



---

## ANEXO II.

### Desarrollo del modelo para una distribución de probabilidad general.

#### Longitud de Ciclo.

$$E(T) = h + (1 - \alpha) F(h) E(T) + \alpha F(h) \{T_0 + E(T)\} + \\ \beta (1 - F(h)) \{h / (1 - \beta) + T_1 + T_2\} + (1 - \beta) (1 - F(h)) (T_1 + T_2)$$

$$E(T) * F(h) = h + \alpha T_0 - \alpha T_0 F(h) + h \beta F(h) / 1 - \beta + (T_1 + T_2) \beta F(h) \\ + (T_1 + T_2) (1 - \beta) F(h)$$

$$E(T) = h / F(h) + \alpha T_0 / F(h) - \alpha T_0 + h \beta / 1 - \beta + (T_1 + T_2) \beta$$

$$E(T) = h [(1 - \beta)(1 - F(h)) / F(h) (1 - \beta)] + \alpha T_0 [1 / F(h) - 1] + (T_1 + T_2)$$

#### Costo Total por Ciclo.

$$E(C) = \{a_0 + a_1 n + C_0 h\} + E(C) \{(1 - \alpha) F(h) + \{a_0 + a_1 n + b_1 + C_0 h\} + E(C)\} \\ * \alpha F(h) + \{a_0 + a_1 n + C_0 \tau + C_1 (h - \tau) + \{C_1 h + a_0 + a_1 n\} / (1 - \beta) + a_2\} \\ * \beta (1 - F(h)) + \{a_0 + a_1 n + C_0 \tau + C_1 (h - \tau)\} + a_2\} * (1 - \beta) (1 - F(h))$$

$$E(C) = a_0 + a_1 n + C_0 h + E(C) - C_0 h F(h) - E(C) F(h) + \alpha b_1 - \alpha b_1 F(h) +$$



---

$$[C_1 h + a_0 + a_1 n / (1 - \beta)] \beta F(h) + C_0 \tau F(h) + C_1 h F(h) - C_1 \tau + a_2 F(h)$$

$$E(C) = a_0 / F(h) + a_1 n / F(h) + C_0 h / F(h) - C_0 h + \alpha b_1 / F(h) - \alpha b_1 +$$

$$[C_1 h + a_0 + a_1 n / (1 - \beta)] \beta + C_0 \tau + C_1 h - C_1 \tau + a_2$$

$$E(C) = a_2 + C_1 h [\beta / (1 - \beta) + 1] - C_1 \tau + \alpha b_1 [1/F(h) - 1]$$

$$+ C_0 h [1 / F(h) + 1] + C_0 \tau + (a_0 + a_1 n) \{1 / F(h)$$

$$+ \beta / (1 - \beta)\}$$