

**ANALYSIS OF TRANSIENT BEHAVIOUR OF  
M/G/1 QUEUE WITH SINGLE VACATION**

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**Abstract:** This paper analyses a M/G/1 queue with server vacation on Bernoulli schedule and single vacation policy. The service time follows a general distribution with the density function  $M(x)$ . The vacation period is exponentially distributed. At the completion of service, the server can take a vacation with probability  $p$  or may continue to stay in the system with probability  $1 - p$ . The Laplace Transforms of the probability generating functions of different states of the system have been obtained and the corresponding transient solution of M/G/1 queue is derived.

**AMS Subject Classification:** 60K25

**Key Words:** Poisson arrivals, Bernoulli schedule general service times, server vacation, probability generating function, Laplace transform

## 1. Introduction

In this paper we consider queue with vacation and interpret it through a dif-

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ferent angle. Queueing models with vacations have been investigated by many authors including keilson and Servi [4], Cramer [1], Scholl and Klainrock [7], Shanthikumar [8], Doshi [2] and Madan [5], [6]. We assume Bernoulli schedule server which mean that on completion of service, the server may take a vacation with probability  $p$  or may continue staying in the system with probability  $1 - p$ . Arrival follows a poisson process. Service time follows a general distribution. Vacation time is exponentially distributed. FCFS discipline is followed.

## 2. Mathematical Description of the Model

- 1 Poisson arrival rate is  $\lambda$ ;
- 2 The service time follows a general distribution with the density function  $M(x)$ ;
- 3 Server vacation starts when the service is completed.

The mean vacation time is  $\frac{1}{a}$ , i.e.  $a\Delta t$  is the first order probability that the server will be back during  $(t, t + \Delta t)$ .

## 3. Equations Governing the System

We introduce:

$W_{n,t}(x, t)$  Probability that at time  $t$  there are  $n$  customer in the queue excluding one customer in the essential service and the elapsed service time for this customer is  $x$ ;

$K_n(t)$  Probability that at time  $t$ , there are  $n$  customers in the queue and the server is on vacation;

$R(t)$  Probability that the server is idle but available in the system.

The system is governed by the following set of differential-difference equations.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_{n,1}(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} W_{n,1}(x, t) + [(\lambda + \mu(x))W_{n,1}(x, t) - \lambda W_{n-1,1}(x, t)] = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_{0,1}(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} W_{0,1}(x, t) + [(\lambda + \mu(x))W_{0,1}(x, t)] = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$K_n(t) = -(\lambda + a)K_n(t) + \lambda K_{n-1}(t) + p \int_0^\infty W_{n,1}(x, t) \mu(x) dx = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$K_0(t) + (\lambda + a)K_0(t) - p \int_0^\infty W_{0,1}(x, t) \mu(x) dx = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$R(t) + \lambda R(t) - ak_1(t) - (1-p) \int_0^{\infty} W_{0,1}(x,t)\mu(x)dx = 0. \quad (5)$$

The above equations are governed by the following boundary conditions:

$$W_{0,1}(0,t) = \lambda R(t) + ak_1(t) + (1-p) \int_0^{\infty} W_{0,1}(x,t)\mu(x)dx = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$W_{n,1}(0,t) = bK_{n+1}(t) + (1-p) \int_0^{\infty} W_{n,1}(x,t)\mu(x)dx = 0. \quad (7)$$

$\mu(x)\Delta x$  is the first order probability that the service of a batch will be completed in time  $x$  and  $x + \Delta x$  conditioned that the same was not completed till time  $x$  and is related to

$$M(x) = \mu(x) \exp - \int_0^x \mu(t)dt. \quad (8)$$

Assume that initially server is available but idle because of no customers.

$$R(0) = 1, K_{n,1}(0) = 0, K_0(0) = 0, K_n(0) = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (9)$$

#### 4. Time Dependent Solution

Define the probability generating function as

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W_{q,1}(x, z, t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z^n W_{n,1}(x, t), \\ W_{q,1}(z, t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z^n W_{n,1}(x, t), \\ K(z, t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z^n K_n(t). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

Using Laplace transform for equations (1)-(7) and using the initial conditions we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_{n,1}(x, s) + (\mu(x) + s + \lambda)W_{n,1}(x, s) - \mu W_{n-1,1}(x, s) = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$W_{0,1}(x, s) + W_{0,1}(x, s)(s(x) + s + \lambda) = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$(s + \lambda + a)K_n(s) - \lambda K_{n-1}(s) + p \int_0^1 W_{n,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$(s + \lambda + a)K_0(s) - p \int_0^1 W_{0,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$(s + \lambda)R(s) = 1 + aK_0(s) + (1 - p) \int_0^1 W_{0,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx = 0, \quad (15)$$

$$W_{0,1}(0, s) = \lambda R(s) + aK_1(s) + (1 - p) \int_0^1 W_{0,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$W_{n,1}(0, s) - aK_{n+1}(s) = (1 - p) \int_0^1 W_{n,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx = 0. \quad (17)$$

Consider  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n 11 + 12$ , using the generating function

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_{n,1}(x, s) + (\mu(x) + s + \lambda) W_{n,1}(x, s) - \lambda W_{n-1,1}(x, s) \right] \\ + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_{0,1}(x, s) + W_{0,1}(x, s)(s(x) + s + \lambda) \right] = 0, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} W_{q,1}(x, z, s) + (\mu(x) + s + \lambda - \lambda z) W_{q,1}(x, z, s) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Consider,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n 13 + 14$ . We obtain

$$(s + a + \lambda - \lambda z)K(z, s) = p \int_0^1 W_{q,1}(x, z, s) \mu(x) dx. \quad (19)$$

