

(۱) تفاوت Random و Pseudo-random؟

مجموعه رندوم ها دنباله ای از اعداد تصادفی هستند که رفتاری شبیه اعداد رندوم دارند اما واقعاً از طریق الگوریتم های deterministic به دست آمده اند و اگر با دادن $seed$ و پارامترهای دنباله می توان آن دنباله را دوباره ساخت

اما رندوم ها دنباله ای واقعی هستند که حاصل از اتفاقات واقعی رندوم مثل نویز ها هستند و الگوریتمی برای تولید ندارند و یعنی قابلیت دوباره تولید شدن را ندارند

۴) آفایل excel بہ نکل

نہہ اسے۔

۱. xla ۲. xls ۳. xlsx

bath tub reliability:

(۳) به دلیل کمبود منابع یا کمبود
انرژی

→ Infant mortality period → اولین باره از محصول
استفاده شود خطا بالا است

✓ Normal life period

✓ wear-out period →

بعد از گذر از زمان مفید قطع

ترخه خرابی بالا است

عمر مفید قطع بعد از نصب

اول به شروع می شود و ترخه

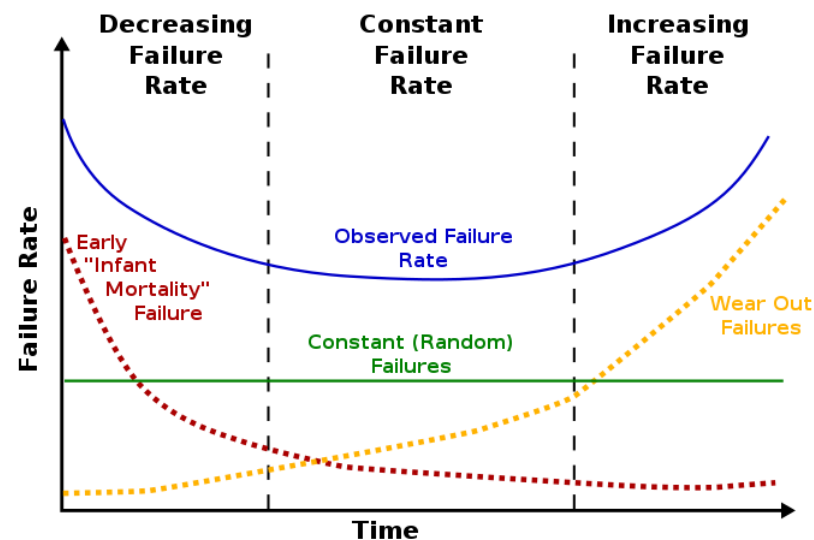
fail در این دوره پایین
است



The **bathtub curve** is a particular shape of a [failure rate](#) graph. This graph is used in [reliability engineering](#) and [deterioration modeling](#). The 'bathtub' refers to the shape of a line that curves up at both ends, similar in shape to a [bathtub](#). The bathtub curve has 3 regions:

1. The first region has a decreasing [failure rate](#) due to early [failures](#).
2. The middle region is a constant failure rate due to [random](#) failures.
3. The last region is an increasing failure rate due to [wear-out](#) failures.

Not all products exhibit a bathtub curve failure rate. A product is said to follow the bathtub curve if in the early life of a product, the failure rate decreases as defective products are identified and discarded, and early sources of potential failure such as manufacturing defects or damage during transit are detected. In the mid-life of a product the failure rate is constant. In the later life of the product, the failure rate increases due to wearout. Many electronic consumer product life cycles follow the bathtub curve.^[1] It is difficult to know where a product is along the bathtub curve, or even if the bathtub curve is applicable to a certain product without large amounts of products in use and associated failure rate data.



