

Pramod Parajuli

Simulation and Modeling, CS-331

Chapter 2

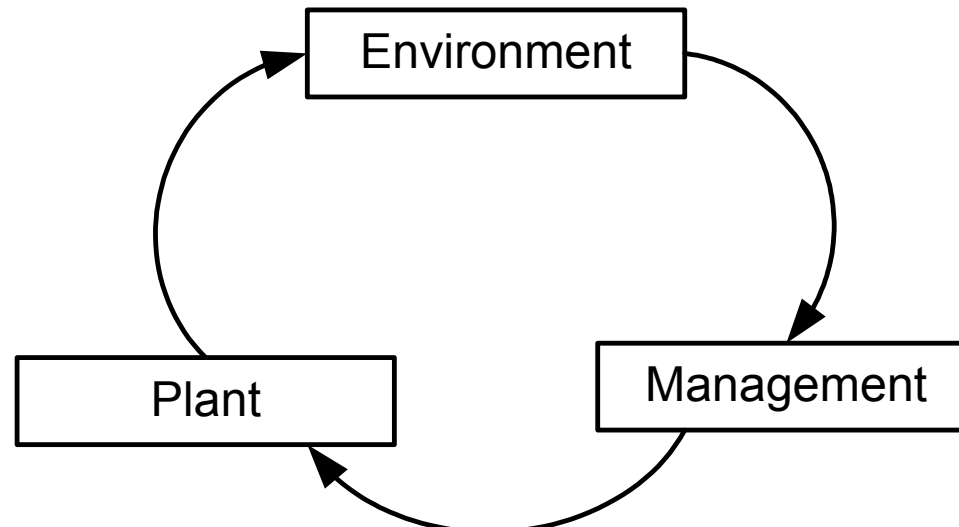
System Studies

Sub Systems

- System consists of interacting ***subsystems***
- Each subsystem has its own inputs and outputs
- Similarly, a model can also be broken into ***sub-models***
- Sometimes, the terms subsystem, sub-model, and blocks are interchangeable

A Corporate Model

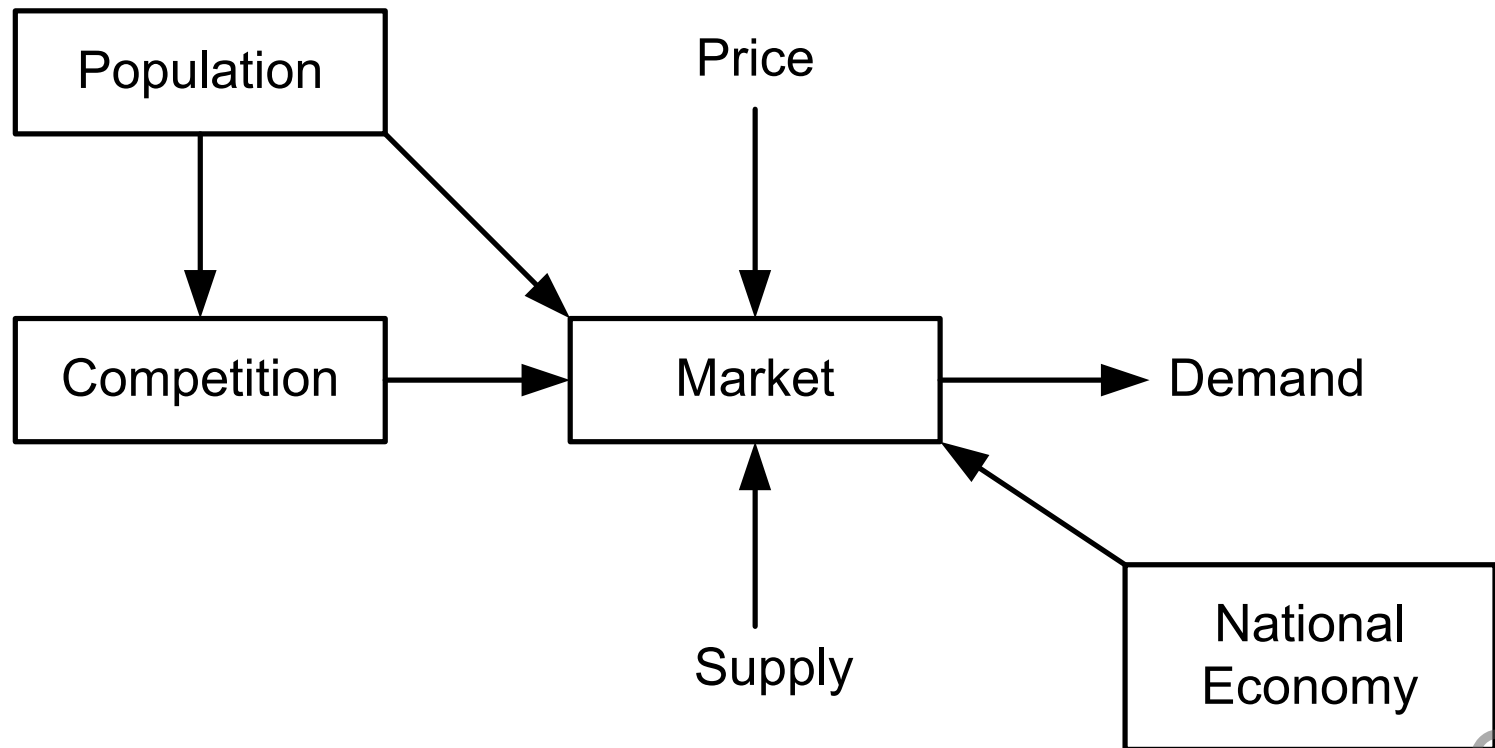
- Model that exhibits the property of a corporation
- 3 essentials
 - Environment: the corporation exists within the environment
 - Management: responsible for all of the planning, risk analysis, scheduling, marketing etc.
 - Plant: the real implementation of the plan and design



