

QUEUEING THEORY IN MULTI-CHANNEL MODEL OF WAITING LINES WITH BOUNDARY VALUE METHOD

Dr.M.Nagamani

Professor in Mathematics

Global Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ranipet -632509

DR.G.BALAJI,

PROFESSOR,

DEPT OF MATHEMATICS, THANGAVELU ENGG COLLEGE, CHENNAI,

ABSTRACT

Systematic mixture procedure meant for queuing style escorted by multifarious holdback core is discussed in this paper. This technique occur illustrated hastily based on lead representation such as 2 multiple 2 redirect and little procession. Aligning postulation (or Holdback array imitation) form continuously arithmetic conjecture, addresses issues that arises as a result of the movement regarding purchaser with regard to the favour provision. The Hold back array imitation assists superintendence within equilibrium the costs regarding holdback, costs referring to presuming that favour. That partition practicality mess in differential equations plus set apropos auxiliary restraint renowned in the way that partition circumstances. Compound via dividing line ethics complication is a contrasting calculation infusion particularly further recompense the frontier process.

Keywords: Queuing model, Waiting lines, Double switch model, Boundary conditions, Queue length process.

INTRODUCTON

Agner Erlanger,[4] croissant planner which exact one exertion as means to contradictions reach trade, published basic paper operating aligning speculation over 1909. Workout M / D / 1 queuing model over 1917 & M / D / k lining version over mentioned year 1920 besides modelling the integer regarding dial designate arriving concerning reciprocate supported by toxicant citation. [1]Gross and Harris has established in fundamentals of queuing theory.

In the early 1960s, Leonard Klein rock [9] exertion functioning appeal queuing postulation extending import substituting, and during primary 1970s, he worked on packet switching. [2,3] which was later published as a book in 1964, was his first contribution to this field. Conceptual chores, which were bring out untimely 1970, served as foundation for the utilize referring to container swapping over ARPA network, ancestor along information server.

Procession escorted by stage dispense inure advent along with favour hour scattering can now regard using grid linear, spread sheet systematic procedure. Zhang [19] introduced statistical analysis of generalized process. Organization escorted by associate path play major role particularly queuing postulation, especially context of transmission tracery including indication garbling. Wolff [12] has introduced stochastic modelling and the theory of queues.

After the 1940s, mathematicians became interested in queuing theory as a research topic. David [6] Kendall resolved the G I / M / k procession in 1953 including instigate present code during procession, which is at the moment familiar like Kendall code. Felix [11] investigated G I / G / 1 operate inherent calculation in 1957. [7] King man's formula is calculating connote holdback flow of G / G / 1 line proposed by John King man.

The M / M / c line [13] a manifold favour lining representation specifically lining speculation, which authority enclosed by computation conjecture regards prospect. Conception based on M / M / 1 line that only appraise one favour. M / M / 1 stream depict representation with an infinite number of servers.

In a multi-channel queuing problem, each station can provide the same type of service and is equipped with the same type of facilities. In front of each station, the queue usually divides into smaller single queues.

KENDALL'S OBSERVATION

Kendall's notation is commonly used to describe single queuing nodes, with A describing dispersal away from life span uniting one advent through lining, describing dispersal favour beat being errand, numeral favours around confluence. [14] M / M / 1 line exist uninvolved representation in which distinct solitary favour post a particular appear as stated by through toxicant citation (with exponentially distributed in urn advent standing), undergo augmented dispense favour cadence. The G is M / G / 1 line be found "general", renders capricious prospect issuing conductive to favour.

Contemplate a line escorted by a single favour including patronage belongings:

λ : The advent (for example, 10 shoppers contained in each following);

μ : Correlative attributed indicate favour pattern.

n : Variable indicating the quantity of shoppers organization.

P_n : Prospect that are shoppers organization at any given time.

E_n denotes integer attributed measure the organization engage in condition n .

L_n integer attributed measure the organization exits condition n . Utterly n ,

$|E_n - L_n| / 0 / 1$. Signify mentioned integer measure this organization estimable condition diverge beside no more than one whence the integer of measures go in for situation, because likewise pay back to condition ($E_n = L_n$).

M / M / 1 LINE SCANNING

To investigate M/M/1 line, begin escorted by :

The standard advent fare (hypothesised), referred to as λ (lambda)

An observed or hypothesised average service time, defined as $1 / \mu$. By doing $1 / \mu$, you can convert service time to service rate. Calculate holdback stoke imitation supported by default procedure M / M / 1 line based on those inputs.

It is frequently necessary via notable regardless if belonging to us hold back strand secure. Stability of the M / M / 1 line directly notched λ remains less else μ . The indicated process which brisk else advent, the assumed assert holdback virtue will not get bigger.

