

Lecture 24

Note Title

3/18/2005

Self-similarity

$$x(t) \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{x(at)}{a^H}$$

$$\forall a > 0$$

$$1. E[x(t)] = \frac{E[x(at)]}{a^H}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq H < 1$$

$$2. \text{Var}[x(t)] = \frac{\text{Var}[x(at)]}{a^{2H}}$$

$$3. R(t, s) = \frac{R(at, as)}{a^{2H}}$$

$B_H(t)$ is self-similar

$$E[B_H(t)] = 0 \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

$$\text{Var}[B_H(t)] = t^{2H} \quad \text{Var}[B_H(at)] = a^{2H} t^{2H}$$

$$R(t, s) = \frac{1}{2} (t^{2H} + s^{2H} - |t-s|^{2H})$$

B_H is self-similar

$A(t)$ = cumulative traffic from initial time (eg $t=0$) to time t

$$A(t) = mt + a B_H(t)$$

Questions:

1. Implications for QoS (queuing delays? Buffer provisioning? Buffer provisioning?)
2. How does B_{μ} arise in Internet?

Origin of $A(t)$

Superposition of stochastic processes.

$$\{W^{(i)}(t) : t \geq 0\} \quad 1 \leq i \leq M$$

Their (normalized) superposition

$$W_M^*(Tt) = \int_0^{tT} \sum_{i=1}^M W^{(i)}(u) du$$

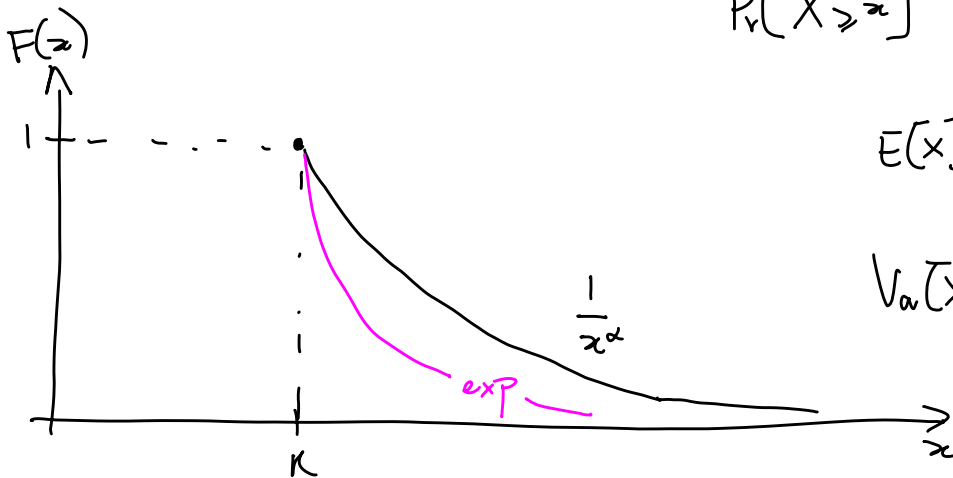
Heavy-tailed

A random variable X is heavy-tailed iff $\Pr[X \geq x] \sim L(x)x^{-\alpha}$

where $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L(cx)}{L(x)} = 1 \quad \forall \text{ constant } c.$

Eg X follows a Pareto distribution

$$F(x) = \left(\frac{k}{x}\right)^{\alpha} \quad (0 < \alpha < 2) \\ \Pr[X \geq x] = \left(\frac{k}{x}\right)^{\alpha} \quad k > 0 \quad \forall x \geq k$$

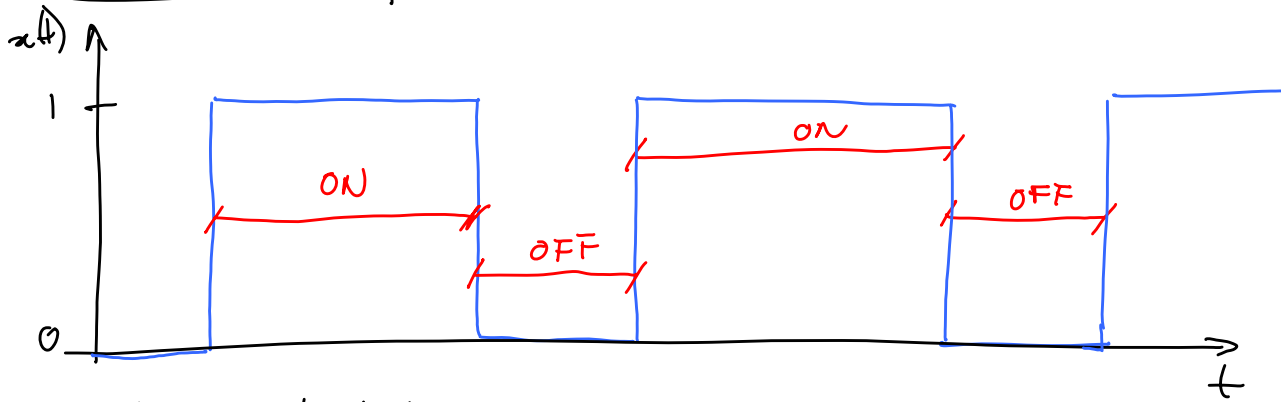


$$E[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1} k$$

($\alpha > 1$) shape

$$Var[X] = \infty$$

ON/OFF stochastic process



Heavy tailed stochastic process

ON periods are i.i.d. heavy tailed

and/or

OFF " " " " "

$W^{(i)}(t)$ are ON/OFF heavy tailed stochastic processes

$\mu_0 =$ exp value of OFF times

$\alpha_0 =$ slope

OFF

$\mu_1 =$ " " ON "

$\alpha_1 =$

ON

Thm

$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty}$

$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty}$

$$W_M^*(Tt) - TM \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_0} t$$

$$\frac{\quad}{T^H \sqrt{L_T(T) M}} = \sigma B_H(t)$$