The 'bathtub curve' hazard function (blue, upper solid line) is a combination of a decreasing hazard of early failure (red dotted line) and an increasing hazard of wear-out failure (yellow dotted line), plus some constant hazard of random failure (green, lower solid line).

$$X \sim \text{binom}(n, p)$$

$$\text{Prove } E[X] = np, \text{Var}(X) = npq$$

$$X = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n \quad Y_i \sim \text{bernouli}(p)$$

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1 & p \\ 0 & 1-p \end{cases} \rightarrow E[Y] = p, \text{Var}[Y] = p - p^2 = pq$$

$$E[X] = nE[Y] = np$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = n \text{Var}[Y] \rightarrow Y_i, Y_j \text{ independent} \\ = npq$$

$$Y = a + (b-a)X \quad E[X] = \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_1 + \beta_c} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{\beta_1 \beta_c}{(\beta_1 + \beta_c)^2 (\beta_1 + \beta_c + 1)} \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$E[Y] = a + \frac{(b-a) \beta_1}{\beta_1 + \beta_c} = \frac{b \beta_1 + a \beta_c}{\beta_1 + \beta_c}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = (b-a)^2 \text{Var}(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2 \beta_1 \beta_c}{(\beta_1 + \beta_c)^2 (\beta_1 + \beta_c + 1)}$$

$$\Lambda(t) = \int_0^t \lambda(s) ds \leadsto$$

چرا صحیح است؟



$N(t)$ رخداد در زمان t است.

$$\underbrace{N'(t) = \lambda(t)}_{\text{}} , \int_0^T N'(t) dt = \int_0^T \lambda(t) dt = \underline{\Lambda(T)}$$

$$\leadsto E_{[N(t)]} = \Lambda(T)$$

$$P(N(t)=k) = e^{-E_{[N(t)]}} \times \frac{E_{[N(t)]}^k}{k!} = \frac{e^{-\Lambda(T)} \times \Lambda(T)^k}{k!}$$

چون این رابطه صحیح است.

✓ جواب بہ مکمل فائیل `V.ipynb` پیوست شدہ ہے۔

⑧ چرا در CTMC جمع کال های ورودی خودی را می صفر است.

طبق ^(global balance) Balance equation باید stationary distribution

یونیک باشد که طبق این مقبر باید $\text{input rate} = \text{output rate}$

شود در این صورت یونیک بودن stationary distribution

تصویرا نمی شود پس در Q : $X_{ii} = - \sum_{j \neq i} X_{ij}$

The **global balance equations** (also known as **full balance equations**^[2]) are a set of equations that characterize the **equilibrium distribution** (or any stationary distribution) of a Markov chain, when such a distribution exists.

For a **continuous time Markov chain** with state space S , transition rate from state i to j given by q_{ij} and equilibrium distribution given by π , the global balance equations are given by^[3]

$$\pi_i = \sum_{j \in S} \pi_j q_{ji},$$

(9)

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} -c/c_e & c/r & c/c_f \\ c/\omega & -c/\omega f & c/c_f \\ c/c_g & 0 & -c/c_g \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{transient} \rightarrow ZQ = Z'$$

$$\text{steady} \rightarrow ZQ = 0$$

$$Z = [Z_1, Z_c, Z_e]$$

$$\text{steady} \rightarrow ZQ = 0 \rightarrow Z = [c/4r, c/5ve, c/c_1]$$

$$\text{transient} \rightarrow ZQ = Z'$$

$$Z_1 = -c/119 e^{-c/11t} + c/c_3 e^{-c/11t} + c/3r$$

$$Z_c = c/119 e^{-c/11t} + c/5ve e^{-c/11t} + c/5ve$$

$$Z_e = -c/c e^{-c/11t} + c/c_1$$

حل معادلات
دifferential

$M/M/1 \rightarrow$ prove $P_n = (1-\rho) \rho^n$

(10)



$\lambda P_0 = \mu P_1$ برای s_0

 $P_{(n+1)} = (1+\rho)P_n - \rho P_{(n-1)}$
← جمع در حد و خروج = 0

$\lambda P_{(n-1)} + \mu P_{(n+1)} = (\mu + \lambda) P_n$ برای s_n
و $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P_i = 1$

حل ساده
بازگشتی

$P_0 = a$ $P_1 = \rho a$ $P_2 = \rho^2 a$ $P_n = \rho^n a$

$\rightarrow a \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho^i = 1 \rightarrow \underline{a = (1-\rho)} \rightarrow \boxed{P_n = (1-\rho) \rho^n}$