

ΘΕΜΑ 1, 2022

Από ένα σημείο περνούν αυτοκίνητα  $\{N_1(t), t \geq 0\}$  PP( $\lambda_1$ )  
 " δίκυκλα  $\{N_2(t), t \geq 0\}$  PP( $\lambda_2$ )

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ανεξ.} \\ \text{διαδικασίες} \end{array} \right.$

$\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  Διαδικασία οχημάτων PP( $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ )  $\rightarrow E(X) =$   
 $E(\text{χρόνος να περάσω η οδήγηση})$

$$E(S_n) = n \cdot E(X) = \frac{n}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

$$P(A \Delta \Delta) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^2 =$$

= P(στα 5 πρώτα οχήμ. τα 2 να είναι αυτοκίνητα)

$$! \textcircled{=} = \binom{5}{2} \left( \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \right)^3$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda_1 t} (\lambda_1 t)^2 / 2! \cdot e^{-\lambda_2 t} (\lambda_2 t)^3 / 3!}{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^5 / 5!} = \frac{P(N_1(t)=2) P(N_2(t)=3)}{P(N(t)=5)}$$

$$P(N_1(t)=2 / N(t)=5)$$

$$= \frac{P(N_1(t)=2, N(t)=5)}{P(N(t)=5)}$$

$$= \frac{P(N_1(t)=2, N_2(t)=3)}{P(N(t)=5)}$$

$\delta) E(N_1(t) / N(t/2) = k) = E(N_1(0, \frac{t}{2}) + N_1(\frac{t}{2}, t) / N(0, \frac{t}{2}) = k)$

$= E(N_1(t) - N_1(\frac{t}{2}) + N_1(\frac{t}{2}) / N(\frac{t}{2}) = k)$

$= E(N_1(0, \frac{t}{2}] / N(0, \frac{t}{2}] = k) + E[N_1(\frac{t}{2}, t)] / N(\frac{t}{2}, t) = k)$

όπου:

αυτ.

$N_1(t/2) / N(t/2) = k \sim \text{Binomial}(k, \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2})$

$E(N_1(t/2) / N(t/2) = k) = k \cdot \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$

$E(N_1(\frac{t}{2}, t] / N(\frac{t}{2}, t] = k) \stackrel{\text{αυτ.}}{=} E(N_1(\frac{t}{2}, t]) = \frac{\lambda_1 t}{2}$

οπότε

$E(N_1(t) / N(t/2) = k) = \frac{k \lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} + \frac{\lambda_1 t}{2}$

ΘΕΜΑ 3 Ιουνιος 2019

$O_1, O_2, O_2, \dots$  χρόνοι λειτουργία  
αυξ & ισόμοι κύκλοι

$$f_0(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

Κόστος  $a$  ανά κύκλο λειτουργίας

Κόστος  $b$  " " " που υπερβαίνει τις  $t_0$  χρον. μονάδες

Κόστος  $c$  ανά χρονική μονάδα λειτουργίας

Ζητείται:

Ο μακροπρόθεσμος μέσος ρυθμός κόστους λειτουργίας της μηχανής.

$(C_n, O_n)$  ? Αν. διαδ. κόστους

$$\rightarrow C_n = a + b I_{\{O_n > t_0\}} + c \cdot O_n$$

$(C_n, O_n) = (a + b I_{\{O_n > t_0\}} + c \cdot O_n, O_n)$  αυξ & ισου. τ.μ. ( $O_n$  αυξ & ισου.)  
 $\Rightarrow$  Εφαρμόζω  $\sum A \theta K$ , όπου  $f(t), t \geq 0$  είναι αυ. διαδ. κόστους

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E(C(t))}{t} = \frac{E(C_1)}{E(O_1)}$$

$$E(C_1) = a + b \cdot P(O_1 > t_0) + c E(O_1)$$

$$f_0(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 t e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} t^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta t}$$

$$E(t) = \int_0^\infty t f_0(t) dt = \dots = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{\lambda} = \frac{3}{2\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(O > t_0) &= \int_{t_0}^\infty \left( \frac{1}{2} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 t e^{-\lambda t} dt \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\lambda t_0} + \frac{1}{2} \lambda t_0 e^{-\lambda t_0} + \frac{e^{-\lambda t_0}}{2} = e^{-\lambda t_0} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda t_0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( F(t_0) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{e^{-\lambda t_0} (\lambda t_0)^i}{i!} \right)$$

Erlang(n, λ)

ΘΕΜΑ 2 ΓΕΠ 2019

Σύμφωνα λύνει πότε εισέρχεται:

Ευήλικες.  $\{N_1(t), t \geq 0\}$  PP( $\lambda_1$ )  $\lambda_1 = 5/\omega\rho\alpha$ .