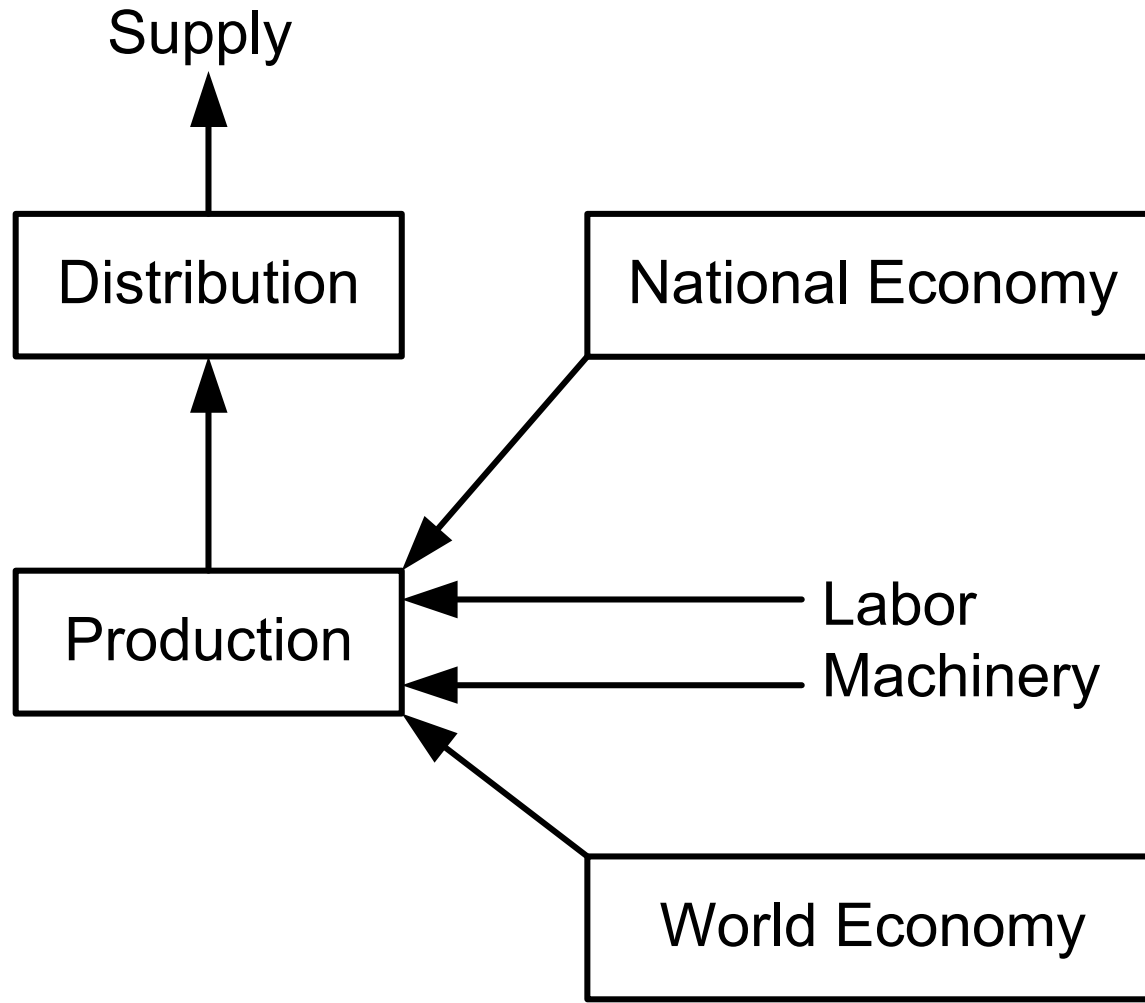
(C) Pramod Parajuli, 2004

Environment

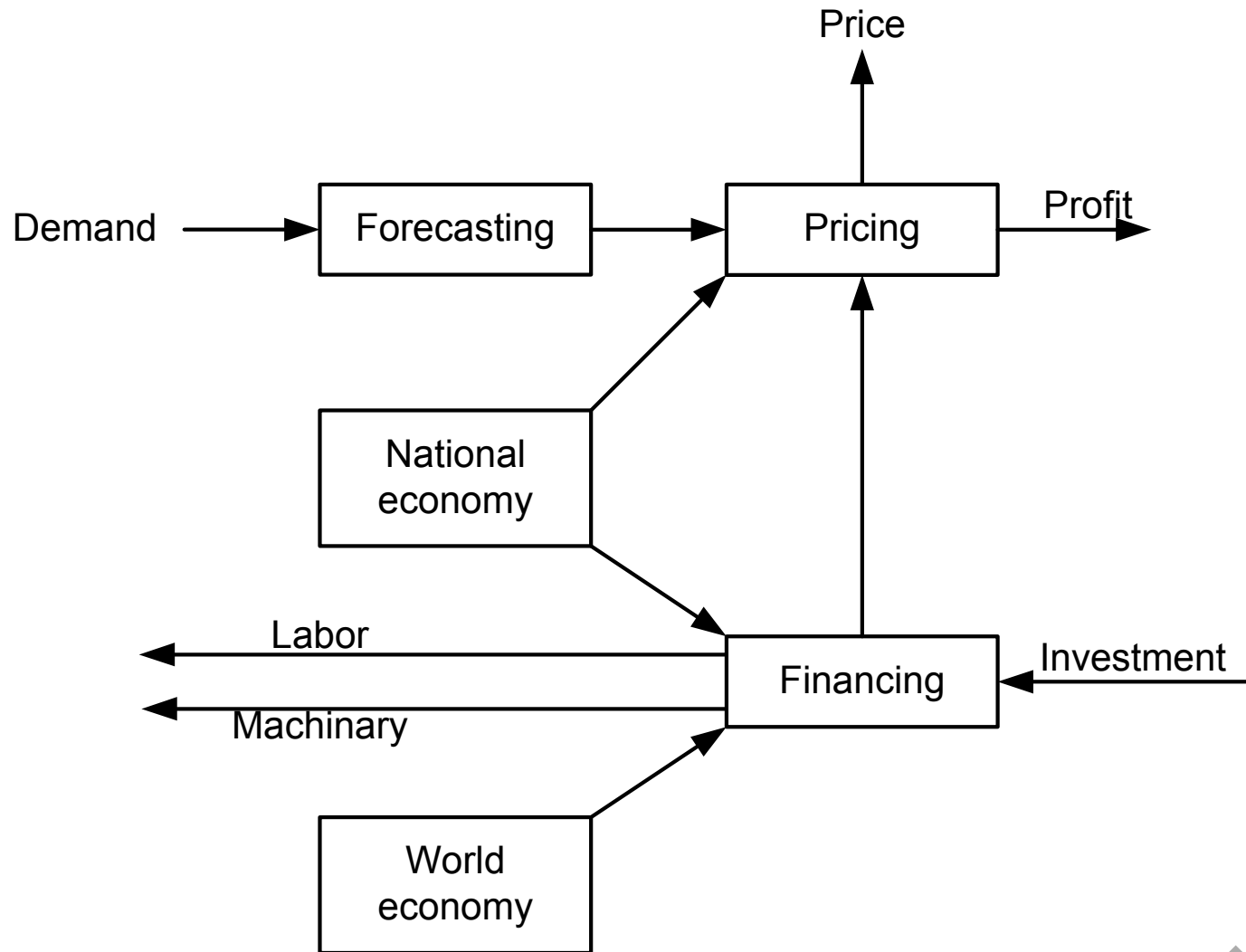
market model



Production

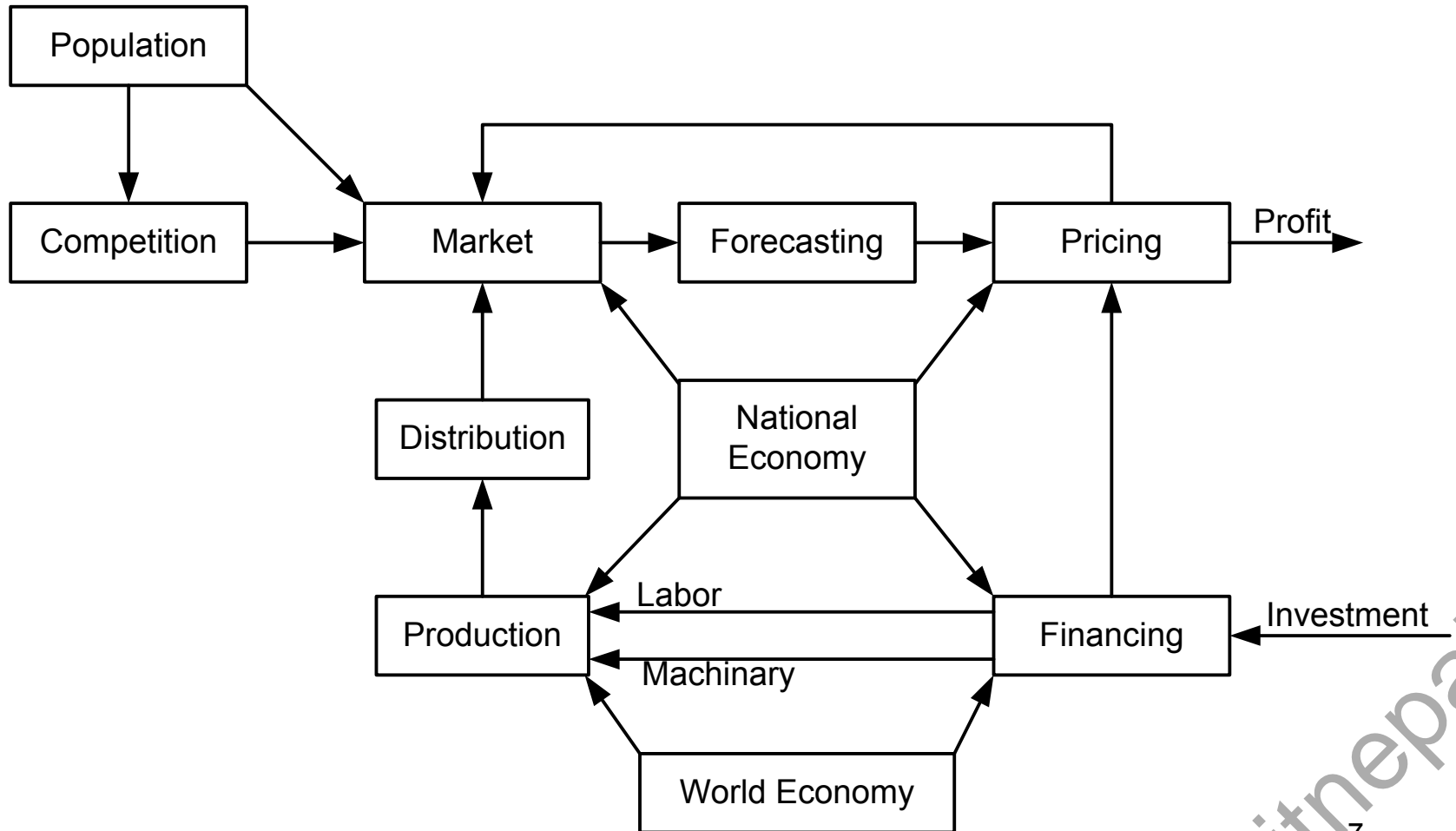


Management



Full Corporate Model

Combine



