What's the point of this?

1) Tpt ↓ as RTT ↑
   (so large RTT flows suffer)

2) W needs to be close to $B \times RTT$
   to support full utilization.
   \[
   p = \frac{8}{3W^2}
   \]
   Hence $p$ needs to be $\leq \frac{1}{B \times RTT^2}$ for full utilization.

1) But $p$ typically goes up
   with RTT (more hops =
   more chance to drop packets)

2) & remains at most constant
   with $B$ (larger $B$ needs
   larger buffer size to sustain
   larger incoming packet rate)

Net effect: TCP does
   gradually when BDP ↑