

b) R muito grande:  $T_p$  igual } a aumenta  
 $T_f$  diminui } a aumenta

para valores de  $\rho$  relativamente elevados, o Selective Reject torna-se a melhor opção, visto ser necessário evitar retransmissões em caso de erro.

$$\frac{(\mu - \rho\mu)}{\mu(1-\rho)}$$

### Fitas de Espera

5)  $C = 256 \text{ Kbit/s}$

$$\rho = 75\%$$

$$M/H/1$$

$$L = 4000 \text{ bits}$$

a)

$$T_a = \cancel{T_w} + T_s$$

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

$$\mu = \frac{C}{L} = \frac{256 \times 1000}{4000} = 7$$

$$\mu = 64$$

$$T_a = \frac{1}{64(1-0,75)} = \frac{1}{16} = 62,5 \text{ ms}$$

b)  $\rho = 75\%$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} L_1 = 2000 \text{ bits} & \Rightarrow & \mu_1 = 128 \Rightarrow T_{a1} = \frac{1}{32} = 31,25 \text{ ms} \\ 2x \quad L_2 = 4000 \text{ bits} & \Rightarrow & \mu_2 = 64 \Rightarrow T_{a2} = \frac{1}{16} = 62,50 \text{ ms} \\ 2x \quad L_3 = 8000 \text{ bits} & \Rightarrow & \mu_3 = 32 \Rightarrow T_{a3} = \frac{1}{8} = 125,00 \text{ ms} \end{array}$$

Podemos concluir que quanto maior o tamanho do pacote, maior o tempo de espera. Necessariamente, a relação é directa.

$$N = \lambda T_a = \frac{\lambda}{\mu(1-\rho)} = \frac{p}{1-p}$$

$$T_a = \frac{1}{\mu(1-p)}$$

b)  $H = 24$  buffers

$$\boxed{P_B = \frac{(1-p)^M}{1-p^{B+1}}} \Rightarrow P_B = \frac{(1-0,75)^{24}}{1-0,75^{25}} \Rightarrow \cancel{P_B = 0,75^{24} / 0,25^{25}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_B = \frac{0,25 \cdot 0,75^{24}}{1-0,75^{25}} = \boxed{10,025 \%}$$

$$R = 256 \text{ Kbit/s}$$

$$\mu = \frac{C}{L} = 64$$

$$\lambda = \frac{R}{L} = \frac{256 \times 1000}{4000} = 64$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{64}{64} = 1 \text{ (100%)} \quad \cancel{\boxed{\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}}}$$

$$\boxed{\rho = \frac{R}{C}}$$

~~$$P_B = \frac{1}{B+1} = \frac{1}{25} = \boxed{4 \%}$$~~

$$R = 320 \text{ Kbit/s}$$

$$\mu = 64$$

$$\lambda = \frac{320 \times 1000}{4000} = 80$$

$$\rho = \frac{80}{64} \Rightarrow \rho = 1,25$$

$$\boxed{P_B = \frac{(1-1,25) 1,25^{24}}{1-1,25^{25}}} \Rightarrow P_B = \frac{0,25 \times 212}{1-265} = \boxed{20 \%}$$

O tamanho dos pacotes não influencia a probabilidade de perda de pacotes nem o dimensionamento dos buffers

6) ~~C = 512 Kbit/s~~

$$R = 384 \text{ Kbit/s}$$

$$L = 256 \times 8 = 2048 \text{ bits}$$

a)  $\rho = \frac{R}{C} = \frac{384 \text{ Kbit/s}}{512 \text{ Kbit/s}} = \boxed{75 \%}$

$$N = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} = \frac{0,75}{0,25} = \boxed{3} \text{ pacotes}$$

