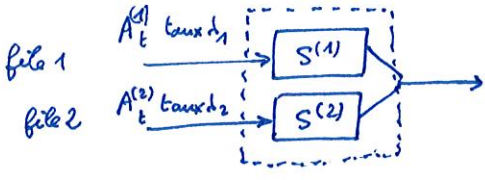


File M/G/1 avec priorités sans préemption

(R.G. Miller Jr. Priority Queues 1960)



la file 1 est prioritaire sur la file 2 mais n'interrompt pas le service d'une personne non-prioritaire.

File résultante $A_t = A_t^{(1)} + A_t^{(2)}$, taux $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

service résultant $S = S^{(N)}$ avec $N: \Omega \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, $P(N=1) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$, $P(N=2) = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$.

$$E(S) = \frac{\rho}{\lambda \mu} \text{ avec } \rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_1} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_2}, L_S(z) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} L_{S^{(1)}}(z) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} L_{S^{(2)}}(z).$$

On introduit une chaîne de Markov induite Q_{t_n} où t_n est l'instant de départ de la n^e personne

$Q_{t_n} = (Q_{t_n}^{(1)}, Q_{t_n}^{(2)})$, et on détermine la loi de $Q_{\infty} \equiv Q_{t_{\infty}}$.

Loi conjointe des deux files

Théorème :

$$G_{Q_{\infty}}(z, s) = \frac{1 - \rho}{s [z - L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s))]} \left\{ z [s L_{S^{(N)}} - L_{S^{(2)}}] \Big|_{\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s)} + \frac{[z L_{S^{(2)}} - s L_{S^{(1)}}] \Big|_{\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s)}}{s - L_{S^{(2)}}(s^*)} \left[s \frac{\lambda_1 L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda_2(1-s)) + \lambda_2 L_{S^{(2)}}(s^*)}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} - L_{S^{(2)}}(s^*) \right] \right\}$$

où $B^{(1)}$ est la période d'activité du serveur avec la file 1
 $s^* = \lambda_1 [1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda_2(1-s))] + \lambda_2(1-s)$
 $L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) = L_{S^{(1)}}[\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))]$

Démonstration :

$$Q_{t_{n+1}} = \begin{cases} (Q_{t_n}^{(1)} - 1 + L_{n+1}^{(1)}, Q_{t_n}^{(2)} + L_{n+1}^{(2)}) & \text{si } Q_{t_n}^{(1)} \geq 1 \text{ avec } L_{n+1}^{(1)}, L_{n+1}^{(2)} \text{ arrivées de type resp. 1, 2 pendant } S^{(1)} \\ (L_{n+1}^{(1)}, Q_{t_n}^{(2)} - 1 + L_{n+1}^{(2)}) & \text{si } Q_{t_n}^{(1)} = 0, Q_{t_n}^{(2)} \geq 1 \text{ avec } L_{n+1}^{(1)}, L_{n+1}^{(2)} \text{ arrivées pendant } S^{(2)} \\ (L_{n+1}^{(1)}, L_{n+1}^{(2)}) & \text{si } Q_{t_n} = (0, 0) \text{ avec } L_{n+1}^{(1)}, L_{n+1}^{(2)} \text{ arrivées pendant } S^{(N)} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_{Q_{\infty}}(z, s) = E \left[z^{Q^{(1)} + L^{(1)} - 1} s^{Q^{(2)} + L^{(2)}}, Q^{(1)} \geq 1 \text{ pendant } S^{(1)} \right] + E \left[z^{L^{(1)}} s^{Q^{(2)} + L^{(2)} - 1}, Q^{(1)} = 0, Q^{(2)} \geq 1 \text{ pendant } S^{(2)} \right] + E \left[z^{L^{(1)}} s^{L^{(2)}}, Q = (0, 0) \text{ pendant } S^{(N)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} E \left[z^{Q^{(1)}} s^{Q^{(2)}}, Q^{(1)} \geq 1 \right] E \left[z^{L^{(1)}} s^{L^{(2)}} \text{ pendant } S^{(1)} \right] + \frac{1}{s} E \left[s^{Q^{(2)}}, Q^{(1)} = 0, Q^{(2)} \geq 1 \right] E \left[z^{L^{(1)}} s^{L^{(2)}} \text{ pendant } S^{(2)} \right] + E \left[z^{L^{(1)}} s^{L^{(2)}}, Q = (0, 0) \text{ pendant } S^{(N)} \right]$$

$(L^{(i)} | S^{(j)}): P(\lambda_i S^{(j)})$
 $E(z^{L^{(i)}} | S^{(j)}) = L_{S^{(j)}}(\lambda_i(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s))$
 $= L_{S^{(j)}}[\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s)]$

$$= \frac{1}{z} [G_{Q_{\infty}}(z, s) - G_{(0, Q_{\infty}^{(2)})}(s)] L_{S^{(1)}}[\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s)] + \frac{1}{s} [G_{(0, Q_{\infty}^{(2)})}(s) - P(Q_{\infty} = (0, 0))] L_{S^{(2)}}[\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s)] + P(Q_{\infty} = (0, 0)) L_{S^{(N)}}[\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s)]$$

$$\Rightarrow G_{Q_{\infty}}(z, s) = \frac{\pi_{00} z [s L_{S^{(N)}} - L_{S^{(2)}}] + G_{(0, Q_{\infty}^{(2)})}(s) [z L_{S^{(2)}} - s L_{S^{(1)}}]}{s [z - L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda_1(1-z) + \lambda_2(1-s))]} \text{ où } \pi_{00} = P(Q_{\infty} = (0, 0))$$

Calcul de $G_{(0, Q_\infty^{(2)})}(s)$: on introduit une nouvelle chaîne de Markov induite: $Q_{t'_n}^{(2)}$ où t'_n est l'instant de départ de la n^e personne de type 2 ne laissant derrière elle aucune personne de type 1.

$$Q_{t'_{n+1}}^{(2)} = \begin{cases} Q_{t'_n}^{(2)} - 1 + L_{n+1}^{(2)} & \text{si } Q_{t'_n}^{(2)} \geq 1 \text{ pendant le temps } s^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^{Z^{(1)}} B_j^{(1)} \\ L_{n+1}^{(2)} & \text{si } Q_{t'_n}^{(2)} = 0 \text{ pendant le temps } \end{cases}$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} B_1^{(1)} \text{ avec proba. } \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \\ s^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^{Z^{(1)}} B_j^{(1)} \text{ avec proba. } \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{temps de service des} \\ \text{descendants de chaque} \\ \text{personne de type 1 arrivée} \\ \text{pendant } s^{(2)}. \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow G_{(0, Q_\infty^{(2)})}(s) &= E \left[\xi^{Q_{t'_n}^{(2)} + L_{n+1}^{(2)}}, Q_{t'_n}^{(2)} \geq 1 \text{ pendant } s^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^{Z^{(1)}} B_j^{(1)} \right] \\ &= E \left[\xi^{Q_\infty^{(2)}, Q_\infty^{(1)}=0} \right] + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} E \left[\xi^{L^{(2)}, Q_{t'_n}^{(2)}=0 \text{ pendant } B_1^{(1)}} \right] + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} E \left[\xi^{L^{(2)}, Q_{t'_n}^{(2)}=0 \text{ pendant } s^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^{Z^{(1)}} B_j^{(1)}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{s} E \left[\xi^{Q_\infty^{(2)}, Q_\infty^{(1)} \geq 1} \right] E \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \xi^{L^{(2)}} \mid s^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^n B_j^{(1)}, Z^{(1)}=n \right] P(Z^{(1)}=n \mid s^{(2)}) \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} P(Q_\infty=0) E \left[\xi^{L^{(2)} \mid B_1^{(1)}} \right] + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} P(Q_\infty=0) E \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \xi^{L^{(2)}} \mid s^{(2)} + \sum_{j=1}^n B_j^{(1)}, Z^{(1)}=n \right] P(Z^{(1)}=n \mid s^{(2)}) \\ &= \frac{G_{(0, Q_\infty^{(2)})}(s) - P(Q_\infty=0)}{s} E \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_1 s^{(2)})^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda_1 s^{(2)}} e^{-\lambda_2 (1-s)} L_{B^{(1)}}^{(2)} (\lambda_2 (1-s))^n \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} P(Q_\infty=0) L_{B_1^{(1)}}^{(1)} [\lambda_2 (1-s)] + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} P(Q_\infty=0) E[\dots] \\ &= \frac{G_{(0, Q_\infty^{(2)})}(s) - \pi_{00}}{s} L_{s^{(2)}} \left[\lambda_1 (1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda_2 (1-s))) + \lambda_2 (1-s) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \pi_{00} L_{B^{(1)}}^{(1)} [\lambda_2 (1-s)] + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} \pi_{00} L_{s^{(2)}}[\dots] \\ \Rightarrow G_{(0, Q_\infty^{(2)})}(s) &= \pi_{00} \frac{s \left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} L_{B^{(1)}}^{(1)} (\lambda_2 (1-s)) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} L_{s^{(2)}}(s^*) \right] - L_{s^{(2)}}(s^*)}{s - L_{s^{(2)}}(s^*)} \end{aligned}$$

