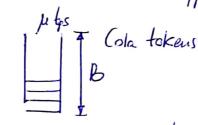
Por: Diego Ismael Antolinas García.

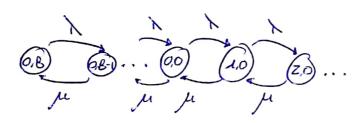
PROBLEMA

DATOS

Capacidad del caval = 00; Cola de tokens -> tamaño b, tasa: µ tos Cola de poquetes -> tamaño 00, tasa: > pps



a.) Planteamos la cadera de Markov



b.) Calculamos las probabilidades de estado

$$N_{Q}^{+} = \sum_{n=0}^{b} nP(0,n) = \sum_{n=0}^{b} n \cdot (1 - \sum_{k=0}^{c} P(k,0)) = \sum_{n=0}^{b} n(1 - \frac{p^{b+1}}{1 - p}) =$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{p^{b+1}}{1 - p}\right) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{b} n \cdot \left(1 - \sum_{k=0}^{c} P(k,0)\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{b} n(1 - \frac{p^{b+1}}{1 - p}) =$$
Serie aritmética

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

$$N = \frac{\rho^{B+1}}{1-\rho} - \lambda B = \frac{\log[N_{w}(1-\rho)]}{\log \rho} - 1 = \frac{\log[i(1-o^{i}8)]}{\log(o^{i}8)} - 1 = \frac{1}{\log(o^{i}8)}$$
= 7 paquetel

$$C = \Lambda Mbps$$
; $\bar{L} = SIZ$ octetos; $C^2 = \Lambda^2 I M6\Lambda$
 $W = 2\bar{t}_S$

Para obtever >:

$$C_{ts}^2 = \frac{EC+^2J}{EC+sJ^2} - 1$$
 $\frac{1}{t_s} = \frac{L}{C} = \frac{512.8}{1.10^6} = 41096.103 = 41096 \text{ ms}$

$$W = 2\bar{t}_s = 8^{1}92 \text{ ms}$$
; $\mu = \frac{1}{\bar{t}_s} = \frac{1}{4^{1}0\pi^{103}} = 244^{1}15$

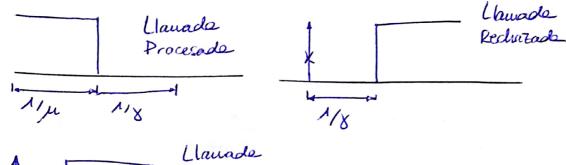
$$-38'192.10^{2} = \frac{1}{2(1-p)}(1+1/2).(4'096.10^{3})^{2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{8'192 \cdot 10^{3} \cdot 2(1-f)}{2'2 \cdot 4'096 \cdot 10^{6}} = \frac{16'384 \cdot 10^{3}(1-f)}{36'907 \cdot 10^{6}} = 443'9026(1-f) \rightarrow$$

$$-D = \frac{443'9026}{2'82} = 157'52$$

Cuestión 2

Represento los distintos estados en los que se puede encontrar la homada (procesado, reduzo, cole)!



Cuestion 3 DATOS

$$S = \infty ; \quad h = \frac{1}{1+n} ; \quad Capacidad m$$

$$P_n = \left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!} \cdot P_0 \rightarrow \sum_{n} \left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^n \cdot P_0 = P_0 e^{\frac{1}{\mu}} \rightarrow P_0 = e^{\frac{1}{\mu}}$$

$$P_n = \left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!} e^{\frac{1}{\mu}}$$

$$Calculamos \geq para obtener P_0:$$

$$Calculamos \geq para obten$$

Por tauto, PC:

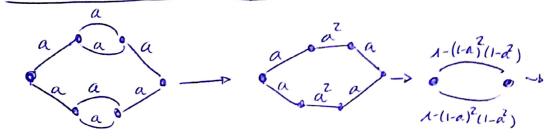
$$P_{L} = \frac{L}{L} = \frac{M(1 - e^{M})}{M} = \frac{1}{M}(1 - e^{M})$$

Cuestión 4

DATOS

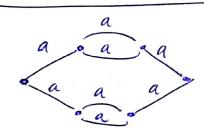
Probabilidad de bloques = a

· MÉTODO DE SUPERPOSICIÓN



-> PB =
$$[1 - (1 - a)^2 (1 - a^2)]^2 = a^8 - 4a^7 + 40^6 + 4a^5 - 8a^4 + 4a^2$$

· MÉTODO DEL GRAFO TELARANA



| Estado | Probabilidad | PBGC 100 = 1 |
|--------|--------------|---------------------------|
| OL | a.ā | -7 |
| LL | ā | PBGC/LL = [1-(1-a)(1-a2)] |
| LO | ā.a | a a |
| 00 | ac | |

$$PB_{ac} = a^{2} + 2a \cdot \bar{a} \left[1 - (1 - a)(1 - a^{2}) \right] + \bar{a}^{2} \left[1 - (1 - a)(1 - a^{2}) \right]^{2} =$$

$$= a^{8} - 4a^{7} + 4a^{6} + 4a^{5} - 8a^{4} + 4a^{7} \cdot \text{Como podemor Ver coinciden}$$
ambos resultados.