

Examen del Primer Trimestre

Problema 1)

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

Donde A y B son v.a independientes.

[-1, 1]

Determine:

- Si es un proceso ergódico con respecto a los medios.
- Media

$$\mu_x(t) = E[x(t)]$$

$$\int_0^T A \delta_A - \frac{A^2}{2} I_A = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\int_0^T B \delta_B - \frac{B^2}{2} I_B = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$= E[A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t)]$$

$$= E[A] \overset{\circ}{\cos}(\omega_0 t) + E[B] \overset{\circ}{\sin}(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\mu_x(t) = 0 \rightarrow \text{cte}$$

• Varianza

$$\int_0^T A^2 \delta_A = \frac{A^3}{3} I_A = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = E[x^2(t)] - \mu_x^2(t)$$

$$\int_0^T B^2 \delta_B = \frac{B^3}{3} I_B = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = E[(A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t))^2]$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = E[A^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) + 2AB \cos(\omega_0 t) \sin(\omega_0 t) + B^2 \sin^2(\omega_0 t)]$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = E[A^2] \cos^2(\omega_0 t) + 2E[A] E[B] \cos(\omega_0 t) \sin(\omega_0 t) +$$

$$E[B^2] \sin^2(\omega_0 t)$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{T} \quad t = T$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{2}{3} \cos^2(\omega_0 t) + \frac{2}{3} \sin^2(\omega_0 t)$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{2}{6} (\cos(4\pi f_c t) + \cos(0)) + \frac{2}{6} (\cos(0) - \cos(4\pi f_c t))$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{2}{6} (\cos(4\pi f_c t) + \cos(0)) + \frac{2}{6} (\cos(0) - \cos(4\pi f_c t))$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{2}{6} (1+1) + \frac{2}{6} (1-1)$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{2}{6} (2) + \frac{2}{6} (0)$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{4}{6} \rightarrow \text{cte}$$

R/ Es un proceso estocástico estacionario

- Autocorrelación

$$R_x(\tau) = E[x(t+\tau)x(t)]$$

$$R_x(\tau) = E[(A \cos(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) + B \sin(2\pi f_c(t+\tau))) (A \cos(2\pi f_c t) + B \sin(2\pi f_c t))]$$

$$R_x(\tau) = E[A^2 \cos(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \cos(2\pi f_c t) + AB \cos(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \sin(2\pi f_c t) + B^2 \sin(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \sin(2\pi f_c t) + AB \sin(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \cos(2\pi f_c t)]$$

$$R_x(\tau) = E[A^2] \cos(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \cos(2\pi f_c t) + E[A] E[B] \cos(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \cos(2\pi f_c t) + E[B^2] \sin(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \sin(2\pi f_c t) + E[A] E[B] \sin(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \cos(2\pi f_c t)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{2}{3} \cos(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \cos(2\pi f_c t) + \frac{2}{3} \sin(2\pi f_c(t+\tau)) \sin(2\pi f_c t)$$

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{2}{6} (\cos(4\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_c \tau) + \cos(2\pi f_c \tau)) + \frac{2}{6} (\cos(2\pi f_c \tau) - \cos(4\pi f_c t + 2\pi f_c \tau))$$

$$R_x(0) = \frac{2}{6} (\cos(0) + \cos(0)) + \frac{2}{6} (\cos(0) - \cos(0))$$

$$R_x(0) = \frac{2}{6} (1+1) + \frac{2}{6} (1-1)$$

$$R_x(0) = \frac{4}{6}$$

- $R_x(0) = E[x^2(t)] = 4/6 \checkmark$
- $R_x(\tau) = R_x(-\tau) \checkmark$
- $|R_x(\tau)| \leq R_x(0) \checkmark$

RII Es un proceso estocástico estrictamente estacionario.

• Media Temporal

$$f_c = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t) dt$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T (A \cos(2\pi f_c t) + B \sin(2\pi f_c t)) dt$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[A \int_{-T}^T \cos(2\pi f_c t) dt + B \int_{-T}^T \sin(2\pi f_c t) dt \right]$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[A \left. \frac{\sin(2\pi f_c t)}{2\pi f_c} \right|_T + B \left. \left(-\frac{\cos(2\pi f_c t)}{2\pi f_c} \right) \right|_{-T} \right]$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[A \left(\frac{\sin(2\pi \frac{1}{T} T)}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} - \frac{\sin(-2\pi \frac{1}{T} T)}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} \right) + B \left(-\frac{\cos(2\pi \frac{1}{T} T)}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} - \left(-\frac{\cos(-2\pi \frac{1}{T} T)}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} \right) \right) \right]$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left[\frac{A}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} (\sin(2\pi) - \sin(-2\pi)) + \frac{B}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} (-\cos(2\pi) + \cos(-2\pi)) \right]$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left(\frac{B}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} (-1 + 1) \right)$$

$$\mu_x(T) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \left(\frac{B}{2\pi \frac{1}{T}} (0) \right) = 0$$

$$\mu_x(T) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_x(t) = 0$$

∴ Es un proceso ergódico con respecto a la media

Problema # 2 (Valor 5 pts)

Un sistema de comunicaciones es atendido por tres Antenas bases. Aparentemente, las llamadas tienen un tiempo de llegada de 1 hora. A las llamadas se les atiende siguiendo un orden de tipo FIFO (primero en entrar, primero en ser servido) y el tamaño del buffer del sistema es 4. Se estima que el tiempo que lleva atender una llamada se distribuye exponencialmente con un tiempo medio de 6 minutos.

a) Realice el gráfico del diagrama de Markov que refleje la llegada de 12 llamadas. (2 pts.)

b) Encontrar todas las probabilidades en el sistema. (3 pts.)

Datos:

$$S = 3 \quad Q = 4$$

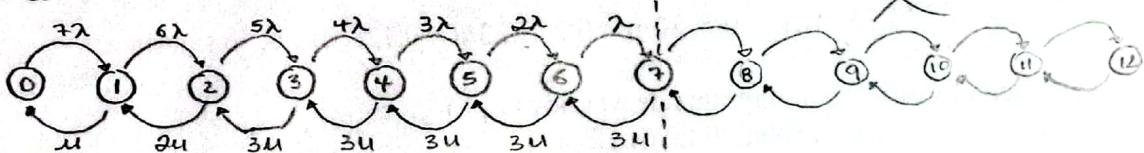
$$t_x = 1 \text{ hora}$$

$$t_u = 6 \text{ min.}$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{6} \times 60 = 10 \text{ llamadas/hora}$$

$$K = Q + S = 7$$



$$7\lambda\pi_0 = \mu\pi_1$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{7\lambda}{\mu}\pi_0$$

$$6\lambda\pi_1 = 2\mu\pi_2$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{6\lambda}{2\mu}\pi_1$$