Calcul de π_{00} : on fait $(z, s) \rightarrow (1, 1)$ (d'abord $z=1$: pas de problème, puis $s \rightarrow 1$: $\frac{0}{0} \rightarrow$ L'Hôpital) dérivées / $s=1$

$$1 = G_{Q_\infty}(1, 1) = \pi_{00} \left[L_{s^{(2)}}(0) - \lambda_2 L_{s^{(2)}}'(0) + \lambda_2 L_{s^{(2)}}'(0) \right] + G_{(0, Q_\infty^{(2)})}(1) \left[-\lambda_2 L_{s^{(2)}}'(0) - L_{s^{(1)}}(0) + \lambda_2 L_{s^{(1)}}'(0) \right]$$

$$1 - L_{s^{(1)}}(0) + \lambda_2 L_{s^{(1)}}'(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{00} &= G_{(0, Q_\infty^{(2)})}(1) = \pi_{00} \frac{\left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} L_{B^{(1)}}^{(1)}(0) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} L_{s^{(2)}}(0) \right] - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \lambda_2 L_{B^{(1)}}^{(1)}(0) - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} s^{*'}(1) L_{s^{(2)}}'(0)}{1 - s^{*'}(1) L_{s^{(2)}}(0)} \quad \text{avec } s^{*'}(1) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 L_{B^{(1)}}^{(1)}(0) - \lambda_2 \\ &= \pi_{00} \frac{1 + \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\mu_1 - \lambda_1} - \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda(1-\rho_1)} \frac{1}{\mu_2}}{1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{1-\rho_1} \frac{1}{\mu_2}} \quad = -\lambda_2 (1 + \lambda_1 \frac{E(B^{(1)})}{\lambda - \lambda_1}) \\ &= \pi_{00} \frac{1 + \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda(\mu_1 - \lambda_1)} - \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda(1-\rho_1)}}{1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{1-\rho_1}} = \pi_{00} \frac{\lambda - \lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda(1-\rho)} \end{aligned}$$

puis $1 = \pi_{00} \frac{1 + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) - \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) + \frac{\lambda - \lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda(1-\rho)} [\lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) - \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) - 1] - \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)})}{- \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)})}$

$$= \pi_{00} \left(-\frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_2} \right) \left[-\lambda_2 \underbrace{\left(\frac{E(S^{(2)}) - E(S^{(1)})}{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_2} - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \right)} \right)}_{\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda(1-\rho)} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_2} - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \right) [-\lambda_1(1-\rho) + \lambda - \lambda_1 \rho]} + \frac{\lambda - \lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda(1-\rho)} \left(\frac{1}{\mu_2} - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \right) + 1 - \frac{\lambda - \lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda(1-\rho)} \right] - \frac{\lambda_2 \rho}{\lambda(1-\rho)}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi_{00} \mu_1}{\lambda(1-\rho)} \left[\lambda_2 \left(\frac{1}{\mu_2} - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \right) - \rho \right] - \frac{\lambda}{\mu_1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi_{00}}{1-\rho}$$

d'où $\pi_{00} = 1-\rho$ et au passage $\pi_0^{(1)} = \pi_{00} \frac{\lambda - \lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda(1-\rho)} = \frac{1 - \lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda}$

puis le résultat final. \square

En faisant $z=1$, à l'aide de l'expression de $G_{(0, Q_{\infty}^{(1)})}(1) = \pi_0^{(1)} = 1 - \frac{\lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda}$, on trouve :

corollaire

$$G_{Q_{\infty}^{(1)}}(z) = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda}\right) \frac{z L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z)) - L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z))}{z - L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z))} + (1-\rho) \frac{\lambda_1 z}{\lambda} \frac{L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z)) - L_S^{(2)}(\lambda_1(1-z))}{z - L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z))}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1(1-\rho)(1-z) L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z)) + \lambda_2 [L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z)) - z L_S^{(2)}(\lambda_1(1-z))]}{\lambda (L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z)) - z)}$$

Nombre moyen de clients en attente

* D.L. en 1 de $G_{Q_{\infty}^{(1)}}(z)$: on pose $1-z = h \rightarrow 0^+$; $L_S(\lambda_1(1-z)) = 1 - \lambda_1 E(S)h + \frac{\lambda_1^2 h^2}{2} E(S^2) + o(h^2)$

$$G_{Q_{\infty}^{(1)}}(z) = \frac{\lambda_1(1-\rho)h \left[1 - \rho_1 h + \frac{\lambda_1^2 h^2}{2} E(S^{(2)}) \right] + \lambda_2 \left[1 - \rho_1 h + \frac{\lambda_1^2 h^2}{2} E(S^{(2)}) - \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} h + \frac{\lambda_1^2 h^2}{2} E(S^{(2)})\right) \right]}{\lambda \left[\left(1 - \rho_1\right) h + \frac{\lambda_1^2 h^2}{2} E(S^{(2)}) + o(h^2) \right]} + o(h^3)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1(1-\rho) - \lambda_1 \rho_1 h + \lambda_2 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} - \rho_1\right) + \lambda_2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1^2 (E(S^{(1)}) - E(S^{(2)})) - \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} \right] h + o(h)}{\lambda(1-\rho_1) \left[1 + \frac{\lambda_1^2}{2(1-\rho_1)} E(S^{(2)}) h + o(h) \right]}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - h \left[\frac{\lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda} - \frac{\lambda_1^2 \lambda_2}{2(1-\rho_1) \lambda} (E(S^{(1)}) - E(S^{(2)})) \right] + o(h) \right\} \left\{ 1 - h \frac{\lambda_1^2}{2} E(S^{(2)}) + o(h) \right\}$$

$$= 1 - h \left\{ \frac{\lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda_1^2}{2(1-\rho_1) \lambda} \left[\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} E(S^{(2)}) - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} E(S^{(2)}) + E(S^{(2)}) \right] \right\} + o(h)$$

$$G_{Q_{\infty}^{(1)}}(z) \underset{z \rightarrow 1}{=} 1 + (z-1) \left[\frac{\lambda_1 \rho}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda_1^2}{2(1-\rho_1) \lambda} [\lambda_1 E(S^{(2)}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)})] \right] + o(z-1)$$

$$* \text{ D.L. en 1 de } G_{Q_\infty}^{(2)}(s) = (1-p) \frac{s L_{S^{(1)}} - L_{S^{(2)}}}{s(1-L_{S^{(1)}})} \Big|_{\lambda_2(1-s)} + G_{(Q_\infty)}^{(2)}(s) \frac{L_{S^{(2)}} - s L_{S^{(1)}}}{s(1-L_{S^{(1)}})} \Big|_{\lambda_2(1-s)}$$

$$\text{en posant } h = 1-s \rightarrow 0^+ : \quad s^* = \lambda_1 [1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda_2 h)] + \lambda_2 h = \lambda_2 \underbrace{[1 + \lambda_1 E(B^{(1)})]}_{\mu_1 E(B^{(1)})} h - \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2^2}{2} E(B^{(1)2}) h^2 + o(h^2)$$

$$L_{B^{(1)}} \text{ solution de } L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) = L_{S^{(1)}}[\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L'_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) = [1 - \lambda_1 L'_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda)] L'_{S^{(1)}}(\dots) \\ L''_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) = [1 - \lambda_1 L'_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda)]^2 L''_{S^{(1)}}(\dots) - \lambda_1 L''_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) L'_{S^{(1)}}(\dots) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L'_{B^{(1)}}(0) = [1 - \lambda_1 L'_{B^{(1)}}(0)] L'_{S^{(1)}}(0) \\ L''_{B^{(1)}}(0) = [1 - \lambda_1 L'_{B^{(1)}}(0)]^2 L''_{S^{(1)}}(0) - \lambda_1 L''_{B^{(1)}}(0) L'_{S^{(1)}}(0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L'_{B^{(1)}}(0) = \frac{L'_{S^{(1)}}(0)}{1 + \lambda_1 L'_{S^{(1)}}(0)} \\ L''_{B^{(1)}}(0) = \frac{[1 - \lambda_1 L'_{B^{(1)}}(0)]^2 L''_{S^{(1)}}(0)}{1 + \lambda_1 L'_{S^{(1)}}(0)} = \frac{L'_{B^{(1)}}(0)^2}{1 + \lambda_1 L'_{S^{(1)}}(0)} \times \frac{L''_{S^{(1)}}(0)}{L'_{S^{(1)}}(0)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{d'où } \begin{cases} E(B^{(1)}) = \frac{E(S^{(1)})}{1 - \lambda_1 E(S^{(1)})} = \frac{1}{\mu_1(1-p)} \\ E(B^{(1)2}) = \frac{\mu_1^2 (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(1)2}))}{1-p} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{S^{(2)}}(s^*) &= 1 - s^* E(S^{(2)}) + \frac{s^{*2}}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) + o(h^2) \\ &= 1 - \lambda_2 \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)}) h + \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2^2}{2 \mu_2} E(B^{(1)2}) h^2 + \frac{\lambda_2^2 \mu_1^2}{2} (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)2})) h^2 + o(h^2) \\ &= 1 - \frac{\lambda_2 \mu_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)2}) + \mu_1^2 (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)2})) \right] h^2 + o(h^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d'abord D.L. de } G_{(Q_\infty)}^{(2)}(s) = (1-p) \frac{s (\lambda_1 L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda_2(1-s)) + \lambda_2 L_{S^{(2)}}(s^*)) - L_{S^{(2)}}(s^*)}{s - L_{S^{(2)}}(s^*)}$$

$$= \frac{1-p}{\lambda} \times \frac{\left[\lambda_1(1-h) \left[1 - \lambda_2 E(B^{(1)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(B^{(1)2}) h^2 \right] - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 h) \left[1 - \frac{\lambda_2 \mu_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)2}) + \mu_1^2 (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)2})) \right) h^2 \right] + o(h^2) \right]}{(1-h) - \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2 \mu_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)2}) + \mu_1^2 (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)2})) \right) h^2 + o(h^2) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1-p}{\lambda} \times \frac{\left[-\lambda_1(1 + \lambda_2 E(B^{(1)})) h + \left(\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \mu_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)}) - \lambda_2 \right) h + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(B^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(B^{(1)})^2 \right) h^2 - \lambda_1 \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)2}) + \mu_1^2 (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)2})) \right) h^2 + \frac{\lambda_2^2 \mu_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)}) h^2 + o(h^2) \right]}{\left(\frac{\lambda_2 \mu_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)}) - 1 \right) h - \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} E(B^{(1)2}) + \mu_1^2 (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)2})) \right) h^2 + o(h^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1-p}{\lambda} \times \left[\frac{\left(d_1 d_2 \left(\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} - 1 \right) E(B^{(1)}) - \lambda \right) h + \left[\frac{d_1 d_2^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{d_1}{\mu_2} \right) E(B^{(1)})^2 + d_2 \left(d_1 + \mu_1 \frac{d_2}{\mu_2} \right) E(B^{(1)}) - \frac{d_1 d_2^2 \mu_1^2}{2} (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)})^2) \right] h^2 + o(h^2)}{-\frac{1-p}{1-p_1} h - \frac{\lambda^2 \mu_1^2}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)})}{\mu_2 (1-p_1)} + E(S^{(2)}) \right] (E(B^{(1)})^2 h^2 + o(h^2))} \right]$$

