π

$c^2 = /^2$

π

$[\![\cdot]\!]$

$\mathcal{Q}(\cdot)$

$\sim$4,600

$\pi(\nu\, a)P!P\pi$
$(P, T, F, W, M_0)PTFW\,M_0$

$M/M/c$

$L = \lambda W$

$$W_q \approx \underbrace{\left(\frac{c_a^2 + c_s^2}{2}\right)}_{} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\rho\sqrt{2(c+1)}}{1-\rho}}_{} \cdot \underbrace{E[S]}_{}$$

$c_a^2 c_s^2 \rho = \lambda/(c\mu)E[S]$
$= \times r_b T_0 W_0 = r_b \cdot T_0 = T_0 + (W-1)/r_b$
~ 540

π

π
$\|\|Q|$
$\|Q|$ S

$\|Q|$

π
π
$(\nu\, a : \langle T \rangle)\, P$ π
π
D

$DE[D][D]c^2(D) = [D]/E[D]^2$

$\langle T \rangle \langle T \rangle \langle n \rangle$

$\Delta \oplus \Gamma; \Delta \vdash P :$
$C = \langle P, \sigma, \beta, \rho, t \rangle P \sigma \beta \rho t$

τ

$!P \equiv P \mid !P$

$\tau\tau$

$[\![\cdot]\!]$

$\rightarrow p_a [\![T]\!]$

$\rightarrow cM/G/cc$

$\rightarrow nn$

$\rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$

P

$((P)) = (([\![P]\!]))$

$[\![P]\!] + = c$
$\mathcal{Q}(\cdot)$

∞

$L = \lambda W$

$$\rho < 1$$

$\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow\lambda = 10/(1 - 0.3) = 14.29/\rho = 0.149 \geq 9.5/\leq 2$

$(D, D, D)W_0 \approx 3 \approx 35$
$\pi\pi$

$\sim$4,600

$L = \lambda W$

π