

# Exam Applied Stochastic Modeling

## 15 December 2008

This exam consists of 4 problems, each consisting of several questions.

All answers should be motivated, including calculations, formulas used, etc.

It is allowed to use 1 sheet of paper (or 2 sheets written on one side) with **hand-written** notes.

The minimal note is 1. All questions give 2.25 points when correctly answered.

The use of a calculator is allowed.

1. Consider the  $M|G|1|1$  queue, thus a single server with no waiting places. The service times are *hyperexponential*: with probability  $p$  the service time is exponential with parameter  $\mu_1$ , with probability  $1 - p$  exponential with parameter  $\mu_2$ . We assume  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ .
  - a. Formulate the PASTA principle.
  - b. Use renewal theory to calculate the probability that an arrival is rejected.
  - c. Model this system as a continuous-time Markov chain and calculate its stationary distribution. Use two states to model the service time. Verify that the answers correspond to what is found under b.
  - d. Draw the state-transition diagram of the  $M|G|1$  queue with the same service-time distribution.
  
2. Consider the  $M|G|1$  queue with the service time distribution  $S$  hyperexponential as defined in question 1. The parameters are as follows:  $\lambda = \mu_1 = 1$ ,  $\mu_2 = 2$ , and  $p = 3/4$ .
  - a. Calculate  $\mathbb{E}S$  and  $\sigma^2(S)$ .
  - b. Calculate  $\mathbb{P}(W_Q = 0)$ .
  - c. Calculate  $\mathbb{E}W_Q$ .

3. Consider again the hyperexponential distribution of question 1.
- Calculate its distribution function.
  - Calculate its density.
  - Calculate its hazard rate.

4. Consider a continuous-review continuous-product deterministic inventory model with holding costs, order costs and 0 lead time (the EOQ model).
- Give the optimal order size  $S^*$ .
- We change the model as follows. When  $S$  is ordered then a random amount is delivered which is uniformly distributed between 0 and  $S$ .
- Calculate the average holding costs.
  - Calculate the optimal order quantity.