$$\text{or } d_1 d_2 \left(\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} - 1 \right) E(B^{(1)}) - \lambda = \frac{d_1 d_2 (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\mu_1 \mu_2 (1-p_1)} - (d_1 + d_2) = \frac{d_1 d_2 \mu_1 - d_1 d_2 \mu_2 - d_1 \mu_1 \mu_2 - d_2 \mu_1 \mu_2 + d_1^2 \mu_2 + d_2^2 \mu_1}{\mu_1 \mu_2 (1-p_1)}$$

$$= \frac{d_1 (d_2 \mu_1 + d_1 \mu_2) - \lambda \mu_1 \mu_2}{\mu_1 \mu_2 (1-p_1)} = \frac{d_1 p - \lambda}{1-p_1}$$

$$\text{donc } G_{(0, \infty)}^{(2)}(s) = \frac{\lambda - d_1 p}{\lambda} \times \frac{1 + h \frac{1-p_1}{d_1 p - \lambda} \left[\frac{d_1 d_2^2 \mu_1^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{d_1}{\mu_2} \right) \frac{(E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(1)}))}{1-p_1} + \frac{d_2 (d_1 + \mu_1 \frac{d_2}{\mu_2})}{\mu_1 (d_1 p - \lambda)} - \frac{d_1 d_2^2 \mu_1^2}{2} (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)})) \right]}{1 + h \frac{\lambda^2 \mu_1^2}{2(1-p)} \left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} E(S^{(1)}) + (1-p_1) E(S^{(2)}) \right] (E(B^{(1)})^2 + o(h))}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - d_1 p}{\lambda} \left[1 + h \left(\frac{d_1 d_2^2 \mu_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{d_1}{\mu_2} \right) (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(1)})) + \frac{d_2 (d_1 + \mu_1 \frac{d_2}{\mu_2})}{\mu_1 (d_1 p - \lambda)}}{2(d_1 p - \lambda)} - \frac{d_1 d_2^2 \mu_1^2 (1-p_1) (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)})) - \frac{d_1 d_2^2 \mu_1^2}{2\mu_2} (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)})) - \frac{\lambda^2 \mu_1^2}{2(1-p)} (1-p_1) (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)}))}{2(d_1 p - \lambda)} \right) + o(h) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\lambda - d_1 p}{\lambda} \left\{ 1 + \left[\left(\frac{d_1 d_2^2 - d_1^2 d_2 p_2}{d_1 p - \lambda} - \frac{d_1 d_2 p_2}{1-p} \right) \frac{\mu_1^2 (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(1)}))}{2} + \frac{d_2 (p_1 + p_2)}{d_1 p - \lambda} - (1-p_1) (E(B^{(1)})^2 E(S^{(2)})) \frac{d_2^2 \mu_1^2}{2} \left(\frac{d_1}{d_1 p - \lambda} + \frac{1}{1-p} \right) \right] h + o(h) \right\}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d_1 d_2^2 - d_1^2 d_2 p_2}{d_1 p - \lambda} - \frac{d_1 d_2 p_2}{1-p} = d_1 d_2 \left[\frac{d_2 - d_1 p_2}{d_1 p - \lambda} - \frac{p_2}{1-p} \right] = \frac{d_1 d_2}{(d_1 p - \lambda)(1-p)} (d_2 - d_2 p - d_1 p p_2 + d_1 p p_2 - d_1 p p_2 + d_1^2 p_2)$$

$$= \frac{d_1 d_2 (d_2 - d_2 p + d_1^2 p_2)}{(d_1 p - \lambda)(1-p)} = \frac{d_1 d_2^2 (1-p_1)}{(d_1 p - \lambda)(1-p)}$$

$$\text{et } \frac{d_1}{d_1 p - \lambda} + \frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{-d_2}{(d_1 p - \lambda)(1-p)}$$

$$\text{d'où } G_{(0, \infty)}^{(2)}(s) = \left(1 - \frac{d_1 p}{\lambda} \right) \left\{ 1 + \left[\frac{d_1 d_2^2 E(S^{(1)})}{2(d_1 p - \lambda)(1-p)(1-p_1)} + \frac{d_2 p}{d_1 p - \lambda} + \frac{d_2^3 E(S^{(2)})}{2(d_1 p - \lambda)(1-p)(1-p_1)} \right] h + o(h) \right\}$$

$$\boxed{G_{(0, \infty)}^{(2)}(s) \underset{(s \rightarrow 1)}{=} \left(1 - \frac{d_1 p}{\lambda} \right) - h \left[\frac{d_2 p}{\lambda} + \frac{d_2^2}{2} \frac{E(S^{(1)})}{(1-p)(1-p)} \right] + o(h)}$$

$E(S^{(1)}) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2}$; $E(S^{(2)}) = \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_2}$

$$\text{avec } E(S^{(1)}) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2} E(S^{(1)}) + \frac{d_2}{\lambda} E(S^{(2)})$$

On peut maintenant calculer le DL de $G_{Q_{\infty}^{(2)}}(S)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{Q_{\infty}^{(2)}}(S) &= (1-p) \frac{(1-h) [1 - \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) h^2 + o(h^2)] - [1 - \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) h^2 + o(h^2)]}{(1-h) [\lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) h - \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) h^2 + o(h^2)]} \\
 &\quad + \left[\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}\right) - \left[\frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-p_1)(1-p)} \right] h + o(h) \right] \frac{[1 - \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) h^2 + o(h^2)] - (1-h) [1 - \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) h + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) h^2 + o(h^2)]}{(1-h) [\lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) h - \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) h^2 + o(h^2)]} \\
 &= (1-p) \frac{[-\lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) - 1 + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)})] h + \left[\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) - \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) \right] h^2 + o(h^2)}{\lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) h - \left[\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) \right] h^2 + o(h^2)} \\
 &\quad + \left[\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}\right) - \left[\frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-p_1)(1-p)} \right] h + o(h) \right] \frac{[1 - \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)})] h + \left[\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) - \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) - \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) \right] h^2}{\lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) h - \left[\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(1)}) \right] h^2 + o(h^2)} \\
 &= (1-p) \frac{\left[p_2 - 1 - \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} \right] + \left[\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} [E(S^{(1)2}) - E(S^{(2)2})] + \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} \right] h + o(h)}{\frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} - \left(\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} \right) h + o(h)} \\
 &\quad + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}\right) (1 - p_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1}) + \left[\left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) - \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) - \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} \right) - \left(1 - p_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-p_1)(1-p)} \right) \right] h}{\frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} - \left(\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} \right) h + o(h)} \\
 &= \frac{\left[(1-p) (p_2 - 1 - \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda}) + (1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}) (1 - p_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1}) \right] + \left[(1-p) \left[\frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2^2}{2 \lambda} (E(S^{(1)2}) - E(S^{(2)2})) + \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} \right] \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + (1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}) \left[\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} (E(S^{(1)2}) - E(S^{(2)2})) - \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} \right] - (1 - p_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1}) \left[\frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-p_1)(1-p)} \right] \right] h + o(h)}{\frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} - \left[\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} \right] h + o(h)}
 \end{aligned}$$

or $(1-p)(p_2 - 1 - \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda}) + (1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda})(1 - p_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1}) = (1-p_2) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda} - 1 + p\right) - \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} (1-p) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} (1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda})$

$$= \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} \underbrace{(1 - p_2 - 1 + p - p_1)}_0 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1}$$

• coef. de $E(S^{(1)2}) - E(S^{(2)2})$: $(1-p) \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2^2}{2 \lambda} - \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} (1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}) = \frac{\lambda_2^2}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} - p \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} - 1 + p \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \right) = -\frac{\lambda_2^2}{2 \lambda}$

• constantes dans h : $(1-p) \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} - \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} (1 - \frac{\lambda_1 p}{\lambda}) - \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} (1 - p_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1})$

$$= \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda} \underbrace{(1 - p + p_1 - 1 + p_2 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1})}_0 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} = -\frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_2 p}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{donc } G_{Q_\infty^{(2)}}(s) &= \frac{\frac{d_2}{\mu_1} + \left[-\frac{d_2^3}{2\lambda} (E(S^{(1)2}) - E(S^{(2)2})) - \frac{d_2^2(1-\rho + \frac{d_2}{\mu_1})}{2} \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} - \frac{d_2(1+\frac{d_2}{\lambda}\rho)}{\mu_1} \right] h + o(h)}{\frac{d_2}{\mu_1} - \left[\frac{d_2^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \frac{d_2}{\mu_1} \right] h + o(h)} \\
&= 1 - h \left[\frac{\mu_1 d_2^2}{2\lambda} (E(S^{(1)2}) - E(S^{(2)2})) + \frac{d_2^2}{2} \left(\frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_2} - \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} + 1 \right) \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} + \left(1 + \frac{d_2}{\lambda} \rho \right) - \frac{d_2 \mu_1 E(S^{(1)2})}{2} \right] + o(h) \\
&= 1 - h \left[\frac{d_2}{\lambda} \rho + \frac{d_2 \mu_1}{2\lambda} \left[\frac{(d_2 - \lambda)}{-\lambda_1} E(S^{(1)2}) - d_2 E(S^{(2)2}) \right] + \frac{d_2 (\mu_1 - \mu_1 \rho_2 + d_2)}{2} \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} \right] + o(h) \\
&= 1 - h \left[\frac{d_2}{\lambda} \rho - \frac{d_2 \mu_1}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + \frac{d_2 (\mu_1 - \mu_1 \rho_2 + d_2)}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} E(S^{(1)2}) \right] + o(h)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{coef. de } E(S^{(1)2}): & -\frac{d_2}{2} \mu_1 + \frac{d_2 (\mu_1 - \mu_1 \rho_2 + d_2)}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} = \frac{d_2 [\mu_1 - \mu_1 \rho_2 + d_2 - \mu_1 (1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} \\
&= \frac{d_2 [\mu_1 - \mu_1 \rho_2 + d_2 - \mu_1 + \mu_1 (\rho + \rho_1) - \mu_1 \rho_1 \rho]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} \\
&= \frac{d_2 [d_2 + 2\mu_1 \rho_1 - \mu_1 \rho_1 \rho]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} \\
&= \frac{d_2 [d_1 + d - d_1 \frac{d}{\mu_2}]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_{Q_\infty^{(2)}}(s) = 1 - h \left[\frac{d_2}{\lambda} \rho + \frac{d_2 [d + d_1(1-\rho)]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)} E[S^{(1)2}] \right] + o(h)$$

