

NAME: SOLUTIONS

GRADE:

## ISyE 3044-B — Test #2

Fall 2010

No books and notes are allowed. You can use only the supplied formula sheet and the tables at the end.

## 1. [10 points] Short questions.

- (a) Use as many random numbers as needed from the following list to generate two independent realizations from the Poisson distribution with mean 1.5. Go from left to right.

0.85 0.10 | 0.54 0.10 | 0.12 0.08 0.35 0.49

$$e^{-1.5} = 0.223$$

ANSWER:  $X_1 = 1, X_2 = 1$ 

- (b) What was the original name of ExpertFit?

ANSWER: UnFit

How was it misspelled in the mid 1990s?

ANSWER: UnFit

- (c) An entity uses the Seize and Release blocks to capture and free units of a Resource. Name the blocks that are used to capture and free a unit of a Transporter.

ANSWER: Request / Free

- (d) Arena allows the definition of a Transporter with capacity 2. True False

- (e) The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test can be used with discrete distributions. True False

- (f) The value of an Arena Expression can be altered by an entity. True False

ExpertFit uses only  
the chi-square test!

2. [8 points] The following data are times between arrivals of orders for an SKU at a warehouse (in days):

0.75 2.34 0.83 4.35 0.32

- (a) Assuming that the data follow the exponential distribution with a rate  $\lambda$ , compute the maximum likelihood estimate (m.l.e.) of  $\lambda$ .

ANSWER:  $1/\bar{X} = 0.582$

- (b) Find the m.l.e. of the mean interarrival time.

ANSWER:  $\bar{X} = 1.72$

- (c) Find the m.l.e. of the standard deviation of the interarrival time.

ANSWER:  $\bar{X} = 1.72$

- (d) Use the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with type I error  $\alpha = 0.10$  to assess the goodness-of-fit of the exponential distribution. Since the parameter  $\lambda$  is unknown, use the m.l.e. from part (a) and the appropriate adjusted test statistic.

ANSWER: We fail to reject

- (e) Now assume that the above data are from a gamma distribution. Use the method of moments to estimate the shape parameter  $\alpha$  and the scale parameter  $\lambda$ .

ANSWER:  $\hat{\lambda} = 0.79, \hat{\alpha} = 1.36$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (e) \quad \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} &= 1.72 \\ \left(\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} &= 5.15 = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

(d) Sort the data!

$X_{(i)}$	.32	.75	.83	2.34	4.35
$\hat{F}(X_{(i)}) = 1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda} X_{(i)}}$	.169	.354	.383	.744	.921
$\frac{i}{5} - \hat{F}(X_{(i)})$	.030	.046	.217	.056	.079
$\hat{F}(X_{(i)}) - \frac{i-1}{5}$	.170	.154	-	.144	.121

Adjusted test statistic:  $(.217 - \frac{0.1}{\sqrt{5}}) \left( \sqrt{5} - 0.01 + \frac{0.85}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = 0.332 < 0.990$ .

3. [6 points] The random variable  $X$  has density function  $f(x) = 1 - x/2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ .

(a) Find the c.d.f.  $F(x) = \Pr(X \leq x)$ .

ANSWER:  $x - x^2/4$

(b) Use the inverse-transform method to derive a formula for generating realizations of  $X$ .

ANSWER:  $X = 2 - 2\sqrt{1-U}$

$$(b) \text{ Solve } x - \frac{x^2}{4} = U$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - x + 1 = 1 - U$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)^2 = 1 - U$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-U}$$

$$X = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{1-U}$$

The solution that lies in  $[0, 2]$  is  $2 - 2\sqrt{1-U}$ .

4. [6 points] The scope of a simulation model was to estimate the mean cost per month (say  $\mu$ ) for an inventory management system. The simulationist used 10 independent replications, each for one month, and the model delivered the following 95% confidence interval for  $\mu$ : (12500, 16000).

(a) What is the point estimate for  $\mu$ ?

ANSWER: midpoint = 14250

(b) Compute a 90% confidence interval for  $\mu$ .

ANSWER:  $14250 \pm 1417 = [12833, 15667]$

(c) The simulationist would like to derive a 90% confidence interval for  $\mu$  with a half-width  $\leq 500$  dollars. How many additional replications should s/he conduct?

ANSWER: 55 additional replications

$$(b) \text{ Half-width} = 1750 = 2.26 \frac{S_{10}}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow S_{10} = 2448.7$$

The half-width of the 90% CI is

$$1.83 \cdot \frac{S_{10}}{\sqrt{10}} = 1417$$

(c) Solve

$$1.645 \frac{2448.7}{\sqrt{K}} \leq 500$$

$$K \geq \left\lceil \frac{1.645^2 (2448.7)^2}{500^2} \right\rceil = 65$$

Standard Normal Quantiles

$\alpha$	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.005	0.01
$z_{1-\alpha} = \Phi^{-1}(1-\alpha)$	1.28	1.645	1.96	2.58	3.09

Critical Values  $c_{1-\alpha}$  for Adjusted K-S Statistics

Case	Adjusted Test Statistic	$\alpha$				
		0.15	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01
All parameters known	$\left(\sqrt{n} + 0.12 + \frac{0.11}{\sqrt{n}}\right) D_n$	1.138	1.224	1.358	1.480	1.628
Nor( $\bar{X}_n, S_n^2$ )	$\left(\sqrt{n} - 0.01 + \frac{0.85}{\sqrt{n}}\right) D_n$	0.775	0.819	0.895	0.995	1.035
Expo( $1/\bar{X}_n$ )	$\left(D_n - \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \left(\sqrt{n} - 0.01 + \frac{0.85}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$	0.926	0.990	1.094	1.190	1.308