

ESERCIZIO 1

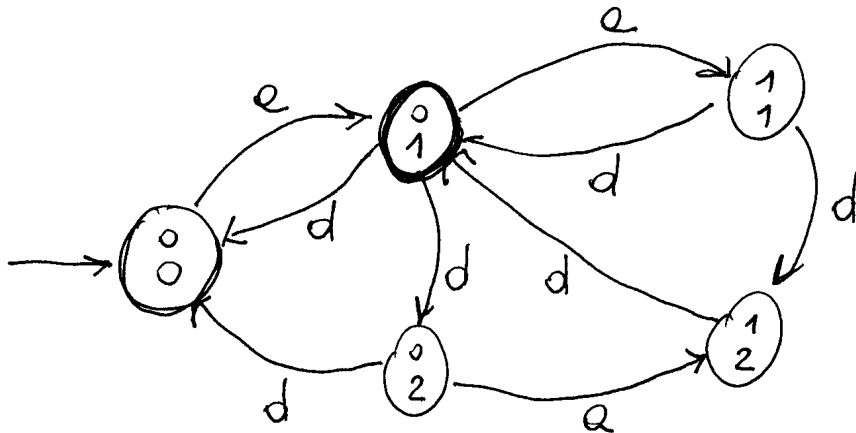
Lezione 19/11/2003

(1)



$$\mathcal{E} = \{a, d\}$$

$\mathcal{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{buffer: } \overset{0}{\text{Vuoto}}, \overset{1}{\text{occupato}}$
 $\mathcal{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{macchina: } \overset{0}{\text{libera}}, \overset{1}{1^{\text{a}} \text{ lav.}}, \overset{2}{2^{\text{a}} \text{ lav.}}$



$$p\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, d\right) = p$$

$$p\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, d\right) = p$$

$$F = \{F_e, F_d\}$$

$$F_e(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad \lambda = 0.25$$

$$F_d(t) = 1 - e^{-\mu t}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad \mu = 0.5$$

$$i.i) \quad X_k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$P(\text{termina la 1^a lavorazione, il pezzo e' difettoso, termina la 2^a lavorazione, il pezzo e' difettoso, e nel frattempo non ci sono stati arrivi di nuovi pezzi} \mid X_k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix})$

$$= \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} p \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} p = \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} p \right)^2 = \frac{1}{144}$$

$$iii) P(Z \leq t) = \overbrace{P(Z_1 \leq t)}^{1-e^{-\mu t}} \overbrace{P(\text{non difettoso})}^{1-p} + \underbrace{P(Z_1 + Z_2 \leq t)}_{\text{partizione dell'evento certo:}} \underbrace{P(\text{difettoso})}_p$$

tempo trascorso
dalla pezzo nella
macchina

{ pezzo difettoso dopo la 1^a lavorazione,
pezzo ^{non} difettoso dopo la 1^a lavorazione }

Z_1 : durata della 1^a lavoraz. (v.e. esp. costante μ)

Z_2 : durata della 2^a lavoraz. (v.e. esp. costante μ)

indipendenti

$$P(Z \leq t) = (1 - e^{-\mu t})(1-p) + P(Z_1 + Z_2 \leq t)p$$

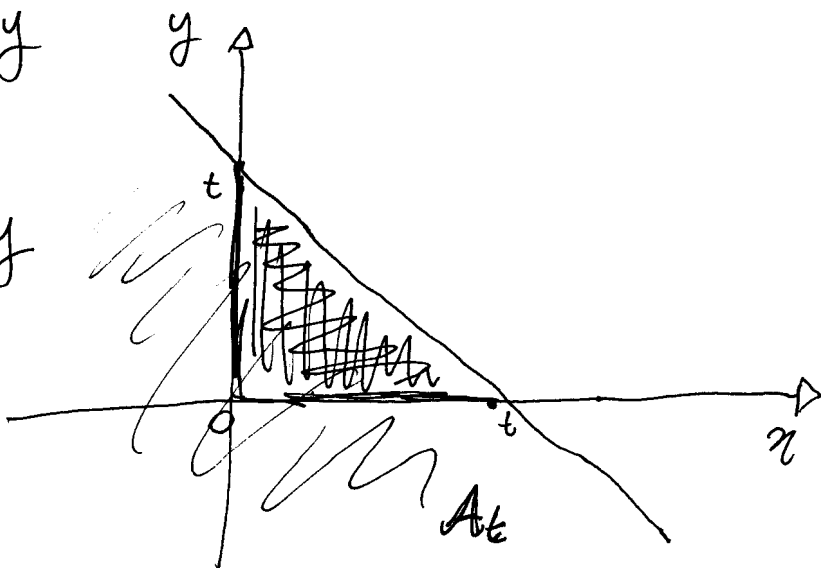
$$P(Z_1 + Z_2 \leq t) = P((Z_1, Z_2) \in A_t)$$

