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具有贝努利反馈的门限服务 与有限服务轮询系统的队长

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摘要 对非对称具有反馈的门限服务与1-有限服务轮询系统分别给出了队长的分布和一阶矩以及一些其它结果。

关键词 / 贝努利反馈; 门限服务; 1-有限服务; 轮询系统; 队长
中国图书资料分类法分类号 O226; TB111

0 引 言

近30年来许多人对基本轮询系统进行了研究^[1],但对具有贝努利反馈的轮询系统的研究却很少^[2,3]。轮询系统是指具有一个服务器与 N 个站的循环服务系统。第 i 站的输入过程是强度为 λ ($\lambda > 0$) 的泊松过程 $\{N_i(t), t \geq 0\}$ 。到达第 i 站的每个顾客按先到先服务的规则排队等待服务。服务器依次为各站的顾客进行服务。设它由第 i 站到第 $i+1$ 站的行走时间为 R ,并用 $R(x), R^*(s), r, \delta$ ^[2]分别表示 R 的分布函数、LST、均值与二阶(原点)矩。第 i 站每个顾客的服务时间相互独立同分布,记为 B ,并设 $B(x), B^*(s), b, b$ ^[2]分别表示 B 的分布函数、LST、均值与二阶(原点)矩。当第 i 站一顾客被服务完时,以概率 $1 - \sigma_i$ ($0 < \sigma_i < 1$) 立刻排到队尾等待下次服务,而以概率 σ_i 立刻离开系统,永不再来, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ($N+1$ 理解为1)。并设所有输入过程,所有行走时间,所有服务时间均相互独立。各站有无穷多个候客位置。文献[4]研究了对称具有贝努利反馈的1-有限服务轮询系统,给出了顾客的平均逗留时间。文献[5]改正了[4]中的错误。文献[6]分析了对称具有贝努利反馈的 $M/G/1$ 多假期系统和轮询系统,给出了一般服务规则下顾客的平均逗留时间和非对称时顾客平均逗留时间的拟守恒定律。关于具有贝努利反馈的轮询系统的队长尚未见有文献涉及。本文中笔者讨论具有贝努利反馈的非对称门限服务和1-有限服务的轮询系统,给出队长的平稳分布和一阶矩以及其它一些结果。1-有限服务是指,服务器每次为一个站最多服务一个顾客就离开该站。门限服务分为离开门限和服务门限两种。前者是指,当服务器轮询到第 i 站时,如果第 i 站有 n 个顾客在等待,它将为第 i 站的顾客服务,一直到有 n 个顾客离开系统它才离开第 i 站。后者是指,当服务器轮询到第 i 站时,它仅为等待着的顾客各服务一次就离开第 i 站。

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设 $\rho_i = \frac{\lambda_i b_i}{\sigma_i}$, $\rho = \sum_{i=1}^N \rho_i$, $R = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i$, 则由[2]易知, 门限服务系统与1-有限服务系统的平稳条件分别为

$$\rho < 1 \quad \text{与对所有 } i, \rho + \lambda_i R < 1.$$

所谓系统是对称的, 就是各站参数都相同. 设 $L_i(t)$ 为时刻 t 时第 i 站的队长(顾客数), τ_i 为服务器轮询到第 i 站的时刻, $\tau_i(m)$ 为服务器第 m 次轮询到第 i 站的时刻, $F_i(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) = E\left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_i)}\right]$, $G_i(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) = E\left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_i)}\right]$, $G_i(z) = E[z^{L_i(\tau_i)}]$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

1 门限服务系统队长的平稳分布与一阶矩

定理 1 对非对称具有贝努利反馈的离开门限服务轮询系统有:

$$F_{i+1}(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) =$$

$$R_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right] F_i \left[z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, \frac{\sigma_i B_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right]}{1 - (1 - \sigma_i) B_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right]}, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_N \right] \quad (1)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$G_i(z) = \prod_{j=1}^N R_j^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z) G[U_1^*(\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), U_2^*(\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), \dots, U_N^*(\lambda_j - \lambda_j z)] \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (2)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad U_j^*(\lambda_j - \lambda_j z) = \frac{\sigma_j B_j^*(\lambda_j - \lambda_j z)}{1 - (1 - \sigma_j) B_j^*(\lambda_j - \lambda_j z)} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (3)$$

