

Remind for the theory of differential equations and scheduling basics

Differential equations theory and exercises

$$\tilde{X}(s) := Ee^{-sX}.$$

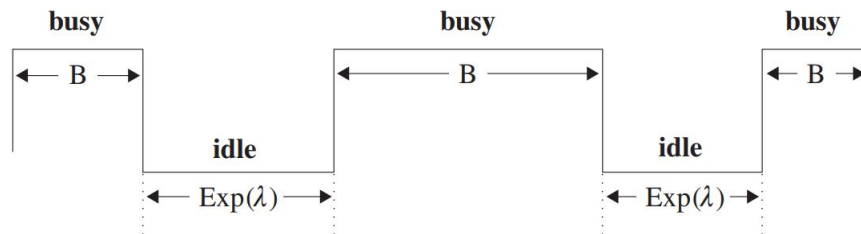
$$\text{Z-transform: } \hat{X}(z) := \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Pr\{X = i\}z^i.$$

Exercises:

1. $X \sim C_n^k p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$. \hat{X} ? $((z-1)p+1)^n$.
2. $X \sim p(1-p)^i$. \hat{X} ? $\frac{p}{1-z(1-p)}$.
3. (26.01:5) $X \sim Uniform(a, b)$. \tilde{X} ? $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \frac{1}{b-a} dt = \frac{e^{-sa} - e^{-sb}}{s(b-a)}$.
4. (26.01:6) $Exp(\lambda)$. \tilde{X} ? $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+s}$.

Calculus of important transforms

Recursive definition of B .



Definition of A_x , $B(x)$.

Calculus of $\hat{A}_t = e^{-\lambda t(1-z)}$ (hint: $Pr(A_t = k) = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$).

Theorem 1 (wo/proof). Let $Z = X + Y$, where X, Y be non-negative continuous independent random variables.

Then $\tilde{Z}(s) = \tilde{X}(s) \cdot \tilde{Y}(s)$.

Theorem 2 (wo/proof). Let $Z = \sum_{i=1}^X Y_i$, where $Y_i \sim Y$ – non-negative continuous independent random variables, X

is independent from Y_i . Then $\tilde{Z}(s) = \tilde{X}(\tilde{Y}(s))$.

Calculus of $\hat{B}(x)(s) = e^{-x(s+\lambda-\lambda\hat{B}(s))}$.

Theorem 3 (wo/proof). Let X, A и B be non-negative continuous random variables, moreover

$$X = \begin{cases} A & \text{with probability } p \\ B & \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$$

Then we have $\tilde{X}(s) = p\tilde{A}(s) + (1-p)\tilde{B}(s)$.

Theorem 4 (wo/proof). Let X_Y, Y be non-negative random variables, where X_Y is continuously depended on Y and has p.d.f. $f_Y(y)$. Then we have

$$\tilde{X}_Y(s) = \int_0^{\infty} \tilde{X}_y(s) f_Y(y) dy.$$

Calculus of $\tilde{B}(s) = \tilde{S}(s + \lambda - \lambda\tilde{B}(s))$.

Theorem 5. Let X – be non-negative random variable. Then we have $EX^n = (-1)^n \tilde{X}^{(n)} \Big|_{s=0}$.

Problems

1. Prove that for each random variable X we have

(a) $\tilde{X}(0) = 1$

(b) $\hat{X}(1) = 1$

2. Define packet length distribution by the rules below:

$$S = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{with probability } q \\ \frac{1}{1-q} & \text{with probability } 1 - q \end{cases}$$

Find ES by using theorems 3 and 5.

3. Express EB in terms of S, ρ .