

# PTC-3440 MODELOS PROBABILÍSTICOS

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## CADEIAS DE MARKOV A TEMPO CONTÍNUO

Seja  $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$  um processo de estocástico tomando valores em  $\{0, 1, \dots\}$  ou  $\{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ . Diremos que  $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$  é uma cadeia de Markov a tempo contínuo se para  $t, s \geq 0$ ,

$$P(X(t+s) = j | X(s) = i, \underbrace{X(u), 0 \leq u < s}_{\text{cancelado}}) = P(X(t+s) = j | X(s) = i)$$

Se além disso

$$P(X(t+s) = j | X(s) = i) = P(X(t) = j | X(0) = i)$$

ou seja, independe de  $s$ , então a cadeia de Markov a tempo contínuo é dita ser estacionária ou homogênea.



## CADEIAS DE MARKOV A TEMPO CONTÍNUO

Suponha que  $\{X(t); t \geq 0\}$  seja uma cadeia de Markov a tempo contínuo homogênea e  $T_1 =$  tempo que o processo fica no estado  $X(0) = i$  antes de saltar para um estado  $j$ . Temos que

$$\begin{aligned} P(T_1 > t + s | T_1 > s) &= \\ P(X(s + \ell) = i, 0 \leq \ell \leq t | X(s) = i, X(u) = i, 0 \leq u < s) &= \\ P(X(s + \ell) = i, 0 \leq \ell \leq t | X(s) = i) &= \\ P(X(\ell) = i, 0 \leq \ell \leq t | X(0) = i) &= \\ P(T_1 > t) & \end{aligned}$$

ou seja

$T_1$  é sem memória

$$P(T_1 > t + s | T_1 > s) = P(T_1 > t)$$

## CADEIAS DE MARKOV A TEMPO CONTÍNUO

Portanto  $T_1$  é sem memória e tem de ser exponencial. Uma outra forma de definir as cadeias de Markov a tempo contínuo é a seguinte. Considerando o estado atual como sendo  $i$ ,

- 1 o instante de salto é exponencial com parâmetro  $\nu_i$ .
- 2 a probabilidade de ir para o estado  $j$ ,  $j \neq i$ , é  $p_{ij}$ .

Devemos ter  $\sum_j p_{ij} = 1$ , e  $p_{ii} = 0$ .



$$\begin{cases} \nu_i = \lambda_i \\ p_{i,i+1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

## EXEMPLOS

A) Processos de Nascimento Puro com parâmetro  $\lambda_i$ . Temos que

$$\nu_i = \lambda_i, \quad p_{ii+1} = 1$$

## EXEMPLOS

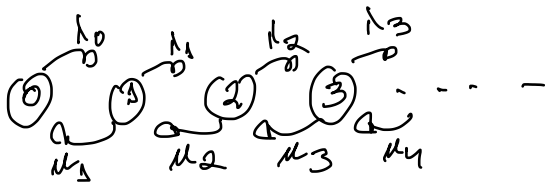
B) Processos de Nascimento e Morte. Temos que

$$\nu_0 = \lambda_0, \quad \nu_i = \lambda_i + \mu_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$p_{01} = 1, \quad p_{ii+1} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i}, \quad p_{ii-1} = \frac{\mu_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\underline{\text{Estado } 0} : \begin{cases} \nu_0 = \lambda_0 \\ p_{01} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{Estado } i} : \begin{cases} \nu_i = \lambda_i + \mu_i \\ p_{i,i+1} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i} \\ p_{i,i-1} = \frac{\mu_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i} \end{cases}$$



$$P(T_c < T_a) = \frac{\lambda_i}{\mu_i + \lambda_i} \rightarrow \text{chegada ocorrer antes de uma saída}$$

$$P(T_a < T_c) = \frac{\mu_i}{\mu_i + \lambda_i} \rightarrow \text{saída ocorrer antes da chegada}$$

## LEMA

Seja

$$P_{ij}(t) = P(X(\underline{t+s}) = j | X(\underline{s}) = i) = P(X(\underline{t}) = j | X(\underline{0}) = i)$$