$$A_t = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x + y \leq t\}$$

$$= \iint_{A_t} f_{Z_1}(x) f_{Z_2}(y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^t \int_0^{t-x} \mu e^{-\mu x} \cdot \mu e^{-\mu y} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^t \mu e^{-\mu x} \left[-e^{-\mu y} \right]_0^{t-x} dx$$



$$= \int_0^t \mu e^{-\mu x} (1 - e^{-\mu(t-x)}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^t (\mu e^{-\mu x} - \mu e^{-\mu t}) dx$$

$$= \left[-e^{-\mu x} - \mu e^{-\mu t} x \right]_0^t = 1 - e^{-\mu t} - \mu t e^{-\mu t}$$

$$= 1 - (1 + \mu t) e^{-\mu t} \quad \underline{t \geq 0}$$

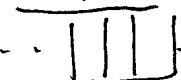
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P(Z \leq t) = (1 - e^{-\mu t})(1-p) + (1 - (1 + \mu t) e^{-\mu t})p}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\mu t} (1 + p\mu t), \quad t \geq 0$$

Esercizio 2

$\lambda_A \rightarrow$

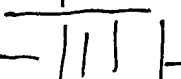
tipo A



$S1$

$\lambda_B \rightarrow$

tipo B



$S2$

$$\lambda_A = 14 \text{ clienti/ora}$$

(4)

$$\lambda_B = 8 \text{ clienti/ora.}$$

$$\mu_A = \frac{1}{3} \text{ clienti/min} = 20 \text{ clienti/ora}$$

$$\mu_B = \frac{1}{5} \text{ clienti/min.}$$

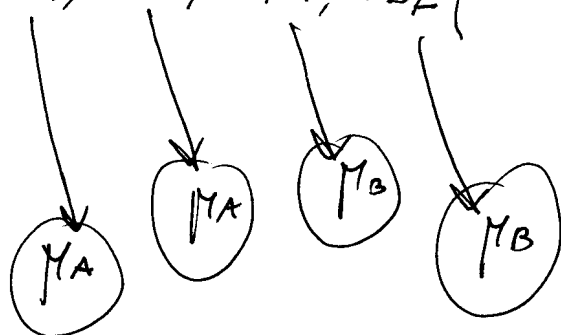
$$= 12 \text{ clienti/ora.}$$

1) $\pi = \begin{cases} \pi_1 \rightarrow \text{servente } S1: \text{libero, occ. A, occ. B.} \\ \pi_2 \rightarrow \text{servente } S2: \text{libero, occ. A, occ. B} \\ \pi_3 \rightarrow \text{coda di tipo A (non in servizio): } 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ \pi_4 \rightarrow \text{coda di tipo B (non in servizio): } 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$