$$\boxed{G_{Q_\infty^{(2)}}(s) = 1 + (s-1) \left[\frac{d_2}{\lambda} \rho + \frac{d_2 (d + d_1(1-\rho))}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)\lambda} [d_1 E(S^{(1)2}) + d_2 E(S^{(2)2})] \right] + o(s-1)}$$

$$\text{Donc } \begin{cases} E(Q_\infty^{(1)}) = \frac{d_1}{\lambda} \rho + \frac{d_1^2}{2(1-\rho_1)\lambda} [d_1 E(S^{(1)2}) + d_2 E(S^{(2)2})] \\ E(Q_\infty^{(2)}) = \frac{d_2}{\lambda} \rho + \frac{d_2 (d + d_1(1-\rho))}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho)\lambda} [d_1 E(S^{(1)2}) + d_2 E(S^{(2)2})] \end{cases}$$

Calcul de $\mathbb{P}(Q_\infty^{(2)} = 0) = G_{Q_\infty}(1, 0)$

$$G_{Q_\infty}(1, 5) = \frac{(1-p)(\lambda L_S^{(1)} - L_S^{(2)}) + G_{(Q_\infty^{(2)})}(5)(L_S^{(2)} - \lambda L_S^{(1)})}{\lambda(1-L_S^{(1)})} \Big|_{\lambda_2(1-5)}$$

$$= \frac{(1-p)L_S^{(1)} - G_{(Q_\infty^{(2)})}(5)L_S^{(1)}}{1-L_S^{(1)}} \Big|_{\lambda_2(1-5)} - \frac{G_{(Q_\infty^{(2)})}(0)}{\lambda} - \frac{G_{(Q_\infty^{(2)})}(5)}{\lambda} \frac{L_S^{(2)}}{1-L_S^{(1)}} \Big|_{\lambda_2(1-5)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (1-p) \frac{L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_2) - L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_2)}{1-L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_2)} + G'_{(Q_\infty^{(2)})}(0) \frac{L_S^{(2)}(\lambda_2)}{1-L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_2)}$$

or $G'_{(Q_\infty^{(2)})}(0) = (1-p) \left[\frac{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} L_B^{(1)}(\lambda_2) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} L_S^{(2)}(\lambda_2) - S_0^* L_S^{(2)}(S_0^*)}{-L_S^{(2)}(S_0^*)} + \frac{L_S^{(2)}(S_0^*) [1 - S_0^* L_S^{(2)}(S_0^*)]}{L_S^{(2)}(S_0^*)^2} \right]$

$= (1-p) \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} L_B^{(1)}(\lambda_2) - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} L_S^{(2)}(S_0^*)}{L_S^{(2)}(S_0^*)}$ avec $\begin{cases} S_0^* = \lambda - \lambda_1 L_B^{(1)}(\lambda_2) \\ S_0^{*'} = \frac{dS^*}{d\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \lambda_2 \left[\frac{L_B^{(1)}(\lambda_2) - 1}{\lambda} \right] \end{cases}$

$= (1-p) \frac{1 - L_S^{(1)}}{L_S^{(2)}} \Big|_{\lambda - \lambda_1 L_B^{(1)}(\lambda_2)}$ et $L_B^{(1)}(\lambda) = L_S^{(1)}(\lambda + \lambda_1(1-L_B^{(1)}(\lambda)))$
 $\Rightarrow L_B^{(1)}(\lambda_2) = L_S^{(1)}(S_0^*)$

d'où $\mathbb{P}(Q_\infty^{(2)} = 0) = \frac{1-p}{1-L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_2)} \left[\frac{\lambda_2 (L_S^{(2)}(\lambda_2) - L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_2)) + L_S^{(2)}(\lambda_2) (1-L_S^{(1)})}{L_S^{(2)}(\lambda_2)} \Big|_{\lambda - \lambda_1 L_B^{(1)}(\lambda_2)} \right]$

Temps d'attente

* $\frac{\text{type 1}}{\lambda}$ Soit N'_n le type du n^e client quittant le système.
 si $N'_{n+1} = 1$:

2 possibilités:
 $\rightarrow Q_{t_n}^{(1)} \geq 1$ et $\begin{cases} Q_{t_{n+1}}^{(1)} = Q_{t_n}^{(1)} - 1 + L_{n+1}^{(1)} \\ N'_{n+1} = 1 \end{cases}$
 $\rightarrow Q_{t_n}^{(1)} = 0$ et $\begin{cases} Q_{t_{n+1}}^{(2)} \geq 1 \Rightarrow N'_{n+1} = 2 \rightarrow \text{non} \\ \rightarrow Q_{t_{n+1}}^{(2)} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{file vide} \end{cases}$
 on attend le prochain client (de type N'_{n+1})
 Comme $N'_{n+1} = 1$, le prochain est de type 1, i.e. $N'_{n+1} = 1$

$$Q_{t_{n+1}}^{(1)} = \begin{cases} Q_{t_n}^{(1)} - 1 + L_{n+1}^{(1)} & \text{si } Q_{t_n}^{(1)} \geq 1 \text{ avec } L_{n+1}^{(1)} \text{ arrivées de type 1 pendant } S^{(1)} \\ L_{n+1}^{(1)} \mathbb{1}_{\{N'_{n+1}=1\}} & \text{si } Q_{t_n}^{(1)} = Q_{t_n}^{(2)} = 0 \text{ avec } L_{n+1}^{(1)} \text{ arrivées de type 1 pendant } S^{(1)} \end{cases}$$

$$G_{Q_\infty^{(1)}, N'=1}(z) \equiv \mathbb{E}(z^{Q_\infty^{(1)}, N'=1}) = \mathbb{E}[z^{Q^{(1)} + L^{(1)} - 1}, Q^{(1)} \geq 1 \text{ pendant } S^{(1)}] + \mathbb{E}[z^{L^{(1)}}, Q^{(1)} = Q^{(2)} = 0 \text{ pendant } S^{(1)}, N=1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} \mathbb{E}[z^{Q^{(1)}, Q^{(1)} \geq 1}] \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[z^{L^{(1)}} \text{ pendant } S^{(1)}]}_{L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z))} + (1-p) \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \mathbb{E}[z^{L^{(1)}} \text{ pendant } S^{(1)}]$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1}{z} L_S^{(1)}(\lambda_1(1-z)) \left[G_{Q^{(1)}}(z) - \frac{\mathbb{P}(Q^{(1)}=0) + (1-p) \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}}{1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}} z \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} L_S^{(1)} \left[\frac{\lambda_1(1-p)(1-z) L_S^{(1)} + \lambda_2 [L_S^{(1)} - z L_S^{(2)}]}{\lambda [L_S^{(1)} - z]} - \frac{1}{\lambda} [\lambda_1(1-p)(1-z) + \lambda_2] \right] \Big|_{\lambda_1(1-z)}$$

$$= \frac{L_S^{(1)}}{\lambda z [L_S^{(1)} - z]} \left[\lambda_2 z (1-L_S^{(2)}) + \lambda_1(1-p) z (1-z) \right] \Big|_{\lambda_1(1-z)}$$

$\Rightarrow G_{Q_\infty^{(1)}, N'}(z) = \frac{L_S^{(1)} [\lambda_2(1-L_S^{(2)}) + \lambda_1(1-p)(1-z)]}{\lambda [L_S^{(1)} - z]} \Big|_{\lambda_1(1-z)}$

Faisons $z \rightarrow 1^-$: $G_{Q_\infty^{(1)}, N'=1}^{(1)} = P(N'=1) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 L_S^{(2)}(0) - \lambda_1 (1-p)}{-\lambda_1 L_S^{(1)}(0) - 1}$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) + 1 - p}{1 - \lambda_1 E(S^{(1)})} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \quad \boxed{P(N'=1) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda}}$$

donc la proportion de clients de type 1 sortants est la même que celle d'entrants.