(C) Pramod Parajuli, 2004

Types of System Studies

- System analysis
 - understand the system under study
 - focus on system performance
- System design
 - develop the logical objects that meet some specification
 - calculate the performance and compare with the prediction
 - if not satisfied, then redesign and repeat again
- System postulation
 - Characteristic of the way models are employed in other disciplines

System Analysis

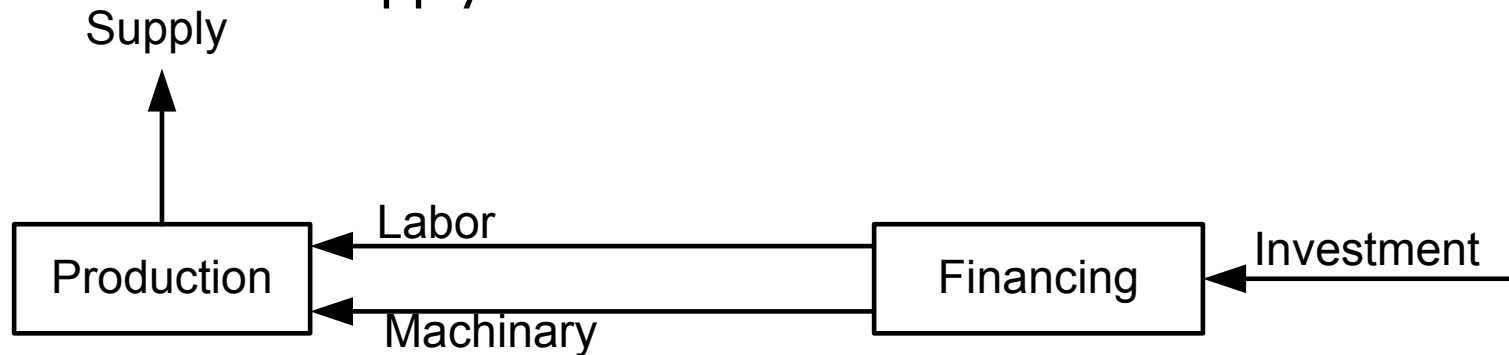
Considerations;