$$5\lambda\pi_2 = 3\mu\pi_3$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{5\lambda}{3\mu}\pi_2$$

$$4\lambda\pi_3 = 3\mu\pi_4$$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{4\lambda}{3\mu}\pi_3$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{6 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 \pi_0$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^3 \pi_0$$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \pi_0$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{S-1} \frac{\kappa!}{(\kappa-n)! n!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n + \sum_{n=S}^K \frac{\kappa!}{(\kappa-n)! s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{n-s}}$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^2 \frac{\kappa!}{(\kappa-n)! n!} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n + \sum_{n=3}^7 \frac{\kappa!}{(\kappa-n)! 3!} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{30}\right)^{n-3}}$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1 + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{21}{100} + \left(\frac{7}{200} + \frac{7}{1500} + \frac{7}{15000} + \frac{7}{225000} + \frac{7}{6750000}\right)}{1} = 0.51277$$

$$\pi_1 = 0.358939$$

$$\pi_2 = 0.1076817$$

$$\pi_3 = 0.017946$$

$$\pi_4 = 0.0023929$$

$$\pi_5 = 0.00023929$$

$$\pi_6 = 0.000015952$$

$$\pi_7 = 0.000000531$$

$$\pi_n = \frac{\kappa!}{(\kappa-n)! n!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \pi_0, \quad 0 \leq n \leq S$$

$$\pi_n = \frac{\kappa!}{(\kappa-n)! s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{n-s} \pi_0, \quad S \leq n \leq K$$

Fecha: 15/01/2025

Problema # 1 (Valor 5 pts.)

Para satisfacer las peticiones de las llamadas telefónicas que generan cuatro aldeas de montaña se dedica dos radios bases de un sistema celular. Las radios bases son compartidos por sendas poblaciones, esto es, hay accesibilidad total para las cuatro aldeas. Supongamos que la generación de peticiones sigue la ley de Poisson, con tasas, respectivamente $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ y λ_3 y que el tiempo de servicio para las tres poblaciones obedece a una ley exponencial de tasa μ .

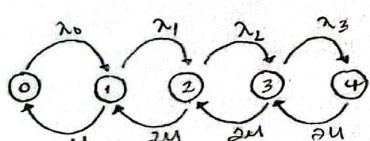
Se tiene $\lambda_0/\mu = 0.75, \lambda_1/\mu = 0.5, \lambda_2/\mu = 0.25$ y $\lambda_3/\mu = 0.125$, evalúe lo siguiente:

- Realice el gráfico del diagrama de Markov (1 pt.)
- Encontrar todas las probabilidades. (2 pts.)
- Determine el número de clientes en el sistema (2 pts.)

Datos:

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2, \\ n &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

a)



$$\frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} = 0.75 \quad \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} = 0.5 \quad \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu} = 0.25 \quad \frac{\lambda_3}{\mu} = 0.125$$

$$\pi_0 \lambda_0 = \mu \pi_1 \quad \lambda_0 \pi_1 = \mu \pi_2$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} \pi_0 \quad \pi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} \pi_1$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} \pi_0$$

$$\lambda_2 \pi_2 = 2\mu \pi_3$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu} \pi_2$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} \pi_0$$

$$\lambda_3 \pi_3 = 2\mu \pi_4$$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_3}{\mu} \pi_3$$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{1}{8} \frac{\lambda_3}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} \pi_0$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{\lambda_3}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu}}$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{1 + 0.75 + \frac{1}{2}(0.5)(0.75) + \frac{1}{4}(0.25)(0.5)(0.75) + \frac{1}{8}(0.125)(0.25)(0.5)(0.75)} = 0.509579$$

$$\pi_1 = 0.75(0.509579) = 0.38218$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.5)(0.75)(0.509579) = 0.095546$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{1}{4}(0.25)(0.5)(0.75)(0.509579) = 0.011943$$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{1}{8}(0.125)(0.25)(0.5)(0.75)(0.509579) = 0.000746$$

c)

$$N = \sum_{n=0}^4 n \pi_n = 0(0.509579) + 1(0.38218) + 2(0.095546) + 3(0.011943) + 4(0.000746)$$

$$N = 0.612085$$

Pascal

$$P = 1 - \tau$$

$$-S = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$-B = \frac{P}{1-P}$$

$$-y = -B$$

$$\lambda_k = (S+k) * \frac{B}{y}$$

$$B_P = \frac{-B(-S-k+1) * R_{\text{anterior}}}{k + (-B(-S-k+1) * R_{\text{anterior}})}$$

$$L_P = \frac{-B(-S-k) * R_{\text{anterior}}}{k + (-B(-S-k) * R_{\text{anterior}})}$$

m/m/s

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \mu = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad P = \frac{\lambda}{\mu + S}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad P_n = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad P_0 = \frac{1}{1 + P_1 + P_2 + P_3 \dots}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad P_n = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n * P_0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad P_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^S}{S!} * \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu + S}\right)^{n-S} * P_0$$

$$P_n = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^S}{S!} * \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu + S}\right)^{n-S}$$

$$n = (n_0 * P_0) + (n_1 * P_1) + (n_2 * P_2)$$

Poisson (contable)

$$① g_k = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$\lambda = A$
 $k = c$

$$② \pi_k = g_k \cdot \pi_0$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum g_k}$$

③ Recursión

$$Eri(n, A) = \frac{A \cdot \overbrace{Eri(n-1, A)}^{\text{valor anterior}}}{n + A \cdot Eri(n-1, A)}$$

Poisson (sin tabla)

$$B_p = \frac{A \cdot B_p}{K + A \cdot B_p}$$

Se usa para la probabilidad

bioguo bajo un porcentaje

K = constante

$\lambda K = A$ (se repite)

$\mu K = \text{constante}$

$g_k = \text{formula} \rightarrow \text{se empieza con } 1$

$\pi_k = \text{formula}$

$K \pi K \rightarrow \text{multiplicación}$

$\lambda K \pi K \rightarrow \text{multiplicación}$
Recursión \rightarrow formula \rightarrow se empieza con 1

④ Probabilidad de Bioguo

$$B_p = \pi C = k \pi K \text{ultimo valor}$$

Trofio cursado

$$A_c = A \cdot (1 - \pi C)$$

Trofio perdido, perdido

$$A_L = A_o - A_c$$

Congestión de trofio

$$T_C = \frac{A_L}{A_o}$$

Binomial (contable)

λK

$$① p = 1 - z$$

$\lambda' = \alpha$

$$\alpha = \frac{p}{1-p}$$

$$M = \frac{A}{p}$$

$$② \Delta K = (M - K) \cdot \alpha$$

$$③ g_k = \frac{\lambda K^{-1}}{\mu K} \cdot g_{k-1}$$

$$④ \pi_k = g_k \cdot \pi_0$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum g_k}$$

$$⑤ K \pi K$$

$$⑥ \lambda K \pi K$$

$$⑦ B_p = \frac{\alpha \cdot (M - K + 1) * R_{\text{anterior}}}{K \cdot (\alpha \cdot (M - K + 1) * R_{\text{anterior}})}$$

$$⑧ L_p = \frac{\alpha \cdot (M - K) * R_{\text{anterior}}}{K \cdot (\alpha \cdot (M - K) * R_{\text{anterior}})}$$