On en déduit alors $G_{(Q_\infty^{(1)} | N'=1)}^{(1)}(z) = E[z^{Q_\infty^{(1)} | N'=1}] = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} G_{Q_\infty^{(1)}, N'=1}^{(1)}(z)$

ou $(Q_\infty^{(1)} | \tilde{W}^{(1)}, S^{(1)}, N'=1) : \mathcal{P}(\lambda_1(\tilde{W}^{(1)} + S^{(1)}))$

donc $G_{(Q_\infty^{(1)} | N'=1)}^{(1)}(z) = E(G_{\mathcal{P}(\lambda_1(\tilde{W}^{(1)} + S^{(1))})}^{(1)}(z)) = E[e^{-\lambda_1(1-z)(\tilde{W}^{(1)} + S^{(1)})}]$
 $= L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)}}(\lambda_1(1-z)) \times L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda_1(1-z))$

$\Rightarrow L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)}}(\lambda_1(1-z)) = \frac{G_{(Q_\infty^{(1)} | N'=1)}^{(1)}(z)}{L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda_1(1-z))}$

soit $L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)}}(\lambda) = \frac{G_{(Q_\infty^{(1)} | N'=1)}^{(1)}(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1})}{L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda)} = \frac{\lambda_2 [1 - L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda)] + (1-p)\lambda}{\lambda_1 [L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda) - (1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1})]}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)}}(\lambda) = \frac{(1-p)\lambda + \lambda_2 [1 - L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda)]}{\lambda - \lambda_1 [1 - L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda)]}}$

Calcul de $E(\tilde{W}^{(1)})$:

DL en 0 : $L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)}}(\lambda) = \frac{(1-p)\lambda + \lambda_2 [\lambda E(S^{(2)}) - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) + o(\lambda^2)]}{\lambda - \lambda_1 [\lambda E(S^{(1)}) - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + o(\lambda^2)]} = \frac{[1-p + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)})] - \frac{\lambda_2 \lambda}{2} E(S^{(2)2}) + o(\lambda)}{[1 - \lambda_1 E(S^{(1)})] + \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda}{2} E(S^{(1)2}) + o(\lambda)}$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{2(1-p)} E(S^{(2)2}) \lambda + o(\lambda)}{1 + \frac{\lambda_1}{2(1-p)} E(S^{(1)2}) \lambda + o(\lambda)} = 1 - \frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)2})}{2(1-p)} \lambda + o(\lambda)$$

d'où $\boxed{E(\tilde{W}^{(1)}) = \frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)2})}{2(1-p)} = \frac{\lambda E(S^{(1)2})}{2(1-p)}}$

Autre méthode : $(Q_\infty^{(1)} | \tilde{W}^{(1)}, S^{(1)}, S^{(2)}, N')$: Poisson pondérée $\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} \mathcal{P}(\lambda_1(\tilde{W}^{(1)} + S^{(1)})) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} \mathcal{P}(\lambda_2 S^{(2)})$

donc $G_{Q_\infty^{(1)}}^{(1)}(z) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} E[G_{\mathcal{P}(\lambda_1(\tilde{W}^{(1)} + S^{(1))})}^{(1)}(z)] + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} E[G_{\mathcal{P}(\lambda_2 S^{(2)})}^{(1)}(z)]$
 $= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)} + S^{(1)}}(\lambda_1(1-z)) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda_2(1-z))$
 $\Rightarrow L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)}}(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda G_{Q_\infty^{(1)}}^{(1)}(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1}) - \lambda_2 L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda)}{\lambda_1 L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda)}$

Une personne de type 1 doit attendre que toutes les personnes de type 1 devant elle soit servies si $N'=1$; Si $N'=2$, il n'y a aucune personne de type 1 devant elle, et elle ne doit attendre seulement durant le service de la personne de type 2.

$= \frac{(1-p)\lambda L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda) + \lambda_2 [L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda) - (1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1}) L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda)] - \lambda_2 L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda) [L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda) - (1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_1})]}{\lambda_1 L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda)} = \frac{(1-p)\lambda + \lambda_2 [1 - L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda)]}{\lambda - \lambda_1 [1 - L_{S^{(1)}}(\lambda)]}$

Remarque : on retrouve $E(Q_\infty^{(1)}) = \lambda_1 E(\tilde{W}^{(1)} + S^{(1)}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) = \lambda_1 E(\tilde{W}^{(1)}) + \lambda_1 E(S^{(1)}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)}) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_1 E(S^{(1)}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)})$

* type 2

$\tilde{W}^{(2)} = \tilde{W}^{(2)*} + \tilde{W}^{(2)**}$ où $\tilde{W}^{(2)*}$ est le temps d'attente pendant lequel toutes les personnes sont servies (sans distinction)

$\rightarrow L_{\tilde{W}^{(2)*}}(z) = \frac{(1-p)z}{z - \lambda[1 - L_S^{(1)}(z)]}$ (résultante sans priorité)

$\tilde{W}^{(2)**}$ est le temps d'attente pendant lequel toutes les personnes de type 1, arrivées durant $\tilde{W}^{(2)*}$, sont servies :

$\tilde{W}^{(2)**} = \sum_{j=1}^{Z^{(1)}} B_j^{(1)}$

↑ période d'activité type 1

$L_{\tilde{W}^{(2)}}(\lambda) = E[e^{-\lambda \tilde{W}^{(2)*}} E[e^{-\lambda \sum_{j=1}^{Z^{(1)}} B_j^{(1)}} | \tilde{W}^{(2)*}]]$

$= E[e^{-\lambda \tilde{W}^{(2)*}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [E(e^{-\lambda B^{(1)}})]^n \frac{(\lambda_1 \tilde{W}^{(2)*})^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda_1 \tilde{W}^{(2)*}}]$ puisque $(Z^{(1)} | \tilde{W}^{(2)*}) : \mathcal{P}(\lambda_1 \tilde{W}^{(2)*})$

$= E[e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda) \tilde{W}^{(2)*}} e^{\lambda_1 L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) \tilde{W}^{(2)*}}]$

$= L_{\tilde{W}^{(2)*}}[\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))]$

soit : $L_{\tilde{W}^{(2)}}(\lambda) = \frac{(1-p)[\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))]}{\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda)) - \lambda[1 - L_S^{(1)}(\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda)))]}$

$= \frac{(1-p)[\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))]}{\lambda - \lambda_2 + \lambda_1[L_S^{(1)}(\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))) - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda)] + \lambda_2 L_S^{(2)}(\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda)))}$

or $L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) = L_{S^{(1)}}[\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))]$, d'où

$L_{\tilde{W}^{(2)}}(\lambda) = \frac{(1-p)[\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))]}{\lambda - \lambda_2[1 - L_S^{(2)}(\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda)))]}$

calcul de $E(\tilde{W}^{(2)})$:

DL en 0 : $L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda) = 1 - E(B^{(1)})\lambda + \frac{E(B^{(1)2})}{2}\lambda^2 + o(\lambda^2)$ avec $E(B^{(1)}) = \frac{1}{\mu_1(1-p)}$, $E(B^{(1)2}) = \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-p)^3}$

$= 1 - \frac{1}{\mu_1(1-p)}\lambda + \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{2(1-p)^3}\lambda^2 + o(\lambda^2)$

$L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda) = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu_2}\lambda + \frac{E(S^{(2)2})}{2}\lambda^2 + o(\lambda^2)$

$L_{S^{(2)}}(\lambda + \lambda_1(1 - L_{B^{(1)}}(\lambda))) = L_{S^{(2)}}\left(\frac{1}{1-p_1}\lambda - \frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2})}{2(1-p_1)^3}\lambda^2 + o(\lambda^2)\right)$

$= 1 - \frac{1}{\mu_2(1-p_1)}\lambda + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2})}{\mu_2(1-p_1)^3} + \frac{E(S^{(2)2})}{(1-p_1)^2}\right]\lambda^2 + o(\lambda^2)$

Alors $L_{\tilde{W}^{(2)}}(\lambda) = (1-p) \frac{\lambda + \lambda_1\left[\frac{1}{\mu_1(1-p_1)}\lambda - \frac{E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-p_1)^3}\frac{\lambda^2}{2}\right] + o(\lambda^2)}{\lambda - \lambda_2\left[\frac{1}{\mu_2(1-p_1)}\lambda - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2})}{\mu_2(1-p_1)^3} + \frac{E(S^{(2)2})}{(1-p_1)^2}\right)\lambda^2\right] + o(\lambda^2)}$

$= (1-p) \times \frac{\frac{1}{1-p_1} - \frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2})}{2(1-p_1)^3}\lambda + o(\lambda)}{\frac{1-p}{\mu_2} + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2})}{\mu_2(1-p_1)^3} + \frac{\lambda_2 E(S^{(2)2})}{(1-p_1)^2}\right]\lambda + o(\lambda)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2})}{2(1-p_1)^2} \Delta + o(\Delta)}{1 + \frac{1}{2(1-p)} \left[\frac{\lambda_1 p_2 E(S^{(1)2})}{(1-p_1)^2} + \frac{\lambda_2 E(S^{(2)2})}{1-p_1} \right] \Delta + o(\Delta)} \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2(1-p_1)(1-p)} \left[\lambda_1 \frac{1-p}{1-p_1} E(S^{(1)2}) + \frac{\lambda_1 p_2}{1-p_1} E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)2}) \right] \Delta + o(\Delta) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{2(1-p_1)(1-p)} \left[\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)2}) \right] \Delta + o(\Delta)
\end{aligned}$$

d'où
$$E(\tilde{W}^{(2)}) = \frac{\lambda_1 E(S^{(1)2}) + \lambda_2 E(S^{(2)2})}{2(1-p_1)(1-p)} = \frac{E(\tilde{W}^{(1)})}{1-p}$$

autre méthode : $\tilde{W}^{(2)} = \tilde{W}^{(2)*} + \tilde{W}^{(2)**}$ avec $\tilde{W}^{(2)**} = \sum_{j=1}^{2(1-p)} B_j^{(1)}$, $(Z^{(1)}(\tilde{W}^{(2)*})) : P(\lambda_1 \tilde{W}^{(2)*})$ donc $E(\tilde{W}^{(2)**}) = \frac{E(Z^{(1)})E(B^{(1)})}{\lambda_1 E(\tilde{W}^{(2)**)})} = \frac{p_1 E(Z^{(1)})}{\lambda_1 E(\tilde{W}^{(2)**)})} = \frac{p_1}{\lambda_1 (1-p_1)}$
 $\Rightarrow E(\tilde{W}^{(2)}) = \frac{E(\tilde{W}^{(2)*})}{1-p_1}$ et $\tilde{W}^{(2)*} \rightarrow$ sans priorité OK.