Temos que

$$A) \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{1 - P_{ii}(h)}{h} = \nu_i$$

$$B) \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{P_{ij}(h)}{h} = \nu_i p_{ij}, \quad i \neq j:$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$1 - e^{-x} = - \left\{ -x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right\}$$

$$A) 1 - P_{x_i}(h) = \frac{1 - P(X(h)=i | X(0)=x)}{P(X(h) \neq i | X(0)=x)} \quad \text{Q}$$

$$\approx P(\bar{T}_d \leq h | X(0)=x) + o(h)$$

$$P(\bar{T}_d > h | X(0)=x) = e^{-v_i h}$$

$$P(\bar{T}_d \leq h | X(0)=x) = 1 - e^{-v_i h} = \underline{v_i h} + o(h)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - P_{x_i}(h)}{v} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{v_i h + o(h)}{h} \right\} = v_i + \cancel{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(h)}{h}}$$

$$B) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{ig}(h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\left[ \frac{1 - P_{ii}(h)}{h} \right]}_{v_i} P_{ig}$$

$$= v_i P_{ig} \quad ,$$



## LEMA

Para todo  $t, s \geq 0$ ,

$$P_{ij}(t+s) = \sum_{\ell} P_{i\ell}(t)P_{\ell j}(s)$$

$$P_{ij}(t+s) = P(X(t+s)=j \mid X(0)=i)$$

$$P(A|C) = \frac{P(ABC)}{P(C)} = \frac{P(A|BC)P(B|C)}{P(C)} = P(A|BC)P(B|C)$$

$$P_{ij}(t+s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(\underbrace{X(t+s)=j}_A, \underbrace{X(t)=k}_B \mid \underbrace{X(0)=i}_C)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X(t+s)=j \mid X(t)=k, \cancel{X(0)=i}) P(X(t)=k \mid X(0)=i)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(\underbrace{X(t+s)=j}_A \mid \underbrace{X(t)=k}_B) P(X(t)=k \mid X(0)=i)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{P(X(t+s)=j \mid X(0)=k)}_{P_{kj}(s)} \underbrace{P(X(t)=k \mid X(0)=i)}_{P_{ik}(t)}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{i, i+k}(t) \cdot P_{i, j}(z)$$

$$P_{i, j}(t+h) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_{i, i+k}(t) P_{i, j}(z)$$

→ Equações de Avanço:  $P_{i, j}(z+h) = \sum_k P_{i, i+k}(h) P_{i, j}(z)$

→ Equações de Avanço:  $P_{i, j}(t+h) = \sum_k P_{i, i+k}(t) P_{i, j}(h)$

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \frac{d P_{ij}(t)}{dt}$$

## EQUAÇÕES DE ATRASO DE KOLMOGOROV

Para todo  $i, j$ , e  $t \geq 0$ ,

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \nu_i \left\{ \sum_{l \neq i} p_{il} P_{lj}(t) - P_{ij}(t) \right\}$$

$$P_{ij}(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & , j \neq i \\ 1 & , j = i \end{cases}$$

$$P_{ij}(a+h) - P_{ij}(a) = \sum_{l \neq i} P_{il}(h) P_{lj}(a) - P_{ij}(a)$$

$$\sum_{l \neq i} P_{il}(h) P_{lj}(a) + \underbrace{(P_{ii}(h) P_{ij}(a) - P_{ij}(a))}_{=0}$$

$$\sum_{l \neq i} P_{il}(h) P_{lj}(a) + (1 - P_{ii}(h)) P_{ij}(a)$$

$$\lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{P_{il}(h)}{h} = P_{il} v_i$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta P_{ie}(h)}{h} = v_i$$

$$P_{ig}^{\circ}(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{ig}(a+h) - P_{ig}(a)}{h}$$

$$= \sum_{l \neq i} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{le}(h)}{h} P_{lg}(a) =$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta P_{ie}(h)}{h} P_{ig}(a)$$

