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$$P_{k \geq 1}(t, t + \tau) = \lambda \tau + o(\tau), \tau \rightarrow 0 \quad (4)$$

[5, 6, 11] [13]. $\Delta(0, t)$, $\lambda(t)$

$(0, t)$, t .

$\mu -$

()

$\lambda(t)$ $t -$ $[0, t)$:

$[t, t + \tau)$ τ
 $\tau \rightarrow 0 :$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{k \geq 1}(t, t + \tau)}{\tau} = \lambda(t) \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta(0, t) = \mu t \quad (5)$$

$$\mu(t_1, t_2) = \frac{\Delta(0, t_2) - \Delta(0, t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} \quad (6)$$

t .

$t :$

$$\mu(t) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta(0, t + \tau) - \Delta(0, t)}{\tau} = \Delta'(0, t) \quad (7)$$

$$P_{k \geq 1}(t, t + \tau) = \lambda(t) \tau + o(\tau), \tau \rightarrow 0 \quad (2)$$

$\lambda(t)$

$\lambda(t)$,

$\mu(t)$,

t .

$\lambda(t)$,

t ,

$$\mu(t) \geq \lambda(t) \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda(t) = \lambda \quad (3)$$

$$\mu(t) = \lambda(t)$$

:

$$\mu(t) = \mu, \lambda(t) = \lambda$$

$$\mu \geq \lambda;$$

$$\mu = \lambda.$$

$$P_k(t + \tau) = P_{k-i}(t)P_i(\tau), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, k \quad (10)$$

$$P_k(t + \tau) = \sum_{i=0}^k P_{k-i}(t)P_i(\tau), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (11)$$

$k(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$[t_0, t_0 + t)$

$$P_2(t, t + \tau) = 0(t), \rightarrow 0.$$

$[t_0, t_0 + t + \tau),$

$$2, 3, \dots - P_2(\tau), P_3(\tau), \dots$$

$$[t_0, t_0 + t + \tau) = [t_0, t_0 + t) + [t, t + \tau) \quad (9)$$

$[t_0, t_0 + t + \tau)$

$k, k-1, \dots, k-i, \dots, 0, 1,$

\dots, i, \dots, k

$$P_k(t + \tau) = P_{k-1}(t)P_1(\tau) + P_k(t)P_0(\tau) + 0(\tau), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \tau \rightarrow 0 \quad (12)$$

(2) (7) [8]

$$P_1(\tau) = \lambda\tau + 0(\tau); \quad P_0(\tau) = 1 - \lambda\tau - 0(\tau) \quad (13)$$

$k-i$

$$P_i(t, t + \tau) -$$

$[t, t + \tau).$

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_k(t) = \lambda P_{k-1}(t) - \lambda P_k(t), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots \quad (14)$$

$[t_0, t_0 + t + \tau), [t_0, t_0 + t), [t, t + \tau)$

(14),

$$P_k(t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t} \quad (15)$$

$$[t_0, t_0 + t + \tau) \rightarrow [t + \tau), [t_0, t_0 + t) \rightarrow [t), [t, t + \tau) \rightarrow [\tau)$$

$\lambda - t -$

$k -$

$$P_k(t_0, t_0 + t + \tau) \rightarrow P_k(t + \tau), P_{k-i}(t_0, t_0 + t) \rightarrow P_{k-i}(t), P_i(t, t + \tau) \rightarrow P_i(\tau).$$

k

t

[13].

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(t) = e^{-\lambda t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} = e^{-\lambda t} e^{\lambda t} = 1 \quad (17)$$

$$P_k(t) = P_k(t) = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t} \quad (18)$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = \lambda \quad (15)$$

