

1. Seja $X(t)$: $x = \text{cabo em funcionamento em } t$, $s = \{0, 1, 2\}$

$$(a) P_{ij}(t, t+s) = P_{ij}(0, t) = P_{ij}(t), \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2$$

No máximo entre 2 cabos a funcionar, o avançar é 0.

Temos um processo de marcenamento e morte homófino, os tempos de funcionamento e de infecção apena dependem da amplitude ...

(b) Tempo de separação de cada cabo. Tem dist. Exponencial(2)
Tempo de saída até avançar de cada cabo tem dist. Exponencial(1)

- Se entes 2 cabos avançados, o a funcionar, o processo unida de estado, logo que o 1º cabo comece a funcionar: $\min\{X_1, X_2\}$
 $X_i \sim \text{exponencial}(2)$

$$\min\{X_1, X_2\} \sim \text{exp}(4), \quad \lambda_0 = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

- Se entes 2 cabos a funcionar, o avançados, o processo unida de estado logo que o primeiro avançar: $\min\{Y_1, Y_2\}$

$$Y_i \sim \text{exponencial}(1) \quad \mu_0 = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$\min\{Y_1, Y_2\} \sim \text{exp}(2) \quad \mu_1 = 1, \mu_0 = 0$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$



c) Equações de Chapman - Probabilidades

$$P_{ij}(t+s) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P_{ik}(t) P_{kj}(s) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P_{ik}(s) P_{kj}(t)$$

$$P_{ij}(t+s) = P_i [X(t+s) = j | X(0) = i] = \sum_{k=0}^2 P_i [X(t+s) = j | X(s) = k] \times P_k [X(s) = k | X(0) = i]$$

pelo teorema fund. total

$$= \sum_{k=0}^2 P_i [X(t+s) = j | X(s) = k] \times P_{ik}(s), \quad \text{Propriedade de Markov}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^2 P_{ik}(t) P_{ik}(s), \quad \text{Processo homófino}$$

Podemos fazer algo assim:



$$(d) P_{ij}(t+t) = \sum_{k=0}^2 P_{ik}(t) P_{kj}(t) = P_{i0}(t) P_{0j}(t) + P_{i1}(t) P_{1j}(t) + P_{i2}(t) P_{2j}(t)$$

$$= \mu_{i0} P_{0j}(t) + \mu_{i1} P_{1j}(t) + \mu_{i2} P_{2j}(t) + o(t)$$

$$\dot{P}_{0j}(t) = -\lambda_0 P_{0j}(t) + \lambda_0 P_{1j}(t)$$

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

and replace λ_i / μ_i

(e) Exponentielle Verzweigung $(\lambda + \mu)^{-1}$

$$(f) \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \mu_1} = \frac{2}{2+1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(g) [\pi_0 \ \pi_1 \ \pi_2] \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = [0 \ 0 \ 0] \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \pi_0 = 0 \\ \pi_1 = 4/9 \\ \pi_2 = 4/9 \\ \hline \pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4\pi_0 + \pi_1 = 0 \\ 4\pi_0 - 3\pi_1 + 2\pi_2 = 0 \\ 2\pi_1 - 2\pi_2 = 0 \\ \pi_0 + \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \pi_0 = 4/9 \\ \pi_1 = 4/9 \\ \pi_2 = 4/9 \\ \hline \end{cases}$$

2a a) Modell M/M/2 $\lambda = 80/60 = 4/3 \text{ min}^{-1}$, $\mu = 1/2 = 4/8 \text{ min}^{-1}$, $\nu = 8/5$, $p = \frac{\lambda}{2\mu} = 4/5$

$$Q_k = \frac{1}{k!} \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^k, \quad k=1,2, \quad \theta_0 = 1$$

$$\pi_k = \theta_k \pi_0 \quad \pi_0 = \left(1 + \frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^2 \frac{1}{1-4/5}\right)^{-1} = \left(1 + \frac{8}{5} + \frac{8^2}{10}\right)^{-1} = 1/9 = 1, (1)$$

$$L_Q = \pi_2 \frac{p}{(1-p)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^2 \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{5^2} = \frac{8^2 \times 2}{45} = 2.84(4)$$

$$(b) W = W_Q + \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{L_Q}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{8^2 \times 2}{5 \times 9} \frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{5} = 3 \frac{1}{3} //$$

$$(c) \pi_0 + \frac{1}{2} \pi_1 = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow 20\% \text{ an Tempo.}$$

3. $X_n = X_0 \prod_{i=1}^n \xi_i$, with $E[\xi_i] < \infty$ & ξ_i i.i.d., $\xi_i = e^{Y_i}$, $Y_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

$$1. E[X_n] = X_0 \prod_{i=1}^n E[\xi_i] < \infty$$

$$2. E[X_{n+1} | H_n] = E[X_n \xi_{n+1} | H_n] = X_n E[\xi_{n+1}] = X_n E[e^{Y_{n+1}}] = X_n M_Y(1)$$

$$= X_n e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2} \Rightarrow E[X_{n+1} | H_n] = Y_n \text{ se } \mu + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 = 0$$

4. $Cov[W(t), w(s)] = E[W(t)w(s)] - \mu^2 ts$; $E[W(t)] = \mu t$ se $B(0) = 0$.

$$E[W(t)w(s)] = \mu^2 st + \mu s t E[B(t)] + \mu s \sigma E[B(t)] + \sigma^2 E[B(t)B(s)] \quad \text{se } B(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Cov[W(t), w(s)] = \sigma^2 s t \quad \text{se } V(B(t)) = 1$$