$\rightarrow P_{ie} v_i$

$v_i$

Logo,

$$\dot{P}_{ig}(t) = V_i \left\{ \sum_{l \neq i} P_{il} P_{lg}(t) - P_{ig}(t) \right\}$$

## A) PROCESSO DE NASCIMENTO PURO

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \lambda_i P_{i+1j}(t) - \lambda_i P_{ij}(t), \quad j > i$$

$$\dot{P}_{ii}(t) = -\lambda_i P_{ii}(t)$$



## B) PROCESSO DE NASCIMENTO E MORTE

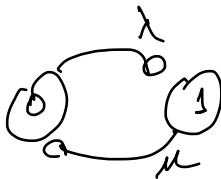
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{P}_{ij}(t) &= (\lambda_i + \mu_i) \left\{ \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i} P_{i+1j}(t) + \frac{\mu_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i} P_{i-1j}(t) - P_{ij}(t) \right\} \\ &= \lambda_i P_{i+1j}(t) + \mu_i P_{i-1j}(t) - (\lambda_i + \mu_i) P_{ij}(t), \quad i \geq 1 \\ \dot{P}_{0j}(t) &= \lambda_0 P_{1j}(t) - \lambda_0 P_{0j}(t)\end{aligned}$$

### C) MANUTENÇÃO DE MÁQUINA

Uma máquina funciona em média um tempo  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$  com distribuição exponencial. Suponha que exista 1 estação de reparo, e o tempo de serviço é exponencial com média  $\frac{1}{\mu}$ . Se 0 representa o estado a máquina está funcionando e 1 representa o estado a máquina está em reparo, determine  $P_{00}(t)$  e  $P_{10}(t)$ .

Estado 0 = máquina funcionando

Estado 1 = " em reparo



## EQUAÇÕES DE AVANÇO DE KOLMOGOROV

Para todo  $i, j$ , e  $t \geq 0$ ,

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\substack{l \\ l \neq i}} \nu_l p_{lj} P_{il}(t) - \nu_j P_{ij}(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{ij}(t) &= P(X(t)=j \mid X(0)=i) \\ &= P(X(t+\tau)=j \mid X(\tau)=i) \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{ig}(t+h) - P_{ig}(t) = \sum_l P_{il}(t) P_{lg}(h) - P_{ig}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{l \neq g} P_{il}(t) P_{lg}(h) + \underbrace{P_{ig}(t) P_{gg}(h) - P_{ig}(t)}$$

$$= \sum_{l \neq g} P_{il}(t) P_{lg}(h) + \underline{\underline{(1 - P_{gg}(h))}} P_{ig}(t)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{ig}(t+h) - P_{ig}(t)}{h} = \dot{P}_{ig}(t) =$$

$$= \sum_{l \neq j} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{lj}(h)}{h} P_{ij}(t) +$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\Delta - P_{jj}(h)}{h} \right) P_{ij}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{l \neq j} v_l P_{lj} P_{ij}(t) - v_j P_{ij}(t)$$

Ecuaciones de Balance:  $P_{ij}(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \infty$   
 $P_{ij}(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} P_j$   
 más depende de  $i$

$$0 = \sum_{l \neq j} v_l P_{lj} P_l - v_j P_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{salir}}{v_j P_j} = \frac{\text{entrar}}{j} \quad \text{Estado } j$$

$$\Rightarrow v_j P_j = \sum_{l \neq j} v_l P_{lj} P_l$$

## A) PROCESSO DE NASCIMENTO PURO

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \lambda_{j-1}P_{ij-1}(t) - \lambda_j P_{ij}(t), \quad j > i$$

$$\dot{P}_{ii}(t) = -\lambda_i P_{ii}(t)$$

## A) PROCESSO DE NASCIMENTO PURO

Mostre que

$$P_{ii}(t) = e^{-\lambda_i t},$$

$$P_{ij}(t) = \lambda_{j-1} e^{-\lambda_j t} \int_0^t e^{\lambda_j s} P_{ij-1}(s) ds, \quad j \geq i + 1$$