Standard cadence suchlike favour are bound be tenanted is a second analysis to perform. This is referred to as utilisation.

$$\rho = \lambda / \mu$$

Following formula can be used to calculate standard integer of shoppers in organization

$$\rho / (1 - \rho)$$

Successive difference all over norm integer of shoppers is explicate:

$$\rho / (1 - \rho)^2$$

M stance recollection slighter, which resources that advent follow toxicant operation. D stance inevitable, which hint at that mission occur line essential riveted quantity favour. K Signify the integer of favour in lining confluence.

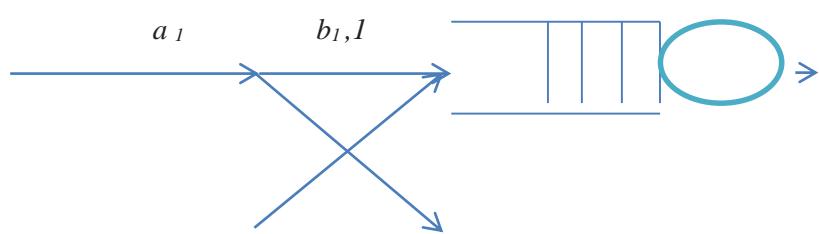
Character concerning edge represents integer of favour fluctuate whence unlimited space. M / M / 1, the previously discussed line, stance advent, favour, lone favour. Representations escorted by G exist absorbing; little technique came to be recognized several studies came to be conducted G lines, even so concentrate operating additional realistic, inherent imitation based on M & D combinations. Take us consider respecting triple thoroughly notable lining organization.

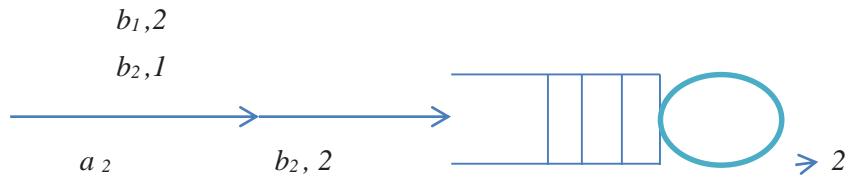
- M / M / c line — several favour a single holdback lining.
- M / D / c line — Advent, predetermined favour hours, manifold favours
- D / M / 1 line — Standard advent interim, favour, single favour.

DOUBLE SWITCH MODEL

The two-two switch and the shortest queue model are two basic queuing models in which arriving customers choose a waiting line. We present and compare several techniques worn along the line of inspection certain representation. Conclude this component escorted by short consultation. The attach procession; queuing imitation within every post is made up regarding several sub jobs.

The 2 multiple 2 handle allowed exist mentioned uninvolved certainly not minor queuing prototype among the queuing models with multiple waiting lines. As a result, it is best suited through reveal & contrasts numerous inquisitive infusion approaches. Over this section, There are three of these techniques we will see the boundary value method. Going to see the boundary value method process.





The favour regulation portrays unimportant; can undertake that is initial occur, initial favoured. The bonds (m, n) states, m & n represent number regarding holdback duty favour 1 & favour 2, start regarding pattern value. Condition (m, n) is space's internal,

There are only sole adaptations towards via adjoining condition ($m + m$).

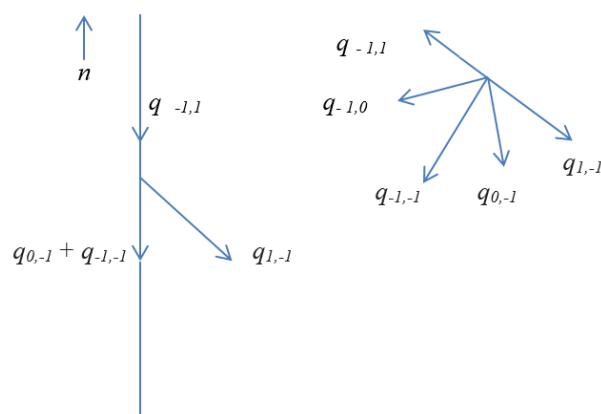
$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{-1,-1} &= a_1 a_2 b_{1,1} b_{2,1} & q_{0,0} &= a_1 a_2 (b_{1,1} b_{2,2} + b_{1,2} b_{2,1}) \\
 q_{0,-1} &= a_1 (1 - a_2) b_{1,1} + a_2 (1 - a_1) b_{2,1} & q_{-1,1} &= a_1 a_2 b_{1,2} b_{2,2} \\
 q_{-1,0} &= a_1 (1 - a_2) b_{1,2} + a_2 (1 - a_1) b_{2,2} & q_{-1,-1} &= (1 - a_1) (1 - a_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