K = constante

$\lambda K = \text{formula}$

$\mu K = \text{constante}$

$g_k = \text{formula} \leftrightarrow 1$

$\pi_k = \text{formula}$

$K \pi K \rightarrow \text{multi}$

$\lambda K \pi K \rightarrow \text{multi}$

$B_p - \text{formula}$

$L_p - \text{formula}$

⑨ Trofio cursado $\Rightarrow A_c = A_o - p(m - c) \cdot \pi C$

Trofio perdido $\Rightarrow A_L = A_o - A_c$

Congestión de trofio $\Rightarrow T_C = \frac{A_L}{A}$

Día:

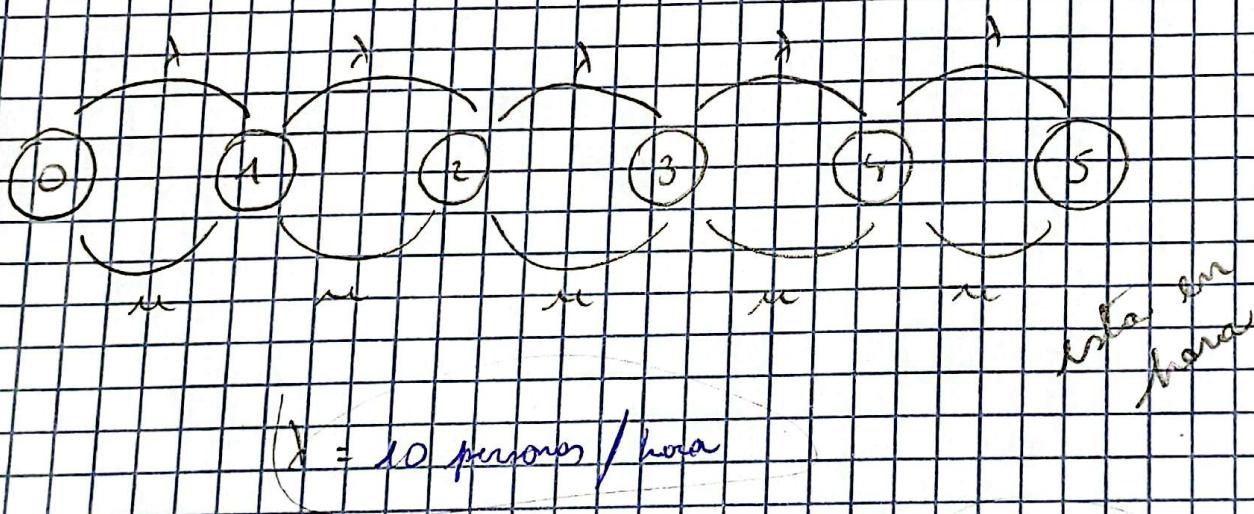
Mes:

Año:

Una tienda es atendida por una persona, el patrón sugiere de los clientes siguen proceso FIFO con una tasa de 10 personas por hora. A los clientes se les atiende siguiendo un orden tipo FIFO. Los clientes esperan el servicio.

Estima que ~~el tiempo promedio de atención~~ el tiempo que lleva a atender a un cliente se distribuye exponencialmente con tiempo medio de 4 min. Determinar:

- Probabilidades de que tenga 5 clientes y 1000 clientes
- Número de clientes en espera



$$\mu = \frac{1}{4} \text{ Persona / minuto} \cdot 60 \text{ min} = 15 \text{ persona / h}$$

agregar
↓

$$\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1$$

$$P_0 \left[1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 \right] = 1$$

$$P_0 = 1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^5 = 0,3654$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

Práctica #1

Problema #1

$$x(t) = \frac{c}{3} \text{ con } c \text{ v.a uniforme en } (0, \pi)$$

$$\mu_x(t) = E[x(t)] \quad \text{la media}$$

$$\mu_x(t) = E\left[\frac{c}{3}\right]$$

$$\mu_x(t) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{c}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dc \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi} c dc \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{c^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$\mu_x(t) = \frac{c^2}{6} \Big|_0^{\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$② R_{xx}(t_1, t_2) = E[x(t_1) \cdot x(t_2)]$$

$$= E\left[\frac{c}{3} \cdot \frac{c}{3}\right]$$

$$= E\left[\left(\frac{c}{3}\right)^2\right] \Rightarrow 3^2 = 9$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\pi} c^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dc$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{c^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{c^3}{27} \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\pi^3}{27} \right]$$

$$x \Rightarrow \frac{c}{3} \quad ux \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

(3) $\sigma^2 x(t) = E[x^2(t)] - \mu x^2(t)$

$$\left(\frac{c}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = E\left[\frac{c^2}{9}\right] - \left(\frac{\pi^2}{6}\right)^2$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \int_0^\pi \frac{c^2}{9} - \frac{\pi^4}{36}$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{c^3}{27} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{\pi^4}{36}$$

$$\sigma^2 x(t) = \frac{\pi^3}{27} - \frac{\pi^4}{36} \quad \text{cte}$$

$$Rx(3) =$$

$$E[x(t+3)x(t)] = E\left[\frac{c^2}{9}\right] = \frac{\pi^2}{27}$$

Ergodico

$$ux(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T \frac{c}{3} dt \quad Rx(0) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \approx$$

$$E[x^2(t)] \quad \checkmark$$

$$ux(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \frac{c}{3} + \int_{-T}^T$$

$$Rx(3) \leq Rx(0) \quad \checkmark$$

$$ux(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \frac{c}{3} (T - (-T))$$

Salvo

$$ux(t) = \frac{c}{3}$$

$$ux(t) \neq ux(t)$$

no es ergodico con
respecto a la media

Por
limite
solo

Ejercicio
Discreto

Problema # 2

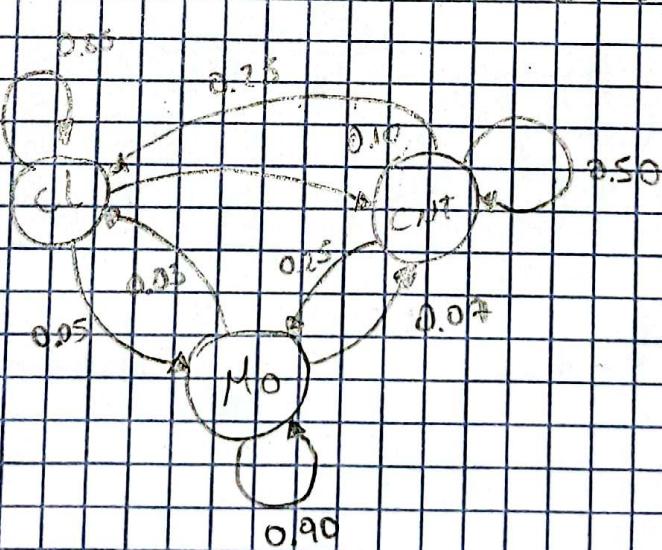
Se requiere modular mediante una cadena de markov los cambios de clientes de los operadores telefónicos en el Ecuador. Y se ha detectado que entre los operadores de Claro, Movistar y CNT se produce dichos cambios. Tres años de observación se ha estimado que la matriz de probabilidades produce dichos cambios. ~~Este año se ha estimado que~~ o de no cambiarse entre los mencionados operadores y viene de la tabla.