~~Ta = T\_w + T\_s~~

$$T_a = \frac{N}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{R}{L} = \frac{384 \times 1000}{2048} = 187.5$$

$$T_a = \frac{3}{187.5} = \boxed{16 \text{ ms}}$$

$$T_a = T_w + T_s$$

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

$$T_s = \frac{1}{\mu} = \boxed{1 \text{ ms}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\lambda}{\rho} = \frac{187.5}{0.75} = 250$$

$$T_w = \frac{N}{\mu} = \boxed{12 \text{ ms}}$$

$$b) B = 32 \quad p_B = \frac{(1 - 0.75) 0.75^{32}}{1 - 0.75^{33}} = \boxed{0.0025\%}$$

$$\rho = \frac{R}{C} = \frac{512}{512} = 1 \Rightarrow p_B = \frac{1}{B+1} = \frac{1}{33} = \boxed{3\%}$$

Burst de 2048 kbit/s :

ao fim de t :

$$\text{Pacotes recebidos} \rightarrow \frac{2048 \times 1000 \text{ bit/s} \times t}{2048 \text{ bits}} = 1000t \quad (\text{Burst})$$

$$\text{Pacotes enviados} \rightarrow \frac{512 \times 1000 \times t}{7048} = 750t \quad (\text{capacidade máxima})$$

$$\text{Pacotes nos buffers} \rightarrow 1000t - 750t = 250t$$

$$32 \text{ buffers : } 250t = 32 \Rightarrow t = 42,7 \text{ ms}$$

$$N = \text{número máximo de pacotes que podem ser transmitidos : } 1000 \times 42,7 \text{ ms} = 43 \text{ pacotes}$$

$$c) C = 2048 \text{ kbit/s}$$

$$R = 384 \text{ kbit/s}$$

$$\rho = \frac{R}{C} = 18,75\% \quad T_a = T_w + T_s = 1,23 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_w = \frac{N}{\mu} = \frac{0,23}{1000} = 0,00023 \text{ s} = 0,23 \text{ ms} \quad T_s = \frac{1}{\mu} = 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$N = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} = 0,23 \quad \mu = \frac{\lambda}{\rho} = \frac{1875}{0,1875} = 1000$$

$$\lambda = \frac{R}{L} = \frac{384 \times 1000}{2048} = 187,5$$

Burst 2048 kbit/s

$$\text{Paquetes recibidos} \rightarrow \frac{2048 \times 1000}{2048} \times t = 1000t$$

$$\text{Paquetes enviados} \rightarrow \frac{187,5 \times 1000}{2048} \times t = 187,5t$$

$$32 \text{ buffers} \rightarrow (1000 - 187,5)t = 32 \Rightarrow t = 39,3 \text{ ms}$$

(???)

$$7) C = 512 \text{ kbit/s}$$

$$\lambda = 50 \text{ paquetes/s}$$

$$L = 1024 \times 8 = 8192 \text{ bits}$$

$$a) \rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \quad \mu = \frac{C}{L} = \frac{512 \times 1000}{8192} = 62,5 \text{ paquetes/s}$$

$$\rho = \frac{50}{62,5} = 0,8 \quad (\text{establecer: } \rho \ll 1)$$

$$N = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} = \frac{0,8}{0,2} = 4 \quad T_a = \frac{1}{\mu - \lambda} = \frac{1}{62,5 - 50} = 80 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_w = \frac{N}{\mu} = \frac{4}{62,5} = 64 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_s = \frac{1}{80-64} = 16 \text{ ms}$$

$$P_B = \frac{(1-p)p^B}{1-p^{B+1}} = \frac{0,2 \cdot 0,8^{24}}{1-0,8^{25}} = \boxed{10,1\%}$$

$$\lambda = 75 \text{ pacotes/s} \quad \rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{75}{62,5} = 1,2 \quad (\text{Instável})$$

$$P_B = \frac{0,2 \times 1,2^{24}}{1-1,2^{25}} = \boxed{17\%}$$

Burst 75 pacotes/s :

Pacotes Recibidos :  $75t$

Pacotes enviados :  $62,5t$

Pacotes por enviar :  $(75 - 62,5)t = 12,5t$

Buffers : 24

$$12,5t = 24 \Rightarrow t = 1,92s$$

$N$ : máximo pacotes a transmitir :  $75 \times 1,92s = 144$  pacotes (? ! ?)