K Capital investment

L Labor

M Machinery

S Supply



$$S = f.L^{a1}.M^{a2}$$

Cobb-Douglas model. For simplicity consider; $a1=a2=1$

System Analysis

As far as financial model is considered, it is modeled as;

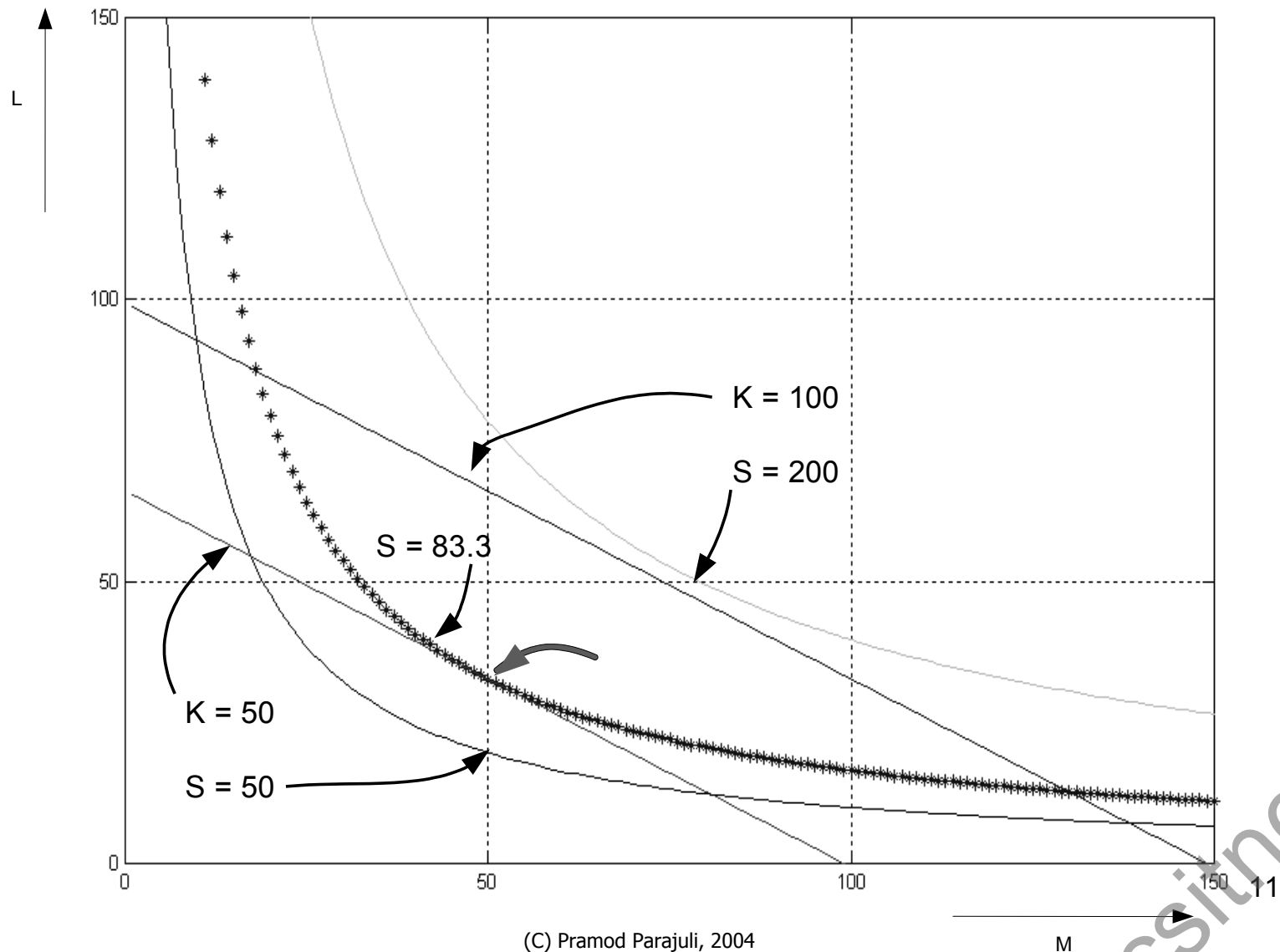
$$K = eL + M$$

Since the interdependency of K, L, M, and S has been found, can we find an assignment of L and M that maximizes supply for a given investment?

Let's see the graph plot of the relationships.

Let's consider that $e = 0.75$ and $f = 0.1$

System Analysis – The optimal solution



(C) Pramod Parajuli, 2004

System Analysis – The optimal solution

The optimal point is;

$$M = 50$$

$$L = 33.3$$

Depending on the samples taken, the optimal point changes.

Here, only a part of the corporate model is optimized and hence known as ***sub-optimization***.

In general, when the system is giving the maximum performance, most of the sub-systems are at their peak performance.

System Analysis – The optimal solution

The example we saw is a static one.

