

## Bradley Kohler

## 9.2

First Come First Serve																			
A																			
B																			
C																			
D																			
E																			

Round Robin q=1																			
A	■	□	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
C	□	□	□	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
D	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	□
E	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■

[illegible]

SRT
A
B
C
D
E

HRRN																			
A																			
B																			
C																			
D																			
E																			

Feedback q=1																			
A	■	□	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	□	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
C	□	□	□	■	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
D	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	□
E	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	□	■	□	■	■

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Feedback q=2																			
A	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
B	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
C	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
D	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

		A	B	C	D	E	Average
FCFS	T <sub>f</sub>	3	8	10	15	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	3	7	7	6	8	6.20
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	1	1.4	3.5	1.2	1.6	1.74
RR (q=1)	T <sub>f</sub>	6	11	8	18	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	6	10	5	9	8	7.6
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	2	2	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.98
RR (q=4)	T <sub>f</sub>	3	10	9	19	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	3	9	6	10	8	7.20
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	1	1.8	3	2	1.6	1.88
SPN	T <sub>f</sub>	3	10	5	15	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	3	9	2	6	8	5.6
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	1	1.8	1	1.2	1.6	1.32
SRT	T <sub>f</sub>	3	10	5	15	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	3	9	2	6	8	5.6
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	1	1.8	1	1.2	1.6	1.32
HRRN	T <sub>f</sub>	3	8	10	15	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	3	7	7	6	8	6.20
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	1	1.4	3.5	1.2	1.6	1.74
FB (q=1)	T <sub>f</sub>	7	11	6	18	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	7	10	3	9	8	7.40
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	2.33	2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.85
FB (q=2)	T <sub>f</sub>	4	10	8	18	20	
	T <sub>r</sub>	4	9	5	9	8	7.00
	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>s</sub>	1.33	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.81

### 9.7

Response ratio scheduling minimizes the response ratio of a batch of jobs. If we examine the lines beyond the graph then we can see that eventually  $1/r_1$  and  $1/r_2$  will cross,  $1/r_1$  and  $1/r_3$  will cross.

So, the order will change from:

$$1/r_1 > 1/r_2 > 1/r_3$$

And will become:

$$1/r_2 > 1/r_3 > 1/r_1$$

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Knowing this we can also say:

$$r_1 > r_3 > r_2$$

However, if we add these times to the end of figure 18 and evaluate at  $t_4 + r_1 + r_2 + r_3$  we can see that  $1/r_3$  would be at the lowest so  $r_3$  would execute first. Next  $t_4 + r_1 + r_2$  we would see that between  $1/r_1$  and  $1/r_2$ ,  $1/r_1$  would be the lowest so it executes next. Finally, we know that the only process left to execute first is  $1/r_2$ . So, the order is:

$$p_2 \rightarrow p_1 \rightarrow p_3$$

### 9.9

$$\omega = \frac{\lambda}{\mu - \lambda}$$

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

$$\lambda = \rho\mu$$

$$\omega = \frac{\rho\mu}{\mu - \rho\mu}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho}$$

The average waiting time:

$$W = \rho\omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{\rho^2}{1 - \rho}$$

The residence time is the service time + service time of processes ahead + service time of current process.

$$T_r = T_s + T_s\omega + pT_s$$

$$T_r = T_s(1 + \omega + p)$$

$$T_r = T_s\left(1 + \frac{\rho^2}{1 - \rho} + p\right)$$

$$T_r = T_s\left(\frac{1 - p + \rho^2 + p - p^2}{1 - \rho}\right)$$

$$T_r = \frac{T_s}{1 - \rho}$$

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$\mu$  = the mean service rate

$\lambda$  = mean arrival rate

$\rho$  = processor utilization

$\omega$  = average time waiting in system