$$E[L_i(\tau_i)] = \frac{\lambda_i R}{1 - \rho} \quad (4)$$

证 设 ξ_i 为第 i 站一个顾客的服务次数, U_i 为第 i 站一个顾客总的服务时间, B_1, B_2, B_3, \dots 相互独立均与 B 同分布, U_1, U_2, U_3, \dots 相互独立均与 U_i 同分布, 则有 $\xi_i \sim \text{Geo}(\sigma_i)$, $U_i = \sum_{k=1}^{\xi_i} B_k$, 从而有:

$$\begin{cases} L_i(\tau_{i+1}) = N_i(R) + N_i \left(\sum_{k=0}^{L_i(\tau_i)} U_k \right) \\ L_j(\tau_{i+1}) = N_j(R) + N_j \left(\sum_{k=0}^{L_j(\tau_i)} U_k \right) + L_i(\tau_i), \quad j \neq i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$L_i[\tau_i(m+1)] = \sum_{j=1}^N N_j(R_j) + \sum_{j=1}^N N_j \left(\sum_{k=0}^{L_j[\tau_i(m)]} U_k \right) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (6)$$

其中 $U_0 \equiv 0$, 由(5)得:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i+1}(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) &= E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_{i+1})} \right] = E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{N_j(R_j)} \right] E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{N_j \left(\sum_{k=0}^{L_j(\tau_i)} U_k \right)} \right] = \\ &= R_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right] \sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{k_N=0}^{\infty} \prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{k_j} E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{N_j(k_j)} \right] P \{ L_j(\tau_i) = k_j, 1 \leq j \leq N \} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $\eta = \sum_{k=0}^{k_1} U_k$, 因为:

$$E\left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{N_j(\eta)}\right] = \left\{U_j^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j)\right]\right\}^k \quad (8)$$

将(8)代入(7)得:

$$F_{i+1}(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) = R_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j)\right] E\left[\prod_{j \neq i}^N z_j^{N_j(\tau_j)} \cdot \left(U_j^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j)\right]\right)^{L_j(\tau_j)}\right] = \\ R_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j)\right] F_i(z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, U_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j)\right], z_{i+1}, \dots, z_N)$$

从而(1)得证.

由(6)得:

$$E[z_i^{L_i(\tau_i(m))}] = E\left[z_i^{\sum_{j=1}^N N_j(\tau_j)}\right] E\left[z_i^{\sum_{j=1}^N \left(\sum_{\mu=0}^{b_j[\tau_j(m)]} u_{j\mu}\right)}\right] = \\ \prod_{j=1}^N R_j^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{n_N=0}^{\infty} E\left[z_i^{\sum_{j=1}^N N_j\left(\sum_{\mu=0}^{b_j} u_{j\mu}\right)}\right] P\{L_j(\tau_j(m)) = n_{j,1} \leq j \leq N\}$$

令 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 得:

$$G_i(z) = \prod_{j=1}^N R_j^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z) E\left\{\prod_{j=1}^N [U_j^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z)]^{L_j(\tau_j)}\right\} = \\ \prod_{j=1}^N R_j^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z) G(U_1^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), U_2^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), \dots, U_N^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z))$$

于是(2)得证.

在(6)的两边取数学期望, 并令 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 得:

$$E[L_i(\tau_i)] = \lambda_i R + \lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{b_j}{\sigma_j} E[L_j(\tau_j)] \quad (9)$$

从而

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{b_i}{\sigma_i} E[L_i(\tau_i)] = R\rho + \rho \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{b_j}{\sigma_j} E[L_j(\tau_j)]$$

故

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{b_i}{\sigma_i} E[L_i(\tau_i)] = \frac{R\rho}{1-\rho}$$

将此式代入(9)立得(4).

定理 2 对非对称具有贝努利反馈的服务门限轮询系统有:

$$F_{i+1}(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) = \\ R_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j)\right] F_i(z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, [\sigma_i + (1 - \sigma_i)z_i] B_i^* \left[\sum_{j \neq i}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j)\right], z_{i+1}, \dots, z_N) \quad (10)$$

$$G_i(z) = \prod_{j=1}^N R_j^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z) \cdot G[B_i^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), \dots, \\ B_{i-1}^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), [\sigma_i + (1 - \sigma_i)z_i] B_i^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), B_{i+1}^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z), \dots, B_N^* (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z)] \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (11)$$

