

SRMA Assignment-2 (Roll.No. 404)

Q1)

	B	O
B	-λ	λ
O	μ	-μ

ii) Holding times are exponentially distributed with parameter λ in state B and μ in state O.

iii) $\frac{d}{dt} P_{sBB} = -\lambda \cdot P_{sBB} + \mu \cdot P_{sBO}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{sBO} = \lambda \cdot P_{sBB} - \mu \cdot P_{sBO}$$

iv) $P_{sBB} + P_{sBO} = 1$

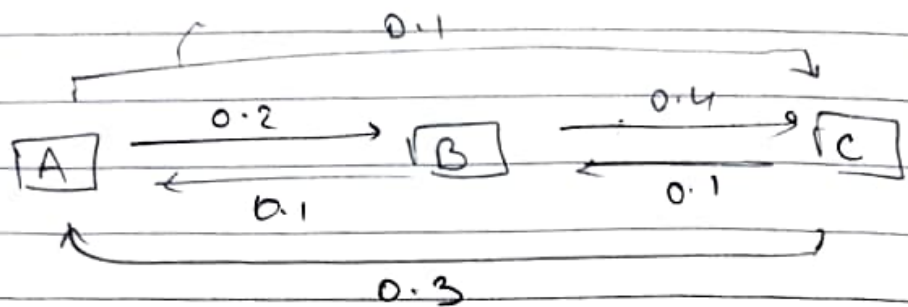
$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{sBB} = -\lambda \cdot P_{sBB} + \mu \cdot (1 - P_{sBB})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [\exp((\lambda + \mu)t) \cdot P_{sBB}] = \mu \cdot \exp((\lambda + \mu)t)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$P_{sBB} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} + \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \cdot \exp(-(\lambda + \mu)t)$$

2) i)



$$ii) \quad \frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -0.3 P_{AA}(t) + 0.1 P_{AB}(t) + 0.3 P_{AC}(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AB}(t) = 0.2 P_{AA}(t) - 0.5 P_{AB}(t) + 0.1 P_{AC}(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AC}(t) = 0.1 P_{AA}(t) + 0.4 P_{AB}(t) - 0.4 P_{AC}(t)$$

iii) For parameter $\rightarrow (0.1 + 0.2) \times 2 = 0.6$

$$P(b|0.6=0) \Rightarrow \frac{e^{-0.6} 0.6^0}{0!}$$

$$= e^{-0.6} = 0.5488$$

iv) All the probabilities of each jumps $\Rightarrow$

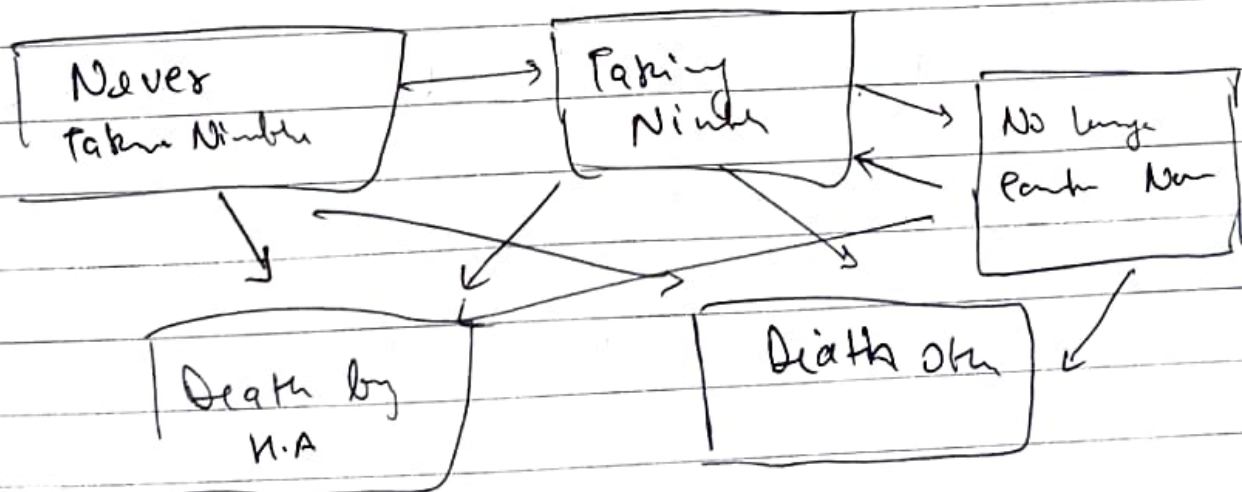
$$CAC = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$BAC = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{45}$$

$$CBL = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{36} = 0.194$$

3) i)



ii) CKE $\Rightarrow$

$$d_{t+t} P_x^{34} = t P_x^{32} dt P_{x+t}^{24} + t P_x^{33} dt P_{x+t}^{34} + \\ t P_x^{34} dt P_{x+t}^{44} \\ \hookrightarrow = 1$$

$$d_{t+t} P_{x+t}^{44} = \mu_{x+t}^{44} dt + o(dt)$$

$$\lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(dt)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{so, } d_{t+t} P_x^{34} - P_x^{34} = P_x^{32} \mu_{x+1}^{24} dt + P_x^{33} \mu_{x+1}^{34} dt + o(dt)$$

