Math 210, Spring 2019

Waitin' for the bus outta here

In a certain town there are 2 bus companies whose buses stop at the Main Street station. The first company's bus arrives at this station every k_1 minutes, the second every k_2 minuters (we assume $k_1 \leq k_2$) but the times of arrival of the previous busses are unknown. The question is, what is the average length of time that you will wait for a bus after arriving at the station?

The solution

Let the random variable X_i denote the time between your arrival at the station and arrival of the next bus of the *i*th company. The cumulative distribution function (cdf) of X_i is

$$F_i(t) \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \operatorname{Prob}(X_i \le t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t < 0; \\ t/k_i, & \text{if } 0 \le t \le k_i; \\ 1, & \text{if } t > k_i. \end{cases}$$

The probability that all of the X_i 's are $\geq t$ is $(1 - F_1(t))(1 - F_2(t))$ which is 0 for $t > k_1$, reflecting the fact that you will surely not wait more than k_1 minutes. Hence the probability that at least one of the X_i 's is $\leq t$

$$1 - (1 - F_1(t))(1 - F_2(t))$$

The waiting time that we actually experience at the bus stop will be $X = \min_i X_i$, and the cdf of this random variable is

$$F(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \operatorname{Prob}(X \le t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t < 0; \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{t}{k_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{t}{k_2}\right), & \text{if } 0 < t < k_1; \\ 1, & \text{if } t > k_1. \end{cases}$$

Thus the density function, f(t) = F'(t) is

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t < 0; \\ \left(\frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}\right) - \frac{2t}{k_1 k_2}, & \text{if } 0 \le t \le k_1; \\ 0, & \text{if } t > k_1. \end{cases}$$

Finally the expected waiting time is

$$E(\mathbf{k}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{k_{1}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{k_{1}} + \frac{1}{k_{2}} \right) t - \frac{2t^{2}}{k_{1}k_{2}} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{k_{1}}{2} - \frac{k_{1}^{2}}{6k_{2}}$$
(1)

In particular, if $k_1 = k_2 = 10$ minutes, then the expected waiting time is $k_1/3 = 10/3$ minutes.