

Muu-palvelinon mitoitus (16 min)

• Kuinka monta kyselyä per s pitää voida käsitellä, jotta t_n (palvelin pois käytöstä) $\leq 1\% = P$?

• Kiireellisen aikana ⁵⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰ λ kyselyä per s.
(Esim. 10^6 per päivä $\rightarrow 10^5$ per tunti $\rightarrow \approx \frac{10^5}{3600} \approx 28$ per s)

• Ollaan d.s.m. $N = \lambda \cdot t_n$ "Ollaan: kyselyt per s kiireellisen aikana"
 $E[N] = \lambda$

• Halutaan ettei luku k_0 s.e. $P(N > k_0) \leq P = \frac{1}{100}$.
Tällöin k_0 kyselyä per s kognitiivinen palvelin OK.

• Ongelma:

- Miten määritetään N ?
- Miten laskeaan $P(N > k_0)$?

Pienten lukujen laki (15 min)

- $N = \text{Olkun (kesyehty wmm-palveluun uditw 15 cuka jaden kuluessa)}$
- $\Theta_i := \{ \text{"asiakas } i \text{ tuottaa kesyehtyn"} \}, i = 1, \dots, n.$
(esim. VR: $n \approx 3 \cdot 10^6$)
- $N = \sum_{i=1}^n \Theta_i$
- (järkevä) oletus: $\Theta_1, \dots, \Theta_n$ riippum.
- $\Theta_i \sim \text{Ber}(p)$, mikä on p ?
- Oletus: $\lambda = \mathbb{E}N = np \Rightarrow p = \lambda/n$
- $\Rightarrow N \sim \text{Bin}(n, \lambda/n)$

$$P(N=k) = \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^{n-k}$$

$k = 0, \dots, n$

Koska n hyvin iso, arvioidea: $n \approx \infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(N=k) = ? \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}_+)$$

$$P(N=k) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \left[\frac{n!}{(n-k)! n^k} \right] \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\left[\dots \right] = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{n^k} = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(\frac{n-j}{n} \right) = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{j}{n}\right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow 1$$

$x = -\lambda$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e^x = e^{-\lambda}$$

Siis raja: $P(N=k) \rightarrow e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

Maär Poisson-jälk. param $\lambda > 0$ on tuft $P_X(k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$,
(D.s.m. X on Poi(λ) jos sen tuft on Poi(λ)). $k > 0$.

Huom $\sum_{k \geq 0} P_X(k) = 1$, joten P_X on tuft \mathbb{Z} :ssä.

Lause Jos $N_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, \lambda/n)$ kun $n \rightarrow \infty$, niin

(PLL) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(N_n = k) \Rightarrow P(X=k) \quad \forall k \geq 0$,

missä $X \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$.



Poisson-jakautuman O.a.

(5 min)

$X \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$.

$EX = ?$

$$\underbrace{EX}_{\text{m}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k P(X=k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-1)!} = \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$$

$$= \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$= \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=k)$$

$$= \lambda P(X \in \{0, 1, \dots\})$$

$$= \lambda$$

Muhto viikon laskeaan

$P(X > k)$, kun $X \sim \text{Poi}(28)$

(3)

D.S.M. in variansi

(15 min)

Meir $X: \Omega \rightarrow S \subset \mathbb{R}$ d.s.m. ta-av. μ_X

(Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) . Jus $\mu = EX$ on clewassa, min

X in variansi on $\sigma_X^2 = \text{Var}(X) := E(X - \mu_X)^2$.

Laskainen:

$$\mu_X = EX = \sum_{k \in S} k p_X(k).$$

$$\sigma_X^2 = \underbrace{E f(X)}_{f(s) = (s - \mu_X)^2} = \sum_{k \in S} f(k) p_X(k) = \sum_{k \in S} (k - \mu_X)^2 p_X(k)$$

$$\text{Lause } \text{Var}(X) = EX^2 - (EX)^2.$$

$$\text{Tod } \text{Var}(X) = \sum_{k \in S} (k^2 - 2\mu_X k + \mu_X^2) p_X(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k \in S} k^2 p_X(k) - 2\mu_X \sum_{k \in S} k p_X(k) + \mu_X^2 \sum_{k \in S} p_X(k) \\ &= EX^2 - 2(EX)^2 + (EX)^2. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Varianssin summakaava (20 min)

Lause Olkoot X, Y disj. jalka

$\mu_X, \mu_Y \in \mathbb{R}$ ja $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (i) $\text{Var}(aX) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$
- (ii) $\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$, jos $X \perp Y$.
- (iii) $\text{Var}(a) = 0$

