# <u>9.2</u>

Α										
В										
С										
D										
Е										

Rou	ınd R	obin	q=1									
Α												
В												
С												
D												
Ε												

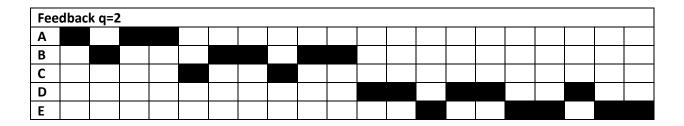
Rou	ınd R	obin	q=4									
Α												
В												
С												
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SRT	•										
Α											
В											
С											
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HRF	RN										
Α											
В											
С											
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E											

Fee	dbac	k q=1									
Α											
В											
С											
D											
E											

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		Α	В	С	D	Е	Average
FCFS	T <sub>f</sub>	3	8	10	15	20	
	Tr	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	Tf	6	11	8	18	20	
(q=1)	Tr	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	T <sub>f</sub>	3	10	9	19	20	
(q=4)	Tr	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	
	Tr	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	
	Tr	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	
	Tr	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	
	Tr	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	
	Tr	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

## <u>9.7</u>

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/r1 and 1/r2 will cross, 1/r1 and 1/r3 will cross.

So, the order will change from:

1/r1>1/r2>1/r3

And will become:

1/r2>1/r3>1/r1

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Knowing this we can also say:

r1>r3>r2

However, if we add these times to the end of figure 18 and evaluate at t4+r1+r2+r3 we can see that 1/r3 would be at the lowest so r3 would execute first. Next t4+r1+r2 we would see that between 1/r1 and 1/r2, 1/r1 would be the lowest so it executes next. Finally, we know that the only process left to execute first is 1/r2. So, the order is:

p2->p1->p3

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\mu$  = the mean service rate

 $\lambda$  = mean arrival rate

 $\rho$  = processor utilization

 $\omega$  = average time waiting in system