Now, multiplying equation (16) by  $z^n$ , equation (17) by  $z^{n+1}$ , summing over  $n$  from 1 to  $\infty$ , and adding and using the generating function,

$$ZW_{q,1}(0, z, s) = \lambda z R(s) - bK_0(x, s) + bK(z, s)$$

$$+ (1-p)z \int_0^{\infty} W_{q,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx. \quad (20)$$

From equations (15) and (20):

$$\begin{aligned} ZW_{q,1}(o, z, s) &= \lambda R(s)(z-1) + (1-sR(s)) + aK(z, s) \\ &+ (1-p) \int_0^{\infty} W_{0,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx + (1-p)z \int_0^{\infty} W_{q,1}(x, z, s) \mu(x) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

From (18):

$$W_{q,1}(x, z, s) = W_{q,1}(o, z, s) \exp\left[-(s+\lambda-\lambda z)x - \int_0^x \mu(x) dx\right]. \quad (22)$$

Integrating equation (22)

$$\int_0^{\infty} W_{q,1}(x, z, s) dx = W_{q,1}(o, z, s) \left[ \frac{1 - \overline{M}(s+\lambda-\lambda z)}{s+\lambda-\lambda z} \right]. \quad (23)$$

Here  $\overline{M}(s+\lambda+\lambda z) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+\lambda-\lambda z)x} M(x) dx$ . From (22)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \overline{W}_{q,1}(x, z, s) \mu(x) dx = \overline{W}_{q,1}(o, z, s) \overline{M}(s+\lambda-\lambda z). \quad (24)$$

From (12):

$$\overline{W}_{0,1}(x, s) = \overline{W}_{0,1}(o, s) e^{-(s+\lambda)x} - \int_0^x \mu(x) dx, \quad (25)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \overline{W}_{0,1}(x, s) \mu(x) dx = \overline{W}_{0,1}(o, s) \overline{M}(s+\lambda-\lambda z). \quad (26)$$

From (25):

$$\int_0^{\infty} \overline{W}_{0,1}(x, s) dx = \overline{W}_{0,1}(o, s) \left[ \frac{1 - \overline{M}(s+\lambda)}{s+\lambda} \right],$$

i.e.

$$\overline{W}_{0,1}(s) = \overline{W}_{0,1}(o, s) \left[ \frac{1 - \overline{M}(s + \lambda)}{s + \lambda} \right]. \quad (27)$$

From (19) and (24):

$$\overline{K}(z, s) = \frac{p}{s + a + \lambda - \lambda z} \overline{W}_{q,1}(o, z, s) \overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z). \quad (28)$$

Using (24) and (26):

$$\begin{aligned} Z\overline{W}_{q,1}(o, z, s) &= \lambda\overline{R}(s)(z-1) + (1-sR(s)) + a\overline{K}(z, s) + (1-p)\overline{W}_{0,1}(o, s)\overline{M}(s + \lambda) \\ &\quad + (1-p)z_{q,1}(o, z, s)\overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting for  $\overline{K}(z, s)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} Z\overline{W}_{q,1}(o, z, s) &= R(s)(z-1) + (1-sR(s)) \\ &\quad + \frac{ap}{s+a+\lambda-\lambda z} \overline{W}_{q,1}(o, z, s) \overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z) \\ &\quad + (1-p)\overline{W}_{0,1}(o, s)\overline{M}(s + \lambda) + (1-p)z\overline{W}_{q,1}(o, z, s)\overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z), \\ w_{q,1}(0, z, s) &= \frac{\lambda\overline{R}(s)(z-1) + (1-s\overline{R}(s)) + (1-p)\overline{W}_{0,1}(0, s)\overline{M}(s + \lambda)}{z - (1-p)z\overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z) - \frac{ap\overline{M}(s+\lambda)}{s+a+\lambda-\lambda z}}, \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_{q,1}(z, s) &= \\ &= \frac{\lambda\overline{R}(s)(z-1) + (1-s\overline{R}(s)) + (1-p)\overline{W}_{0,1}(0, s)\overline{M}(s + \lambda)}{z - (1-p)z\overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z) - \frac{ap\overline{M}(s+\lambda)}{s+a+\lambda-\lambda z}} \frac{1 - \overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z)}{s + \lambda - \lambda z}, \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{K}(z, s) &= \\ &= \frac{\lambda\overline{R}(s)(z-1) + (1-s\overline{R}(s)) + (1-p)\overline{W}_{0,1}(0, s)\overline{M}(s + \lambda)}{z - (1-p)z\overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z) - \frac{ap\overline{M}(s+\lambda)}{s+a+\lambda-\lambda z}} \frac{p\overline{M}(s + \lambda - \lambda z)}{s + a + \lambda - \lambda z}. \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $\overline{W}_{q,1}(0, z, s)$ ,  $\overline{W}_{q,1}(z, s)$  and  $\overline{K}(z, s)$  are completely determined. The generating functions of transient solution are obtained.

## 5. Conclusion

The server vacation is based on Bernoulli schedule and the server provides essential service to all arriving customers. This paper clearly analyses the transient solution. As a future work, steady state behaviour of the system and other performance measures can be derived.

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