If the market competition, economy influence etc are to be considered, then the system will be dynamic and required even more sophisticated study

System Design

Online computer system

- ' **M** ' number of messages are received in a second
- ' **m** ' number of characters in one message
- A buffer that can hold ' **b** ' number of characters at a time
- Fraction ' **k** ' of the messages are replied
- The replied messages have ' **r** ' number of characters on the average
- Same buffer used for sending and receiving
- **2,000** instructions are required to process a message
- **10,000** instructions require to generate the reply message
- To read and reply the messages requires **1,000** instructions each

System Design

Online computer system

- 3 computer systems,
 - 25,000 instruction per second
 - 50,000 instruction per second
 - 100,000 instructions per second
- Buffer size can be
 - 1 character buffer
 - 2 character buffer
 - 5 character buffer
 - 10 character buffer
- Altogether, 12 different configurations
- Which computer with which buffer size will be the best for the implementation given the price of the systems

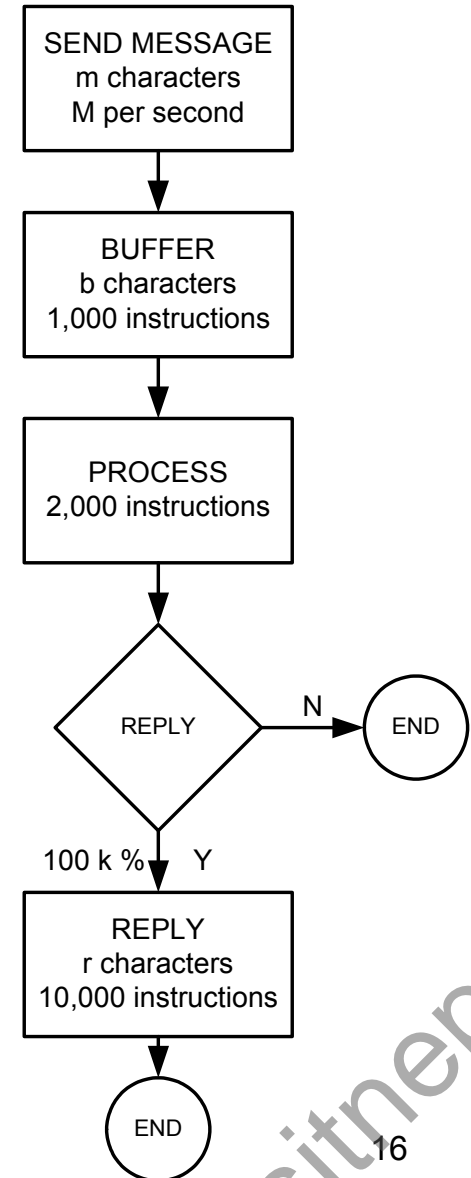
System Design

Here,

- M messages per second
- kM messages replied per second
- (M.m + k.M.r) characters pass thro buffer
- Since the buffer can hold 'b' chars, M (m+k.r)/b incomings per second

Altogether, the total number of instructions required;

$$N = 2,000M + 10,000M.k + \frac{1,000M(m + kr)}{b}$$



System Design

- If 's' is the number of instructions per second that the computer can execute then, the value of 's' to be able to process the given messages M, must be

$$N \leq s$$

- Let's consider that,

$$M = 5 \qquad m = 15$$

$$k = 0.1 \qquad r = 50$$

- When simplified, $N \leq s$ becomes;

