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$$M^* = \left(x_{ij}^{(K_{ij})} \right)_{i,j=0}^n, \quad x_{ij}^{(K_{ij})} = \{0, 1\}.$$

$$T^* = \left(t_{ij}^{(K_{ij})} \right)_{i,j=0}^n, \quad t_{ij}^{(K_{ij})} \in \{0, 1\}.$$

$$X^* = \left(X_{ij}^{(K_{ij})} \right)_{i,j=0}^n,$$

$X_{ij}^{(K_{ij})}$	0	1
$P_{ij}^{(K_{ij})}$	$1 - P_{ij}^{(K_{ij})}$	$P_{ij}^{(K_{ij})}$

$$G = (0, 1, \dots, n) - (G, M^*),$$

$$(M^* \subset G \times G - (M^* \text{ , } M^* \text{ })).$$

$$(O) \quad (n).$$

$$X_{ij} = \min_{K_{ij}} X_{ij}^{(K_{ij})}$$

$$t_{ij} = \min_{K_{ij}} t_{ij}^{(K_{ij})} (X_{ij}^{(K_{ij})})^{-1}.$$

$$t_{ij}^{(K_{ij})} = \dagger_{ij} \quad j.$$

$$P_{ij} = P\{X_{ij} = 1\} = 1 - \prod_{K_{ij}} (1 - P_{ij}^{(K_{ij})}),$$

$$X_{ij}$$

X_{ij}	0	1
P	$1 - P_{ij}$	P_{ij}

t_{ij}	\dagger_{ij}	∞
P	P_{ij}	$1 - P_{ij}$

$$G = (0, 1, \dots, n); M \subset G \times G,$$

$$X = (X_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n$$

$$T = (t_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n$$

$$\Phi_1(x), x = (x_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n,$$

$$\Phi_1(x) = \dots$$

$$\Phi_1(x) = \dots$$

$$\Phi_1(X),$$

$$O \quad n.$$

$$P\{\Phi_1(X) = 1\} = E\Phi(X) = \Psi_1(P), \quad (1)$$

$$P = (P_{ij})_{ij=0}^n, \quad P_{ij} = 0$$

$$i \quad j. \quad \Psi_1(P)$$

$$\Phi_s(S), S = (S_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n, \quad S_{ij} = \dots$$

$$j. \quad S$$

$$\Phi_2(S) \quad T,$$

$$\Phi_2(T),$$

$$\Phi_2(T). \quad \Phi_2(T) \quad \Psi_1(P).$$

$$P\{\Phi_2(T) < \infty\} \equiv \Psi_1(P). \quad (2)$$

$$\Psi_2(P, \dagger, t_0) = P\{\Phi_2(T) < t_0\}, \quad (3)$$

$$P = (P_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n, \quad \dagger = (\dagger_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n.$$

$$\Phi_1, \Phi_2,$$

$$(G, M),$$

$$\Psi_1, \Psi_2.$$

$$\Psi_1(P), \Psi_2(P, \dagger, t_0)$$

$$\Psi_1(P) = \sum_y \Phi_1(y) \prod_{i,j} P_{ij}^{y_{ij}} (1 - P_{ij})^{1 - y_{ij}}; \quad (4)$$

$$\Psi_2(P, \dagger, t_0) = \sum_y 1_{(\Phi_2(y_1) < t_0)} \prod_{i,j} P_{ij}^{y_{ij}} (1 - P_{ij})^{1 - y_{ij}}, \quad (5)$$

$$y = (y_{ij})_{i,j=0}^n, \quad y_{ij} = 0 \quad 1; \quad y_1 = (y_{ij}^{(1)})_{i,j=0}^n;$$

$$y_{ij}^{(1)} = \frac{\dagger_{ij}}{y_{ij}};$$

$$1_A - \quad O^0 = 1.$$

$$\{f_K\}_{K=1}^{\infty} q^*(1-q^*) \quad 1/4.$$

$$f, \quad S$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{K=1}^N \Phi_1(f_K) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_1(P) \quad (6) \quad S^{-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{K=1}^N 1_{(\Phi_2(y_1(K)) < t_0)} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \Psi_2(P, \dagger, t_0), \quad (7) \quad q^*$$

$$y_1(K) = (y_{ij}^{(1)}(K))_{i,j=0}^n; \quad y_{ij}^{(1)} = \frac{\dagger_{ij}}{f_k^{(ij)}}; \quad \left[\frac{0.1}{S^2} \right]$$

$$f_K = (f_K^{(ij)})_{i,j=0}^n.$$

(6), (7)

$$\Psi_1, \quad \Psi_2, \quad (1.6), \quad (1.7)$$

$$\Psi_1, \quad \Psi_2,$$

(6) (7)

$$q = \Psi_1, \Psi_2, \quad q_0,$$

N

$$\frac{N}{N + \{\tau\}^2} \left(q^* + \frac{\{\tau\}^2}{2N} \pm \{\tau\} \sqrt{\frac{q^*(1-q^*)}{N} + \frac{\{\tau\}^2}{4N^2}} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$N - ; \{\tau\} - \tau \cdot 100\% -$$

$$; q^* N \quad N,$$

$$; \tau -$$

$$H_0 : q = q_0$$

$$H_1 : q < q_0.$$

$$q^* \quad N ($$

$$) \quad z = \sum_{k=1}^N U_k,$$

$$\frac{2N\{\tau\}}{N + \{\tau\}^2} \sqrt{\frac{q^*(1-q^*)}{N} + \frac{\{\tau\}^2}{4N^2}}$$

S .

H₀

H₁.

$$K^* = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n_r\},$$

$$P_{q_0} \{z \leq n_r\} = \tau$$

q*

$$\frac{N\{\tau\}}{N + \{\tau\}^2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} + \frac{\{\tau\}^2}{N^2}},$$

K*

n_r

, τ -

N

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$$\Psi \geq q_0.$$

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ASSESSMENT STUDY QUESTIONS EFFICIENCY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

V.V. Grigorovich

In this paper the research methods of predicting the future reliability of the information and communication network by calculating the performance reliability of message transmission and message transmission time in the network.

Keywords: channel, information and communication network, multohraf, circuit-switching, reliability of transmission.