		Claro	Movistar	CNT
Operadores	Claro	0.85	0.05	0.10
	Movistar	0.03	0.90	0.07
	CNT	0.25	0.25	0.50

a) Grafique markov

b) Despues de 4 años

c) Cuantos clientes van a CNT?



$$X_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 300 \\ 200 \\ 00 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 300 & 200 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

Horizontal

Día:

Mes:

Año:

cada columna

multiplicamos

$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 300 & 200 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1×3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 & 0.05 & 0.10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.03 & 0.90 & 0.07 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3 \times 3)$$

$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 255 + 6 + 25 & 15 + 100 + 25 & 30 + 14 + 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 286 & 220 & 94 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 286 & 220 & 94 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.85 & 0.05 & 0.10 \\ 0.03 & 0.90 & 0.07 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 243.1 + 220.03 + 23.5 & 14.3 + 198 + 23.5 & 28.6 + 15.4 + 47 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 273.2 & 235.8 & 91 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 273.2 & 235.8 & 91 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.85 & 0.05 & 0.10 \\ 0.03 & 0.90 & 0.07 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 232.22 + 7.07 + 22.75 & 13.66 + 212.22 + 22.75 \\ 27.32 + 16.50 + 45.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 262.04 & 248.63 & 89.32 \end{bmatrix}$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

$$X_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 262.04 & 248.63 & 89.32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.85 & 0.05 & 0.10 \\ 0.03 & 0.90 & 0.07 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0.50 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 222.73 + 7.45 + 22.33 & 13.10 + 223.76 + 22.33 \\ 26.20 + 17.40 + 44.66 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 252.52 & 259.20 & 88.27 \end{bmatrix}$$

horizontal

- Vector * matriz hallamos x_0 (multiplicar los números del Vector * los números de la columna matriz)
- para hallar x_2 de lo que solo la multiplicación del x_1
multiplicando por los columnas de ~~esta~~ matriz principal
o si sucesivamente para x_3 x_4

En la Vertical

- Matriz * Vector hallamos x_1 (multiplicar los números de la fila a los números de la columna del Vector)
para hallar x_2 de lo que solo multiplicar por los filas de la matriz

~~m / m | s / k~~

~~buffer~~

~~acepta límite de clientes
y elimina lo que espera~~

$$k = s + 0$$

$n = 30$ clientes

$s = 5$ servidores

$0 = 10$ Loco espera

$k = ? 15$ (suma
 $(0 + 5)$)

y a partir del 16 todo
eliminado

ej

$$\pi \wedge = 0 //$$

(1) (2) (3) ... (15)

$$k = 10$$

$$n = 30$$

(0)

(1)

(2)

(10)

Día:

Mes:

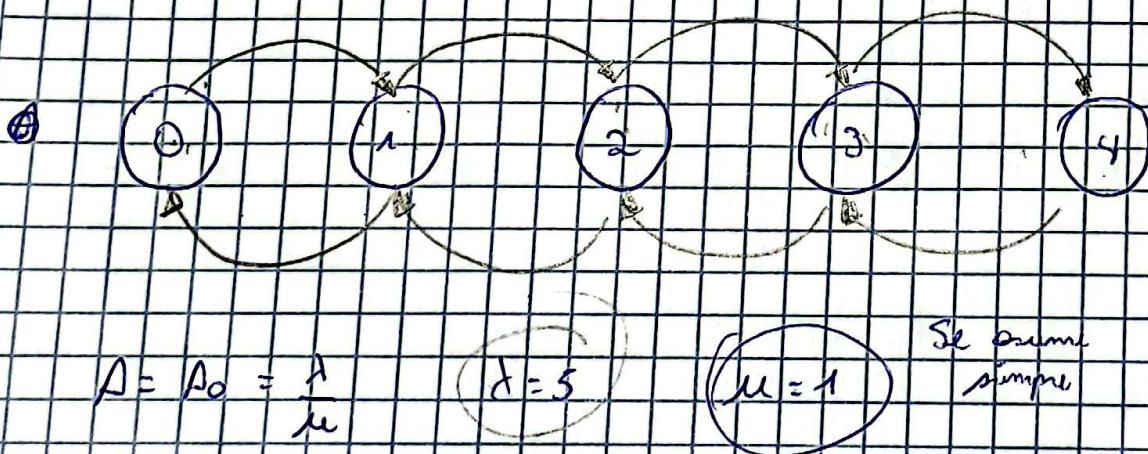
Año:

 $A_0 = \text{tráfico ofrecido (clientes entrantes)}$
 $Z = \text{poison (Siempre)}$

Modulo Erlang B (poison) $C =$

Se ha debrusado el tráfico telefónico sirviendo por un central y considerando los sgts parámetros ($A_0 = 5 \text{ Er}, Z = 1, C = 4$)

K	λ_K	μ_K	g_K	π_K	$K * \pi_K$	$\lambda_K * \pi_K$	E_{F1}
0	5		1	0,0158	0	0,0705	1
1	5	1	5	0,0764	0,076	0,382	0,833
2	5	2	12.5	0,1913	0,3824	0,9565	0,6755
3	5	3	20.83	0,3187	0,9561	1,5935	0,5297
4	5	4	26.04	0,3984	1,5932	1,992	0,3983
			65,37	1,0001	13,6077	(5,0005)	



$$\lambda = \lambda_0 = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$(x=5)$$

$$(\mu=1)$$

Se assume
siempre

 g_K

$$g_K = \frac{\lambda_K}{K!}$$

$$g_0 = 1 \quad \text{Siempre el mismo valor}$$

$$g_1 = 5$$

$$g_2 = \frac{5^2}{2!} = 12.5$$

$$g_3 = \frac{5^3}{3!} = 20.83$$

$$g_4 = \frac{5^4}{4!} = 26.04$$

~~g₅ = 5⁵ / 5!~~

π_k

$$\sum_{k=0}^c \pi_k = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^c g_k \pi_k = 1$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^c g_k} = \frac{1}{65.57} = 0.015$$