Généralisation à K classes de priorités décroissantes

On pose
$$\begin{cases}
p_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\mu_i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq K \\
\sigma_k = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i, \quad 1 \leq k \leq K, \quad \sigma_0 = 0 \\
l_k = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \lambda_i, \quad 2 \leq k \leq K, \quad l_1 = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\mu_i = \frac{1}{E(S^{(i)})}, \quad N: \Omega \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, K\} \\
P(N=i) = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^K \lambda_i = l_{K+1}$$

et l'on suppose $\rho = \sigma_K = \sum_{i=1}^K p_i < 1$.

$$L_{\tilde{W}^{(k)}}(\lambda) = \frac{(1-p) [\Delta + l_k (1 - \Delta_k^*)] + [1 - L_S^{(k)}(\Delta + l_k (1 - \Delta_k^*))]}{\Delta - \lambda_k [1 - L_S^{(k)}(\Delta + l_k (1 - \Delta_k^*))]}$$

avec
$$\begin{cases}
\Delta_k^* = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{\lambda_i}{l_k} L_S^{(i)}(\Delta + l_k (1 - \Delta_k^*)), \quad 2 \leq k \leq K \\
\Delta_1^* = 1 \quad (\text{inutile car } p_1 = 0 \Rightarrow l_1(1 - \Delta_1^*) = 0)
\end{cases}$$

$$E(\tilde{W}^{(k)}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i E(S^{(i)2})}{2(1 - \sigma_{k-1})(1 - \sigma_k)} = \frac{\lambda E(S^{(N)2})}{2(1 - \sigma_{k-1})(1 - \sigma_k)}$$

En particulier : $k=1$:
$$L_{\tilde{W}^{(1)}}(\lambda) = \frac{(1-p) \Delta + \sum_{i=2}^N \lambda_i [1 - L_S^{(i)}(\Delta)]}{\Delta - \lambda_1 [1 - L_S^{(1)}(\Delta)]}, \quad E(\tilde{W}^{(1)}) = \frac{\lambda E(S^{(N)2})}{2(1-p)}$$

$k=K$:
$$L_{\tilde{W}^{(K)}}(\lambda) = (1-p) \frac{\Delta + l_K (1 - \Delta_K^*)}{\Delta - \lambda_K [1 - L_S^{(K)}(\Delta + l_K (1 - \Delta_K^*))]}$$

avec
$$\Delta_K^* = \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \frac{\lambda_i}{l_K} L_S^{(i)}(\Delta + l_K (1 - \Delta_K^*)) = L_{\bar{S}^{(K-1)}}(\Delta + l_K (1 - \Delta_K^*))$$
 où $\bar{S}^{(K-1)}$ est le service résultant d'une file à $(K-1)$ types

Ainsi $\Delta_K^* = L_{\bar{B}^{(K-1)}}(\lambda)$ où $\bar{B}^{(K-1)}$ est la période d'activité du serveur avec les types $1, 2, \dots, K-1$.
 (aussi vrai pour Δ_k^*)

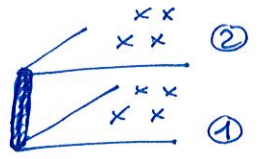
\rightarrow même formule que dans le cas de préemption

Services exponentiels P.M. Morse : queues, inventories and maintenance

On introduit, en plus des états "nombre de clients dans chaque file", l'état "type du client en service" : ① ou ② :

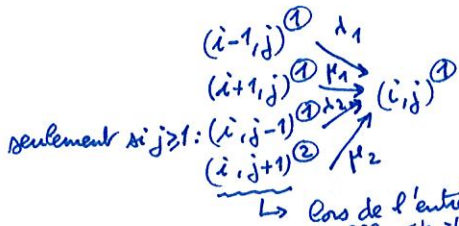
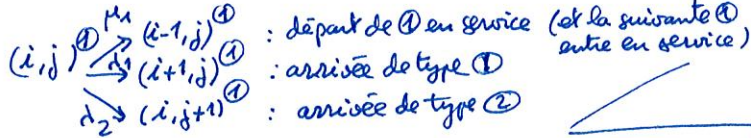
$(Q_1^{(1)}, Q_1^{(2)}, N_t^e)_{t \geq 0}$: chaîne de Markov con les sauts de N_t^e en temps exponentiel.
 L'espace des états est donc constitué de deux feuilletés raccordés en $(0,0)$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi_{ij}^{(1)} = P(Q_{oo} = (i,j), \text{type ① en service}) \quad \text{si } i \geq 1, j \geq 0 \\ \pi_{ij}^{(2)} = P(Q_{oo} = (i,j), \text{type ② en service}) \quad \text{si } i \geq 0, j \geq 1 \\ \pi_{00} = P(Q_{oo} = (0,0)) \end{array} \right.$$

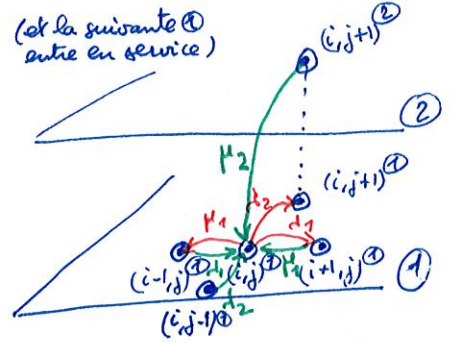


Equations de balance

1) en $(i,j)^{(1)}$, $i \geq 2$:

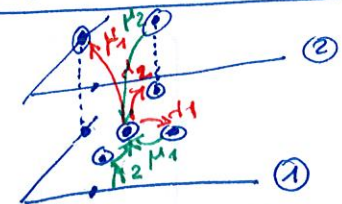
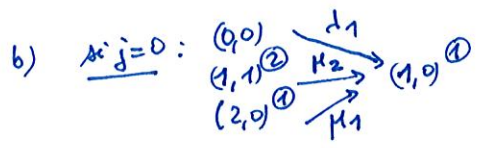
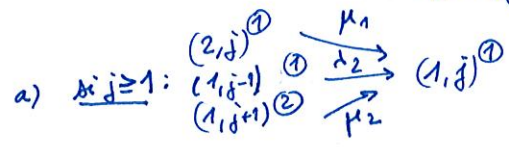
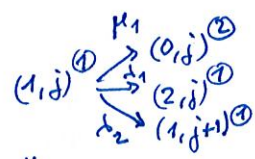


↳ cas de l'entrée en service de ② : la file était vide, les personnes de type ① sont arrivées pendant le service de ②



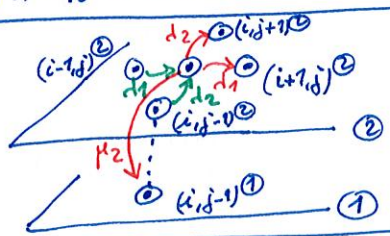
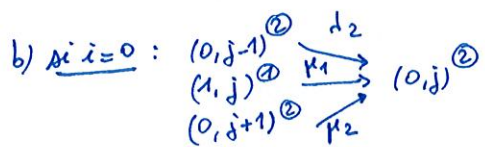
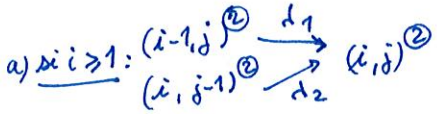
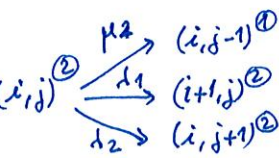
$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_1) \pi_{ij}^{(1)} = \lambda_1 \pi_{i-1,j}^{(1)} + \lambda_2 \sum_{j' \geq 1} \pi_{i,j'-1}^{(1)} + \mu_1 \pi_{i+1,j}^{(1)} + \mu_2 \pi_{i,j+1}^{(2)} \quad \text{si } i \geq 2$$

2) en $(1,j)^{(1)}$, $i=1$:



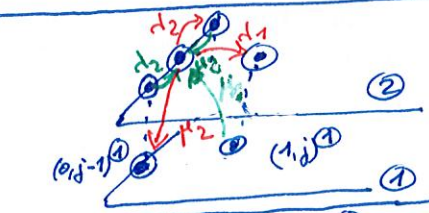
$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_1) \pi_{1j}^{(1)} = \lambda_2 \pi_{1,j-1}^{(1)} + \mu_1 \pi_{2j}^{(1)} + \mu_2 \pi_{1,j+1}^{(2)} \quad \text{si } j \geq 1$$

3) en $(i,j)^{(2)}$, $j \geq 2$:



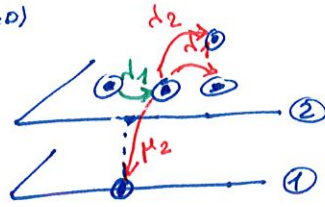
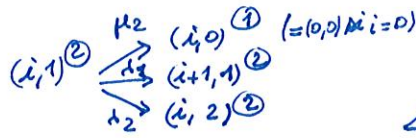
$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_2) \pi_{i0}^{(2)} = \lambda_1 \pi_{00}^{(1)} + \mu_1 \pi_{20}^{(1)} + \mu_2 \pi_{11}^{(2)}$$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_2) \pi_{ij}^{(2)} = \lambda_1 \pi_{i-1,j}^{(2)} + \lambda_2 \pi_{i,j-1}^{(2)} \quad \text{si } i \geq 1, j \geq 2$$



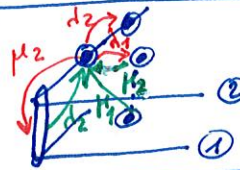
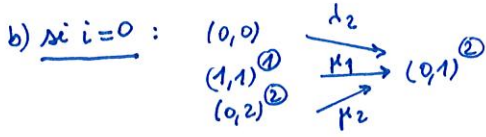
$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_2) \pi_{0j}^{(2)} = \lambda_2 \pi_{0,j-1}^{(2)} + \mu_1 \pi_{1j}^{(1)} + \mu_2 \pi_{0,j+1}^{(2)} \quad \text{si } j \geq 2$$

4) en $(i, 1)^{(2)}$, $j=1$:

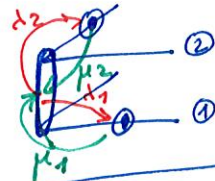
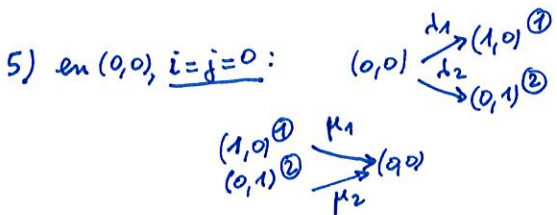


a) $si i \geq 1$: $(i-1, 1)^{(2)} \xrightarrow{\lambda_1} (i, 1)^{(2)}$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_2) \pi_{i1}^{(2)} = \lambda_1 \pi_{i-1,1}^{(2)} \quad si i \geq 1$$