$$E[L_i(\tau_i)] = \frac{\lambda_i R}{\sigma_i (1 - \rho)} \quad (12)$$

证明 因为有

$$\begin{cases} L_i(\tau_{i+1}) = N_i(R) + N_i \left(\sum_{k=0}^{L_i(\tau_i)} B_k + f_i(L_i(\tau_i)) \right) \\ L_j(\tau_{i+1}) = N_j(R) + N_j \left(\sum_{k=0}^{L_j(\tau_i)} B_k \right) + L_j(\tau_i), \quad j \neq i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$L_i[\tau_i(m+1)] = \sum_{j=1}^N N_j(R_j) + \sum_{j=1}^N N_j \left(\sum_{k=0}^{L_j[\tau_j(m)]} B_{jk} \right) + f_i[L_i(\tau_i(m))] \quad (14)$$

其中 $B_0 \equiv 0$, $f_i[L_i(\tau_i)]$ 表示服务器每次在第 i 站反馈的顾客数, $f_i[L_i(\tau_i(m))]$ 表示服务器第 m 次轮询第 i 站期间第 i 站反馈的顾客数。易见, 当 $L_i(\tau_i) = n$ 或 $L_i(\tau_i(m)) = n$ 时, $f_i(n)$ 服从二项分布, 即 $f_i(n) \sim B(n, 1 - \sigma_i)$, 从而由(13)式和用类似于求(1)式的方法可得(10)式, 由(14)式和用类似于求(2)式的方法可得(11)式, 由(14)式和用类似于求(4)式的方法可得(12)式。

定理 3 设 S_i 为服务器每次在第 i 站停留时间, T_i 为每次服务器在第 i 站服务完并离开系统的顾客数, I_i 为服务器访问第 i 站的间隔时间, C_i 为服务器轮询第 i 站的周期, J_i 为服务器在第 i 站的服务次数, $\xi_{i1}, \xi_{i2}, \xi_{i3}, \dots$ 相互独立均与 ξ_i 同分布, 并记 S_i, I_i, C_i 的 LST 分别为 $S_i^*(S), I_i^*(S)$ 与 $C_i^*(S), T_i, T_i$ 的 PGF 分别为 $T_i(z)$ 与 $J_i(z)$, 则对于非对称具有贝努里反馈的离开门限轮询系统有

$$S_i^*(S) = G_i \left[\frac{\sigma_i B_i^*(S)}{1 - (1 - \sigma_i) B_i^*(S)} \right], \quad E(S_i) = \frac{R \rho_i}{1 - \rho} \quad (16)$$

$$T_i(z) = G_i(z), \quad E(T_i) = E[L_i(\tau_i)] = \frac{R \lambda_i}{1 - \rho} \quad (17)$$

$$J_i(z) = G_i \left[\frac{\sigma_i z}{1 - (1 - \sigma_i) z} \right], \quad E(J_i) = \frac{\lambda_i R}{\sigma_i (1 - \rho)} \quad (18)$$

$$I_i^*(S) = \prod_{j=1}^N R_j^*(S) G(U_1^*(S), \dots, U_{i-1}^*(S), 1, U_{i+1}^*(S), \dots, U_N^*(S)) \quad (19)$$

其中

$$U_i^*(S) = \frac{\sigma_i B_i^*(S)}{1 - (1 - \sigma_i) B_i^*(S)}, \quad E(I_i) = \frac{R(1 - \rho) \lambda_i}{1 - \rho} \quad (20)$$

$$C_i^*(S) = G_i \left(1 - \frac{S}{\lambda_i} \right), \quad E(C_i) = E(I_i) + E(S_i) = \frac{R}{1 - \rho} \quad (21)$$

证明: 由 $S_i = \sum_{k=0}^{L_i(\tau_i)} U_k, U_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\xi_i} B_k$, 可得(16); 易知有 $T_i = L_i(\tau_i)$, 从而立得(17), 由 $J_i = \sum_{k=0}^{L_i(\tau_i)} \xi_k$, 可得(18). 又因 $I_i = \sum_{j=1}^N R_j + \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=0}^{L_j(\tau_j)} U_k$, 从而可得(19)与(20); 由 $L_i(\tau_i) = N_i(C_i)$, 可立得(21).

