

10. In M/M/1 queueing model, P_0 is

- (a) $(1 - \rho)$. (b) $(1 - \rho^2)$. (c) ρ . (d) $\frac{1}{1-\rho}$.

Section-B

Unit-1

1. Let X and Y be integer valued random variables with $P(X = m, Y = n) = q^2 p^{m+n-2}$, $m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ and $p + q = 1$. Are X and Y independent?
2. Find the probability generating function of the random variable X whose probability function $P(X = x) = \frac{1}{3^x}$; $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Also find its variance.

Unit-2

1. Define the homogeneous Markov chain and its properties.
2. Write a TPM for any Markov chain.

Unit-3

1. Define the irreducibility and Ergodicity in Markov chain.
2. Define Regular Markov chain and give one example.

Unit-4

1. If $X(t)$ denotes the number of events that takes place in an interval of length t, then under the axioms of Poisson process, show that the distribution of $X(t)$ is Poisson with parameter λt .
2. Derive the formula for pure birth processes.

Unit-5

1. Find the expected length of non-empty queue for the multiple servers' queueing system with finite capacity.
2. Find the expected number of customers in the system for the M/M/K queueing system with infinite capacity.

Section-C

1. Derive the time dependent equations for birth-death process and calculate the mean population size also discuss the limiting cases, if $\lambda_n = n\lambda$, $\mu_n = n\mu$ ($n \geq 1$), $\lambda_0 = 0$, $\mu_0 = 0$.
2. Derive the formula for steady-state probability distribution for M/G/1 queueing model. Find the Expected number of customers in the system by using probability distribution.

3. Two random variables X and Y have the joint probability density function
$$P(x, y) = \begin{cases} xe^{-x(y+1)}, & x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 Find,

(i) The marginal probability density function of X and Y.

(ii) The conditional distribution of Y for a given X and of X for a given Y.

4. Classify the Stochastic process and give the application with some examples.
5. Given the TPM with 3- states (1, 2, 3) of the Markov chain $\{X_n(t)\}$ as:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and the initial distribution is } P^{(0)} = [0.4, 0.5, 0.1].$$

Find (i) $P(X_2 = 3)$ and $P(X_3 = 2, X_2 = 3, X_1 = 3, X_0 = 2)$