

metody statystyczne
wykład 6
1 XII 2024

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Funkcje generujące (w skrócie)

$$G(z, t) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n(t) z^n$$

↑
pewna liczba

przebieg zdarzeń w czasie t

$$\frac{d p_n(t)}{d t} = \lambda p_{n-1}(t) - \lambda p_n(t)$$

...

$$\frac{\partial G(z, t)}{\partial t} = \lambda (z-1) G(z, t)$$

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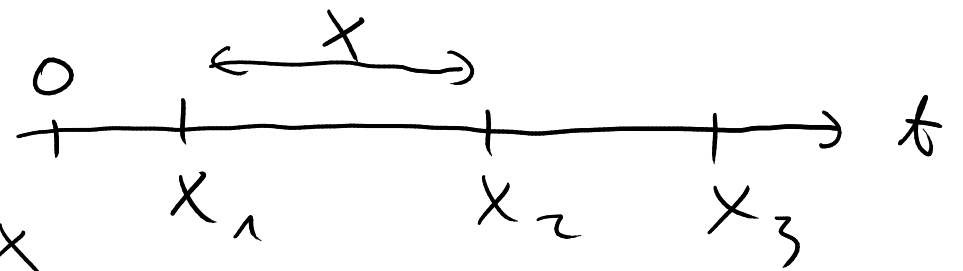
$$G(z, t) = e^{\lambda (z-1) t}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{(\lambda t)^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda t}}_{p_n(t)} z^n$$

"inter arrival time" T

$$E\{T\} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$t \rightarrow 0$ wie me zliczen!



$$P(X_1 > \underset{\uparrow}{X}) = P_0(X) = \underbrace{e^{-\lambda X}}$$

$$t = \underset{\downarrow}{X_1}$$

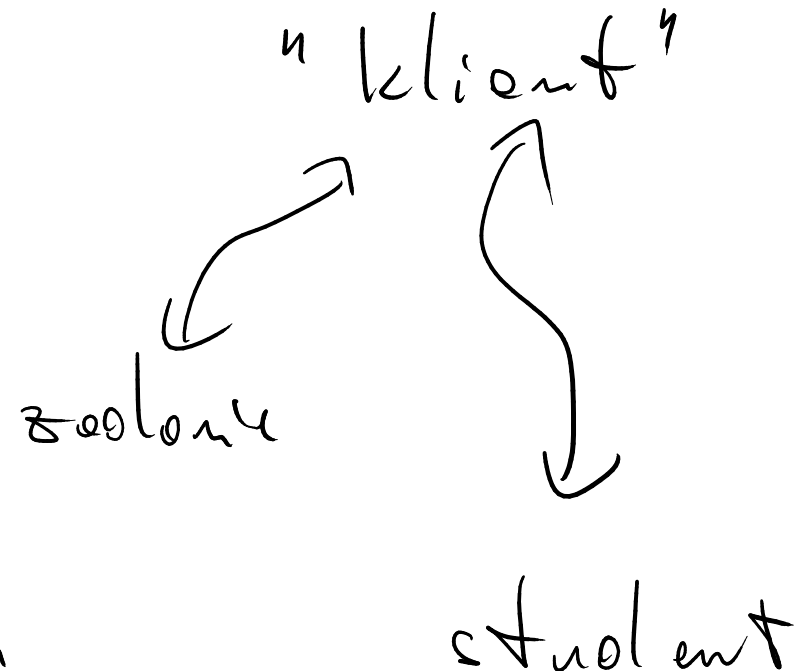
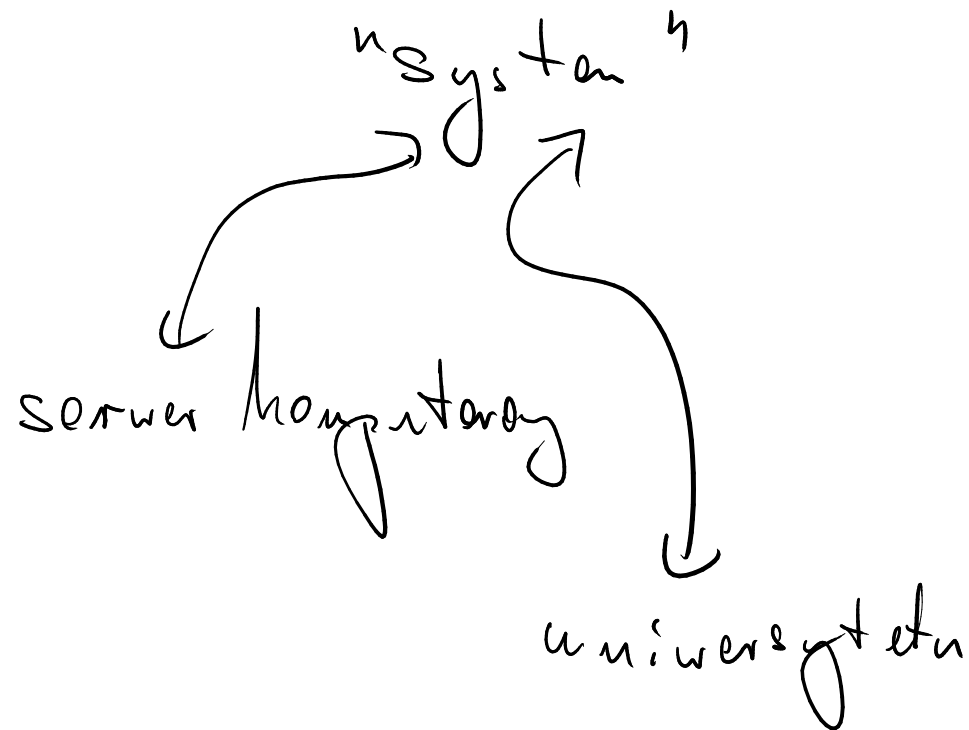
$$P(\text{brzezliwien w czasie } (X_1, X_1 + X)) = e^{-\lambda X}$$