$$\mathcal{E} = \{ a_A, a_B, d_{A1}, d_{A2}, d_{B1}, d_{B2} \}$$

arrivo di tipo A

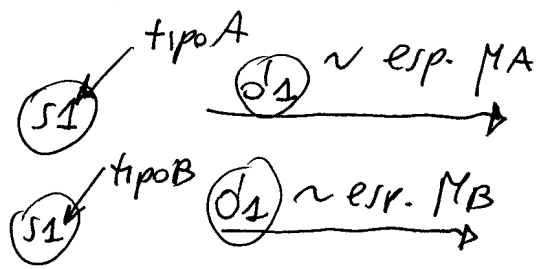
arrivo di tipo B



d_A, d_B X

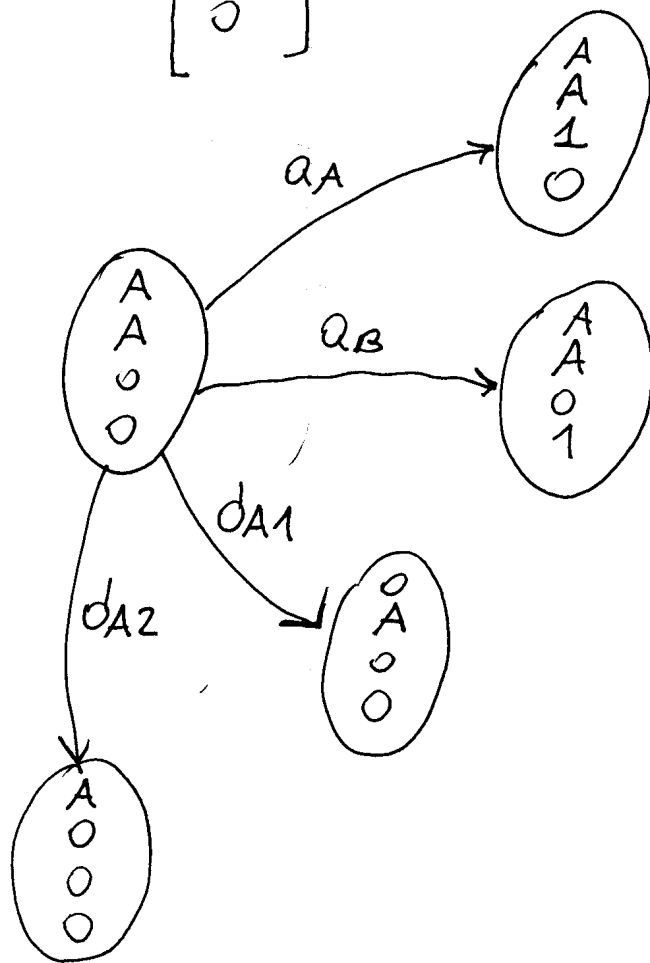
d_1, d_2 X

$$(\mathcal{E}, \pi, \mu, f, \pi_0, (F))$$



$$1.1) \quad X_k = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5



tempo soggiorno nello stato $\begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = Y_k^*$ nello stato $\bar{X}_k = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$Y_k^* \sim$ esp. con tasso $\lambda_A + \lambda_B + 2\mu_A$

$$E[Y_k^*] = \frac{1}{\lambda_A + \lambda_B + 2\mu_A} = \frac{1}{62} \text{ ore} \approx 58 \text{ sec.}$$

$$iii) X_k = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

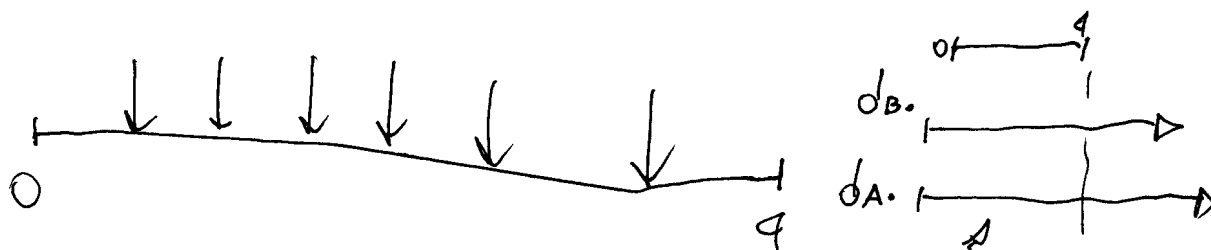
6

il prox. cliente che arriva e' di tipo B e trova S2 libero.

$$P(\text{termina la lavorazione in S2 prima di un qualsiasi arrivo, poi il prossimo arrivo e' di tipo B} \mid X_k = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ A \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix})$$

$$= \frac{\mu_A}{\lambda_A + \lambda_B + \mu_A} \cdot \frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_A + \lambda_B} = \frac{40}{231} \simeq 0.1732$$

$$iv) X_k = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ oppure } X_k = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ A \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\Rightarrow P(6 \text{ arrivi generici in } [0, 4] \text{ minuti, nessun servizio in } [0, 4] \text{ minuti})$$

processo degli
arrivi
generici e'
un processo di Poisson
con tasso $\lambda_A + \lambda_B$

$$= \frac{((\lambda_A + \lambda_B) \cdot 4)^6}{6!} e^{-(\lambda_A + \lambda_B) \cdot 4} \cdot e^{-\mu_A \cdot 4} \cdot e^{-\mu_B \cdot 4}$$

valore della distrib.
di Poisson
per $\lambda = \lambda_A + \lambda_B$, $t = 4$, $n = 6$.

$$= 0.00038$$

($\lambda_A, \lambda_B, \mu_A, \mu_B$
arrivi/min
servizi/min)