4) i) Mean = parameter, $\rightarrow$ 3 calls per hr

ii) Memoryless property. Expt. time for next call $\rightarrow$ 20

iii) $P_0(t) \leq e^{-t}$

$$P_0(0.5) = \frac{e^{-1.5} (1.5)^0}{0!} = e^{-1.5}$$

$$= 0.2231$$

iv) ~~prob.~~

3 cell in 7 min

$$P(\text{Engaged phone}) = \frac{21}{60} = 0.35$$

$$5) i) P_{ij}(t, t+dt) = 1 - \sum_{j=1} \lambda_{ij}(t) dt + o(dt)$$

$$\lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(dt)}{dt} = 0$$

$$P_{nn}(x, t+dt) = P_{nn}(x, t)(1 - \delta(t) - \mu(t)dt) + P_{ns}(x, t)p(t, t) + o(dt)$$

$$P_{nn}(x, t+dt) - P_{nn}(x, t) = P_{nn}(x, t)(-\delta(t) - \mu(t)dt) + P_{ns}(x, t)p(t, t)dt + o(dt)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{nn}(x, t)(-\delta(t) - \mu(t)) + P_{ns}(x, t)p(t, t)$$

$$ii) \quad \frac{d}{dt} P_{nn}(0, t) = -(\sigma(t) + \mu(t)) P_{nn}(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{P_{nn}(0, t)} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} P_{nn}(0, t) = -(\sigma(t) + \mu(t))$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \ln P_{nn}(t)$$

$$\left[\ln P_{nn}(0, t) \right]_0^t = \int_{s=0}^t -(\sigma(s) + \mu(s)) ds$$

$$\text{as } P_{nn}(0) = 1$$

$$P_{nn}(0, t) = \exp\left(-\int_{s=0}^t (\sigma(s) + \mu(s)) ds\right)$$

- 6) All procs have discrete s.s. Markov jump occurs in cont. time

The Markov Jump chain or Markov chain are expressed in terms of prob. whereas the Markov Jump process is expressed in terms of rates.

The Markov chain can have loops in each state. the Markov jump process can't as Markov Jump chain only has loops on absorbing states

1) i) The MLE of transition intensity from $i \rightarrow j$ is number of transitions from $i \rightarrow j$ divide by the total waiting time in state i .

$$\text{ii)} \quad \frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(s, t) = -P_{AA}(s, t) \mu$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AT}(s, t) = P_{AA}(s, t) \mu$$

$$P_{AT}(s, t) = \int_{u=0}^t P_{AA}(s, u) \cdot \mu \cdot du$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \frac{1}{P_{AA}(t)} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -\mu$$

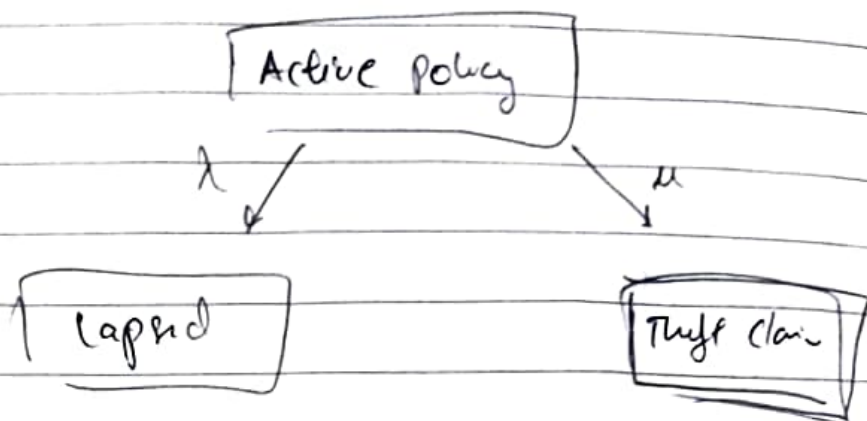
$$\frac{d}{dt} (\ln(P_{AA}(t))) = -\mu$$

$$P_{AA}(t) = \exp(-\mu t + c)$$

$$P_{AA}(0) = 1, c = 0, \text{ so,}$$

$$P_{AA}(t) = \exp(-\mu t)$$

iv)



$$v) \quad \frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -P_{AA}(t)(\mu + \lambda)$$

$$P_{AA}(t) = \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{AT}(t) = P_{AA}(t) \mu$$