$$f(\underset{\uparrow}{x}) = \frac{d}{dx} (1 - e^{-\lambda x}) = \underbrace{\lambda e^{-\lambda x}}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} dx \, x \, f(x) = \int_0^{\infty} dx \, x \, \lambda e^{-\lambda x} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

#procsy keijhove (Kobayashi...)

pravo Littleu



\bar{L} \leftarrow średnia l. klientów w systemie

λ \leftarrow l. nowych klientów / jednostce czasu

\bar{w} \leftarrow średni okres czasu, który klient spędza w systemie

$$\bar{L} = \lambda \bar{w}$$

$$\overline{L} = \lambda \overline{w}$$

$w_j \leftarrow$ czas spędzony w systemie przez klienta j

$A(t) \leftarrow$ liczba nowych pojawień w czasie $(0, t]$

$D(t) \leftarrow$ liczba opuszczeń systemu w czasie $(0, t]$

$$A(0) = D(0)$$

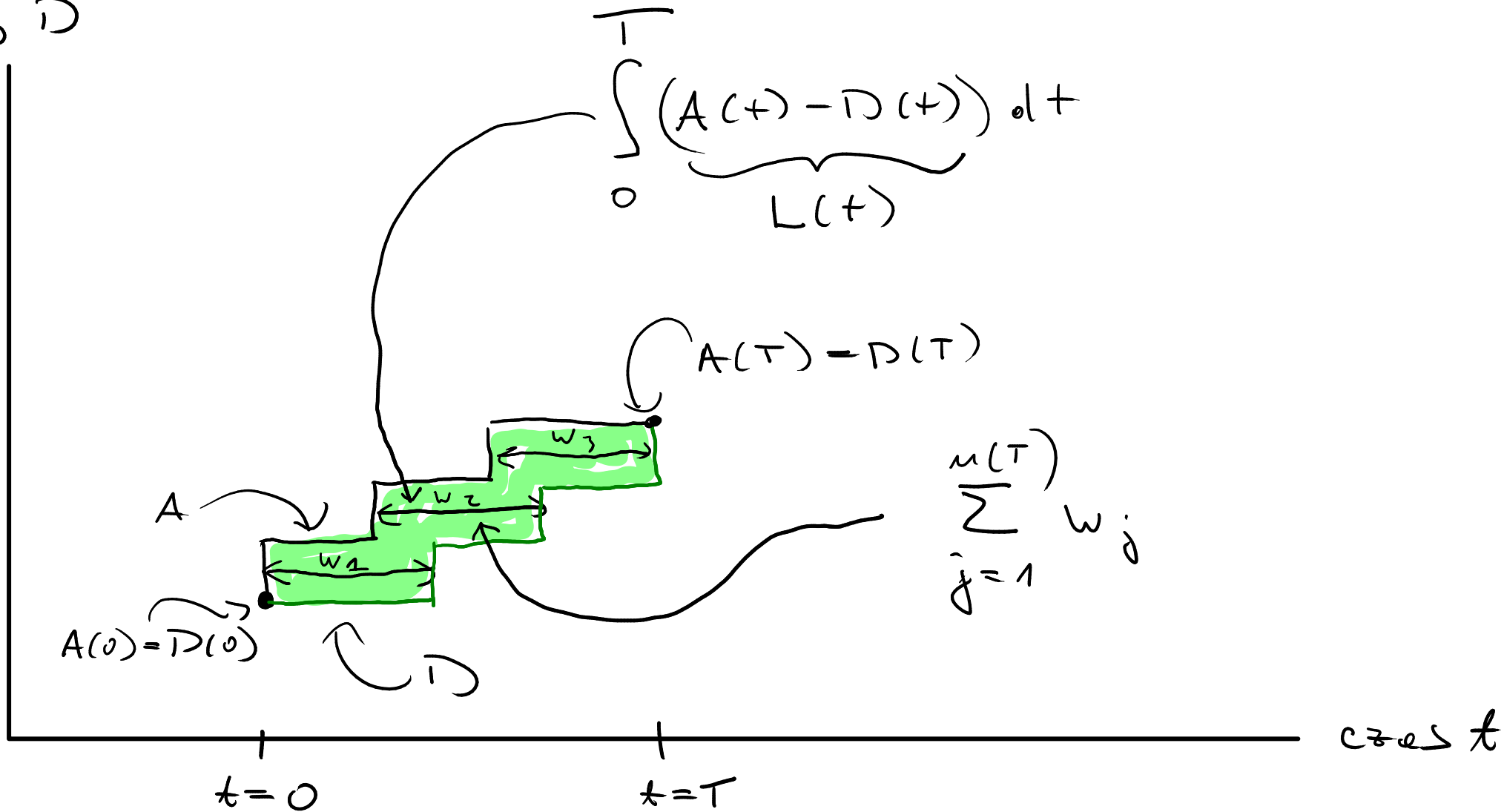
$$A(T) = D(T)$$

$$n(T) = A(T) - A(0)$$

l. nowych klientów w czasie $(0, T]$

$$\lambda(T) = \frac{n(T)}{T}$$

A, D

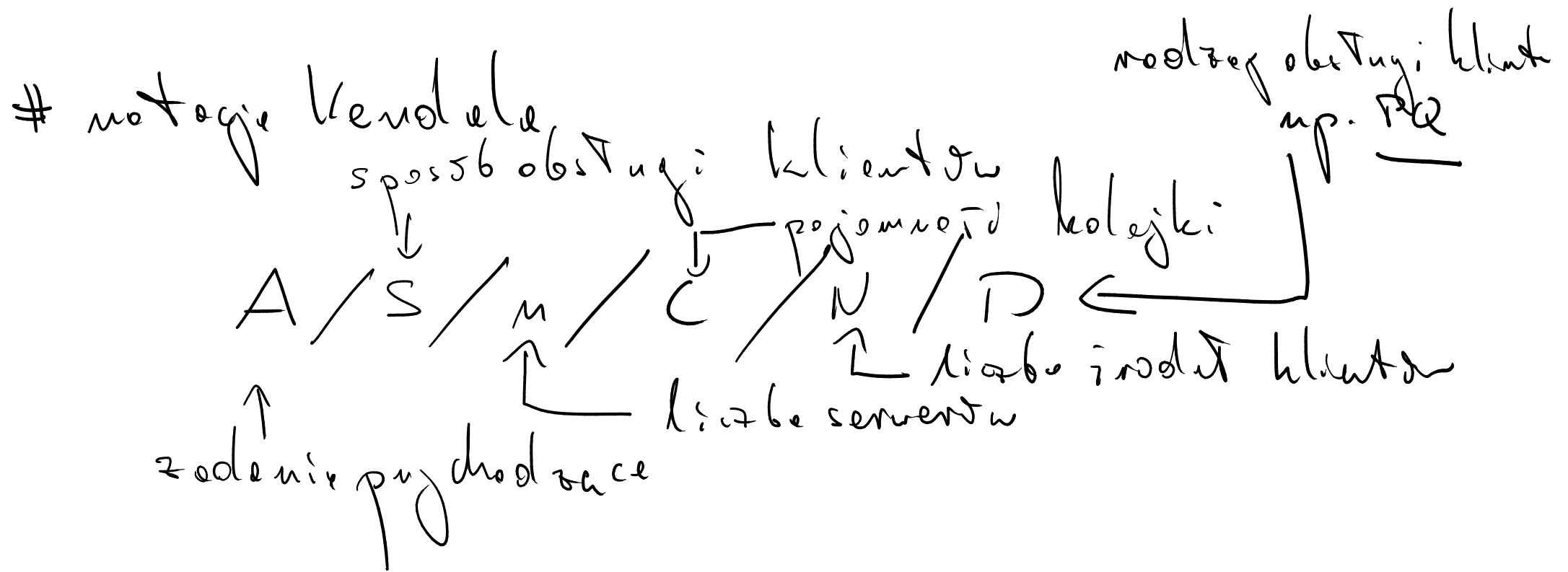


$$\int_0^T \underbrace{L(t)}_{A(t) - D(t)} dt = \sum_{j=1}^{n(T)} w_j$$

$$\bar{L}(T) = \frac{\int_0^T L(t) dt}{T} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n(T)} w_j}{T} = \left(\frac{n(T)}{T} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n(T)} w_j}{n(T)} \right)$$

$\downarrow \lambda \rightarrow \sigma$

$$\boxed{\bar{L} = \lambda \cdot \bar{w}}$$



A :

M - czas pojawienia klientów
- rozkład wyłt.

C - przyjęcie zgłoszeń

D - deterministyczny

...

S :

M - ...

C - ...

D - ...

$M / M / \underline{1}$

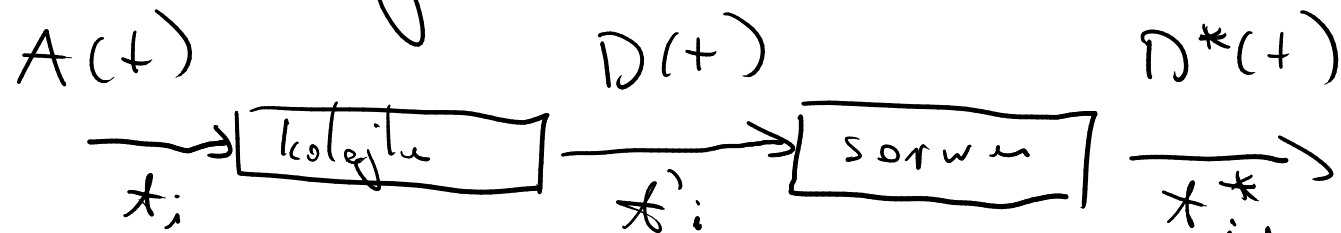
pr. Poisson

↑

↑ pojedyńczy serwer

pr. Poisson

- klienci napływają w tempie λ
 czas pomiędzy klientami $\sim \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$
- czas obsługi klienta $\sim \mu e^{-\mu t}$



$\lambda D \rightarrow A(t) - D^*(t)$ λ klientów w systemie

$\mu D \rightarrow A(t) - D(t)$ μ klientów w kolejce

process Birth-Death (BD)

losing process $N(t) = A(t) - D^*(t)$

not every process BD;

$$p_{nn}(h) = P(N(t+h) = n \mid W(t) = n)$$

\uparrow
unitary process

$$p_{nn}(h) = \begin{cases} \lambda_n h & \text{only } n \rightarrow n+1 \\ \mu_n h & \text{only } n \rightarrow n-1 \\ 1 - (\lambda_n + \mu_n) h & \text{only } n \rightarrow n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$\lambda_n \leftarrow$ birth rate
 $\mu_n \leftarrow$ death rate

