

Traffic Theory & Queuing Systems

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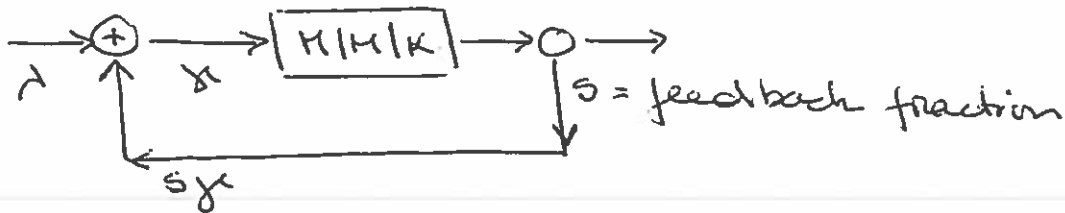
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- Q1
 i) Total calls per hour 280 calls/h \rightarrow 4.66 calls/m
 Average duration of call 3 m.
 offered traffic = $4.66 \times 3 = 13.98$ Erlangs 3
 ii) $N = 21$ from traffic capacity Erlang chart 4
 iii) Loss probability = $B_c = 0.002$
 carried traffic = $13.98 [1 - 0.002] = 13.95$ Erlangs 3

- Q1
 i) $\lambda = 173$ calls/h $1/\mu = 20$ s = $E(s)$
 $\lambda = 2.88333$ calls/m $1/\mu = 0.333$ m
 $\rho = 0.96111$
 $E[Q_t] = \frac{\rho^2}{1-\rho} =$ 3
 ii) $E[W] = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} E(s) =$ 3
 iii) $E[Q_t^2] = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i \rho (1-\rho) \rho^i = \rho \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^2 (1-\rho) \rho^i$
 $= \rho \left(\rho \left(\frac{2}{(1-\rho)^2} - \frac{1}{1-\rho} \right) \right) = \rho^2 \left(\frac{2}{(1-\rho)^2} - \frac{1}{1-\rho} \right)$
 $\text{var}[Q_t] = \rho^2 \left(\frac{2}{(1-\rho)^2} - \frac{1}{1-\rho} \right) - \left(\frac{\rho^2}{1-\rho} \right)^2$
 $= \frac{\rho^2}{(1-\rho)^2} (1 + \rho - \rho^2) =$ 4

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Q2
2)
i)

Total arrival rate $y = \lambda + s x \rightarrow y = \frac{\lambda}{1-s}$

If μ is the service rate per channel:

offered load per channel $= \frac{y}{K\mu} = \frac{\lambda}{K\mu(1-s)}$

for a stable system: $\frac{\lambda}{K\mu(1-s)} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{K\mu} < 1-s$

$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{K\mu}$ (offered traffic entering the system)

$\Rightarrow \rho < 1-s \Rightarrow s < 1-\rho$

4

ii)

$K=1$ a) without feedback $E(N_t) = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho}$ $\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$

a) with feedback $E(N_t) = \frac{\rho'}{1-\rho'}$ $\rho' = \frac{y}{\mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\mu(1-s)}$
 $= \frac{\rho}{(1-s-\rho)}$

6

Q2
6)

Link speed 64000 bits/s

message service rate $\mu = \frac{64000}{700} \text{ s}^{-1}$

message arrival rate $\lambda = 80 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = 0.875 = \rho_2$

2

Acknowledgment service time $= \frac{2 \times 32}{64000} \text{ s} = 1 \text{ ms}$

$\rho_A = 80 \times 0.001$
 $= 0.08 = \rho_1$

2

for a non-pre-emptive priority system:

mean message waiting time $= \frac{R}{(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho_1-\rho_2)} =$

$R = \frac{1}{2} [\lambda_1 E(s_1^2) + \lambda_2 E(s_2^2)]$

$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_1^2} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_2^2} \right] = 4.83 \text{ ms}$

$= \frac{4.83}{0.92 \times 0.045}$
 $= 0.1166 \text{ s}$

6

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Q3
a)

Mean value analysis of M/G/1 system

define R_i = residual service time = time until first departure seen by i th arrival

$$E[W_i] = E[R_i] + E[Q_i E[S]]$$

$$= E[R_i] + E[Q_i] E[S]$$

since Poisson arrivals see an unbiased sample of queue behaviour

$$E[W] = E[R] + E[Q] E[S] \quad \text{but also } E[Q] = \lambda E[W]$$

$$E[W] = \frac{E[R]}{1-\rho}$$

$$\rho = \lambda E[S]$$

$$E[R_t] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T R_t dt$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^{M_T} \left(\frac{1}{2} s_i^2 \right) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M_T}{T} \right) \left[\frac{1}{M_T} \sum_{i=1}^{M_T} s_i^2 \right]$$

