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## Question Paper Code: 90342

## B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2019 Fourth Semester

Computer Science and Engineering MA8402 – PROBABILITY AND QUEUEING THEORY (Regulations 2017)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

## Answer ALL questions

PART - A

(10×2=20 Marks)

- A bag contains 8 white and 4 black balls. If 5 balls are drawn at random, what is the probability that 3 are white and 2 are black?
- 2. Let  $M_X(t) = \frac{1}{1-t}$ , |t| < 1, be the moment generating function of a R.V. X. Find E(X) and E(X<sup>2</sup>).
- If f(x, y) = e<sup>-(x+y)</sup>, x ≥ 0, y ≥ 0, is the joint probability density function of (X, Y), Find P(X + Y ≤ 1).
- Let X and Y be independent R.Vs with Var(X) = 9 and Var(Y) = 3.
   What is Var(4X 2Y + 6) ?
- 5. Define: Markov process.
- 6. Let  $\{X_n : n \ge 0\}$  be a Markov chain having state space  $S = \{1, 2\}$  and one-step TPM  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find the stationary probabilities of the Markov chain.
- 7. In an M/M/1/ $\infty$ /FCFS queue, the service rate,  $\mu = \frac{1}{3}$ / minute and waiting time in the queue  $W_q = 3$  minute, compute the arrival rate,  $\lambda$ .
- For a M/M/C/N/FCFS (C < N) queueing system, write the expressions for P<sub>0</sub> and P<sub>N</sub>.



- In an M/D/1 queueing system, an arrival rate of customers is 1/6 per minute and the server takes exactly 4 minutes to serve a customer. Calculate the mean number of customers in the system.
- For an open Jackson queueing network, write the expression for traffic equations and stability condition of the system.

## PART - B

(5×16=80 Marks)

- 11. a) i) There are 3 boxes containing respectively, 1 white, 2 red, 3 black balls, 2 white, 3 red, 1 black balls; 3 white, 1 red, 2 black balls. A box is chosen at random and from it two balls are drawn at random. The two balls are 1 red and 1 white. What is the probability that they came from second box? (8)
  - ii) The p.d.f. of a continuous R.V. X is given by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{X}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \le 0 \end{cases}$ . Obtain 1) C.D.F. of X, F(x)
    - 2) P(X > 1)
    - 3) P(1 < X < 2)
    - 4) E(X<sup>2</sup>). (8

(OR)

- b) i) Let X be a binomial R.V with E(X) = 4 and Var(X) = 3. Find: (1) P(X = 5), (2) M.G.F. of X,  $M_X(t)$ , (3)  $E(X^2 1)$ , (4)  $Var\left(-\frac{1}{2}X + 4\right)$ . (8)
  - ii) A R.V. X is uniformly distributed on (-5, 15). Determine:
    - 1) C.D.F. of X, F(x)
    - 2) P(X < 5/X > 0)
    - 3) P(|X-1| < 5)
    - 4)  $E\left(e^{-\frac{x}{\delta}}\right)$ , where E=20 and E=20 and E=20 and E=20 (8)
- 12. a) i) The joint p.d.f. of (X, Y) is given by  $f(x, y) =\begin{cases} \frac{1}{240}, & 8.5 \le x \le 10.5, 120 \le y \le 240 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 
  - 1) The marginal p.d.fs of X and Y.
  - 2) E(X) and E(Y)
  - 3) E(XY)
  - Are X and Y independent R.Vs? Justify.

(8)

ii) Let X and Y be two continuous R.Vs with joint p.d.f.

 $f(x,\,y) = \begin{cases} 4xy, & 0 < x < 1,\, 0 < y < 1 \\ 0\,, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}. \text{ Determine the joint p.d.f. of the R.Vs } U = X^2$ 

and V = XY and hence obtain the marginal p.d.f. of U.

(OR)



- b) i) The joint p.d.f. of R.V (X, Y) is given as f(x, y) =  $\begin{cases} C \, e^{-(2x+3y)}, & 0 \le y \le x < \infty \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  Find :
  - 1) The value of C.
  - 2) Are the R.Vs X and Y independent? (8
  - ii) Let X and Y be random variables such that E(X) = 1, E(Y) = 2, Var(X) = 6, Var(Y) = 9 and the correlation coefficient  $\rho_{XY} = -\frac{2}{3}$ . Calculate:
    - 1) The covariance, Cov(X, Y), of X and Y
    - 2) E(XY)
    - 3) E(X<sup>2</sup>) and E(Y<sup>2</sup>). (8)
- 13. a) i) Consider a random process  $X(t) = Cos(t + \phi)$ , where  $\phi$  is a R.V. such that  $P(\phi = 0) = P(\phi = \pi) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Determine 1) E(X(t)), 2)  $E(X^2(t))$ , 3)  $R_{xx}(t, t + \tau)$ . Is the process X(t) wide-sense stationary? Justify. (8)
  - ii) State the postulates of a Poisson process  $\{X(t) : t \ge 0\}$  with parameter  $\lambda$ . Derive the system of differential difference equations and hence obtain the probability distribution,  $P(X(t) = n) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t}(\lambda t)^n}{n!}$ , n = 0, 1, 2, ... (8)
  - b) i) Let  $\{X_n : n \ge 0\}$  be a Markov chain having state space  $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$  with one-

step TPM.  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

- 1) Draw a transition diagram.
- 2) Is the chain irreducible? Explain.
- 3) Is the state 2 ergodic? Justify your answer. (8)
- ii) Let X(t) and Y(t) be two independent Poisson processes with parameters  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  respectively. Obtain 1) P(X(t) + Y(t) = n), n = 0, 1, 2, ...., (8)
- 14. a) i) A petrol station has one petrol pump. The cars arrive for service according to a Poisson process at a rate of 0.5 cars per minute and the service time for each car follows the exponential distribution with rate of 1 car per minute. compute:
  - The probability that the pump station is idle
  - 2) The probability that 10 or more cars are in the system
  - The mean number, L<sub>s</sub> of cars in the system.
  - The mean waiting time, W<sub>q</sub>, in the queue and the mean waiting time, W<sub>s</sub>, in the system.



 Derive the steady state system size probabilities for a M/M/1/N/FCFS queueing model and hence obtain the mean number of customers in the queue.

(8)

(OR)

b) i) Derive the steady-state system-size probabilities for a M/M/C/∞ FCFS queueing model and hence obtain the mean number of customers in the system.

(8)

(8)

- ii) Patients arrive at a clinic according to a Poisson process at a rate of 3 patients per hour. The waiting room cannot accommodate more than 6 patients. Examination time per patient is exponentially distributed random variable with rate of 4 per hour.
  - 1) Find the effective arrival rate at the clinic.
  - 2) What is the probability that an arriving patient will not wait?
  - 3) What is the expected waiting time W<sub>s</sub> in the system?
- 15. a) Discuss an M/G/1/∞ FCFS queueing system and hence obtain the Pollaczek-Khintchine (P-K) mean value formula for the system size. Deduce also the mean number of customers in the system for M/M/1/∞ FCFS queueing model from the P-K mean value formula.
  (16)

(OR)

b) Derive the system of differential difference equations for the joint probabilities of the system size of two-station tandem queueing system. Under the steadystate conditions, determine the steady-state probabilities of the system size and obtain 1) Expected number of customers in the system, 2) The mean waiting time in the system.