## B) PROCESSO DE YULE

Suponha que

$$\lambda_j = j\lambda, \quad j \geq 1.$$

Mostre que

$$P_{ij}(t) = \binom{j-1}{j-i} e^{-\lambda it} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^{j-i}, \quad j \geq i \geq 1$$

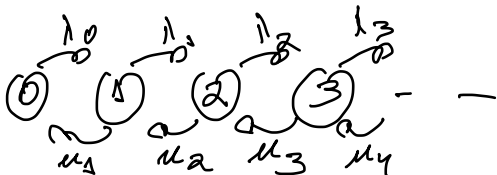
### c) PROCESSO DE NASCIMENTO E MORTE

Considere o processo de Nascimento e Morte. Mostre que as equações de avanço são dadas por:

$$\dot{P}_{i0}(t) = \mu_1 P_{i1}(t) - \lambda_0 P_{i0}(t),$$

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \lambda_{j-1} P_{ij-1}(t) + \mu_{j+1} P_{ij+1}(t) - (\lambda_j + \mu_j) P_{ij}(t), j \geq 1.$$

Obtenha as equações de balanço como ponto de equilíbrio das equações diferenciais acima.



$$\text{Estado } \underline{0} \quad \begin{cases} v_0 = \lambda_0 \\ \mu_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Estado } i \quad \begin{cases} v_i = \lambda_i + \mu_i \\ \mu_{i+1} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i} \\ \mu_{i-1} = \frac{\mu_i}{\lambda_i + \mu_i} \end{cases}$$

Equação de Avance:

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \sum_{l \neq j} v_l P_{lj} P_{il}(t) - v_j P_{ij}(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{t=0}: \dot{P}_{i0}(t) &= v_1 P_{10} P_{i1}(t) - v_0 P_{i0}(t) \\ &= \cancel{(\lambda_1 + \mu_1)} \frac{\mu_1}{\cancel{\lambda_1 + \mu_1}} P_{i1}(t) - \lambda_0 P_{i0}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{g=0}} : \dot{P}_{i0}(t) = \mu_1 P_{i1}(t) - \lambda_0 P_{i0}(t)$$

$$\underline{\underline{g \geq 1}} : \dot{P}_{ig}(t) = \underbrace{(\lambda_{g+1} + \mu_{g+1})}_{\downarrow} \cdot \frac{\mu_{g+1}}{\lambda_{g+1} + \mu_{g+1}} P_{i, g+1}(t) + \underbrace{(\lambda_{g-1} + \mu_{g-1})}_{\downarrow} \cdot \frac{\mu_{g-1}}{\lambda_{g-1} + \mu_{g-1}} P_{i, g-1}(t) - \underbrace{\lambda_g + \mu_g}_{\downarrow} P_{ig}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{P}_{i, g}(t) = \mu_{g+1} P_{i, g+1}(t) + \lambda_{g-1} P_{i, g-1}(t) - (\lambda_g + \mu_g) P_{i, g}(t)$$

$$\text{Condições Iniciais: } \begin{cases} P_{ii}(0) = 1 \\ P_{ij}(0) = 0, \quad j \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{Equações de Balanceço:}} \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{P}_{ij}(t) &\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\ \dot{P}_{ij}(t) &\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} P_j \end{aligned}$$

$$j=0: \quad 0 = \mu_1 P_1 - \lambda_0 P_0$$

$$j \geq 1: \quad 0 = \mu_{j+1} P_{j+1} + \lambda_{j-1} P_{j-1} - (\mu_j + \lambda_j) P_j$$

Estado	Sai	=	Entrou
0	$\lambda_0 P_0$	=	$\mu_1 P_1$
$g \geq 1$	$(\lambda_g + \mu_g) P_g$	=	$\lambda_{g-1} P_{g-1} + \mu_{g+1} P_{g+1}$

$$\sum_{g=0}^{\infty} P_g = 1$$

$$\dot{P}_{ij}(t) = \frac{d P_{ij}(t)}{dt}$$

Atraso:  $\dot{P}_{ij} = v_i \left\{ \sum_{l \neq i} P_{il} P_{lj} - P_{ij} \right\}$