$$\pi_k = g_k \pi_0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 0.015 = 0.0153$$

$$2 \cdot 0.015 = 0.0306$$

$$12.5 \cdot 0.015 = 0.1913$$

$$20.83 \cdot 0.015 = 0.3127$$

$$26.04 \cdot 0.015 = 0.3906$$

$k \cdot \pi_k$

$$0 * 0.0153 = 0$$

$$1 * 0.0306 = 0.0306$$

$$2 * 0.1913 = 0.3826$$

$$3 * 0.3127 = 0.9381$$

$$4 * 0.3906 = 1.5624$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

 $\lambda K \star \pi K$

$$5 * 0,0153 = 0,0765$$

$$5 * 0,0764 = 0,382$$

$$5 * 0,1913 = 0,9565$$

$$5 * 0,3187 = 1,5935$$

$$5 * 0,3984 = 1,992$$

 E_{ri} (Recurión)

$$E_{ri}(n, A) = \frac{A \cdot E_{ri}(n-1, A)}{n+A \cdot E_{ri}(n-1, A)}$$

~~$B_P = E_{ri} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 1 & A \end{smallmatrix} \right) = 0,3983$~~

$$E_{ri}(1,5) = \frac{5 \cdot E_{ri}(0,5)}{1+5 \cdot E_{ri}(0,5)} = \frac{5(1)}{1+5} = 0,8333$$

$$E_{ri}(2,5) = \frac{5 \cdot E_{ri}(1,5)}{2+5 \cdot E_{ri}(1,5)} = \frac{5(0,8333)}{2+5(0,8333)} = 0,6755$$

$$E_{ri}(3,5) = \frac{5 \cdot E_{ri}(2,5)}{3+5 \cdot E_{ri}(2,5)} = \frac{5(0,6755)}{3+5(0,6755)} = 0,5259$$

$$E_{ri}(4,5) = \frac{5 \cdot E_{ri}(3,5)}{4+5 \cdot E_{ri}(3,5)} = \frac{5(0,5259)}{4+5(0,5259)} = 0,3966$$

Día:

Mes:

$$L_P = B_P = TIC = 0.3984$$

$$\Delta L = A_0 \pi_0 = 1.992$$

$$T_C = \frac{\Delta L}{A_0} = 0.398$$

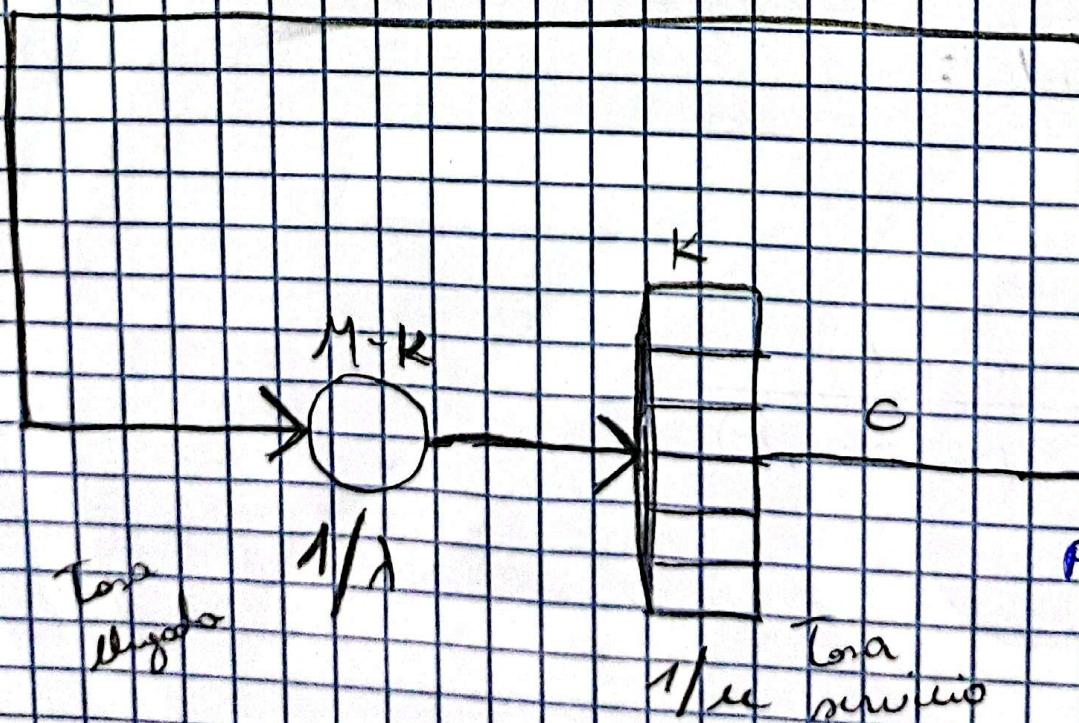
Engst - B (Modelo Binomial)

M = población

K = * Sucesos

$$M - K = \dots$$

Otro



$$P = \frac{1/\mu}{\lambda [1/\lambda + 1/\mu]}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

P = probabilidad
número ocupado

Práctica ekonom

Binomial

$Z < 1 \Rightarrow$ binomial

$Z = 1 \Rightarrow$ poisson

$Z > 1 \Rightarrow$ parcial

A un enlace con $c = 4$ paquetes se ofre el tráfico de tráfico ($A = 2,5$; $Z = 0,5$) siendo λ el tráfico ofrecido y Z peakiness factor

$$\mu = 1$$

$$P_{\text{sumar todo}} = P_{\text{sumar da}}$$

K	λ_K	u_K	g_K	π_K	$\lambda_K \pi_K$	$\lambda K \pi_K$	BD	LP	
0	5	0	1	0.0323	0	0.1615	1	1	→ 1 ^{er} linea
1	4	1	5	0.1615	0.1615	0.6452	0.8333	0.8	
2	3	2	10	0.323	0.6452	0.9678	0.624	0.54	
3	2	3	10	0.323	0.9678	0.6452	0.384	0.26	
4	1	4	5	0.1615	0.6452	0.1615	0.1131	0.0625	
				<u>31</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>24.95</u>	<u>2.581</u>		
					<u>P_C</u>				

$$\lambda_K$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P = 1 - Z = 1 - 0,5 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lambda = \alpha$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \alpha = \frac{P}{1 - P} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad M = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{2,5}{\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{5}$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

(3)

~~AK~~ $\lambda K (\lambda_0)$

$$\lambda K = (m - K) \cdot \alpha$$

$$\lambda_0 = (5 - 0) \cdot 1 = 5$$

$$\lambda_1 = (5 - 1) \cdot 1 = 4$$

$$\lambda_2 = (5 - 2) \cdot 1 = 3$$

$$\lambda_3 = (5 - 3) \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$\lambda_4 = (5 - 4) \cdot 1 = 1$$