$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_2) \pi_{01}^{(2)} = \lambda_2 \pi_{00} + \mu_1 \pi_{11}^{(2)} + \mu_2 \pi_{02}^{(2)}$$



$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \pi_{00} = \mu_1 \pi_{10}^{(1)} + \mu_2 \pi_{01}^{(2)}$$

On introduit les fonctions génératrices : $si i \geq 1$: $G_i^{(1)}(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{ij}^{(1)} z^j = E(z^{Q_{\infty}^{(1)}} | Q_0^{(1)} = i, N' = (1))$

puis $G^{(1)}(z, z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i^{(1)}(z) z^i = \sum_{i \geq 1, j \geq 0} \pi_{ij}^{(1)} z^i z^j$

$si i \geq 0$: $G_i^{(2)}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi_{ij}^{(2)} z^j = E(z^{Q_{\infty}^{(2)}} | Q_0^{(2)} = i, N' = (2))$

puis $G^{(2)}(z, z) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} G_i^{(2)}(z) z^i = \sum_{i \geq 0, j \geq 1} \pi_{ij}^{(2)} z^i z^j$

D'après 1), $si i \geq 2$: $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_1) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{ij}^{(1)} z^j = \lambda_1 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{i-1, j}^{(1)} z^j + \lambda_2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi_{i, j-1}^{(1)} z^j + \mu_1 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{i+1, j}^{(1)} z^j + \mu_2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{i, j+1}^{(1)} z^j$

$$\Rightarrow \text{(E1)} \quad -\mu_1 G_{i+1}^{(1)}(z) + [\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-z)] G_i^{(1)}(z) - \lambda_1 G_{i-1}^{(1)}(z) = \frac{\mu_2}{z} G_i^{(2)}(z) \quad si i \geq 2$$

D'après 2), $si i=1$: $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_1) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{1j}^{(1)} z^j = \lambda_2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi_{1, j-1}^{(1)} z^j + \mu_1 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{2j}^{(1)} z^j + \mu_2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{1, j+1}^{(1)} z^j + \lambda_1 \pi_{00}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{(E2)} \quad -\mu_1 G_2^{(1)}(z) + [\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-z)] G_1^{(1)}(z) - \lambda_1 \pi_{00} = \frac{\mu_2}{z} G_1^{(2)}(z)$$

D'après 3a) et 4a), $si i \geq 1$: $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_2) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi_{ij}^{(2)} z^j = \lambda_1 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi_{i-1, j}^{(2)} z^j + \lambda_2 \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \pi_{i, j-1}^{(2)} z^j$

$$\Rightarrow \text{(E3)} \quad [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-z)] G_i^{(2)}(z) = \lambda_1 G_{i-1}^{(2)}(z) \quad si i \geq 1$$

D'après 3b), 4b) et 5), $si i=0$: $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \mu_2) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi_{0j}^{(2)} z^j + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \pi_{00} = \lambda_2 \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \pi_{0, j-1}^{(2)} z^j + \mu_1 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{1j}^{(1)} z^j + \mu_2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \pi_{0, j+1}^{(2)} z^j$

$$\Rightarrow \text{(E4)} \quad [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-z) - \frac{\mu_2}{z}] G_0^{(2)}(z) = \mu_1 G_1^{(1)}(z) - [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2(1-z)] \pi_{00}$$

De (E3) on tire

$$G_i^{(2)}(s) = \left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)} \right]^i G_0^{(2)}(s), \quad i \geq 0$$

De (E1) on déduit que $G_i^{(1)}(s)$ est de la forme $\alpha(s)\zeta_1^i + \beta(s)\zeta_2^i + \gamma(s)\left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}\right]^i$

(réurrence linéaire avec second membre suite géométrique \rightarrow solution particulière suite géo. de même type)

$$\zeta_1 < 1 < \zeta_2: \text{ racines de } \mu_1 z^2 - [\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-s)]z + \lambda_1 = 0$$

Pour que $G_i^{(1)}(s)$ reste borné lorsque $i \rightarrow +\infty$ il faut que $\beta = 0$.



On a donc $G_i^{(1)}(s) = \alpha(s)\zeta_1^i + \gamma(s)\left[\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}\right]^i$ avec $\zeta_1 = \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-s) - \sqrt{[\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-s)]^2 - 4\lambda_1\mu_1}}{2\mu_1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } \gamma(s) &= - \frac{\lambda_1 \mu_2 G_0^{(2)}(s)}{\lambda_1 \mu_1 \zeta_1 + (\mu_2 - \mu_1) \zeta_1 [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)]} \times \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\lambda_1} \\ &= - \frac{\mu_2 [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)]}{s [\lambda_1 \mu_1 + (\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s))]} G_0^{(2)}(s) \end{aligned}$$

En faisant comme si l'équation (E1) était prolongeable en $i \in \{0, 1\}$, on trouverait

• pour $i=1$: $-\mu_1 G_2^{(1)}(s) + [\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-s)] G_1^{(1)}(s) - \lambda_1 G_0^{(1)}(s) = \frac{\mu_2}{s} G_1^{(2)}(s)$

soit, en comparant avec (E2): $G_0^{(1)}(s) = \pi_{00}$

• pour $i=0$: $-\mu_1 G_1^{(1)}(s) + [\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-s)] \underbrace{G_0^{(1)}(s)}_{\pi_{00}} - \lambda_1 G_{-1}^{(1)}(s) = \frac{\mu_2}{s} G_0^{(2)}(s)$

or, d'après (E4): $\mu_1 G_1^{(1)}(s) = [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s) - \frac{\mu_2}{s}] G_0^{(2)}(s) + [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2(1-s)] \pi_{00}$

d'où $G_{-1}^{(1)}(s) = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} [\mu_1 \pi_{00} - [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)] G_0^{(2)}(s)]$

Ainsi $\begin{cases} G_0^{(1)}(s) = \alpha(s) + \gamma(s) = \pi_{00} \\ G_{-1}^{(1)}(s) = \frac{\alpha(s)}{\zeta_1} + \gamma(s) \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\mu_1 \pi_{00}}{\lambda_1} - \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\lambda_1} G_0^{(2)}(s) \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma(s) \left[\frac{1}{\zeta_1} - \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\lambda_1} \right] - \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\lambda_1} G_0^{(2)}(s) = \pi_{00} \left(\frac{1}{\zeta_1} - \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_1} \right) \\ \text{avec } \gamma(s) = - \frac{\mu_2 [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)]}{s [\lambda_1 \mu_1 + (\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s))]} G_0^{(2)}(s) \\ \text{puis } \alpha(s) = \pi_{00} - \gamma(s) \end{cases}$$

On va en déduire $G_0^{(2)}(s)$: on a $\frac{1}{\zeta_1} = \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_1} \zeta_2 = \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_1} \left[\frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\mu_1} - \zeta_1 \right]$

$$= \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\lambda_1} - \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_1} \zeta_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(s) \left[\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\lambda_1} - \frac{\mu_1}{\lambda_1} \zeta_1 \right] - \frac{\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)}{\lambda_1} G_0^{(2)}(s) = \pi_{00} \left[\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2(1-s) - \mu_1 \zeta_1}{\lambda_1} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[- \frac{\mu_2 [\mu_1(1-\zeta_1) - \mu_2]}{\lambda_1 \mu_1 + (\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s))} - \zeta_1 \right] [\lambda_1 + \mu_2 + \lambda_2(1-s)] G_0^{(2)}(s) = \pi_{00} [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2(1-s) - \mu_1 \zeta_1] s$$

$$\text{Donc } G_0^{(2)}(s) = \frac{\pi_{00} s [d_1 + d_2(1-s) - \mu_1 s_1] [(\mu_1 - \mu_2)(d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s)) - d_1 \mu_1]}{[d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s)] [d_1 \mu_1 s + (\mu_2 - \mu_1) s [d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s)] + \mu_2 [\mu_1(1-s_1) - \mu_2]}$$

puis
$$\begin{cases} G_i^{(1)}(s) = \alpha(s) s_1^i + \gamma(s) \left[\frac{d_1}{d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s)} \right]^i \\ G_i^{(2)}(s) = \left[\frac{d_1}{d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s)} \right]^i G_0^{(2)}(s) \end{cases}$$

avec $\begin{cases} \alpha(s) = \pi_{00} - \gamma(s) \\ \gamma(s) = -\frac{\mu_2 [d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s)] G_0^{(2)}(s)}{s [d_1 \mu_1 + (\mu_2 - \mu_1)(d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s))]} \end{cases}$

En fait $\pi_{00} = 1 - \rho$ (obtenue en calculant $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i^{(1)}(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} G_i^{(2)}(1) + \pi_{00} = 1$)

* En $s=1$:
$$G_0^{(2)}(1) = \pi_{00} \frac{\mu_1(\mu_1 - \mu_2 - d_1)}{d_1 + \mu_2} \lim_{s \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{d_1 + d_2(1-s) - \mu_1 s_1}{d_1 \mu_1 s + (\mu_2 - \mu_1) s [d_1 + \mu_2 + d_2(1-s)] + \mu_2 [\mu_1(1-s_1) - \mu_2]}$$

$\rightarrow \frac{0}{0} ! \quad s_1 \rightarrow \beta_1 = \frac{d_1}{\mu_1}$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \dots = \frac{-d_2 - \mu_1 s_1'}{d_1 \mu_1 + (d_1 + \mu_2)(\mu_2 - \mu_1) - d_2(\mu_2 - \mu_1) - \mu_1 \mu_2 s_1'}$$

avec $s_1' = \frac{-d_2 + (d_1 + \mu_1)d_2}{\mu_1 - d_1} = \frac{d_1 d_2}{\mu_1(\mu_1 - d_1)}$

$$= - \frac{\mu_1 d_2}{\mu_1 - d_1} \frac{1}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(d_1 + \mu_2 - d_2) + d_1 \mu_1 \left(1 - \frac{d_2 \mu_2}{\mu_1(\mu_1 - d_1)}\right)}$$

$$= - \frac{d_2 \mu_1}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(d_1 + \mu_2 - d_2)(\mu_1 - d_1) + d_1(\mu_1^2 - d_1 \mu_1 - d_2 \mu_2)}$$

$$= \frac{-d_2 \mu_1}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 \mu_2 - d_1 \mu_2 - d_2 \mu_1) + d_1[(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 - d_1 + d_2) + (\mu_1^2 - d_1 \mu_1 - d_2 \mu_2)]}$$