Avance:  $\dot{P}_{ij} = \sum_{l \neq j} v_l P_{lj} P_{il} - v_j P_{ij}$



$$\begin{cases} v_0 = \lambda & P_{01} = 1 \\ v_1 = \mu & P_{10} = 1 \end{cases}$$

Atraso:  $\underline{l=0}, \underline{a=0}$   $\dot{P}_{00} = \lambda \{ P_{10} - P_{00} \}$   $P_{00}(0) = 1$   
 $\underline{l=1}, \underline{a=0}$   $\dot{P}_{10} = \mu \{ P_{00} - P_{10} \}$   $P_{10}(0) = 0$

Recordar:  $\dot{x} = Ax = 0 \quad x(t) = e^{At} x(0)$

$$e^{Ax} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(Ax)^n}{n!}$$

matlab: ~~exp(Ax)~~  
 $\expm(Ax)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{00} \\ P_{10} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda \\ \mu & -\mu \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} P_{00} \\ P_{10} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} P_{00}(0) \\ P_{10}(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{00}(t) \\ P_{10}(t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solucões:

$$P_{00}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda + \mu} (\mu + \lambda e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t})$$

$$P_{10}(t) = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} (1 - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t})$$

$$P_{00}(t) + P_{01}(t) = 1$$

$$P_{10}(t) + P_{11}(t) = 1$$

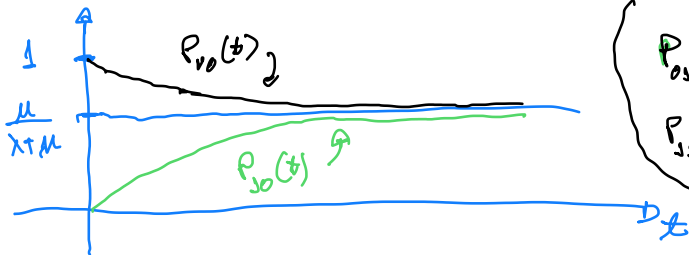
$$P_{00}(0) = 1 \quad \text{ou}$$

$$P_{10}(0) = 0 \quad \text{ou}$$

$$P_{00}(t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} P_0 = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

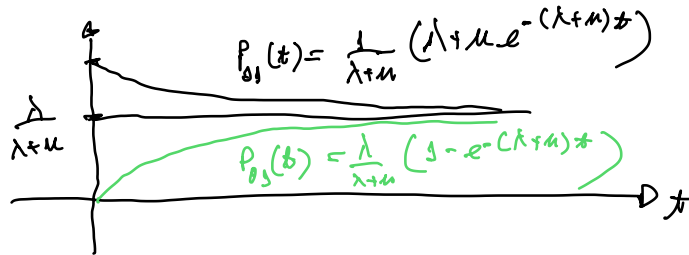
$$P_{10}(t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} P_0 = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$





$$P_{01}(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$P_{11}(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$



$$P_{01}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} (1 + \mu e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t})$$

$$P_{02}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} (1 - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t})$$

Avance:  $\dot{P}_{i,j} = \sum_{l \neq j} \nu_l P_{i,l} P_{l,j} - \nu_j P_{i,j}$

Estado  $i=0, j=0$ :  $\begin{cases} \dot{P}_{0,0} = \mu P_{0,1} - \lambda P_{0,0} \\ \dot{P}_{0,1} = \lambda P_{0,0} - \mu P_{0,1} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{P}_{0,0} \\ \dot{P}_{0,1} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & \mu \\ \lambda & -\mu \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} P_{0,0} \\ P_{0,1} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} P_{0,0}(0) \\ P_{0,1}(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