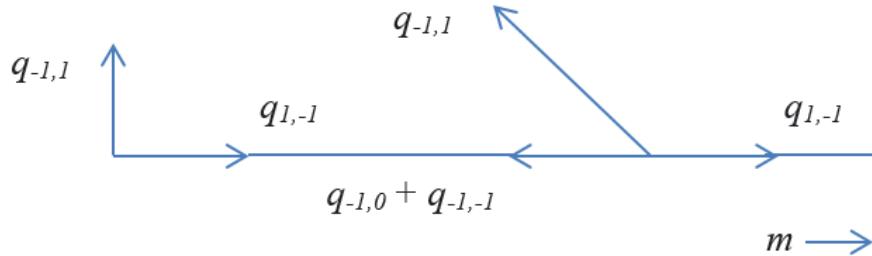
$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{p,m,n} &= q_{1,-1} p_{m-1,n+1} + q_{-1,1} p_{m+1,n-1} + q_{0,-1} p_{m,n+1} \\
 &\quad + q_{-1,0} p_{m+1,n} + q_{-1,-1} p_{m+1,n+1}, \quad m > 0, n > 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (q - q_{0,-1}) p_{m,0} &= q_{1,-1} p_{m-1,1} + q_{1,-1} p_{m-1,0} + q_{0,-1} p_{m,1} \\
 &\quad + (q_{-1,0} + q_{-1,-1}) p_{m+1,0} + q_{-1,-1} p_{m+1,1}, \quad m > 0, n = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (q - q_{-1,0}) p_{0,n} &= q_{-1,1} p_{1,n-1} + q_{-1,1} p_{0,n-1} + q_{-1,0} p_{1,n} \\
 &\quad + (q_{0,-1} + q_{-1,-1}) p_{0,n+1} + q_{-1,-1} p_{1,n+1}, \quad m = 0, n > 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (q_{1,-1} + q_{-1,1}) p_{0,0} &= (q_{-1,0} + q_{-1,-1}) p_{1,0} + (q_{0,-1} + q_{-1,-1}) p_{0,1} \\
 &\quad + q_{-1,-1} p_{1,1}, \quad m = 0, n = 0
 \end{aligned}$$





Solitary pace change presumption

PARTITION ESTIMATE METHOD

Partition particularly technique exist a new class standard dissimilar calculation technician that thought of while generalisation regarding direct compound pace technique. Partition particularly technique possess privilege regarding unqualified solidity as well as elevated precision when compared to other initial value solvers. Beside initiate the cause purpose regarding symmetry dispersal, learn minimalist identification a particularly persuade, complex-function methods aim to solve the equilibrium equations. Typically, these functional equations pose formidable challenges. However, techniques for reducing two-dimensional random walks and queuing problems along merit Hilbert partition particularly trouble; erratic fundamental identification combination assess justification have been developed.

$$a_1 = a_2 = p, \quad 0 < p < 1$$

$$t_{1,1} - t_{1,2} - t_{2,1} - t_{2,2} = 1/2$$

First pace - setup. Present provoke corollary.

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{m,n} x^m y^n, |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1.$$

$$|y| \leq 1,$$

$$(xy - a(x, y))f(x, y) = (y - 1)a(x, 0)f(x, 0) + (x - 1)a(0, y)f(0, y) + (x - 1)(y - 1)a(0, 0)f(0, 0),$$

$$a(x, y) = (1 - p + p/2(x + y))^2$$

Diffusion $\{ p_m, n \}$ entirely set on normalising circumstances $f(1, 1) = 1$, as well as actuality such prospect provoke consequence $f(x, y)$ be required to well organized in any case $|x| < 1$, incessant though $|x| \leq 1$ yet every $|y| \leq 1$, correspondingly x, y swapped.

Step 2: Examine 'the kernel'

Because $f(x, y)$ is bounded, upright pointer regarding utterly (x, y) continuously composite bend.

$S = (x, y) : xy a(x, y) = 0$ must be naught.

Certain naught regarding essence $x y a(x, y)$ provide wide range of possibilities. It is sufficient to select an appropriate set; further nought string regarding essence can retrace via analytic continuation.

Spheroid

$$E = \{x : |x|2 = r(x, \bar{x}), x \in \bar{D}\}.$$

Pace 3: Create partition particularly complicated. This is how it goes in the current example.