$\lambda_k, k=1, \dots, n,$

$\lambda_k.$

$D(K)$

$\hat{I}(\hat{E}), D(K)$

$\sigma(K)$

$$M(K) = D(K) = \lambda t; \quad \sigma(K) = \sqrt{\lambda t} \quad (19)$$

$$t=1 M(K) = D(K) = \lambda, \quad \sigma(K) = \sqrt{\lambda}.$$

$$\mu = M(K) = \lambda.$$

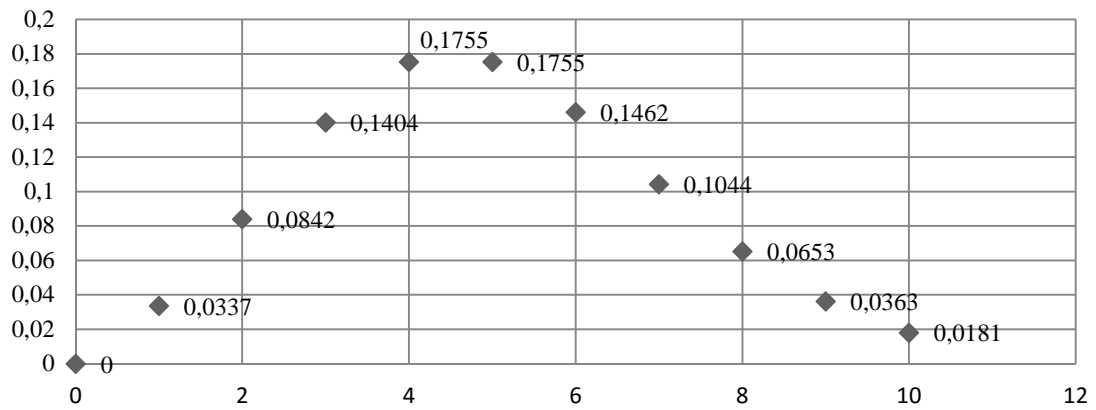
$$\mu = \lambda.$$

$$P_k(t) = \frac{[(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)t]^k}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)t} \quad (16)$$

$P_k(t) \quad k$

$$\lambda t = \text{const}(\lambda t = 5) \quad (\dots 1).$$

P_k(t)



. 1. $P_k(t) \quad k \quad \lambda t = 5$

(17) (18).
 $\lambda t = \text{const} = 5,$

$$P_k(t) = P_k = \frac{5^k}{k!} e^{-5} = \frac{5^k}{k! e^5}$$

$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 10$
 (. 1).