Tod. (i) $\text{Var}(aX) = E(aX)^2 - (E(aX))^2$
 $= a^2 E(X^2) - a^2 (E(X))^2 = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$

(ii) $E((X+Y)^2) = E(X^2) + 2E(XY) + E(Y^2)$
 $(E(Y+X))^2 = (E(X))^2 + 2E(X)E(Y) + (E(Y))^2$
 $\stackrel{E(X+Y)^2 = E(X^2) + E(Y^2) + 2E(XY)}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$

(iii) $E(a^2) - (Ea)^2 = a^2 - a^2 = 0$. (5)

Esim. $\Theta \sim \text{Ber}(p)$

$\text{Var}(\Theta) = E\Theta^2 - (E\Theta)^2$
 $= p \cdot 1^2 + (1-p) \cdot 0^2 - (p \cdot 1 + (1-p) \cdot 0)^2$
 $= p - p^2$
 $= p(1-p)$

$B \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$: $B = \Theta_1 + \dots + \Theta_n$: $\Theta_i \sim \text{Ber}(p)$

$\text{Var}(B) = \text{Var}(\Theta_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(\Theta_n) = np(1-p)$

$X \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$: $E X = \lambda$

$E X^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1) e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$
 $= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k-2)!} + E X$
 $= \lambda^2 + \lambda \Rightarrow \text{Var}(X) = (\lambda^2 + \lambda) - \lambda^2 = \lambda$

Hannuisten topalokumien tu-estimointi
(15 min)

Lause (Markovin egypt)

Olkoon $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ d.s.m. s.e.
 $X(\omega) \geq 0 \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega$ Tällöin

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{1}{a} EX \quad \forall a > 0.$$

Tod. $EX = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x P(X=x) \geq \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}: x \geq a} x P(X=x)$
 $\geq a \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}: x \geq a} P(X=x) = a P(X \geq a).$

Esim. $X \sim \text{Poi}(28)$ $EX = 28$

$$P(X \geq 100) \leq \frac{1}{100} EX = 0.28 = 28\%.$$

Tarkaus

Lause (Chebyshev'n egypt)

Olkoon $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ d.s.m. s.e.
 $\mu_X = EX \in \mathbb{R}$. Tällöin

$$P(|X - \mu_X| \geq a) \leq \frac{1}{a^2} \text{Var}(X) \quad \forall a > 0.$$

Tod. $Y(\omega) = (X(\omega) - \mu_X)^2$

Tällöin $P(|X - \mu_X| \geq a) = P(Y \geq a^2)$

$\leq \frac{1}{a^2} EY = \frac{1}{a^2} \text{Var}(X)$

Markov

Esim. $X \sim \text{Poi}(28)$, $EX = 28$, $\text{Var}(X) = 28$

$$P(X \geq 100) = P(X - \mu_X \geq 72)$$

$$\leq P(|X - \mu_X| \geq 72)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{72^2} \text{Var}(X) = \frac{28}{72^2}$$

... Wm-palvelimen luottotus

Mallinehtaan $N \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda)$; $\lambda = 28$

Ei siinä k_0 sa $P(N > k_0) \leq p = \frac{1}{100}$

~~EN~~ $= \lambda$

$\text{Var}(N) = \lambda$

Kun $k > \lambda$, niin

$$P(N > k) = P(N - \lambda > k - \lambda)$$

$$\leq P(|N - \lambda| > k - \lambda)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Cheb}}{\leq} \frac{1}{(k - \lambda)^2} \text{Var}(N)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{(k - \lambda)^2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{(k - \lambda)^2} = p$$

$$\frac{53}{2809}$$

$$53^2 = 2809$$

$$k^2 - 2\lambda k + \lambda^2 = \lambda/p$$

$$k^2 - 2\lambda k + (\lambda^2 - \lambda/p) = 0$$

$$k = \frac{2\lambda \pm \sqrt{4\lambda^2 - 4(\lambda^2 - \lambda/p)}}{2} = \frac{2\lambda \pm \sqrt{4\lambda/p}}{2}$$

$$= \lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda/p}$$

$$= 28 \pm \sqrt{2809}$$

$$k > \lambda \Rightarrow k = \lambda + \sqrt{\lambda/p} \approx 81$$

$$\lambda = 28$$

$$p = \frac{1}{100}$$

Sis: kun $k > k_0 = 81$,

$$\text{niin } \frac{\lambda}{(k - \lambda)^2} \leq \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(N > 81) \leq 1\%$$

\Rightarrow 81 palvelukapasiteetti riittää.