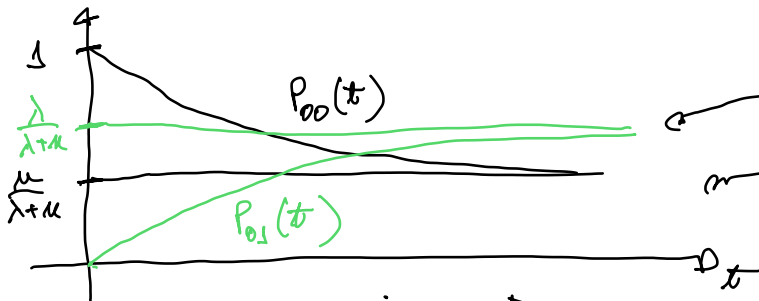
$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{0,0} \\ P_{0,1} \end{bmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{0,0}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \left[ \mu + \lambda e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} \right]$$

$$P_{0,1}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \left[ 1 - e^{-(\lambda + \mu)t} \right]$$

$$P_{00}(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}, \quad P_{01}(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$P_{00}(0) = 1, \quad P_{01}(0) = 0$$



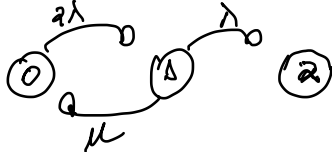
Equações de Balanceo:  $\lambda P_0 = \mu P_1$

$$P_1 = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} P_0 \Rightarrow P_0 + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} P_0 = P_0 \left( \frac{\lambda + \mu}{\mu} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow P_0 = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$P_0 + P_1 = 1$$

Ejemplo:



Estado 0: 2 componentes funcionando en paralelo

Estado 1: 1 componente funcionando, 1 en reparación

Estado 2: sistema inoperante

Estado 0:  $V_0 = 2\lambda$ ,  $P_{01} = 1$

Estado 1:  $V_1 = (\lambda + \mu)$ ,  $P_{10} = \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$ ,  $P_{12} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$

Estado 2:  $V_2 = 0$

$$\underline{\text{Averaja:}} \quad \dot{P}_{ij} = \sum_{e \neq j} V_e P_{ej} P_{ie} - V_j P_{ij}$$

$$\underline{v=0, g=v:} \quad \dot{P}_{00} = (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} P_{01} - 2\lambda P_{00} = \mu P_{01} - 2\lambda P_{00}$$

$$\underline{v=0, f=d:} \quad \dot{P}_{01} = 2\lambda P_{00} - (\lambda + \mu) P_{01}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{P}_{00} \\ \dot{P}_{01} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -2\lambda & \mu \\ 2\lambda & -(\lambda + \mu) \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} P_{00} \\ P_{01} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} P_{00}(0) \\ P_{01}(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

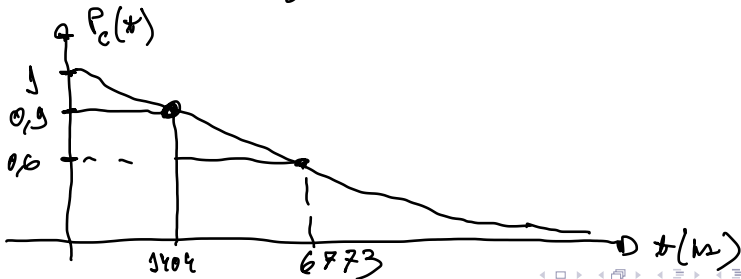
$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{00}(t) \\ P_{01}(t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplo:  $\lambda = 500 \text{ h}^{-1}$ ,  $\mu = 10 \text{ h}^{-1}$

Calcule  $T_{\text{man}}$  tal que  $P_c(t) = P(X(t) = 0 | X(0) = 0) +$

$P(X(t) = 1 | X(0) = 0) \geq 0,9$  para  $0 \leq t \leq T_{\text{man}}$

Prob. do sistema estar operacional é maior  
ou igual a 90%



# Exercício 26 com fila limitada $N=3$

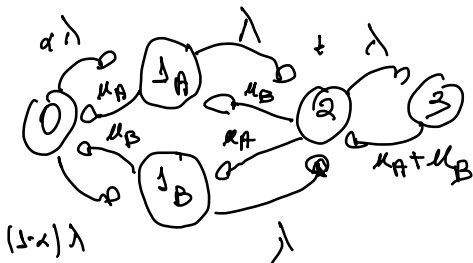
0 = sistema vazio

1A = 1 pessoa no servidor A

1B = 1 pessoa no servidor B

2 = os 2 servidores ocupados

3 = os 2 servidores ocupados e 1 pessoa na fila (sistema fechado)