定理 4 在非对称具有贝努里反馈的服务门限轮询系统中, 有

$$S_i^*(s) = G_i[B_i^*(s)], \quad E(S_i) = b_i E[L_i(\tau_i)] = \frac{R \lambda_i}{1 - \rho} \quad (22)$$

$$J_i(z) = G_i(z), \quad E(J_i) = \frac{R\lambda_i}{\sigma_i(1-\rho)} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{cases} I_i^*(s) = \prod_{j=1}^N R_j^*(s) G(B_1^*(s), \dots, B_{i-1}^*(s), 1, B_{i+1}^*(s), \dots, B_N^*(s)) \\ E(I_i) = \frac{R(1-\rho)}{1-\rho} \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

$$E(C_i) = \frac{R}{1-\rho} \quad (25)$$

证明: 由 $S_i = \sum_{k=0}^{L_i(\tau_i)} B_k$, 可得(22), 由 $J_i = L_i(\tau_i)$, 可得(23), 由 $I_i = \sum_{j=1}^N R_j + \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=0}^{L_i(\tau_i)} B_k$, 可得(24)式, 而由 $C_i = I_i + S_i$, 可得(25)式。

2.1 有限服务轮询系统的队长

现考虑服务器每次在每个站最多服务一个顾客的 1-有限服务轮询系统。

定理 5 设 $\alpha_i = P\{L_i(\tau_i) > 0\}$, 则

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\lambda_i R}{\sigma_i(1-\rho)} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i+1}(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) &= R_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right] \left\{ B_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right] \left[\frac{\sigma_i}{z_i} + (1 - \sigma_i) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. [F_i(z_1, \dots, z_N) - F_i(z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, 0, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_N)] + [F_i(z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, 0, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_N)] \right\} \quad (27) \end{aligned}$$

证明: 因为

$$L_i(\tau_i(m+1)) = \sum_{j=1}^N N_j(R_j) + L_i[\tau_i(m)] + \sum_{j=1}^N N_j\{B_j \mu[L_i[\tau_i(m)]]\} - \eta_i \mu[L_i(\tau_i(m))] \quad (29)$$

其中 $\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, $\eta_i \sim B(1, \sigma_i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 且诸 η_i 相互独立, 并与其它随机变量也相互独立。

对(29)式两边取数学期望, 再令 $m \rightarrow \infty$, 得

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\lambda_i R}{\sigma_i} + \frac{\lambda_i}{\sigma_i} \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_j b_j \quad (30)$$

从而得

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_j b_j = \frac{R\rho}{1-\rho} \quad (31)$$

将(31)代入(30)立得(26)。

$$\begin{cases} L_i(\tau_{i+1}) = N_i(R) + L_i(\tau_i) + N_i[B_i \mu(L_i(\tau_i))] - \eta_i \mu(L_i(\tau_i)) \\ L_j(\tau_{i+1}) = N_j(R) + L_j(\tau_i) + N_j[B_j \mu(L_i(\tau_i))] \quad j \neq i \end{cases} \quad (32)$$

由(32)得

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i+1}(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) &= E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_{i+1})} \right] = \\ &= R_i^* \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right] \left\{ \alpha_i E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_i) + N_j(B_j)} \cdot z_i^{-\eta_i} \mid L_i(\tau_i) > 0 \right] + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 - \alpha_i) E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_i)} \mid L_i(\tau_i) = 0 \right] \quad (33)$$

又因为 $E(z_i^{-n}) = \frac{\sigma_i}{z_i} + 1 - \sigma_i$ (34)

$$E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{N_j(B_j)} \right] = E \left[\sum_{j=1}^N (\lambda_j - \lambda_j z_j) \right] \quad (35)$$

$$E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_i)} \mid L_i(\tau_i) > 0 \right] = \frac{1}{\alpha_i} [F_i(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_N) - F_i(z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, 0, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_N)] \quad (36)$$

$$E \left[\prod_{j=1}^N z_j^{L_j(\tau_i)} \mid L_i(\tau_i) = 0 \right] = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_i} F_i(z_1, \dots, z_{i-1}, 0, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_N) \quad (37)$$

将(34)~(37)代入(33)立得(27)。

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Queue Length in the Gated Service and Limited Service Polling Systems with Bernoulli Feedback

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ABSTRACT In this paper, we consider the gated service polling system and the limited service polling system for non-symmetrical stations with Bernoulli feedback, give the distributions and the first moments of queue lengths and some other results.

KEYWORDS Polling system; queue length

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