
1- What is iconic model? (10)

A physical model which represents actual system is called iconic model.
EX: a cockpit disconnected from airplane.

2- What is simulation clock? Name two approaches for the simulation clock advancing. (10)

A variable or a mechanism that keeps track of the current time in a simulation, is called simulation clock.

- 1 - Next-event time advance.
- 2 - Fixed-increment time advance.

3- What are the events in a single server model? (10)

Events:

- 1 - The arrival time of customer.
- 2 - The departure time of customer after being served.

4- In which simulation model, a) time is considered? b) random numbers are used? (10)

- a) Dynamic model.
- b) Stochastic model

5- In a single teller Bank, what are "state variables" of the system? (10)

State of a system is the collection of variables necessary to describe a system at a particular time.

EX: In bank system :

- The status of the teller (server); 1- idle, 2-busy
- The number of customers in the bank, waiting in queue.
- The time of arrival of each customer in the bank.

6- What is the Monte Carlo simulation?

A simulation methodology which employs uniform random numbers, $U(0,1)$, for solving certain stochastic or deterministic problems. (10)

7-Find the value of the following integral by using the Monte-Carlo method (use 6 points). (15)

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{(\sin x)} dx$$

- a) Generate $U(0,1)$ by computer or any means (if you cannot use the following RNG):
 $U=0.393 \ 0.746 \ 0.166 \ 0.220 \ 0.503 \ 0.827$
- b) Use the relation: $X = \pi \cdot U$ to map from $U(0,1)$ into $X(0, \pi)$, then find $\sin(x_i)$.
- c) Then use $g(x_i) = e^{(\sin x_i)}$ to find $g(x_i)$ and fill the following table:

Table 1

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\sin(x_i)$	0.944	0.716	0.498	0.637	1.0	0.517
$g(x_i)$	2.570	2.046	1.645	1.891	2.718	1.677

Using Monte-Carlo with 6 points: $I = 6.57$

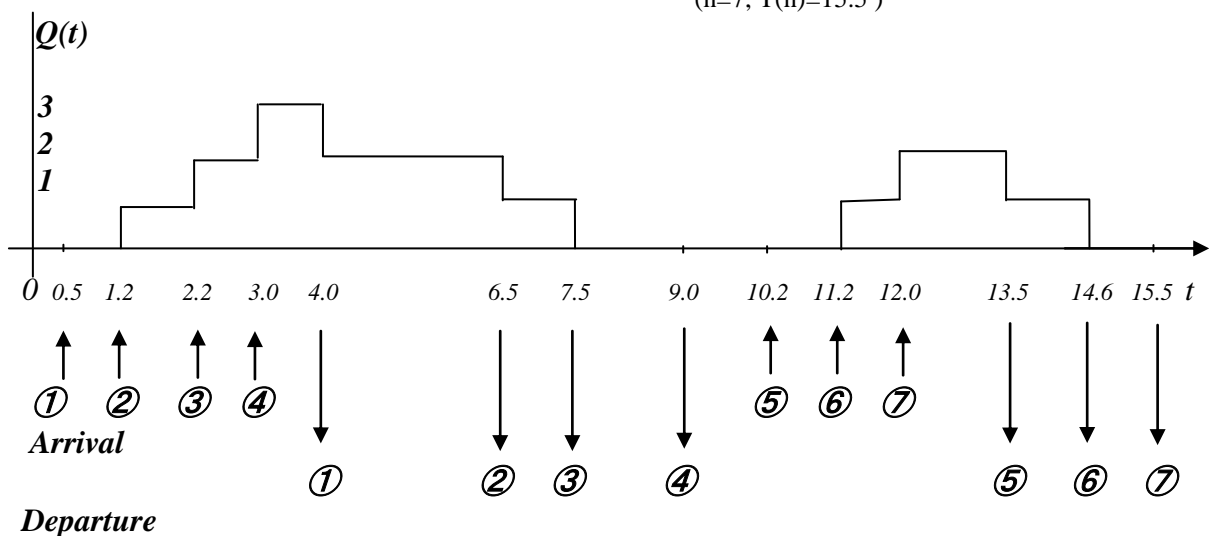
$$I = (b-a) \left(\sum_{i=1}^6 g(x_i) \right) / 6$$

$$I = \pi (12.547) / 6 = 6.57$$

8-In the following single server queuing M/M/1 system, find: (15)

- a) Average delay in queue ($d(n)$: ADQ).
 b) Average number of customers in the queue ($q(n)$: ANCQ).
 c) Efficiency of utilization of the server ($u(n)$: %).

($\uparrow i$ means i^{th} arrival and $\downarrow i$ means i^{th} departure)
 ($n=7, T(n)=15.5$)



a)

$$D1=0,$$

$$D2=4.0-1.2=2.8,$$

$$D3=6.5-2.2=4.3,$$

$$D4=7.5-3.0=4.5,$$

$$D5=0,$$

$$D6=13.5-11.2=2.3,$$

$$D7=14.6-12.0=2.6$$

$$d(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n D_i/n = (0+2.8+4.3+4.5+0+2.3+2.6)/7$$

$$d(n) = 16.5/7 = 2.35 \text{ ADQ (time)}$$

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b)

$$T0 = 1.2 + (11.2 - 7.5) + (15.5 - 14.6) = 1.2 + 3.7 + 0.9 = 5.8$$

$$T1 = (2.2 - 1.2) + (7.5 - 6.5) + (12.0 - 11.2) + (14.6 - 13.5) = 1 + 1 + 0.8 + 1.1 = 3.9$$

$$T2 = (3.0 - 2.2) + (6.5 - 4.0) + (13.5 - 12.0) = 0.8 + 2.5 + 1.5 = 4.8$$

$$T3 = (4.0 - 3.0) = 1.0$$

$$q(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i T_i/T(n) = (0 \times 5.8 + 1 \times 3.9 + 2 \times 4.8 + 3 \times 1.0)/15.5 = (3.9 + 9.6 + 3.0)/15.5 =$$

$$q(n) = 16.5/15.5 = 1.064 \text{ ANCQ (men)}$$

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$$c) u(n) = \sum_{t=0}^{15.5} B(t)$$

$$u(n) = [(9.0 - 0.5) + (15.5 - 10.2)]/15.5$$

$$u(n) = (8.5 + 5.3)/15.5 = 13.8/15.5 = 0.89$$

$$u(n) = 89\% \text{ server utility (busy)\%}$$

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