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1. Consider a LGWI process with the following rates

$$\lambda_n = 5.4n + 13.7 \text{ per hour}$$

$$\mu_n = 5.4n \text{ per hour}$$

and having 15 members at 8:37. Compute

- (a) the expected time (use the xx:yy:zz format) of death of the last of the 15 *initial* members (ignore descendents and immigrants), and the corresponding standard deviation (in minutes and seconds),
 - (b) the expected number of immigrant *arrivals* (ignore their subsequent fate) before the last *initial member* dies (hint: recall Poisson process of random duration),
 - (c) the probability that the native sub-population becomes extinct between 14:12 and 23:09.
2. Consider the $M/M/6$ queue with the average arrival rate of 90.2 customers per hour, and the average service time of 3 minutes and 11 seconds. Currently, there are 2 customers waiting (all 6 servers are busy). Compute
- (a) the expected time it will take until (for the first time from now) there is nobody waiting,
 - (b) the long-run proportion of time with all 6 servers busy,
 - (c) the long-run average time spent by a customer in the *system* (waiting *and* being served).

3. Consider a B&D process with the following (per *minute*) rates

$$\lambda_n = \frac{24.7}{1 + n^2}$$

$$\mu_n = \begin{cases} \frac{3.4}{1 + n} & \text{when } n \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{when } n = 0 \end{cases}$$

and the initial value of 15. Compute

- (a) the probability that, three transitions later, the process is in State 16,
 - (b) the long-run frequency of visits (per *hour*) to State 10.
4. Without Maple (assuming z is small and positive), find
- (a) a general solution to

$$z \cdot \dot{P}(z, t) \cdot \tan z = z \cdot P'(z, t) + P(z, t)$$

- (b) the solution which meets

$$P(z, 0) = \frac{\sin^2 z}{z}$$

You must spell out what exactly did you use for the $g(x)$ function of Part a).