محمد یام تا بی -۷۶۷ کاهاه ع

صنب طول m صن خارجی

J=1 m/m/1/0/00 is (1

$$P(L_{(t)} > r) = \sum_{i=m+1}^{\infty} P(L_{(t)} = i) = \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} P_{i}$$

 $g = \frac{1}{m} g R_n = (1-P) \rho^n \rightarrow b = 186$ 

(L>m)=(1-P)P  $=(1-P)P \times \frac{1}{1-P} = P$ 

 $=\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}$ 

$$P(L_{t}>0) = 1-P_{0} = 1-(1-P) = P = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$W_{Q} = \frac{1}{\mu(\mu - \lambda)} = \frac{\rho}{\mu(\mu - \lambda)}$$

$$Y = 1 - \rho$$
 $m_{+1} = \log(1 - \gamma)$ 
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$$\rightarrow m = \log(1-\tau)$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau}}$$

حوائل متوارات و ceil ان مورد نظر الت.

$$P = \frac{1}{m} = \frac{\omega}{s}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

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$$\rho = \lambda / c\mu, \qquad P_0 = \left\{ \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \frac{(\lambda / \mu)^n}{n!} \right] + \left[ \left( \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^c \left( \frac{1}{c!} \right) \left( \frac{c\mu}{c\mu - \lambda} \right) \right] \right\}^{-1}$$

$$L = c\rho + \frac{(c\rho)^{c+1} P_0}{c(c!)(1-\rho)^2} = c\rho + \frac{\rho P(L(\infty) \ge c)}{1-\rho}, \qquad w = \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

$$P_{0} = \left\{ \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{n!} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{C} \right) \left( \frac{1}{C!} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \right\} = \left( \frac{2}{R} + \frac{2}{R} + \frac{2}{R} + \frac{2}{R} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{n!} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{C} \right) \left( \frac{1}{C!} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{11}$$

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$$= \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right) \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right) \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right) \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right) \left( \frac{2}{R} \frac{e^{n}}{R} \right)$$

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$$\rho = \lambda / c\mu, \quad P_0 = \left\{ \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \frac{(\lambda / \mu)^n}{n!} \right] + \left[ \left( \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^c \left( \frac{1}{c!} \right) \left( \frac{c\mu}{c\mu - \lambda} \right) \right]^{-1} \right\}$$

$$L = \frac{(c\rho)^{c+1} P_0}{c(c!)(1-\rho)^2} = \frac{\rho P(L(\infty) \ge c)}{1-\rho}, \quad w = \frac{L}{\lambda}$$

دراداہ حبی رابط راسا ہی گئے ،

$$P_0 = \left( \left( \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \frac{\left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^n}{n!} \right) + \left( \left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^c \cdot \frac{1}{c!} \cdot \frac{cm}{cm-l} \right) \right) - 1$$

 $P_0 = 0.0561797752809$ 

$$l=12$$

$$m=5$$

$$c=3$$
 C

$$R = \frac{l}{cm}$$

$$R = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$L = \frac{\left( (c \cdot R)^{(c+1)} \cdot P_0 \right)}{c \cdot c! \cdot (1-R)^2}$$

$$L = \frac{\left( (c \cdot R)^{(c+1)} \cdot P_0 \right)}{c \cdot c! \cdot (1-R)^2}$$

$$L = 2.58876404494$$

$$C = L \cdot 0.001 \cdot 365 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600$$

$$C65 C$$

$$C = 81639.2629213$$

الن صن حالت

نفز ید مالان این حالیت

$$P_0 = \left( \left( \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \frac{\left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^n}{n!} \right) + \left( \left(\frac{l}{m}\right)^c \cdot \frac{1}{c!} \cdot \frac{cm}{cm-l} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{cm}{cm-l} \right) -1 \qquad ($$

$$P_0 = 0.111111111111$$

$$l=12$$

$$m=6$$

$$c=3$$

$$R = \frac{l}{cm}$$

$$R = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$L = \frac{\left(\left(c \cdot R\right)^{\left(c+1\right)} \cdot P_{0}\right)}{c \cdot c! \cdot \left(1-R\right)^{2}}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\mathcal{Q}}$$

L = 0.88888888889

$$C = L \cdot 0.001 \cdot 365 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 + 50000$$

$$C = 78032$$

موز الله ما تعریب سرور

L = 0.430564784053

C = 83578.2910299

جي فريو مردر جويد:

$$P_{0} = \left( \left( \sum_{n=0}^{c-1} \frac{\left( \frac{l}{m} \right)^{n}}{n!} \right) + \left( \left( \frac{l}{m} \right)^{c} \cdot \frac{1}{c!} \cdot \frac{cm}{cm-l} \right) \right) - 1$$

$$P_{0} = 0.0830564784053$$

$$\downarrow l = 12$$

 $C = L \cdot 0.001 \cdot 365 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 + 70000$ 

COST

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در حالت فری در حالت فری امرایی مرور ۸۷۵،۵۷۸

تَعَو ـــــــردر ۷۸ م و ۲۷ ادی ا

ハリックペク

ہی نقویت سردر بہتریٹ کار ممکن اے

 $X_{i+1} = (\alpha X_{i+1})^{m} dm di_{i+1} = (\alpha X_{i+1})^{m} dm$ 

## A random-number stream:

- Refers to **separated sequences** from a general sequence  $\{X_0, X_1, X_2, ..., X_P\}$ , starting from a specific seed taken from this sequence, and ending to another number
- □ Every stream could be considered as an output for separate generators
  - They follow the essential specifications for random numbers if their main generator supports them, i.e., uniformity and independence

 $m = r^{b}$ , gcd(c, m) = 1 $\frac{\alpha = \epsilon |\epsilon_{+}|}{\Rightarrow} P = m = \epsilon$ 

: c to 1 ( ? ensite P L I period

 $a^{k} = 1$   $a^{k} = 1$   $a^{k} = 1$ 

€ [ de] . m : C = 0 /1

P=m-1-k

ميكو، اع تررر

منا بع این بخسی : م



## **Maximum Period (2)**



- Assume  $c \neq 0$ :
  - □ In this case, LCM is called as Mixed Congruential Method
    - If m is power of  $2(2^b)$ , and c is prime to m (their gcd is 1)
    - And if  $a = 1 + 4k \ (k \in \{0,1,2,...\})$
    - Then, period of this algorithm is:  $P = m = 2^b$
- Assume c = 0:
  - □ In this case, LCM is called as Multiplicative Congruential Method
    - If  $X_0$  is odd, and m is power of 2 (2<sup>b</sup>)
    - And a could be written in either of following formats:

$$a = 3 + 8k \text{ or } a = 5 + 8k \ (k \in \{0,1,2,...\})$$

- Then, period of this algorithm is  $P = m/4 = 2^{b-2}$
- $\square$  If m is a prime number, and a comes with a specification that  $a^k$ 
  - $-1 \mod m = 0$  (k must be the minimum possible value)
    - We can proof that k = m 1, and the period is: P = k = m 1

کی مزیت: آ) مطاب سریع داکان می جون الکوریج تصفی ات و متوان داشی با عرامتر ادام اک را دوباره با هئت و توزید دنون کل دنوس بیت می یکاده بازی آیا می