

M/M/S

NEI SISTEMI M/M/S IL TEMPO DI ARRIVO È DISTRIBUITO ESPONENZIALMENTE CON PARAMETRO λ MENTRE IL TEMPO DI SERVIZIO È DISTRIBUITO ESPONENZIALMENTE CON PARAMETRO μ . ABBIAMO S SERVERI IDENTICI CHE LAVORANO IN PARALLELO

IPOTESI DI FUNZIONAMENTO

$$\lambda_m = \lambda \quad m = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$\mu_m = \begin{cases} m\mu & m \leq S \\ S\mu & m \geq S \end{cases}$$

$$\rho < 1$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{S\mu}$$

PROCESSI NASCITA E MORTE
SISTEMI STAZIONARI

$$P_m = \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{m-1} \lambda_i}{\prod_{j=1}^m \mu_j} P_0$$

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{m-1} \lambda_i}{\prod_{j=1}^m \mu_j}}$$

1° CASO $m < S$

$$\prod_{j=1}^m \mu_j = \mu_1 \cdot \mu_2 \cdot \mu_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \mu_m = \mu \cdot 2\mu \cdot 3\mu \cdot \dots \cdot m\mu = m! \mu^m$$

2° CASO $m \geq S$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^m \mu_j = S! \mu^S (S\mu)^{m-S} = S! \mu^S S^{m-S} \mu^{m-S} = S! S^{m-S} \mu^m$$

$$m = S$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^m \mu_j = S! \mu^S$$

$$m = S+1$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^m \mu_j = \mu_1 \cdot \mu_2 \cdot \mu_3 \cdot \dots \cdot \mu_S \cdot \mu_{S+1} = \mu \cdot 2\mu \cdot \dots \cdot S\mu \cdot S\mu = S! \mu^S \cdot (S\mu)$$

$$m = S+2$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^m \mu_j = \mu_1 \cdot \mu_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \mu_S \cdot \mu_{S+1} \cdot \mu_{S+2} = \mu \cdot 2\mu \cdot \dots \cdot S\mu \cdot S\mu \cdot S\mu = S! \mu^S \cdot S\mu \cdot S\mu = S! \mu^S (S\mu)^2$$

$$P_m = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{m!} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m \cdot P_0 & 1 \leq m \leq S \\ \frac{1}{S! S^{m-S}} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m \cdot P_0 & m \geq S \end{cases}$$

$$1 \leq m \leq S$$

$$m \geq S$$

P_m NEI SISTEMI
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MI TROVO P_0 MA SVOLO SOLO IL DENOMINATORE PER PRATICITÀ. P_0 SARÀ L'INVERSO DEL RISULTATO CHE TROVERÒ

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m \stackrel{S-1}{\leftarrow} 1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right) + \sum_{m=S}^{\infty} \frac{1}{S! S^{m-S}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m =$$

DEL RISULTATO CHE TROVERO

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{s-1} \frac{\lambda^m}{m! \mu^m} + \underbrace{\sum_{m=s}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s! s^{m-s}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m}_{q=m-s \rightarrow m=q+s} = \sum_{m=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m + \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s! s^q} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{q+s} = \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m + \frac{1}{s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s \underbrace{\sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\lambda}{s\mu}\right)^q}_{\substack{\text{SERIE} \\ \text{GEOMETRICA} \\ \rho = \frac{\lambda}{s\mu}}} = \sum_{m=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m + \frac{1}{s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{s\mu}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{m=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{m!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m + \frac{1}{s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{s\mu}}}$$

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MI CALCOLO L

$$L = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l P_l = \sum_{m=s}^{\infty} (n-s) P_m = \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m=(n-s)}}^{\infty} m P_{m+s} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m \frac{1}{s! s^{m+s-s}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{m+s} P_0$$

$$l = \begin{cases} m-s & m \geq s \\ 0 & m < s \end{cases}$$

$$L = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m \frac{1}{s! s^m} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^m \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s P_0 = \frac{1}{s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s P_0 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m \left(\frac{\lambda}{s\mu}\right)^m =$$

$$= \frac{1}{s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s P_0 \rho \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} m \rho^{m-1} = \frac{1}{s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s P_0 \rho \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[\frac{1}{1-\rho} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^s P_0 \frac{\rho}{(1-\rho)^2}$$

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