MTM4501-Operations Research

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Week 13

Course Content

- Definition of OR and Its History
- Decision Theory and Models
- Network Analysis
- Inventory Management Models
- Queue Models
  - Waiting Line Models
  - Queuing Theory

Queue Models

Consider the following examples:

- Customers waiting for hair cutting at a barber shop
- Customers waiting for bank service at a bank teller
- Customers waiting for bar service at a cafeteria
- Customers waiting to pay at a supermarket cash desk
- Cars waiting to pay at a highway exit cash desk
- Cars waiting at traffic lights
- Trucks waiting to load or unload at a dock
- Airplanes waiting to take off at a runway
- Items waiting to be processed by a machine
- Machines waiting to be repaired for maintenance
- Items waiting to be inspected at a quality control desk
- Jobs waiting to be executed by a computer
- Documents waiting to be signed in an office
- Bills waiting to be processed at a legislative system

Queue Models

- All above examples may be given as examples of queues (or waiting lines)
- Customers wait for a service as the service capacity is not sufficient to supply the service at once.
- The objective of queuing analysis is to offer a reasonably satisfactory service to waiting customers.

Queue Models

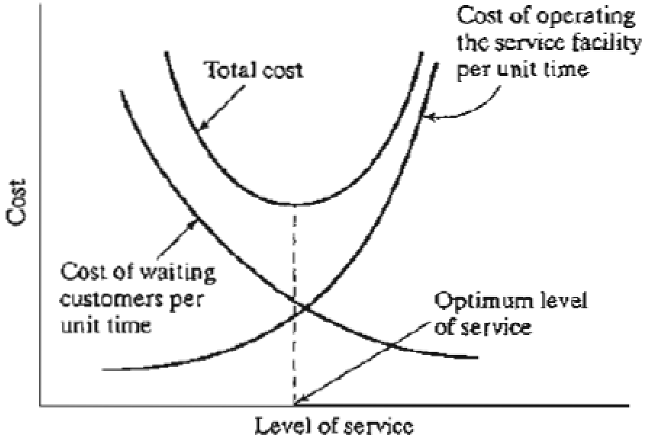


Figure: Cost-based queuing decision model

Fundamentals of Queue Models

- **Customers:** Independent entities that arrive to a service provider at random times and wait for some type of service, then leave.
- **Queue:** Customers that arrived to the server/service provider and are waiting in line for their service to start in the queue.
- **Server (Tur: Hizmet Sağlayıcı/Sunucu):** Able to serve only one customer at a time; An entity that serves customers on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis, with the length of service delivery time dependent on the type of service.
- **Arrival Rate (Tur: Geliş Oranı):** The average number of customers per unit time (customers have arrived with the aim of getting service). It is represented by λ. λ is assumed to be described by normal distribution.
- **Service Rate (Tur: Hizmet Oranı):** The average number of customers served per unit time. It is represented by μ.

Remark: $\mu > \lambda$: A queue is formed when customers arrive faster than they can get served.

Queue Models

- **Examples:**
  - If the Service Time is 10 minutes and a customer arrives every 15 minutes, there will be no queue at all!!!
  - If the Service Time is 15 minutes and a customer arrives every 10 minutes, the queue will extend indefinitely!!!
- **Service Discipline:** Represents the order in which customers are selected from a queue. Considering the first-come, first-served (FIFO) discipline is the most common.
- **Arrival Source:** The source where customers are generated can be either **infinite** or **finite**. A limited resource constrains the incoming customers for service (e.g., machines requesting service from a mechanic). An example of an infinite resource could be calls coming to a call center.
- **Number of Customers Waiting in the Queue (Queue Length):** The expected number of waiting customers for a service. Represented by L_q.

Queue Models

- **Number of Customers in the System:** The total of customers waiting for service and those being serviced. Represented by L_s.
- **Waiting Time in the Queue:** The total waiting time in the queue per customer. Represented by W_q.
- **Total Waiting Time in the System:** The sum of waiting time in the queue per customer and the total service time. Represented by W_s.