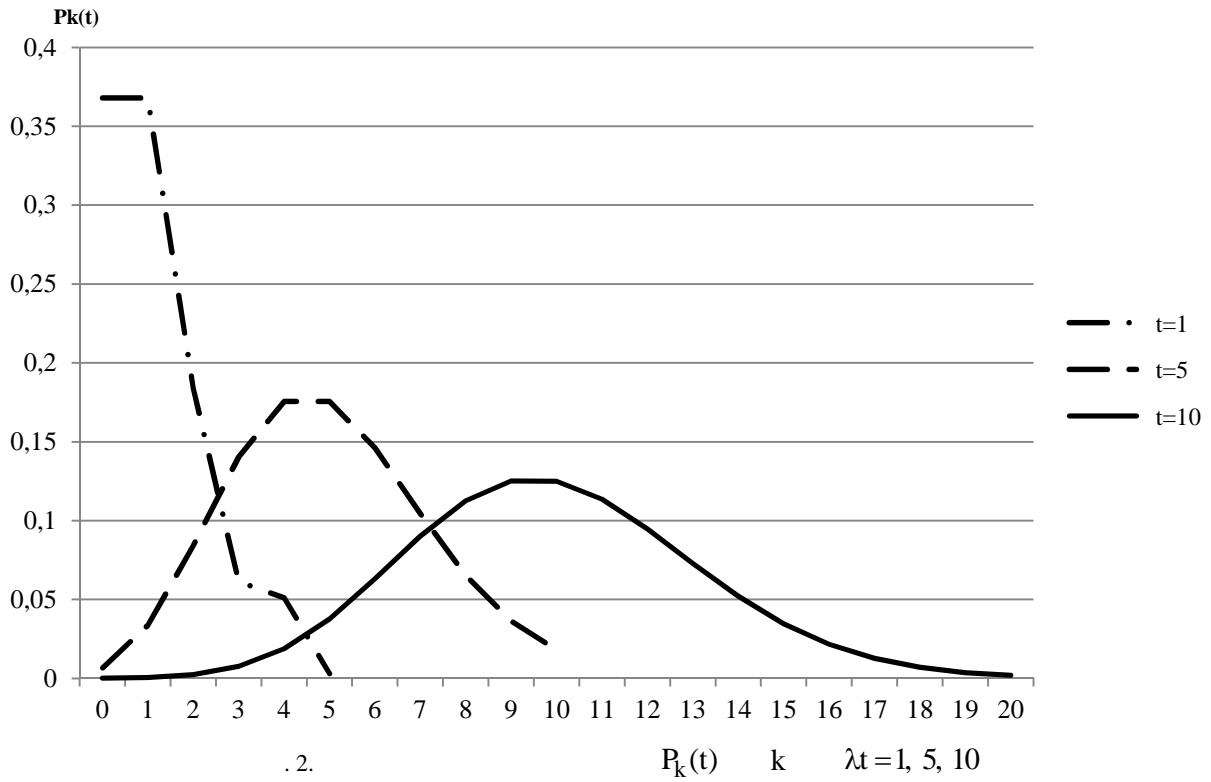
t

$$P_k(t) = P_k(t) = \frac{(\lambda t^k)}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

$P_k(t) \quad \lambda t = 5$ (. 1).

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P _k	0,0067	0,0337	0,0842	0,1404	0,1755	0,1755	0,1462	0,1044	0,0653	0,0363	0,0181

$P_k(t) \quad k \quad \lambda t = 1, 5^3 10.$
 $P_k(t) \quad k,$



$$P_k(t) = P_k = \frac{1^k}{k!} e^{-1} = \frac{1^k}{k! \cdot e^1} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5 \quad (.2):$$

k	0	1	2	3	4	5
P_k	0,3679	0,3679	0,1839	0,0613	0,0513	0,0031

$$P_k(t) = P_k = \frac{10^k}{k!} e^{-10} = \frac{10^k}{k! \cdot e^{10}} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 20 \quad (.3):$$

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P_k	0,0005	0,0023	0,0076	0,0189	0,0378	0,0631	0,0901	0,1126	0,1251	0,1250
k	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
P_k	0,1137	0,0948	0,0729	0,0521	0,0347	0,0217	0,0128	0,0071	0,0037	0,0019

$$P_{i \geq k}(t) = \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda t)^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda t} \quad (20)$$

λt = 10

$$P_k(t) = P_{i \geq k}(t) \quad (18)$$

$$P_{i \leq k}(t) = 1 - P_{i \geq k}(t)$$

$$F(z) = P(z < t) = 1 - P(z > t) = 1 - P_0(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda z} \quad (21)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{df(z)}{dz} = \lambda e^{-\lambda t} \quad (22)$$

$$F(z)$$

$$D(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z^2 f(z) dz = \int_0^{\infty} z \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz = \left[u = z; \int dv = \int \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz \right] = -ze^{-\lambda z} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda z} d(-z\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{\lambda z}} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$M(z) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (23)$$

$$D(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} z^2 f(z) dz - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \int_0^{\infty} z^2 \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \left[u = z^2; dv = \lambda e^{-\lambda z} dz \right] = -z^2 e^{-\lambda z} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} 2ze^{-\lambda z} dz - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \left[z = u; dv = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda z} dz \right] = -2z \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda z} \Big|_0^{\infty} - 2 \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda z} d(-z\lambda) - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = -\frac{2}{\lambda^2} e^{-\lambda z} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\lambda^2} \frac{1}{e^{\lambda z}} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$D(z) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \quad (24)$$

$$\sigma(z) = \sqrt{D(z)} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad (25)$$

$$M(z) = \sigma(z)$$

$$M(z), F(z) \quad \lambda t = 1, 5, 10.$$

$$F(z) = 1 - e^{-\lambda z} \quad \lambda = 1: F(z) = 1 - e^{-z} \quad z = 0; 0,5; \dots 3$$

z	0	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3
F(z)	0	0,3935	0,6321	0,7769	0,8647	0,9179	0,9502

$$\lambda = 5:$$

$$F(z) = 1 - e^{-\lambda z} = 1 - e^{-5z} = 1 - e^{-5z}$$

$z = 0; 0,5; \dots 3$

(. 5):