 $(M_T \text{ is the number of completed service in } [0, T])$

$$E[R_t] = \frac{1}{2} \lambda E[S^2]$$

$$E[W] = \frac{\lambda E[S^2]}{2(1-\rho)}$$

for an M/D/1 system

$$S = \text{constant} = h \Rightarrow E[S^2] = h^2 \quad (\text{Var}(S) = 0)$$

$$E[W] = \frac{\rho}{2(1-\rho)} h = \frac{\rho}{2(1-\rho)} E[S]$$

4

4

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Q3

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{F}_i(t+\Delta t, x) &= [N - (i-1)] \Delta \Delta t \bar{F}_{i-1}(t, x) \\
 &\quad + (i+1) \alpha \Delta t \bar{F}_{i+1}(t, x) \\
 &\quad + \left\{ 1 - [(N-i) \Delta + i \alpha] \Delta t \right\} \bar{F}_i \left(t, x - \underbrace{(i-c) \alpha \Delta t}_{\Delta x} \right) \\
 &\quad + c(\Delta t) \\
 -\bar{F}_i(t, x) &= -\bar{F}_i(t, x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{F}_i(t+\Delta t, x) - \bar{F}_i(t, x) &= h_1 \Delta t \bar{F}_{i-1}(t, x) + h_2 \Delta t \bar{F}_{i+1}(t, x) + \\
 &\quad h_3 \Delta t \bar{F}_i(t, x - \Delta x) + \bar{F}_i(t, x - \Delta x) - \bar{F}_i(t, x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\bar{F}_i(t+\Delta t, x) - \bar{F}_i(t, x)}{\Delta t} &= h_1 \bar{F}_{i-1}(t, x) + h_2 \bar{F}_{i+1}(t, x) + h_3 \bar{F}_i(t, x - \Delta x) \\
 &\quad + \frac{\bar{F}_i(t, x - \Delta x) - \bar{F}_i(t, x)}{\Delta x} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta t, \Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \bar{F}_i(t, x)}{\partial t} &= h_1 \bar{F}_{i-1}(t, x) + h_2 \bar{F}_{i+1}(t, x) + h_3 \bar{F}_i(t, x - \Delta x) \\
 &\quad - (i-c) \alpha \frac{\partial \bar{F}_i(t, x)}{\partial x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h_1 = [N - (i-1)] \Delta, \quad h_2 = (i+1) \alpha, \quad h_3 = -[(N-i) \Delta + i \alpha]$$

ii) In statistical equilibrium: $\frac{\partial \bar{F}_i(x, t)}{\partial t} = 0$ and $\bar{F}_i(t, x) \rightarrow \bar{F}_i(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (i-c) \alpha \frac{d \bar{F}_i(x)}{dx} &= [N - (i-1)] \Delta \bar{F}_{i-1}(x) - [(N-i) \Delta + i \alpha] \bar{F}_i(x) \\
 &\quad + (i+1) \alpha \bar{F}_{i+1}(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

in matrix form:

$$\frac{d \bar{F}(x)}{dx} D = \bar{F}(x) M \Rightarrow \frac{d \bar{F}(x)}{dx} = \bar{F}(x) M^{-1}$$

iii

This expression represents a set of first-order linear differential equations for which the solution is well-known to be a sum of exponentials

6

4

2

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Q4
a

ON-OFF source traffic source.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_p = \text{peak rate} \\
 1/p = \text{average burst length} \\
 1/\alpha = \text{average silence length}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} R_p \\ 1/p \\ 1/\alpha \end{array}} \right\} \text{probability source is on} \quad p = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + p}$$

$$\text{Equivalent capacity} = C_L = m R_p + k \sigma R_p$$

$$m R_p = \text{mean} \Rightarrow m = N p \text{ for } N \text{ ON-OFF sources}$$

$$\sigma R_p = \text{standard deviation} \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = m(1-p) \text{ for } N$$

$$k = k(QoS)$$

ON-OFF sources

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \frac{C_L}{R_p} = m + k \sigma \\
 &= N p + k \sqrt{N p (1-p)} \quad \text{and } k \sim P_L \text{ or } E
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_L = \sum_{i=0}^N \frac{(i-C) \pi_i}{m} \quad E = \sum_{i=0}^N \pi_i$$

ii) For a large number of sources multiplexed, for $N \gg 1$, $p \ll 1$:

$$\pi_i = \binom{N}{i} p^i (1-p)^{N-i} \quad (\text{binomial})$$

can be approximated quite closely by the normal distribution ($m = N p$, $\sigma^2 = N p (1-p)$)

$$E = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\text{if } (C-m) > 3\sqrt{2}\sigma$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma e^{-\frac{(C-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi} (C-m)}$$

5

5

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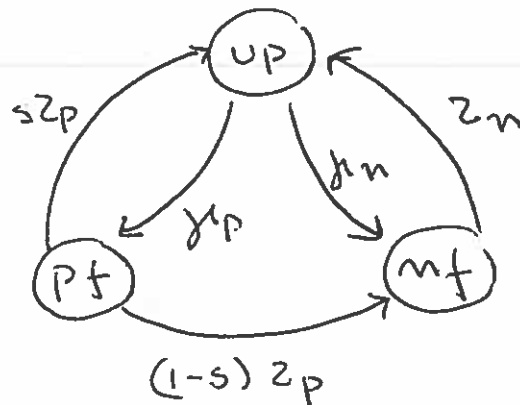
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Q4
n)
i)

$$E = \{up, \text{process failure}, \text{node failure}\}$$

3

ii)



4

iii)

	up	pf	nf	
up	$-(\gamma_p + \gamma_n)$	γ_p	γ_n	= Q
pf	sZ_p	$-Z_p$	$(1-s)Z_p$	
nf	Z_n	ϕ	$-Z_n$	

3