \lambda & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 10\mu & (\lambda - 10\mu) & \lambda & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 10\mu & (\lambda - 10\mu) & \dots \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) \pi_n = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!} \pi_0 \quad \text{if } n \leq 10$$

$$\pi_n = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!(10)^{n-10}} \pi_0 \quad \text{if } n > 10$$

$$\text{with } \sum_i \pi_i = 1$$

$$(c) \lambda < 12\mu = 12 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

14. X_t = number of busy terminals at time t .

$$S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\lambda = 25 \text{ hour}^{-1}, \quad \mu = 24 \text{ hour}^{-1}.$$

$$(a) \pi_n = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!} \pi_0 \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{with } \sum_i \pi_i = 1$$

$$(b) 1/\mu$$

$$(c) n \text{ such that } \pi_n \leq .05$$