$$\frac{20}{b} \leq \frac{s}{5,000} - 3$$

- Plot b against 20/b

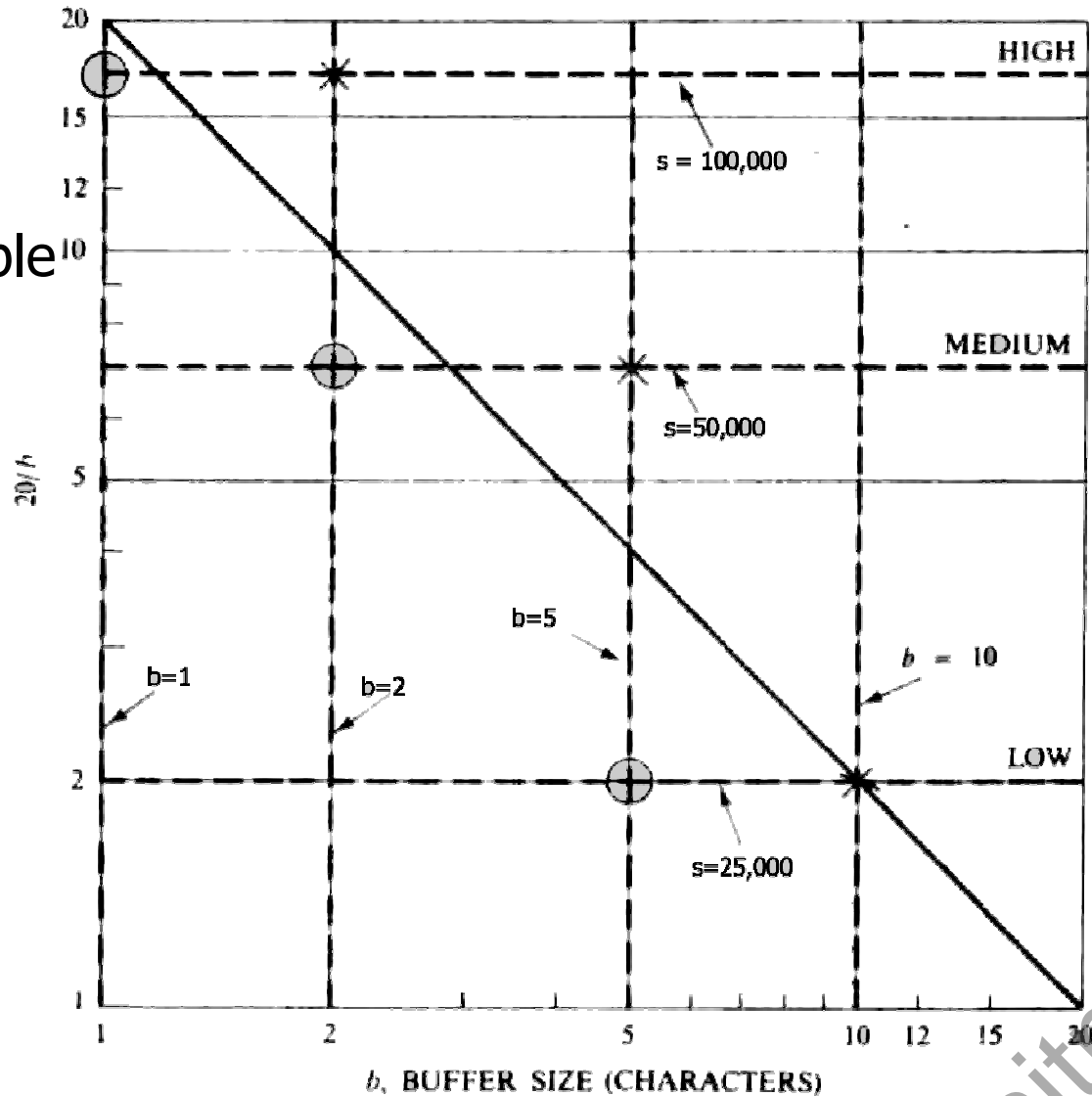
System Design

- Plot

+ are impossible

* are possible

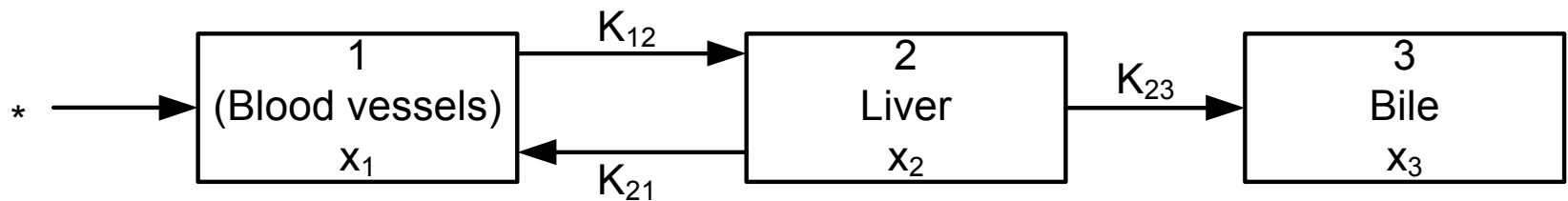
Analyze for;
Cost



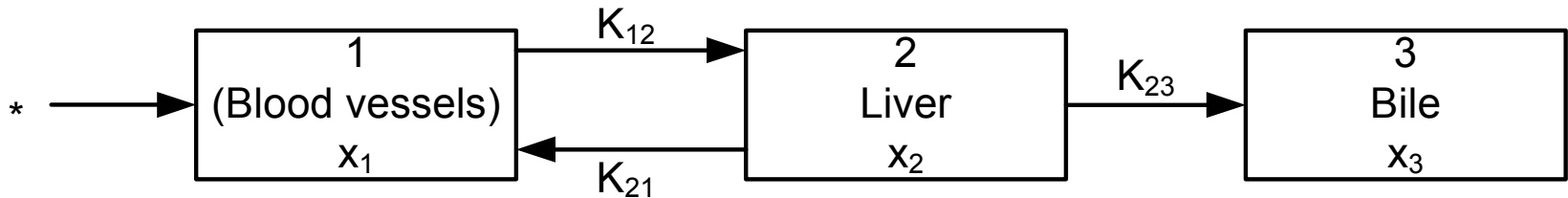
System Postulation

Blood filtration in human body

- Bloods from vessels come into the liver
- Liver filters the blood and re-circulates the refined blood to vessels and extracts bile
- The amount of blood filtered and re-circulated can be observed (medical studies) using thyroxine.
- Use of compartments (***compartmental model***) to represent the components