$\lambda_n = 1$
 $\mu_n = \mu$ } processor just arrived

$p_n(t) \rightarrow p_n(t+h)$
 \uparrow "updates"

$$p_n(t+h) = p_n(t) (1 - \lambda_n h - \mu_n h) + \\ + p_{n-1}(t) (\lambda_{n-1} h) + \\ + p_{n+1}(t) (\mu_{n+1} h)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d p_0(t)}{dt} = -\lambda_0 p_0(t) + \mu_1 p_1(t) \\ \frac{d p_n(t)}{dt} = -(\lambda_n + \mu_n) p_n(t) + \lambda_{n-1} p_{n-1}(t) + \mu_{n+1} p_{n+1}(t) \end{cases}$$

$$(p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots) \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda_0 & \lambda_0 & & & \\ \mu_1 & -\lambda_1 - \mu_1 & \lambda_1 & & \\ & \mu_2 & -\lambda_2 - \mu_2 & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \mu_3 & -\lambda_3 - \mu_3 & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

po prawymu miejscu zostaw

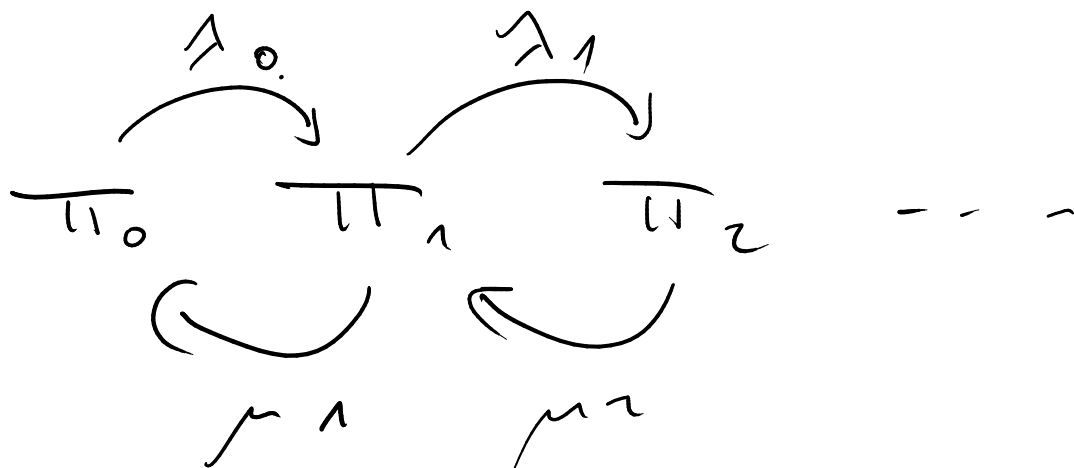
P

$\downarrow t \rightarrow \infty$
II

$$: \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{dp_n(t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu_1 \overline{\pi}_1 - \lambda_0 \overline{\pi}_0 = 0 \\ \mu_{n+1} \overline{\pi}_{n+1} - \lambda_n \overline{\pi}_n = \\ = \mu_n \overline{\pi}_n - \lambda_{n-1} \overline{\pi}_{n-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mu_n \overline{\pi}_n = \lambda_{n-1} \overline{\pi}_{n-1} \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi_n = \frac{\lambda_{n-1}}{\mu_n} \pi_{n-1} \\ \pi_n = \pi_0 \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\lambda_i}{\mu_i + 1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mu^n} = 1 \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mu^n} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\lambda_i}{\mu_{i+1}} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0} = \frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\lambda_i}{\mu_{i+1}}} = \frac{1}{G}$$

$\mu/\mu/1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_n &= \lambda \\ \mu_n &= \mu \end{aligned}$$

$$G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{\mu} > 1 \quad \rho > 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{\mu} < 1, \rho < 1$$

GG

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

$$\overline{N} = E(A(t) - D^*(t)) = \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho}$$

$$\sigma^2(A(t) - D^*(t)) = \frac{\rho}{(1 - \rho)^2}$$

$$\overline{L} = \frac{\rho^2}{1 - \rho}$$

$$\sigma^2(L) = \frac{\rho^2(1 + \rho + \rho^2)}{(1 - \rho)}$$

Kobayashi

↳ literature me stronie

M/M/M

M/G/M
↑
L

M/M/∅

M/G/∅

unryte Toiuchy Marloun
peye remh