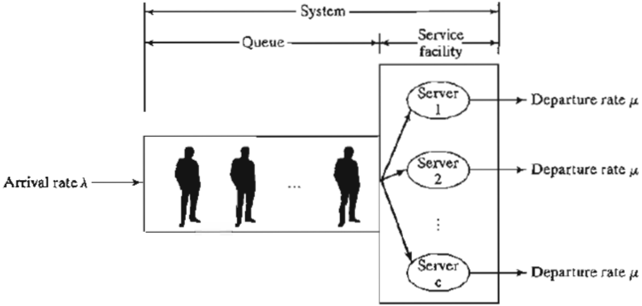
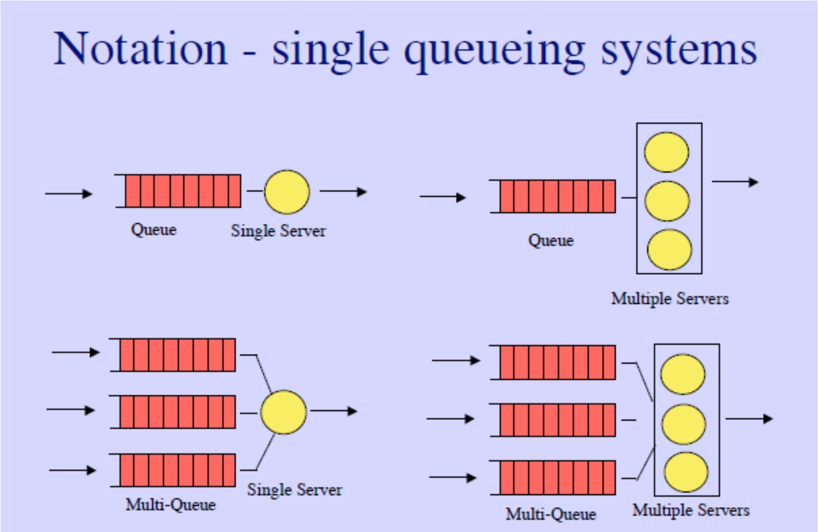
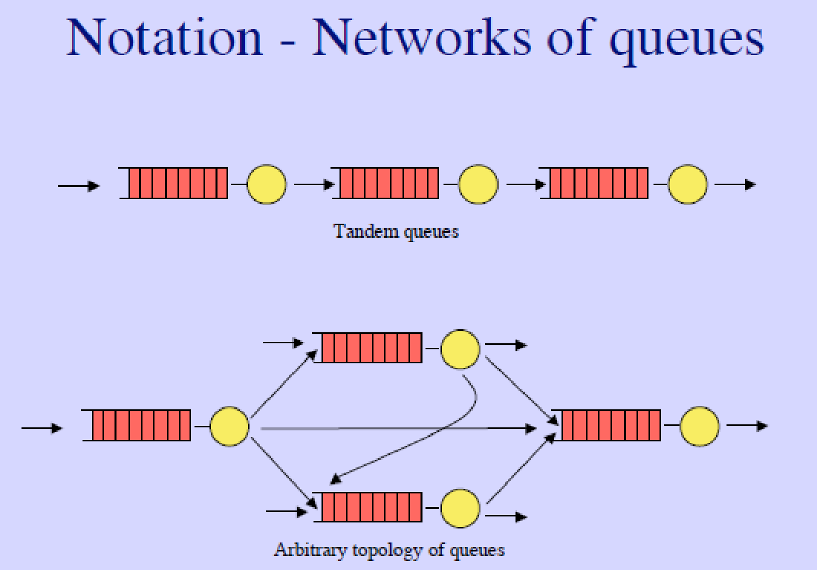


Figure: Schematic representation of a queue system with c parallel servers

Queue Models



Queue Models



Model 1: Single-Server Queue Model with Infinite Arrival Source

- P_n: Probability of having n customers in the system
- n: Number of customers in the system (in the queue and being served)

This model derives P_n as a function of λ and μ. These probabilities are then used to determine performance measures such as the average queue length, average waiting time, and the average utilization of the facility. The probabilities P_n are determined using the transition rate diagram shown below.

Figure: Transition rate diagram

The queue system is in state n when the number of customers in the system is n.

- λ: Arrival rate
- μ: Service rate

Model 1: Single-Server Queue Model with Infinite Arrival Source

When the system is in state n, three possible events can occur:

- When a departure occurs at a rate of μ, the system is in state $n - 1$.
- When an arrival occurs at a rate of λ, the system is in state $n + 1$.
- When there is no arrival or departure, the system remains in state n.