Equações de Balance:

Estado saí = entrá

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0</li> <li>• 1A</li> </ul>	}	$\lambda P_0 = \mu_A P_{1A} + \mu_B P_{1B}$ $(\lambda + \mu_A) P_{1A} = \alpha\lambda P_0 + \mu_B P_2$
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$$\begin{array}{l}
 \cdot 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\lambda + \mu_B) P_{j_B} = \lambda(1-\alpha) P_0 + \mu_A P_2 \\
 \times 2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\lambda + \mu_A + \mu_B) P_2 = \lambda P_{j_A} + \lambda P_{j_B} + (\mu_A + \mu_B) P_3 \\
 \cdot 3 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mu_A + \mu_B) P_3 = \lambda P_2 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

$$P_0 + P_{j_A} + P_{j_B} + P_2 + P_3 = 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

5 incógnitas e 5 equações:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{Suponha: } \alpha = 1/3 & \frac{1}{\mu_A} \in 9 \text{ min} \\
 & \mu_A \\
 & \frac{1}{\lambda} = 10 \text{ min} & \frac{1}{\mu_B} = 4 \text{ min} \\
 & & \mu_B
 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{1}{50} P_0 = \frac{1}{5} P_{1A} + \frac{1}{4} P_{1B} \quad |$$

$$\frac{3}{50} P_{1A} = \frac{1}{30} P_0 + \frac{1}{4} P_2 \quad |$$

$$\frac{7}{20} P_{1B} = \frac{1}{15} P_0 + \frac{1}{5} P_2 \quad |$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{20}\right) P_2 = \frac{1}{50} P_{1A} + \frac{1}{10} P_{1B} + \frac{1}{20} P_3 \quad \times$$

$$\frac{1}{20} P_3 = \frac{1}{10} P_2 \quad |$$

$$P_0 + P_{1A} + P_{1B} + P_2 + P_3 = 1 \quad |$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_A + \mu_B} = \frac{1}{1/4 + 1/5} = \frac{20}{9}$$

$$\text{Solução: } P_0 = 0,642, P_{1A} = 0,1235, P_{1B} = 0,158$$

$$a) P_2 = 0,0626, P_3 = 0,0139$$

$$b) L = (P_{1A} + P_{1B}) + 2 P_2 + 3 P_3 = 0,4484$$

$$W = \frac{L}{\lambda_a} = \frac{L}{\lambda(1-P_3)} = \frac{0,4484}{10 \cdot 0,9861} = 4,5465 \text{ min}$$

$$W_Q = \left( \frac{1}{1-P_3} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{\mu_A + \mu_B} \right] P_2 = \frac{1}{0,9861} \cdot \frac{20}{9} \cdot 0,0626$$
$$= 0,541 \text{ min}$$

$$L_Q = \lambda_a W_Q = \underbrace{\lambda}_{10} \underbrace{(1-P_3)}_{0,9861} 0,541 = 0,0139$$

$$c) \text{ i.o. ocioso} = P_0 = 64,2\%$$

$$d) A = \{\text{recibir servicio de servidor A}\}, E = \{\text{charter entrin no sistema}\}$$

$$P(A|E) = \frac{1}{1-P_3} \left\{ P(A|x=0) P_0 + P(A|x=1_A) P_{1_A} + P(A|x=1_B) P_{1_B} + P(A|x=2) P_2 \right\} =$$

$\frac{\mu_A}{\mu_A + \mu_B}$

$$\frac{1}{0,9864} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} P_0 + P_{1_B} + \frac{4}{9} P_2 \right\}$$

$\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$   
 0,642                      0,158                      0,0626

$$= \frac{1}{0,986} \left\{ 0,214 + 0,158 + 0,0278 \right\}$$

$$= 40,59\%$$





