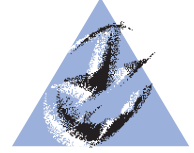


Corrected-PH approximations for the workload of the MAP/G/1 queue with heavy-tailed services

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EURANDOM

Introduction

What makes the evaluation of the workload in a MAP/G/1 queue (FIFO) a challenging problem:

- significant correlations between arrivals, and
- heavy-tailed service times.

Here, we construct very accurate approximations of the workload with a small relative error.

Model description

Parameters related to arrivals:

- MArP with N states
- \mathbf{P} (trans. prob.), π (stat. dist.)
- Λ (exp. trans. rates), \mathbf{Q} (prob. real arriv. cust.)

Parameters related to service times:

- $G_\epsilon(t) = (1 - \epsilon)F_p(t) + \epsilon F_h(t)$, $\epsilon \in [0, 1)$, service time of real customer (mixture motivated by statistical analysis)
- $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_\epsilon(s) = \tilde{\mathbf{G}}_\epsilon(s)\mathbf{Q} + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{Q})$ (LST), μ_ϵ (mean)

Stability condition:

$$\pi (\Lambda^{-1} - \mu_\epsilon \mathbf{Q}) \mathbf{e} > 0,$$

LT of steady-state workload:

$$\tilde{\Phi}_\epsilon(s) = [\tilde{\phi}_{\epsilon,1}(s), \dots, \tilde{\phi}_{\epsilon,N}(s)].$$

Theorem. *There exists \mathbf{u} s.t. [2]*

$$\tilde{\Phi}_\epsilon(s) \left(\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_\epsilon(s)\mathbf{P}\Lambda + s\mathbf{I} - \Lambda \right) = s\mathbf{u}_\epsilon,$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_\epsilon(0)\mathbf{e} = 1.$$

Target: total workload

$$\tilde{v}_\epsilon(s) = \frac{s \cdot \mathbf{u}_\epsilon \cdot \text{adj} \left(\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_\epsilon(s)\mathbf{P}\Lambda + s\mathbf{I} - \Lambda \right) \mathbf{e}}{\det \left(\tilde{\mathbf{G}}_\epsilon(s)\mathbf{P}\Lambda + s\mathbf{I} - \Lambda \right)}.$$

Approach

Perturbation on a PH base model. Steps:

1. PH approximation as base.

(a) Set $\epsilon = 0$ & $\tilde{F}_p(s) = q_n(s)/p_m(s)$, (polynomials $q_n(s), p_m(s)$).

(b) Evaluate \mathbf{u} , determinant and adjoint of $\tilde{\mathbf{G}}(s)\mathbf{P}\Lambda + s\mathbf{I} - \Lambda$.

(c) For $\text{Re}(y_j), \text{Re}(x_j) > 0$, $j = 1, \dots, mr$,

$$\tilde{v}(s) = \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{e} \prod_{j=1}^{mr} (s + y_j)}{\prod_{j=1}^{mr} (s + x_j)}.$$

(d) $\mathbb{P}(V > t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\tilde{v}(s)\}$.

2. Take $G_\epsilon(t) = F_p(t) + \epsilon(F_h(t) - F_p(t))$ and find the perturbed parameters (ϵ pert. param.).

3. Find $\tilde{v}_\epsilon(s)$, by keeping only up to ϵ -order terms, i.e.,

$$\tilde{v}_\epsilon(s) = \tilde{v}(s) + \epsilon \tilde{v}(s)k(s) + O(\epsilon^2),$$

$k(s)$ is well-defined on \mathbb{R}^+ .

Results

Definition. CORRECTED-PH APPROXIMATIONS

$$\mathbb{P}(\hat{V}_\epsilon > t) := \mathbb{P}(V > t) + \epsilon \frac{1}{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{e}} \left(\alpha \mathbb{P}(V > t) \right. \\
 + \beta (\mu_p \mathbb{P}(V + B^e > t) - \mu_h \mathbb{P}(V + C^e > t)) \\
 + \gamma (\mu_p \mathbb{P}(V + V' + B^e > t) - \mu_h \mathbb{P}(V + V' + C^e > t)) \\
 + \sum_{j=1}^{mr} \alpha_j \mathbb{P}(V + E_{y_j} > t) \\
 + \sum_{j=1}^{mr} \beta_j (\mu_p \mathbb{P}(V + B^e + E_{y_j} > t) \\
 - \mu_h \mathbb{P}(V + C^e + E_{y_j} > t)) \\
 + \sum_{j=1}^{mr} \gamma_j (\mu_p \mathbb{P}(V + V' + B^e + E_{y_j} > t) \\
 - \mu_h \mathbb{P}(V + V' + C^e + E_{y_j} > t)) \left. \right).$$

Example. Erlang-2 arrival process with rate 5. Service times mixture of an Exp(3) distribution and a heavy-tailed one [1] with $\tilde{F}_h(s) = 1 - \frac{s}{(2+\sqrt{s})(1+\sqrt{s})}$ for $\epsilon = 0.1$.

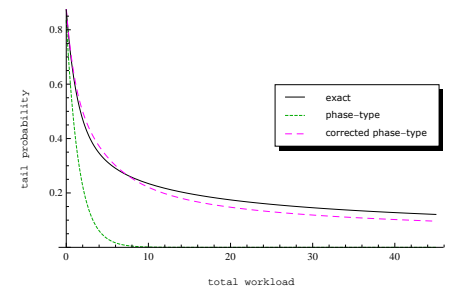


Figure 1: Comparison of exact total workload with approximations, for load 0.875

Conclusions

The approximations provide:

- correct tail behavior, and
- small absolute and relative error.

Future work: tandem queues.

References

- [1] ABATE, J. AND WHITT, W. (1999). Explicit $M/G/1$ waiting-time distributions for a class of long-tail service-time distributions. *Oper.Res.Lett.* 25, 25–31.
- [2] ADAN, I.J.B.F. AND KULKARNI, V.G. (2003). Single-server queue with Markov-dependent inter-arrival and service times. *Queueing Syst. Theory. App.* 45, 113–134.