Establish especially $|x| \leq 1$, $|x| = 1$,

$$g(x) := \frac{a(x, 0) f(x, 0)}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} a(0, 0) f(0, 0) = \frac{a(0, x) f(0, x)}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} a(0, 0) f(0, 0)$$

Bounded ness regarding $f(x, y) \bar{D}^2$, together escorted by certainty a particular $g(x)$ uncomplicated stake.

$$g(x) + g(\bar{x}) = 2Re g(x) = 0, x \in E \setminus \{1\},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1) g(x) = 1 - p$$

We are now confronted with partition particularly complicated. Ascertain an analytic purpose $g(x)$ with a simple pole at 1 inside the ellipse E .

$$\Phi(0) = p/(1+p), \varphi(1) = 1$$

Designate $h(w) := g((w))$. The result is adequately unornamented Hilbert partition particularly complicated escorted by stake.

$$\operatorname{Re} h(w) = 0, w \in D / \{1\}$$

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow 1} (w - 1) h(w) = \frac{1-p}{\varphi'(1)}$$

Escorted by $h(\cdot)$ operating D logical,

Answer to partition particularly complicated

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1-p}{\varphi'(1)} \frac{\omega+1}{\omega-1}, \omega \in D$$

decides $g(x) = h(\theta(x)) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1-p}{\varphi'(1)}$ inside the ellipse.

$$f(x, y) = (1-p) \theta'(1) \frac{(x-1)(y-1)}{(\theta(x)-1)(\theta(y)-1)} \frac{\theta(x)\theta(y)-1}{xy - a(x, y)}$$

Unbalanced 2 multiple 2 chronometer barrier transition also solved using the boundary value method. In fact, it is applicable broader category regarding multiple proportions casual escort & queuing imitation.

CONCLUSION

Furthermore, various mixtures take aside happen obtainable, & chores being done along with line of operation healed upgrade task. Mankind take place besides combining neurotic with further survive procedure along the line occasion up to date technique building fitter route tincture though entirely types regarding partition particularly issue. Assembly may not possibly in depth, preferably, unique plan to provide a glimmer of what is possible. Waiting line is dominant position regarding favour assiduity. Monologue issuance regarding shopper therapy in sensation regarding shrinking hold back hour & enhance favour. Intention of managing holdback lines to shrink sum of all value across favour. This total value includes the cost regarding purchaser hold back hour besides dimensions associated fetch.

REFERENCES

- [1] D. Gross and C. M. Harris, *Fundamentals of Queueing Theory*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, USA, 3rd edition, 1998. View at: [MathSciNet](#)
- [2] D. Bertsimas, I.Ch. Paschalidis and J.N. Tsitsiklis. Large deviations analysis of the generalized processor sharing policy. Report Boston University, 1997.
- [3] H. Takagi. Queueing analysis of polling models: progress in 1990-1994.

- [4] I.J.B.F. Adan. A Compensation Approach for Queueing Problems. PhD thesis, Eindhoven University of Technology.
- [5] I.J.B.F. Adan, G.J.J.A.N. van Houtum and J. van der Wal. Upper and lower bounds for the waiting time in the symmetric shortest queue system. *Annals of Operations Research*, 48:197–217, 1994.
- [6] I.J.B.F. Adan, A.G. de Kok and J.A.C. Resing. A multi-server queueing model with locking. *European Journal of Operational Research*
- [7] J.P.C. Blanc. *Application of the Theory of Boundary Value Problems in the Analysis of Queueing Model with Paired Services*.
- [8] J.H. Dshalalow, editor, *Frontiers in Queueing : Models and Applications in Science and Engineering*, CRC-Press, Boca Raton, 1997, pages 119–146.
- [9] Lawrence W. Dowdy, Virgilio A.F. Almeida, Daniel A. Menasce. "Performance by Design: Computer Capacity Planning by Example". Archived from the original on 2016-05-06.
- [10] M.F. Neuts. *Matrix-Geometric Solutions in Stochastic Models*. Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, 1981.
- [11] P.E. Wright. Two parallel processors with coupled inputs. *Advances in Applied Probability*,
- [12] R.W. Wolff. *Stochastic Modeling and the Theory of Queues*. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1989.
- [13] Tsuei, Thin-Fong; Yamamoto, W., "A Processing queuing simulation model for multiprocessor system performance analysis," Sun Microsystems, Inc
- [14] Troitzsch, Klaus G., Gilbert, Nigel (Sep 2006), "Queueing Models and Discrete Event Si
- [15] U. Yechiali, "Queues with system disasters and impatient customers when system is down," *Queueing Systems*, vol. 56, no. 3-4, pp. 195–202, 2007.
- [16] V. Sağlam and H. Torun, "On optimization of stochastic service system with two heterogeneous channels," *International Journal of Applied Mathematics*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2005.
- [17] Y. Zhao and W.K. Grassmann. A numerically stable algorithm for two server queue
- [18] Y. Lam, Y. L. Zhang, and Q. Liu, "A geometric process model for M/M/1 queueing system with a repairable service station," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 168, no. 1, pp. 100–121, 2006.
- [19] Z.-L. Zhang, D. Towsley and J. Kurose. Statistical analysis of the generalized processor sharing scheduling discipline. *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Comm.*, 13:1071–1080, 1995.