3.1 Round robin scheduling, Assuming time quantum = 3 (from task 2)

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10
0-1	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	12-15	15-18	18-21	21-23	23-24
T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T5	T6		
24-25	25-28	28-31	31-34	34-37	37-38	38-40	40-42		

Process	BurstTime	Arrival time	Completion	Turnaround (CT-AT)	Wait (T-BT)
T1	1	0	1	1	0
T2	2	0	3	3	3-2=1
T3	4	0	6	6	6-4=2
T4	6	0	28	28	28-6=22
T5	8	0	40	40	40-8=32
T6	8	11	42	42-11=31	31-8=23
T7	6	11	37	37-11=26	26-6=20
T8	4	11	34	34-11=23	23-4=19
T9	2	11	23	23-11=12	12-2=10
T10	1	11	24	24-11=13	13-1=12

From this table we can read that T1 has the lowes wait time, and T5 has the longest wait time. The average wait time is (0+2+22+32+23+20+19+10+12)/10=14.

3.2 FCFS scheduling

T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10
0-1	1-3	3-7	7-13	13-21	21-29	29-35	35-39	39-41	41-42

Process	BurstTime	Arrival time	Completion	Turnaround (CT-AT)	Wait (T-BT)
T1	1	0	1	1	0
T2	2	0	3	3	3-2=1
T3	4	0	7	7	7-4=5
T4	6	0	13	13	13-6=7
T5	8	0	21	21	21-8=13
T6	8	11	29	29-11=18	18-8=10
T7	6	11	35	35-11=24	24-6=18
T8	4	11	39	39-11=28	28-4=14
T9	2	11	41	41-11=30	30-2=18
T10	1	11	42	42-11=31	31-1=30

T1 starts immediately and therefore has the shortest wait time, while T10 has to wait for all the other processes to complete before starting, therefore it has the longest waiting time. The average waiting time is (0+1+3+7+13+21+29+35+39+41)/10= 18,9.