(4)

 gK

resultado de g_i
sigue anterior

resultado del
anterior g_k

$$gK = \frac{\lambda_{k-1}}{m_k} \cdot gK - 1$$

$$gK_1 = \frac{5}{1} \cdot 1 = 5$$

$$gK_2 = \frac{4}{2} \cdot 5 = 10$$

$$gK_3 = \frac{3}{3} \cdot 10 = 10$$

$$gK_4 = \frac{2}{4} \cdot 10 = 5$$

Todos

Día:

Mes:

Año:

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \pi_K = g_K \cdot \pi_0$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum g_K} = \frac{1}{31} = 0.0323$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \pi_K = g_K \cdot \pi_0$$

$$1 \cdot 0.0323 = 0.0323$$

$$5 \cdot 0.0323 = 0.1613$$

$$10 \cdot 0.0323 = 0.3226$$

$$10 \cdot 0.0323 = 0.3226$$

$$5 \cdot 0.0323 = 0.1613$$

$$0.0323 / 1000$$

4 decimales

10 $K \pi_K$ $\Delta K \cdot \pi_K$

$$0 \cdot 0.0323 = 0$$

$$5 \cdot 0.0323 = 0.1613$$

$$1 \cdot 0.1613 = 0.1613$$

$$4 \cdot 0.1613 = 0.6452$$

$$2 \cdot 0.3226 = 0.6452$$

$$3 \cdot 0.3226 = 0.9678$$

$$3 \cdot 0.3226 = 0.9678$$

$$2 \cdot 0.3226 = 0.6452$$

$$4 \cdot 0.1613 = 0.6452$$

$$1 \cdot 0.1613 = 0.1613$$

$$\underline{\underline{2.4195}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2.58}}$$

11

$$BP = \alpha \cdot (M - k + 1) \cdot \text{Resultado anterior}$$

$$k + (\alpha \cdot (M - k + 1)) \cdot \text{Resultado anterior}$$

$$BP_1 = \frac{1 \cdot (5 - 1 + 1) \cdot 1}{1 + (1 \cdot (5 - 1 + 1)) \cdot 1} = 0.8333 \checkmark$$

$$BP_2 = \frac{1 \cdot (5 - 2 + 1) \cdot 0.8333}{2 + (1 \cdot (5 - 2 + 1)) \cdot 0.8333} = 0.6249$$

$$BP_3 = \frac{1 \cdot (5 - 3 + 1) \cdot 0.624}{3 + (1 \cdot (5 - 3 + 1)) \cdot 0.624} = 0.3841$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

$$\beta_{P4} = \frac{1 \cdot (5-4+1) \cdot 0.384}{5 + (1 \cdot (5-4+1)) \cdot 0.384} = 0.1331$$

(12)

$$L_p = \frac{\alpha \cdot (M-K) \cdot \text{Resultado anterior}}{M + (\alpha \cdot (M-K)) \cdot \text{Resultado anterior}}$$

(12)

$$L_p = \frac{(1+\alpha) \cdot T_C}{(1+\alpha) \cdot T_C}$$

(13)

Final 1

A

$$AC = A_0 - P \cdot (M-C) \cdot \pi C$$

$$AC = 2.5 - 0.5 \cdot (5-4) \cdot \frac{5}{31}$$

$$AC = 2.41$$

$$AL = A_0 - AC$$

$$AL = 2.5 - \frac{25}{31} = 0.0806$$

$$T_C = \frac{AL}{A} = \frac{0.0806}{2.5} = 0.0322$$

M.P.

$$(12) L_p = \alpha \cdot (M-K) \cdot \text{Resultado anterior}$$

$$K + (\alpha \cdot (M-K)) \cdot \text{Resultado anterior}$$

Final 2

recomendable

$$L_{P1} = \frac{1 \cdot (5-1) \cdot 1}{1 + (1 \cdot (5-1)) \cdot 1} = 0.8$$

$$L_{P2} = \frac{1 \cdot (5-2) \cdot 0.8}{2 + (1 \cdot (5-2)) \cdot 0.8} = 0.54$$

$$L_{P3} = \frac{1 \cdot (5-3) \cdot 0.54}{3 + (1 \cdot (5-3)) \cdot 0.54} = 0.26$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot (1 - 0.26) = 0.625 //$$

$$\frac{4 + (1 - 0.26)}{4} \cdot 0.26 = 0.625 //$$

Poisson

en poisson

 $Z = 1$ o nula

$$C = 5 \quad A = 3 = \lambda K$$

$$\mu = 1$$

 $Z < 1$ binomial $Z > 1$ posal

K	λK	μK	g_K	π_K	$k^n K$	$\lambda K \pi_K$	K recursión
0	0	0	1	0.625	0	0.625	1
1	3	1	3	0.162	0.16	0.48	0.15
2	6	2	4.5	0.143	0.48	0.42	0.152
3	9	3	4.5	0.243	0.72	0.91	0.14
4	12	4	3.375	0.1822	0.72	0.55	0.21
5	15	5	2.205	0.11	0.55	0.33	0.10
				16.4	1		

 g_K

$$g_K = \frac{1}{n!} (A)^n \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda^K}{K!}$$

$$g_0 = 1$$

$$g_1 = 3$$

$$g_3 = \frac{1}{3!} (3)^3 = 3.375$$

$$g_2 = \frac{1}{2!} (3)^2 = 4.5$$

$$g_5 = \frac{1}{5!} (3)^5 = 2.205$$

$$g_3 = \frac{1}{3!} (3)^3 = 4.5$$

$$g_4 =$$

$$\pi_K = g_K \cdot \pi_0$$

$$\pi_0 = \frac{1}{\sum g_K} = \frac{1}{184} = 0.0054$$

$$\pi_{K_i} = ?$$

$$3 * 0.054 = 0.162$$

$$4.5 * 0.054 = 0.243$$

$$4.5 * 0.054 = 0.243$$

$$3.37 * 0.054 = 0.1822$$

$$2.205 * 0.054 = 0.115$$

$$K\pi_K \Rightarrow K \cdot \pi_K$$

$$AK\pi_K$$

$$0 \cdot 0.054 = 0$$

$$3 \cdot 0.05 = 0.15$$

$$1 \cdot 0.162 = 0.16$$

$$3 \cdot 0.16 = 0.48$$

$$2 \cdot 0.243 = 0.48$$

$$3 \cdot 0.24 = 0.72$$

$$3 \cdot 0.243 = 0.73$$

$$3 \cdot 0.24 = 0.72$$

$$4 \cdot 0.1822 = 0.73$$

$$3 \cdot 0.18 = 0.54$$

$$5 \cdot 0.115 = 0.575$$

$$3 \cdot 0.11 = 0.33$$

Recursión

resultado anterior

$$Eri(n, A) = \frac{A \cdot Eri(n-1, A)}{n+A \cdot Eri(n-1, A)}$$

$$Eri(1, 3) = \frac{3(1)}{1+3(1)} = 0,75$$

$$Eri(2, 3) = \frac{3(0,75)}{2+3(0,75)} = 0,52 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} Eri(3, 3) = \frac{3(0,52)}{3+3(0,52)} = 0,34 \\ Eri(4, 3) = \frac{3(0,34)}{4+3(0,34)} = 0,20 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Eri(3, 3) = \frac{3(0,52)}{3+3(0,52)} = 0,34$$

