

Worksheet 2

**Exercise 1** Calculate the  $n$ -th arrival time law of a Poisson process in two ways:

- a) Using  $\{S_n \leq t\} = \{N_t \geq n\}$ ;
- b) Using  $S_n = T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n$ .

Reminder:  $X$  follows the Gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha > 0$  and  $\beta > 0$ ,  $x \rightsquigarrow \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$  if its density of probability is

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \beta^\alpha e^{-\beta x}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, x > 0.$$

**Exercise 2** On a one-way road, the flow of cars can be described by a Poisson process of intensity  $\lambda = \frac{1}{6} s^{-1}$ . A pedestrian wishing to cross the road needs an interval of at least 4s between 2 successive cars. Calculate :

1. the probability that he will have to wait ;
2. the mean duration of the intervals that allow it to cross the road.

**Exercise 3** A medical hotline has only one doctor on duty. Patients arrive at the reception desk according to a Poisson process, separated by intervals of 20 minutes (the unit of time being the hour). The mean time taken to treat a patient is fifteen minutes, distributed according to an exponential law.

1. What is the mean number of patients in the waiting room?
2. What is the mean waiting time?
3. Calculate the state probabilities (limiting them to those greater than 0.05).
4. What is the probability of a patient waiting more than one hour in the waiting room?
5. Management is considering putting a second doctor on duty if only one is occupied for more than 75% of the duty time. Should a second doctor be on duty?

**Exercise 4** A public agency is open every working day from 9am to 5pm without interruption. It welcomes a mean of 64 users a day; one counter is used solely to process each user's file. A statistical study has shown that the random duration of services follows an exponential distribution with a mean of 2.5 minutes, and that user arrivals form a Poisson process. It is assumed that steady state is rapidly reached.

1. Give the Kendall notation for this queuing system; the mean time spent waiting; the mean time spent in the organization for each user.
2. What are the probabilities that no customers will arrive between 3pm and 4pm? That 6 customers arrive between 4pm and 5pm?

3. What is the probability of observing a queue of 4 customers, behind the current customer?
4. What is the probability that a customer will spend more than 15 minutes in the organization?

**Exercise 5** A bank has two counters, one for commercial accounts and the second for personal accounts. The arrival and service rates at the commercial counter are 6 and 12 per hour respectively. The corresponding rates at the personal counter are 12 and 24 per hour respectively. Let's assume that arrivals follow a Poisson process and that service times are exponentially distributed.

1. Assuming that the two counters operate independently of each other, determine the mean number of customers on the queue and the mean waiting time for each counter.
2. What is the effect of running the two queues as a single two-server queue with an arrival rate of 18 per hour and a service rate of 18 per hour? What do you conclude in this case?