

1. (25 points) State whether the following statements are true or false. No justification is necessary.
  - (a) (5 points) Consider an M/M/2 queueing system with arrival rate  $\lambda$  and service rate  $\mu$  for each server. Also consider an M/M/1 queueing system with arrival rate  $\lambda$  and service rate  $2\mu$ .

**Statement:** The expected queueing delay in the M/M/2 system is larger than that in the M/M/1 system.
  - (b) Let  $N(t)$  be a Poisson process with rate  $\lambda$ . Let  $L(t)$  be another process constructed by removing every other packet from  $N(t)$ .
    - i. (5 points) **Statement:** The inter-arrival times in  $L(t)$  are exponentially distributed.
    - ii. (5 points) **Statement:** The mean inter-arrival time in  $L(t)$  is  $2/\lambda$ .
  - (c) (5 points) The computational complexity of Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path from one source to all destinations is  $O(N^2)$ , where  $N$  is the total number of nodes in the network.
  - (d) (5 points) As the link speed increases, the throughput of the Go-back-N ARQ protocol will approach that of the Stop-and-Wait protocol.
  
2. (40 points) Packets arrive to a server according to a Poisson process with rate 1. The service time of each packet is *i.i.d.* exponentially distributed with mean of 1. The server has a buffer of  $K$  packets, including the packet being served. If an incoming packet sees the buffer full, it will be dropped. Packets that enter the buffer are served in a first-come-first-serve manner.
  - (a) (20 points) Draw the state-transition diagram, set up the balance equations, and find the probability  $P_n$  that there are  $n$  packets in the system.
  - (b) (10 points) Find the probability that an incoming packet is dropped.
  - (c) (10 points) Among those packets that enter the buffer, find the average delay from the time that they enter the buffer to the time that their service complete.
  
3. (35 points) Consider a random-access system based on Aloha. However, due to the variation in the quality of the communication channel at each station, there is a

probability that a station may not be able to access the random-access channel. In this problem, you will derive the maximum capacity of such a random-access system with channel variations.

Assume that there are  $N$  stations. New packets arrive at each station according to a Poisson process with rate  $\lambda$ , independently of other stations. The transmission time of each packet is  $m$ . When a station has a new packet to send, it will immediately attempt transmission. However, there are two ways such a transmission attempt can fail. First, the station must check the channel. Only with probability  $p$  the channel is accessible to the station, *independently of all other transmission attempts and all other stations*. In other words, with probability  $1 - p$  the station must give up the transmission attempt immediately. Second, even when the station can access the channel and transmit the packet, if it encounters a collision during the transmission time  $m$ , the packet transmission will still fail. In either case, the station involved will then wait for a random time and retransmit the packet. Note that retransmission attempts may fail again due to the above two types of failures. Such a procedure continues until the packet is successfully transmitted.

Let  $\lambda'$  denote the aggregate rate of transmission attempts at each station (measured before the station checks the channel), including both new and retransmission attempts. **Assume that the aggregated arrivals of both new and retransmission attempts are also Poisson.**

- (a) (10 points) Suppose that you already know  $\lambda'$ . Find the rate with which actual packet transmissions occur on the channel (i.e., after each station checks the channel and finds the channel to be accessible).
- (b) (15 points) Suppose that you already know  $\lambda'$ . Find the probability that a typical transmission attempt will succeed. (Make sure you account for both types of failures.)
- (c) (10 points) Set up an equation that relates  $\lambda$  and  $\lambda'$ . Using this equation, find the maximum value of  $\lambda$  that this random-access system can support.

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