$$Eri(4, 3) = \frac{3(0,34)}{4+3(0,34)} = 0,20$$

π_C = ultimo
valor del π_K

$$BP = 0.1101$$

$$(AC = P(1 - \pi_C))$$

$$3(1 - 0.1101) = 2.6697$$

$$\Delta L = A_0 - AC$$

$$3 - 2.6697 = 0.33$$

$$LP = BP = 0.1101$$

$$TC = \frac{\Delta L}{A_0}$$

$$= \frac{0.33}{3} = 0.11$$

~~Problema #3 (Examen otra versión)~~ ~~Añadir número de celdas~~ ~~Conclusión~~ $\rightarrow 1$

A un enlace $c = 4$ canales opera el flujo de tráfico ($A = 2.5$)
 $(z = 2)$ A el espacio y z proximales

$$P = 1 - z$$

$$P = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$-y = -G$$

$$-B = \frac{P}{1 - P}$$

$$-B = \frac{-1}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-S = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$-S = \frac{2.5}{1} = -2.5$$

$$B_D = -B(-S - K + 1) \cdot P_{\text{anterior}}$$

$$K + (-B(-S - K + 1)) \cdot P_{\text{actual}}$$

$$\lambda_K(-S - K) \neq B$$

$$\lambda_{K_0}(-2.5 - 0) \neq -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\lambda_{K_1}(-2.5 - 1) \neq -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\lambda_{K_2}(-2.5 - 2) \neq -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\lambda_{K_3}(-2.5 - 3) \neq -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\lambda_{K_4}(-2.5 - 4) \neq -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{4}$$

$$g_K = \frac{\lambda K^{-1}}{\lambda K} \cdot g_{K-1}$$

$$g_{K_4} = \frac{11}{4} \times 0.8202 = 0.5638$$

$$g_{K_1} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$g_{K_2} = \frac{7}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = 1.0937$$

$$g_{K_3} = \frac{9}{4} \times 1.0937 = 0.8202$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

$$\pi_k = g_k \cdot \pi_0$$

$$\pi_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g_k$$

$$\pi_{k0}$$

$$\pi_{k0} = \frac{1}{3.7237} = 0.268261$$

$$\pi_{k1} = 1.25 \times 0.2682 = 0.3351$$

$$\pi_{k2} = 1.0937 \times 0.2682 = 0.2932$$

$$\pi_{k3} = 0.8202 \times 0.2682 = 0.2198$$

$$\pi_{k4} = 0.5638 \times 0.2682 = 0.1511$$

1

Probabilidad de Margen y perdida

$$\beta_p =$$

$$AC = A_0 - p(-5 - C) \cdot BP$$

$$AC = 2.5 - (-1)(-(-2.3) - 4) \cdot 0.1511 = 1.8295$$

$$AC = 1.8295 - 0.604$$

$$AL = A_0 - AC$$

$$AL = 2.5 - 1.8295$$

$$AL = 0.68$$

$$L_p = \frac{(1 - \beta) \cdot \pi_0}{1 - \beta + \pi_0}$$

$$L_p = \frac{(1 - (-\frac{1}{2})) \cdot 0.2682}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2}) + 0.2682} = 0.1511$$

$$TC = \frac{AL}{A_0}$$

$$TC = \frac{0.68}{2.5}$$

$$TC = 0.272 \quad 0.758$$

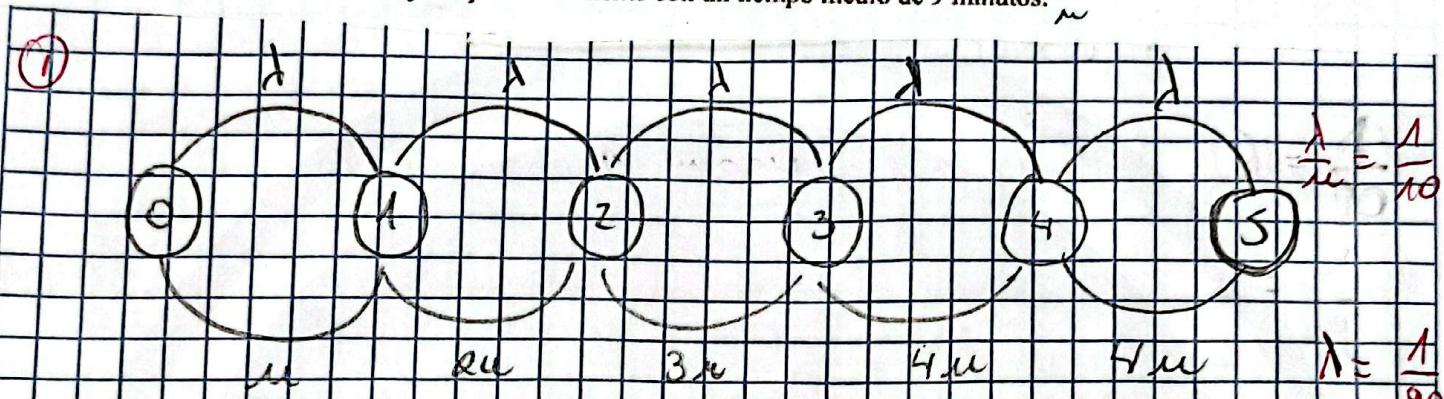
$$L_p = 0.3547$$

$$0.2107$$

$$60 * 1.5 = 90$$

~~1 m/m/s~~ ~~60 * 1.5 = 90~~

Un sistema de comunicaciones es atendido por 4 Antena base. Aparentemente, el padrón de llamadas durante los días se comporta siguiendo un proceso de Poisson con un tiempo de llegada de 1,5 horas. A las llamadas se les atiende siguiendo un orden de tipo FIFO (primero en entrar, primero en ser servido) y, una vez que llegan, están dispuestos a esperar el servicio. Se estima que el tiempo que lleva atender una llamada se distribuye exponencialmente con un tiempo medio de 9 minutos.