5

z	0	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3
F(z)	0	0,9179	0,9933	0,9994	0,9999	0,9999	0,9999

$\lambda = 10:$

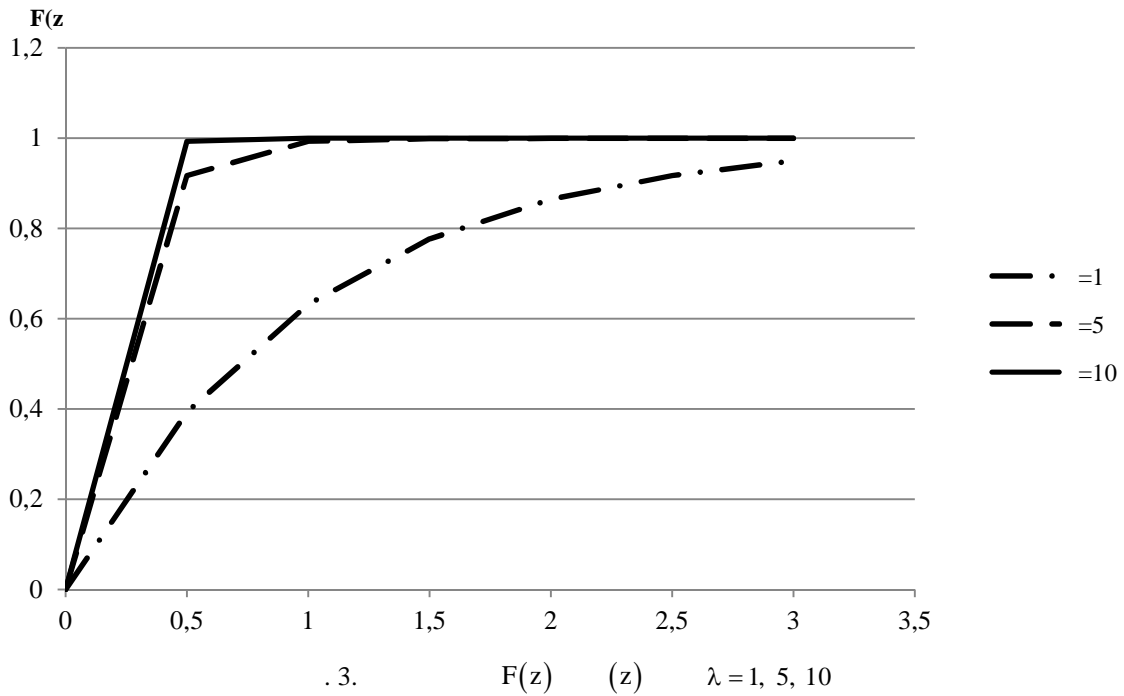
$z = 0; 0,5; \dots 3$

$$F(z) = 1 - e^{-\lambda z} = 1 - e^{-10z} = 1 - e^{-10z}$$

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z	0	0,5	1	1,5	2	2,5	3
F(z)	0	0,9993	0,9999	0,9994	0,9999	0,9999	0,9999



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$F(z)$.

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(21)

$$P(z > t + \tau) = P(z > t)P(z > \tau / z > t)$$

(21):

$$e^{-\lambda(t+\tau)} = e^{-\lambda t} P(z > \tau / z > t)$$

(21),

$$P(z > \tau / z > t) = e^{-\lambda \tau} = P(z > \tau)$$

z ,

$P(z > t)$,

t ,

MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF INFORMATION FLOWS AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEMS

I.D. Varlamov, S.S. Gatsenko

Modeling processes of distribution and use of information in distributed automatic systems of control based on mathematical models of information stream.

Proposed complex mathematical model of information ordinary stationary, non-stationary and stationary ordinary extraordinary streams according to their random homogeneous and heterogeneous finite regularity.

Keywords: *information stream, the stream of requests, information technology, automatic control system.*