System Postulation



The overall function can be represented as;

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = -k_{12}.x_1 + k_{21}.x_2$$

$$x_1 = C_{11}.e^{-b_1t} + C_{12}.e^{-b_2t}$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = k_{12}x_1 - (k_{21} + k_{23}).x_2$$

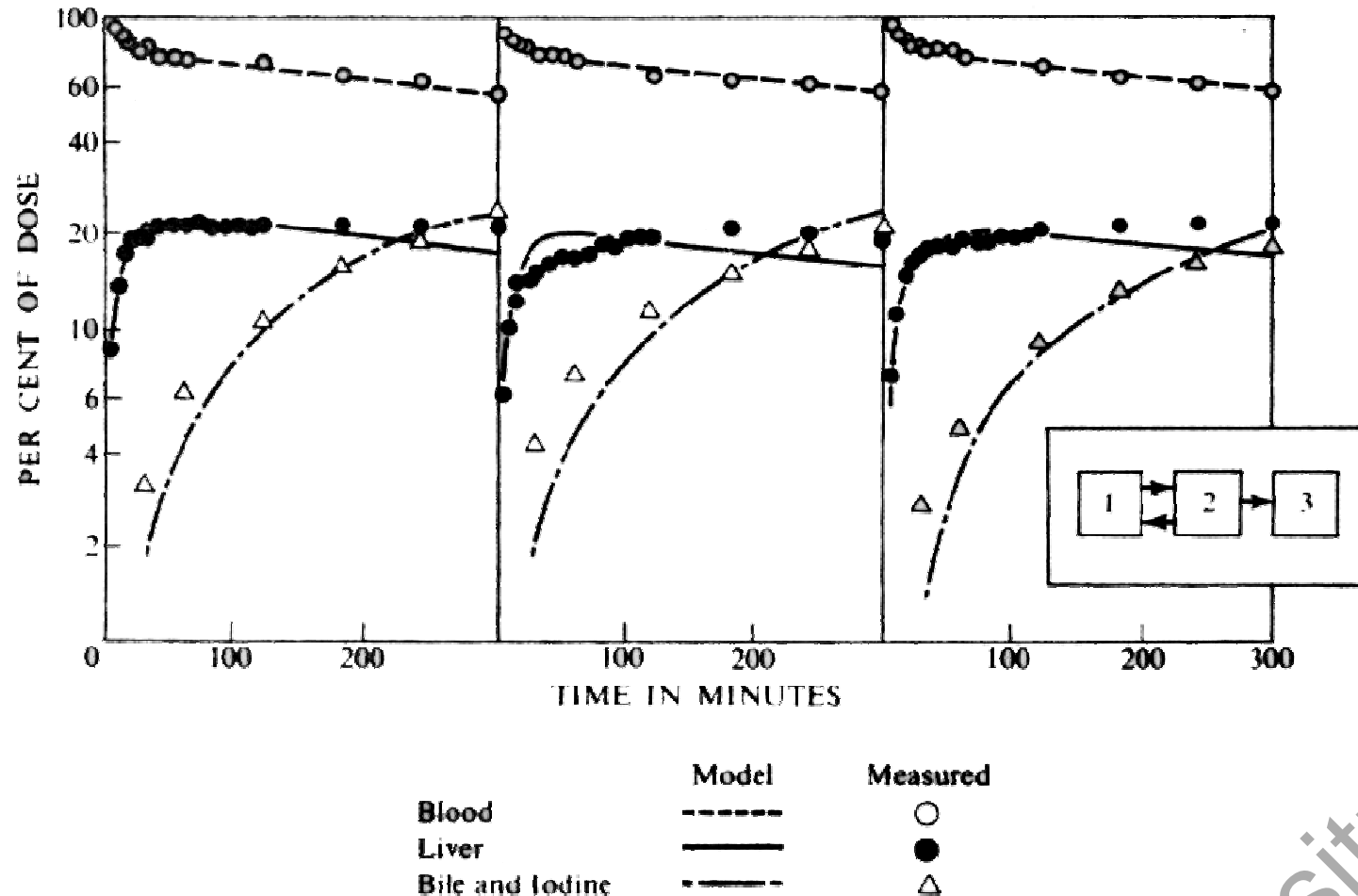
$$x_2 = C_{21}.e^{-b_1t} + C_{22}.e^{-b_2t}$$

$$\frac{dx_3}{dt} = k_{23}.x_2$$

$$x_3 = C_{31} + C_{32}.e^{-b_1t} + C_{33}.e^{-b_2t}$$

System Postulation

If the real world readings and the output of the models are plotted, then;



(C) Pramod Parajuli, 2004