$$\lambda \cdot 5\pi^4 = 5\mu \pi^3$$

$$\pi_5 = \frac{1}{4!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^5$$

$$P = \frac{\lambda}{\mu + \lambda} = \frac{1}{\frac{90}{9} + 4} = 0,025$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\lambda_0 \pi_0 = \mu \pi_1$$

$$\lambda_1 \pi_1 = 2\mu \pi_2$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu} \pi_0$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{2\mu} \pi_1$$

$$\lambda_2 \pi_2 = 3\mu \pi_3$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{\lambda_2}{3\mu} \pi_2$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \mu \pi_0$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \mu \pi_0$$

$$\lambda_4 \pi_3 = 4\mu \pi_4$$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{\lambda_4}{3\mu} \cdot \pi_3$$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{1}{18} \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \mu \pi_0$$

$$P_n = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^n$$

$$P_{n1} = \frac{1}{1!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P_{n3} = \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{6000}$$

$$P_{n2} = \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{200}$$

$$P_{n4} = \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{240000}$$

$$P_n = \frac{(\frac{\lambda}{\mu})^n}{n!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^{n-s}$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

$$P_{ns} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^4}{4!} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{10} \cdot 4}\right)^{5-4}$$

$$P_{ns} = \frac{1}{9600000}$$

Los resultados de los P_n se pone debajo del 1 para poder P_0

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{6000} + \frac{1}{240000} + \frac{1}{9600000}} = 0.9048$$

Lo multiplicamos por los resultados de los P_n

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{10} * 0.9048 = 0.09048$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{200} * 0.9048 = 4.52 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{6000} * 0.9048 = 150.8 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$P_4 = \frac{1}{240000} * 0.9048 = 3.77 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$P_5 = \frac{1}{9600000} * 0.9048 = 9.4253 \times 10^{-8}$$

Día:

Mes:

Año:

Binomial

A un enlace por $C=5$ canales se ofrece el flujo de tráfico ($A = 4.8$ $\lambda = 0.4$)

a) Probabilidad de bloqueos

$$g_k = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot g_{k-1}$$

b) Encuentre tráfico perdido

$$g_{k_1} = \frac{12}{1} \cdot 1 = 12$$

c) Congestión de tráfico

$$g_{k_2} = \frac{10.5}{2} \cdot 12 = 63$$

$$P = 1 - 2$$

$$P = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6$$

$$g_{k_3} = \frac{9}{3} \cdot 63 = 189$$

$$\lambda = \alpha$$

$$g_{k_4} = \frac{7.5}{4} \cdot 189 = 354.37$$

$$\alpha = \frac{P}{1-P}$$

$$g_{k_5} = \frac{6}{5} \cdot 354.37 = 425.24$$

$$\mu = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{4.8}{0.6} = 8$$

$$\pi_K = g_K \cdot n_0$$

$$n_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k} = \frac{1}{189} = 9.5729 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\lambda K = (\mu - k) \alpha$$

$$18.95729 \times 10^{-4} = 9.5729 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\lambda K_0 = (8-0) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 12$$

$$12 \times 9.5729 \times 10^{-4} = 0.01148$$

$$\lambda K_1 = (8-1) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 10.5$$

$$63 \times 9.5729 \times 10^{-4} = 0.06030$$

$$\lambda K_2 = (8-2) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 9$$

$$189 \times 9.5729 \times 10^{-4} = 0.18097$$

$$\lambda K_3 = (8-3) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 7.5$$

$$354.37 \times 9.5729 \times 10^{-4} = 0.33922$$

$$\lambda K_4 = (8-4) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 6$$

$$425.24 \times 9.5729 \times 10^{-4} = 0.40306$$

$$\lambda K_5 = (8-5) \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 4.5$$

1

Probabilidad de bloqueo

$$B_p = 0.40706$$

Trafico perdido y congestión Trafico

$$\Delta c = A_0 - p(71 - c) \cdot B_p$$

$$\Delta c = 4.8 - 0.6(8 - 5) \cdot 0.40706$$

$$\Delta c = 4,0672$$

$$\Delta L = A_0 - \Delta c$$

$$\Delta L = 4.8 - 4,0672$$

$$\Delta L = 0,7418$$

$$TC = \frac{\Delta L}{A_0}$$

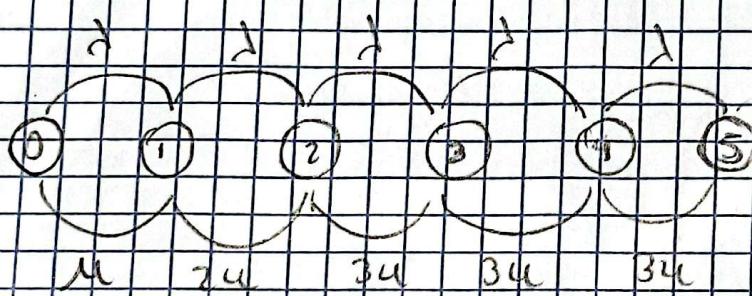
$$TC = \frac{0,7418}{4.8} = 0,1541$$

Día: _____ Mes: _____ Año: _____

Los trabajadores de una fábrica tienen que llevar a su trabajo al departamento de control de calidad ante de que el producto llegue al final del proceso de producción. Hay un gran número de empleados y el tiempo de llegada son aproximadamente 4 minutos. El tiempo para inspeccionar una pieza sigue una distribución exponencial de media de 3 minutos. Gráfica el diagrama de estado y calcula el número medio de trabajadores en el control de calidad si hay

a) tres inspectores y 5 empleados

b) tres inspectores y 200 empleados



$$\lambda_0 \pi_0 = \mu_0 \pi_0$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0} \pi_0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{u}, \quad \mu = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lambda_1 \pi_1 = \mu_0 \pi_1$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_0} \pi_1$$

$$P = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3$$

$$P = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_n = \left(\frac{1}{n!}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$$

$$P_{n1} = \left(\frac{1}{1!}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P_{n2} = \left(\frac{1}{2!}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{32}$$

$$P_{n3} = \left(\frac{1}{3!}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{9}{128}$$

$$P_n = \left(\frac{1}{n!}\right)^{\frac{n}{5}} \left(\frac{1}{5^n}\right)^{n-5}$$

Aquí empieza 5
ya solo son 3 jefes
atendiendo

los
valores
sobren

$$P_{n4} = \left(\frac{1}{4!}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{4-3} = \frac{9}{512}$$

$$P_{n5} = \left(\frac{1}{5!}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{5-3} = \frac{9}{2048}$$

Sacamos P_0

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{32} + \frac{9}{128} + \frac{9}{512} + \frac{9}{2048}}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{2048}{4349} = 0.4709$$

Día: Mes: Año:

$$P_1 = \frac{3}{4} * \frac{2048}{4349} = 0.3531$$

$$P_2 = \frac{9}{32} * \frac{2048}{4349} = 0.1324$$

$$P_3 = \frac{9}{128} * \frac{2048}{4349} = 0.0331$$

$$P_4 = \frac{9}{512} * \frac{2048}{4349} = 0.0066$$

$$P_5 = \frac{9}{2048} * \frac{2048}{4349} = 0.0018$$