

$$P(N_t = n) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}$$

$$\int_0^{\Delta t} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda \Delta t}$$

$$e^{-\lambda \Delta t} = 1 - \lambda \Delta t + o(\Delta t)$$

$$\int_0^{\Delta t} \mu e^{-\mu t} dt = 1 - e^{-\mu \Delta t}$$

$$\lambda_{j-1} \pi_{j-1} + \mu_{j+1} \pi_{j+1} = \pi_j (\lambda_j + \mu_j)$$

$$c_j = \frac{\lambda_0 \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_{j-1}}{\mu_1 \mu_2 \dots \mu_j}$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} c_j}$$

$$\pi_0 = 1 - \rho$$

$$\pi_j = \rho^j (1 - \rho)$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{\mu - \lambda}$$

$$L_q = \frac{\lambda^2}{\mu(\mu - \lambda)}$$

$$L_s = \rho$$

$$L = \lambda W$$

$$L_q = \lambda W_q$$

$$L_s = \lambda W_s$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1 - \rho}{1 - \rho^{c+1}}$$

$$\pi_j = \rho^j \pi_0$$

$$L = \frac{\rho [1 - \rho^c (1 + c) + c \rho^{c+1}]}{(1 - \rho^{c+1})(1 - \rho)}$$

$$\pi_j = \frac{1}{c + 1}$$

$$L = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$L_s = 1 - \pi_0$$

$$W = \frac{L}{\lambda(1 - \pi_c)}$$

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda(1 - \pi_c)}$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\left[\left(\sum_{j=0}^{s-1} \frac{(s\rho)^j}{j!} \right) + \left(\frac{(s\rho)^s}{s!(1-\rho)} \right) \right]}$$

$$\pi_j = \frac{(s\rho)^j \pi_0}{j!}$$

$$\pi_j = \frac{(s\rho)^j \pi_0}{s! s^{j-s}}$$

$$P(j \geq s) = \pi_0 \frac{(s\rho)^s}{s!(1-\rho)}$$

$$L_q = \frac{P(j \geq s) \rho}{1 - \rho}$$

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda}$$

$$L_s = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$W = \frac{P(j \geq s)}{s\mu - \lambda} + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$P(W > t) = e^{-\mu t} \left\{ 1 + P(j \geq s) \frac{1 - e^{-\mu t(s-1-s\rho)}}{s-1-s\rho} \right\}$$

$$P(W > t) = e^{-\mu t} \{1 + P(j \geq s) \mu t\}$$

$$P(W_q > t) = P(j \geq s) e^{-s\mu(1-\rho)t}$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$\pi_j = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^j e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\mu}}}{j!}$$

$$E(X) \approx Var(X) \approx \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$L_q = \frac{\lambda^2 \sigma^2 + \rho^2}{2(1 - \rho)}$$

$$L_s = \rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda}$$

$$W = W_q + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{alle\ k} x_k P(X = x_k)$$

$$Var(X) = \sum_{alle\ k} [x_k - E(X)]^2 P(X = x_k)$$

$$\binom{K}{j} = \frac{K!}{j!(K-j)!}$$

$$\lambda_j = (K-j)\lambda$$

$$\mu_j = j\mu$$

$$\pi_j = \binom{K}{j} \rho^j \pi_0$$

$$\pi_j = \frac{\binom{K}{j} \rho^j j! \pi_0}{R! R^{j-R}}$$

$$L = \sum_{j=0}^K j \pi_j$$

$$L_q = \sum_{j=R}^K (j-R) \pi_j$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = \sum_{j=0}^K \pi_j \lambda_j$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = (K-L)\lambda$$

$$\phi_i = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^k p_{ij}$$

$$\lambda_j = r_j + \sum_{i=1}^k p_{ij} \lambda_i$$

$$\lambda = r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_k$$

$$L = L_s = \frac{\lambda(1-\pi_s)}{\mu}$$

$$\pi_s = \frac{\rho^s/s!}{\sum_{j=0}^s \frac{\rho^j}{j!}}$$

$$k = \lceil \log_2(n) + 1 \rceil$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$$

$$\lambda_s = \sum_{i=1}^S \lambda_i p_{is}$$

$$\rho_s = \frac{\lambda_s}{\mu_s}$$

$$\tau = \binom{N+S-1}{S-1}$$

$$S_N = \{\bar{n}_1, \bar{n}_2, \dots, \bar{n}_\tau\}$$

$$\bar{n}_i = [n_{i1}, n_{i2}, n_{i3}, \dots, n_{iS}]$$

$$\Pi_N(\bar{n}_i) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^S \rho_j^{n_{ij}}}{G(N)}$$

$$G(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{\tau} \prod_{j=1}^S \rho_j^{n_{ij}}$$

$$\Gamma_{s\eta} = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ n_{is}=\eta}}^{\tau} \Pi_N(\bar{n}_i)$$

$$L_s = \sum_{\eta=0}^N \eta \Gamma_{s\eta}$$

$$\omega_s = (1 - \Gamma_{s0}) \mu_s$$

$$C_i(0) = 1$$

$$C_1(m) = \rho_1^m$$

$$C_i(m) = C_{i-1}(m) + \rho_i C_i(m-1)$$

$$G(N) = C_S(N)$$

$$\pi = \pi P$$

$$h_i + \sum_{k \neq i} b_k p_{ki} = b_i (1 - p_{ii})$$

$$m_{ij} = 1 + \sum_{k \neq j} p_{ik} m_{kj}$$

$$P = \begin{matrix} & s-m & m \\ s-m & \begin{bmatrix} Q & R \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \\ m & \end{matrix}$$

$$x_{i+1} = (ax_i + c) \bmod m$$

$$R_i = \frac{x_i}{m}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$x^* = a + (b-a)r_1$$

$$r_2 \leq \frac{f(x^*)}{M}$$

$$Z = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n R_i - 0.5n}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}}$$

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^{12} R_i - 6$$

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{-2\ln(r_1)} \sin(2\pi r_2)$$

$$Z_2 = \sqrt{-2\ln(r_1)} \cos(2\pi r_2)$$

$$X_1 = \mu + \sigma Z_1$$

$$X_2 = \mu + \sigma Z_2$$

$$h = t_{n-1;1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{s_{\bar{x}}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$n^* = n \left(\frac{h}{h^*} \right)^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$\pi_s = \frac{\frac{\rho^s}{s!}}{\sum_{i=0}^s \frac{\rho^i}{i!}}$$

$$L = \rho(1 - \pi_s)$$