

Moments des temps d'attente d'une queue

W.B. Gong & J.-Q. Hu (1992)
The McLaurin series for the GI/G/1 queue

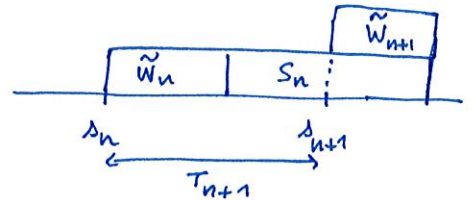
S : temps de service

T : temps inter-arrivées, densité f_T

\tilde{w} : temps d'attente

$W = \tilde{w} + S$: temps de séjour total

Equation de Lindley :
$$\tilde{w}_{n+1} = (\tilde{w}_n + S_n - T_{n+1})^+$$



En régime stationnaire ($n \rightarrow +\infty$):

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{w} = (\tilde{w} + S - T)^+ = (W - T)^+ \\ W = S + (W - T)^+ \end{cases}$$

Pour i : $w_i = E\left(\frac{W^i}{i!}\right)$, $\tilde{w}_i = E\left(\frac{\tilde{w}^i}{i!}\right)$, $\Delta_i = E\left(\frac{S^i}{i!}\right)$.

On a
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{w}_i &= E\left(\frac{\tilde{w}^i}{i!}\right) = E\left[\frac{(W-T)^+{}^i}{i!}\right] = E\left[\int_0^W \frac{(W-t)^i}{i!} f_T(t) dt\right] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_T^{(j)} E\left[\int_0^W \frac{(W-t)^i t^j}{i! j!} dt\right] \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_T^{(j)} w_{i+j+1} \\ &= p_T(0) w_{i+1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_T^{(j)} w_{i+j+1} \end{aligned}$$

Or $w_i = E\left(\frac{W^i}{i!}\right) = E\left[\frac{(S+\tilde{w})^i}{i!}\right] = E\left[\sum_{j=0}^i \frac{S^{i-j}}{(i-j)!} \frac{\tilde{w}^j}{j!}\right] = \sum_{j=0}^i \Delta_{i-j} \tilde{w}_j$

donc
$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{w}_i &= p_T(0) \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} \Delta_{i+1-j} \tilde{w}_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_T^{(j)} w_{i+j+1} \\ &= p_T(0) \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \Delta_{i+1-j} \tilde{w}_j + p_T(0) \Delta_1 \tilde{w}_i + p_T(0) \tilde{w}_{i+1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_T^{(j)} w_{i+j+1} \\ &= p_T(0) \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \Delta_{i+1-j} \tilde{w}_j + p_T(0) \Delta_1 \tilde{w}_i + p_T(0) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_T^{(j)} w_{i+j+2} \right] + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_T^{(j)} w_{i+j+1} \\ &= p_T(0) \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \Delta_{i+1-j} \tilde{w}_j + p_T(0) \Delta_1 \tilde{w}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} [p_T(0) p_T^{(j-1)}(0) + p_T^{(j)}(0)] w_{i+j+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\tilde{w}^i) = \frac{1}{1 - p_T(0) E(S)} \left[\frac{p_T(0)}{i+1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} C_{i+1}^j E(S^{i+1-j}) E(\tilde{w}^j) + i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (p_T^{(j-1)}(0) + p_T^{(j)}(0)) E\left(\frac{W^{i+j+1}}{(i+j+1)!}\right) \right]$$

Exemple : T : $\mathcal{E}(\lambda)$ $f_T(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$, $p_T^{(j)}(0) = (-1)^j \lambda^{j+1}$ donc $(p_T p_T^{(j-1)} + p_T^{(j)})(0) = 0$ pour tout $j \geq 0$

$$E(\tilde{w}^i) = \frac{\lambda^{i+1}}{1 - \lambda E(S)} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} C_{i+1}^j E(S^{i+1-j}) E(\tilde{w}^j)$$

pour $i=1$: $E(\tilde{w}) = \frac{\lambda E(S^2)}{2(1 - \lambda E(S))}$ → Pollaczek-Khinchine