c)  $\lambda = 100$  pacotes/s  $\Rightarrow N = 4$   
 $\rho = 0,8$

1 única ligação (1024 Kbit/s)

$$T_A = \frac{N}{\lambda_1} = \frac{4}{100} = 40ms$$

2 ligações (512 Kbit/s cada)

$$T_A = \frac{N}{\lambda_2} = \frac{4}{50} = 80ms$$

~~argoritmo~~ ~~divide e conquista~~  $L \rightarrow L/2$

~~argoritmo~~  $T_A = \frac{1}{\mu(1-p)}$   $\mu = \frac{C}{L} \Rightarrow \mu \rightarrow 2\mu$

$\rho$  igual

$$T_A \rightarrow T_A/2$$

1 link (1024 Kbit/s)

$$T_a = 40 \text{ ms}$$



$$L = 512 \text{ bytes} = 4096 \text{ bits}$$

$$\lambda = 100 \text{ pacotes/s}$$

$$\mu = \frac{C}{L} = \frac{1024 \times 1000}{4096} = 250$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{100}{250} = 0,4$$

$$N = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} = 0,67$$

$$T_a = \frac{N}{\lambda} = \frac{0,67}{100} = 6,7 \text{ ms}$$

2 links (512 Kbit/s)

$$T_a = 80 \text{ ms}$$

$$L = 4096 \text{ bits}$$

$$\lambda = 50 \text{ pacotes/s}$$

$$\mu = \frac{C}{L} = \frac{512 \times 1000}{4096} = 125$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{50}{125} = 0,4$$

$$N = 0,67$$

$$T_a = \frac{N}{\lambda} = \frac{0,67}{50} = 13,4 \text{ ms}$$

8a)  $\lambda = 15 \times \frac{96 \times 1000}{960} = 1500 \text{ pacotes/s}$

$$\rho = 75\%$$

$$\left( \cancel{\mu = \frac{\lambda}{\rho}} = \frac{100}{0,75} = 133,3 \text{ pacotes/s} \right)$$

$$\rho = \frac{R}{C} \Rightarrow 0,75 = \frac{15 \times 96 \times 1000}{C} \Rightarrow C = 128 \text{ Kbit/s} \times 15 = \underline{\underline{1920 \text{ Kbit/s}}}$$

$$T_a = \frac{N}{\lambda} = \frac{3}{1500} = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ ms}}}$$

$$N = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} = \boxed{3}$$

duas portas tráfego nas portas & capacidade do canal

$$C = 3840 \text{ Kbit/s}$$

$$R = 15 \times 192 \text{ Kbit/s} = 2880 \text{ Kbit/s}$$

$$\rho = \frac{R}{C} = \frac{2880}{3840} = 0,75$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2880 \times 1000}{960} = 3000 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} N = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} = 3 \\ T_a = \frac{3}{3000} = \boxed{1 \text{ ms}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lambda = 15 \times \frac{96 \times 1000}{\cancel{480}} = 3000 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rho = 0,75$$

$$\mu = \frac{1920 \times 1000}{480} = 4000 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rho = 0,75 \rightarrow N = 3 \Rightarrow T_a = \frac{3}{3000} = 1ms$$

b) A 1ª situação é mais vantajosa, visto que o tempo de atraso e o numero das saídas processadas mais dados.

$$c) P_B = \frac{(1-\rho)^B}{1-\rho^{B+1}} \Rightarrow 0,001 = \frac{0,25 \times 0,75^B}{1-0,75^{B+1}} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$= 0,25 \times \frac{0,75^B}{1-(0,75^B \times 0,75)}$$

$$= 19,2 \Rightarrow \boxed{B = 20}$$

$$\cancel{\rho} = \frac{R}{C} = \frac{15 \times 128 \times 1000}{1920 \times 1000} = \frac{1920}{1920} \Rightarrow \rho = 1$$

$$\rho = 1 \rightarrow P_B = \frac{1}{B+1} \Rightarrow P_B = \frac{1}{20+1} \Rightarrow \boxed{3,8\%}$$

$$0,001 = \frac{1}{B+1} \Rightarrow B+1 = 1000 \Rightarrow \boxed{B = 999}$$

Não é funcional, visto que setim necessários um número muito elevado de buffers.