Παιδιά  $\{N_2(t), t \geq 0\}$  PP( $\lambda_2$ )  $\lambda_2 = 25/\omega\rho\alpha$ .

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Απόφα.} \\ \{N(t), t \geq 0\} \\ \text{PP}(\lambda) \\ \lambda = 30/\omega\rho\alpha \end{cases}$

$$\textcircled{1} E(N_2(1) / N(1)=60) = 60 \cdot \frac{25}{30} = 50$$

γιατί

$$N_2(1) / N(1) = 60 \sim \text{Binomial}(60, \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = \frac{25}{30})$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(N_1(1)=10 / N_1(2)=15, N_2(2)=60)$$

$\frac{P(A/B)}{P(A)}$

$$= P(N_1(1)=10 / N_1(2)=15)$$

$$= \frac{P(N_1(1)=10, N_1(2)=15)}{P(N_1(2)=15)} = \frac{P(N_1(1)=10, N_1(2) - N_1(1) = 5)}{P(N_1(2)=15)}$$

$$= \frac{P(N_1(1)=10) P(N_1(2) - N_1(1) = 5)}{P(N_1(2)=15)} = \frac{P(N_1(1)=10) P(N_1(1) = 5)}{P(N_1(2)=15)}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1^{10}}{10!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1^5}{5!}}{e^{-2\lambda_1} \frac{(2\lambda_1)^{15}}{15!}} = \binom{15}{10} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}$$

$$P(N(t)=k / N(t+s)=n) = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{t}{t+s}\right)^k \left(\frac{s}{t+s}\right)^{n-k}$$

$$(3) P(\pi \pi \pi \pi E) = \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)^4 \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

$$(4) P(N_2(2) = 100 / N_1(1) = 35, N_2(1) = 70) = N(2) - N(1) + N(1)$$

$$P(N_2(2) = 100 / N_2(1) = 70) = \frac{P(N_2(2) = 100, N_2(1) = 70)}{P(N_2(1) = 70)} = \frac{P(N_2(2) - N_2(1) = 30, N_2(1) = 70)}{P(N_2(1) = 70)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{divf}}{\text{npof}} = \frac{P(N_2(2) - N_2(1) = 30) P(N_2(1) = 70)}{P(N_2(1) = 70)} \stackrel{\text{npof}}{=} P(N_2(1) = 30)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda_2 \cdot 1} \frac{(\lambda_2 \cdot 1)^{30}}{30!}$$

$$(5) E(S_{10} / N(1) = 29) = ? \quad E(S_{34} / N(1) = 29) = ?$$

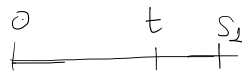
$$E(S_{10} / N(1) = 29) \stackrel{\ominus \text{Campbell}}{=} 10 \cdot \frac{1}{29+1} = \frac{10}{30} = 1/3$$

$$E(S_{34} / N(1) = 29) = 1 + (34 - 29) \frac{1}{\lambda} = 1 + \frac{5}{30} = \frac{35}{30}$$

Ερω

$\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$  PP( $\lambda$ )

$S_1$  πρώτος  $t_0$  γεγονός



$P(S_1 \leq t)$   
 $1 - P(N(t) = 0)$

$$A = E(S_1 / N(t) \geq 1) = ?$$

$$E(S_1) = E(S_1 / N(t) = 0) P(N(t) = 0) + E(S_1 / N(t) \geq 1) P(N(t) \geq 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \left(t + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) e^{-\lambda t} + A \cdot (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda t} - e^{-\lambda t} \cdot \lambda t}{\lambda(1 - e^{-\lambda t})}$$

$$B = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} S_i\right) = ?$$

$$B = E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} S_i\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N(t)} S_i / N(t) = n\right) P(N(t) = n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S_i / N(t) = n\right) P(N(t) = n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n E(S_i / N(t) = n) P(N(t) = n)$$

⊖ Campbell.

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{t}{n+1}\right) \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \frac{t}{n+1} \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda t^2}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}}_{=1}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda t^2}{2}$$