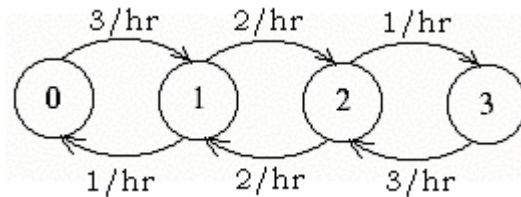


■■■■■■■■ 57:022 Principles of Design II ■■■■■■■■  
 Quiz #11 - 10 May 2002

True (+) or False (o)?

- \_\_\_ 1. “Balking” in a queueing system occurs when a potential customer is discouraged from joining the queue to be served.
- \_\_\_ 2. Little’s Law states that the time spent in a queueing system has Erlang distribution.
- \_\_\_ 3. In a birth/death model of a queueing system, the population size includes not only the waiting customers, but also any customers currently being served.
- \_\_\_ 4. “Reneging” in a queueing system occurs when a server sends a customer away without its having been served.
- \_\_\_ 5. In a birth/death model of a queueing system, a “death” refers to the departure of a customer from the system.
- \_\_\_ 6. The “utilization” of the server in an M/M/1 system is equal to  $1-\pi_0$ .
- \_\_\_ 7. Little’s Law applies to any queueing system in steady state, whether or not it is a birth/death process.
- \_\_\_ 8. An M/M/1 queueing system is a birth/death process.
- \_\_\_ 9. The notation  $W$  generally refers to the average time that a customer spends waiting in the queueing system, exclusive of time being served.
- \_\_\_ 10. In an M/M/1 queueing system, the number of customers arriving per unit time has Poisson distribution.

Consider the birth-death process on the right:



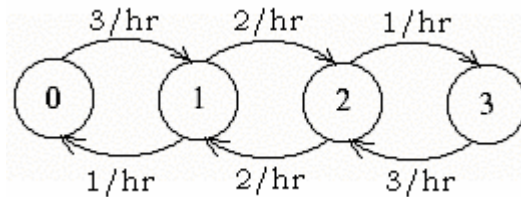
- \_\_\_ 11. The arrival process suggests a “finite source population.”
- \_\_\_ 12. The departure process suggests a single server.
- \_\_\_ 13. A steady state exists for this system.
- \_\_\_ 14. This might be classified as an M/M/3/3/3 queueing system.
- \_\_\_ 15. The probability  $\pi_0$  is equal to 1/6.
- \_\_\_ 16. All states are equally likely in steady state.
- \_\_\_ 17. State 1 is 3 times as likely as state 0 in steady state.

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