$\mu_1 \mu_2 - d_1 \mu_2 - d_2 \mu_1$

$$= \frac{-d_2 \mu_1}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1 + d_1)(\mu_1 \mu_2 - d_1 \mu_2 - d_2 \mu_1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_0^{(2)}(1) = \frac{\pi_{00} \cdot d_2}{1 - \rho_1 - \rho_2} \frac{d_2}{d_1 + \mu_2}$$

$$G_0^{(2)}(1) = \mathbb{P}(Q_{\infty}^{(1)} = 0, N' = 2) = \frac{d_2}{d_1 + \mu_2}$$

et alors $\gamma(1) = \frac{-d_2}{d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2}$

$$\alpha(1) = \pi_{00} - \gamma(1) = \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 - d_1 \mu_2 - d_2 \mu_1}{\mu_1 \mu_2} - \frac{d_2}{d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2}$$

$$= \frac{(d_1 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 \mu_2 - d_1 \mu_2 - d_2 \mu_1) + \mu_2^2 (\mu_1 - d_1)}{\mu_1 \mu_2 (d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2)}$$

$$= \frac{(\mu_2 - \mu_1)(\mu_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + d_2 \mu_1}{\mu_1 \mu_2 (d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2)}$$

et alors
$$\| G_i^{(2)}(1) = \mathbb{P}(Q_{\infty}^{(1)} = i, N' = 2) = \frac{d_2}{d_1 + \mu_2} \left(\frac{d_1}{d_1 + \mu_2} \right)^i, i \geq 0$$

En sommant sur $i \geq 0$ on récupère
$$\mathbb{P}(N' = 2) = \frac{d_2}{\mu_2} = \rho_2$$

(formule différente de la générale $\mathbb{P}(N' = 2) = \frac{d_2}{\mu_2}$ car ici N'_t est le type du client en service alors qu'avant on avait affaire à N'_n : type du n^e client en service (ou juste sorti))

$$\| G_i^{(1)}(1) = \mathbb{P}(Q_{\infty}^{(1)} = i, N' = 1) = \frac{(\mu_1 - d_1)[\mu_2(d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + d_2 \mu_1]}{\mu_1 \mu_2 [d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2]} \rho_1^i - \frac{d_2}{d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2} \left(\frac{d_1}{d_1 + \mu_2} \right)^i, i \geq 1$$

En sommant sur $i \geq 1$ ($\mathbb{P}(Q_{\infty}^{(1)} = 0, N' = 1) = 0$) on récupère

$$\mathbb{P}(N' = 1) = \frac{\mu_1 [\mu_2(d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + d_2 \mu_1]}{\mu_1 \mu_2 (d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2)} = \frac{d_1 \lambda_2}{\mu_2 [d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2]} = \frac{d_1 \mu_2 (d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2)}{\mu_1 \mu_2 (d_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2)} \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(N' = 1) = \frac{d_1}{\mu_1} = \rho_1$$

Nombre moyen de clients de type 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i G_i^{(1)}(1) &= \frac{(\mu_1 - \lambda_1) [\mu_2 (\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + \lambda_2 \mu_1]}{\mu_1 \mu_2 [\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2]} \times \frac{\rho_1}{(1 - \rho_1)^2} - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2} \times \frac{\lambda_1 (\lambda_1 + \mu_2)}{\mu_2^2} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1 [\mu_2 (\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + \lambda_2 \mu_1]}{\mu_2 (\mu_1 - \lambda_1) [\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2]} - \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 + \mu_2)}{\mu_2^2 [\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2]} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2 [\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2]} \left[\frac{\mu_2 (\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + \lambda_2 \mu_1}{\mu_1 - \lambda_1} - \frac{\lambda_2 (\lambda_1 + \mu_2)}{\mu_2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2 [\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2]} \times \frac{\mu_2^2 (\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + \lambda_2 \mu_1 \mu_2 - \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 + \mu_2) (\mu_1 - \lambda_1)}{(\mu_1 - \lambda_1) \mu_2} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_2^2 (\mu_1 - \lambda_1)} \times \frac{\mu_2^2 (\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2) + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 (\lambda_1 - \mu_1 + \mu_2)}{(\mu_1 - \lambda_1) \mu_2} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1 (\mu_2^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2)}{\mu_2^2 (\mu_1 - \lambda_1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i G_i^{(2)}(1) = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \mu_2} \times \frac{\lambda_1 (\lambda_1 + \mu_2)}{\mu_2^2} = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\mu_2^2}$$

D'où $E(Q_{\infty}^{(1)}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i [G_i^{(1)}(1) + G_i^{(2)}(1)] \Rightarrow E[Q_{\infty}^{(1)}] = \frac{\lambda_1}{\mu_1 - \lambda_1} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_2 \mu_1}{\mu_2^2} \right) = \rho_1 + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \frac{\lambda_1 E(S_1^2) + \lambda_2 E(S_2^2)}{1 - \rho_1}$

En recommençant avec les autres fonctions génératrices $E(z^{Q_{\infty}^{(1)}}, Q_{\infty}^{(2)} = j, N' = \dots)$, on

obtiendrait $E[Q_{\infty}^{(2)}] = \rho_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_1 - \lambda_1} \times \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2 \mu_1 / \mu_2}{1 - \rho} = \rho_2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \frac{\lambda_1 E(S_1^2) + \lambda_2 E(S_2^2)}{(1 - \rho_1)(1 - \rho)}$

(formules différentes du cas général (chaîne induite))

La fonction génératrice conjointe est donnée par

$$\begin{aligned} G_{Q_{\infty}}(z, s) &= E[z^{Q_{\infty}^{(1)}} s^{Q_{\infty}^{(2)}}] = \sum_{i \geq 0, j \geq 0} \pi_{ij} z^i s^j = \pi_{00} + \sum_{i \geq 1} \underbrace{\pi_{i0}}_{\pi_{i0}^{(1)}} z^i + \sum_{j \geq 1} \underbrace{\pi_{0j}}_{\pi_{0j}^{(2)}} s^j + \sum_{i \geq 1, j \geq 1} \underbrace{\pi_{ij}^{(1)} + \pi_{ij}^{(2)}}_{\pi_{ij}^{(1)} + \pi_{ij}^{(2)}} z^i s^j \\ &= \pi_{00} + \sum_{i \geq 1, j \geq 0} \pi_{ij}^{(1)} z^i s^j + \sum_{i \geq 0, j \geq 1} \pi_{ij}^{(2)} z^i s^j \\ &= G^{(1)}(z, s) + G^{(2)}(z, s) + \pi_{00} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} G^{(1)}(s) = \frac{[\pi_{00} - \gamma(s)] s_1 z}{1 - s_1 z} + \gamma(s) \frac{\lambda_1 z}{\lambda_1 (1 - z) + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_2} \\ G^{(2)}(s) = \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_2}{\lambda_1 (1 - z) + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_2} G^{(2)}(s) \end{cases} \text{ avec } \gamma(z) = \frac{\pi_{00} \mu_2 [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 (1 - s) - \mu_2 s_1]}{\lambda_1 \mu_1 s + (\mu_2 - \mu_1) s [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_2] + \mu_2 (\mu_1 (1 - s_1) + \mu_2)}$$

Après calculs : $G_{Q_{\infty}}(z, s) = \frac{(1 - \rho) \mu_1 (1 - 1/z)}{\lambda_1 (1 - z) + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_1 (1 - 1/z)} + \frac{G^{(2)}(s) [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 (1 - z) + \mu_2] [\mu_1 (1 - 1/z) - \mu_2 (1 - 1/s)]}{[\lambda_1 (1 - z) + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_2] [\lambda_1 (1 - z) + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_1 (1 - 1/z)]}$

(voir R.G. Miller: Priority queues)

rem: $\frac{\mu_1 (1 - 1/z)}{\lambda_1 (1 - z) + \lambda_2 (1 - s) + \mu_1 (1 - 1/z)} = \frac{\mu_1 (1 - z)}{\mu_1 - (\lambda_1 + \mu_1 + \lambda_2 (1 - s)) z + \lambda_1 z^2} = \frac{1 - z}{(1 - s_1 z)(1 - s_2 z)}$ (peut peut-être aider ... !)

* Longueur de la file totale

$$G_{Q_{\infty}^{(1)} + Q_{\infty}^{(2)}}(z) = G_{Q_{\infty}}(z, z) = \left[(1-p)\mu_1 + \frac{(\mu_1 - \mu_2) G_0^{(2)}(z) [d - d_2 z + \mu_2]}{\lambda(1-z) + \mu_2} \right] \frac{1 - \frac{1}{z}}{\lambda(1-z) + \mu_1(1 - \frac{1}{z})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu_1 - d_2 z} \left[(1-p)\mu_1 + (\mu_1 - \mu_2) G_0^{(2)}(z) \frac{d - d_2 z + \mu_2}{\lambda(1-z) + \mu_2} \right]$$

$$d = d_1 + d_2$$

lorsque $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu$: $G_{Q_{\infty}^{(1)} + Q_{\infty}^{(2)}}(z) = \frac{(1-p)\mu}{\mu - d_2 z} = \boxed{\frac{1-p}{1-pz}}$, $p = \frac{d_1}{\mu_1} + \frac{d_2}{\mu_2} = \frac{d}{\mu}$.

→ $Q_{\infty}^{(1)} + Q_{\infty}^{(2)}$: $\mathcal{G}(1-p)$ file $M(d)/M(\mu)/1$.