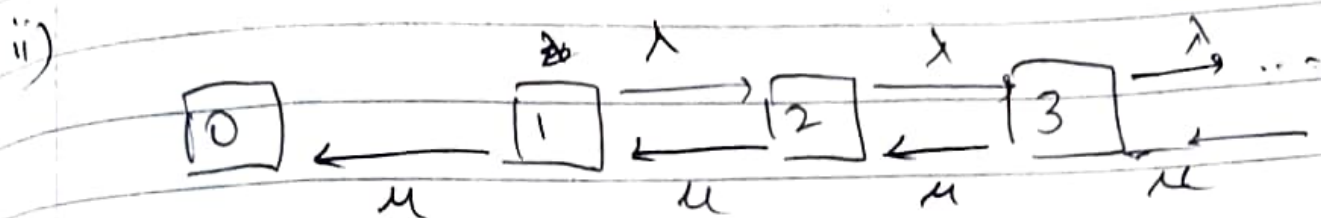
$$= \mu \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)t)$$

$$\text{claim} \rightarrow \frac{\mu}{\mu + \lambda} (1 - \exp(-(\mu + \lambda)\tau))$$

8) a)

i) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

ii)



iii) Generator matrix

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\
 1 & \mu & -(\mu+\lambda) & \lambda & 0 & \\
 2 & 0 & \mu & -(\mu+\lambda) & \lambda & \\
 3 & 0 & 0 & \mu & -(\mu+\lambda) & \lambda \\
 \vdots & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

iv) A jump chain is each distinct state visited in the order ~~at~~ where the time of when states are moved there.

$$v) \quad \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \mu/(\mu+\lambda) & 0 & \lambda/(\mu+\lambda) & \dots \\ 0 & \mu(\mu+\lambda) & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$vi) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \mu+\lambda \end{pmatrix}^T$$

10)

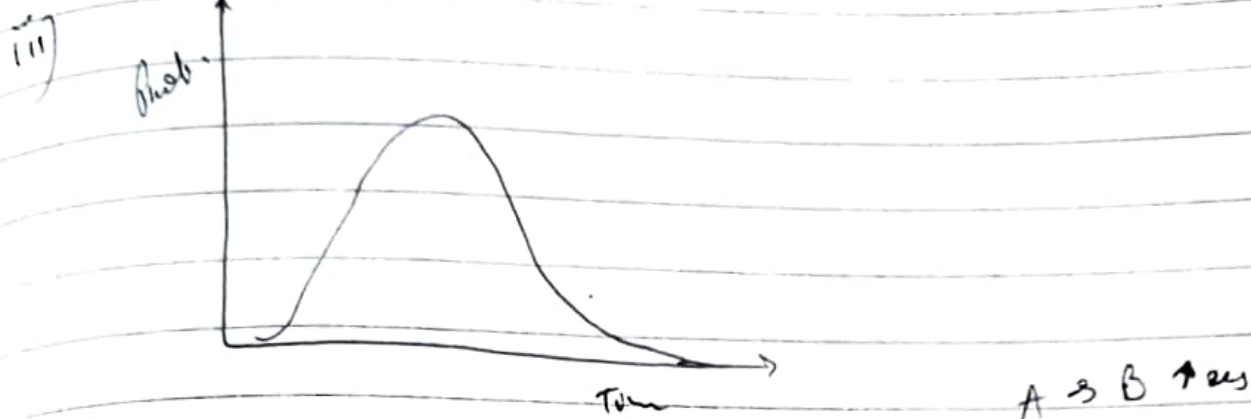
$$i) \quad \frac{d}{dt} P_{AA}(t) = -2t \times P_{AA}(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [\ln P_{AA}(t)] = -2t$$

$$\ln P_{AA}(s) = -s^2 + \text{constant}$$

$$P_{AA}(0) = 1$$

$$P_{AA}(s) = \exp^{-s^2}$$



- b) Probability ↑ as $T \rightarrow 0$ at $T=0$.
 Transition increases, it becomes more likely
 that process has already Φ and jumped back
 to A.

c)
$$\frac{d}{dt} [e^{-t^2} \times t^2] = 2t \times e^{-t^2} - 2t^3 \times e^{-t^2}$$

$\Rightarrow e^{-t^2} \times 2t \times (1 - t^2) = 0 \quad \text{at } t=0$

ii)
$$P_0(\tau_0 \leq y | w_s = 1) = \frac{P(N_y = 1, N_{s-N_y} = 0)}{P(N_s = 1)}$$

$$\frac{(\lambda y e^{-\lambda y}) e^{-\lambda(s-y)}}{\lambda s e^{-\lambda s}} = \frac{y}{s}$$

ii)
$$\lambda^n e^{-\lambda(t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n)} |$$