These are the last three nodes of the transition diagram. Note that state 0 can transition to state 1 only if there is an arrival at a rate of λ. Also, note that μ is undefined at state 0 since no departure can occur if the system is empty. Based on the fact that the expected flow rates entering and leaving state n must be equal, considering that state n can only transition to states $n - 1$ and $n + 1$, the following formula is derived:

$$\left(\text{Expected flow rate into } n \text{ state}\right) = \lambda \cdot P_{n-1} + \mu \cdot P_n$$

Similarly:

$$\left(\text{Expected flow rate out of } n \text{ state}\right) = \lambda \cdot P_n + \mu \cdot P_n$$

Model 1: Single-Server Queue Model with Infinite Arrival Source

According to these two formulas, the balance equation is written as follows:

$$\lambda P_{n-1} + \mu P_n = (\lambda + \mu) P_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots$$

For $n = 0$, the balance equation is written as follows:

$$\lambda P_0 = \mu P_1, \tag{1}$$

The balance equation can be solved recursively. That is, for $n = 1$:

$$\lambda P_0 + \mu P_2 = \lambda P_1 + \mu P_1, \tag{2}$$

Obtained by substituting (1) into (2):

$$P_2 = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 P_0,$$

can be written. Similarly, for $n = 2$:

$$P_3 = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^3 P_0,$$

can be obtained. This expression can be generalized as follows:

$$P_n = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n P_0.$$

Model 1: Single-Server Queue Model with Infinite Arrival Source

P_0 can be determined from the fact that the sum of all probabilities is 1:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n P_0 \right] = P_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n = P_0 \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}}$$
$$= P_0 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}} = 1.$$

Thus, the probability of the system being empty, P_0, can be calculated as follows:

$$P_0 = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}.$$

Conversely, the probability of the system being busy is calculated as follows:

$$P_m = 1 - P_0 = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}.$$

The probability of having n customers in the system is:

$$P_n = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n P_0 = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right).$$

Model 1: Single-Server Queue Model with Infinite Arrival Source

L_s: Expected number of customers in the system

$$L_s = \mathbb{E}(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nP_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nP_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n P_0 = P_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n$$

Here, if we make a definition for the first m sums:

$$S_m =, \frac{\lambda}{\mu} + 2\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^3 + \ldots + m\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m$$

$$\Longrightarrow \quad -\frac{\lambda}{\mu} S_m =, -\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^4 - \ldots - m\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{m+1}$$

By summing these two equations:

$$S_m - \frac{\lambda}{\mu} S_m =, \frac{\lambda}{\mu} + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^3 + \ldots + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m - m\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{m+1}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)}_{P_0} S_m = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}} - m\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{m+1}$$

is obtained.

Model 1: Single-Server Queue Model with Infinite Arrival Source

In the limit,

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} P_0 S_m = \lim_{m\to\infty}\left[\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\frac{1-\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m}{1-\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} - m\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{m+1}\right] = \frac{\lambda/\mu}{1-\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} = \frac{\lambda}{\mu-\lambda} = L_s$$

L_q: Expected number of customers in the queue

$$L_q = L_s - \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\mu-\lambda} - \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\mu(\mu-\lambda)}$$

W_s: Average time a customer spends in the system

$$W_s = \frac{L_s}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda}$$

W_q: Average time a customer spends in the queue

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\mu(\mu-\lambda)}$$

The total cost per unit time is calculated as follows:

$$\left(\text{Total cost per unit time}\right) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix}\text{Cost per}\\ \text{service}\end{pmatrix}}\, c_1 \cdot \mu + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix}\text{Cost per}\\ \text{waiting}\end{pmatrix}}\, c_2 \cdot L_s$$

$$= c_1\mu + c_2 L_s$$

Model 1: Single-Server Queue Model with Infinite Arrival Source

Example

In a factory, the average malfunction time of a machine is 12 minutes, and the average repair time is 8 minutes.

(a) *At any given moment, what is the number of machines that are not in production?*

(b) *How much time should pass for the broken machines to return to production?*

(c) *What is the probability of the repairman being idle (i.e. out of work)?*

(d) *For the case where the probability of malfunction increases by 20%, answer (a), (b), and (c) again.*