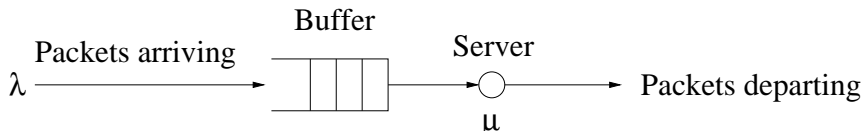


M/M/1 Queue



Notation

- $A(t)$: number of packets that arrived in $[0, t]$
- $B(t)$: number of packets that departed in $[0, t]$
- $N(t) = A(t) - B(t)$: number of packets in the system (in queue and in service) at time t .

Review: Poisson Process and Exponential Distribution

Time interval $[t, t + \delta]$

- $P\{A(t + \delta) - A(t) = 1\} =$
- $P\{A(t + \delta) - A(t) = 0\} =$
- $P\{B(t + \delta) - B(t) = 1\} =$
- $P\{B(t + \delta) - B(t) = 0\} =$

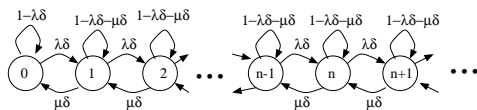
Transition Probabilities

For $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$P\{N(t + \delta) = n + 1 \mid N(t) = n\} = \lambda\delta$$

$$P\{N(t + \delta) = n - 1 \mid N(t) = n\} = \mu\delta$$

$$P\{N(t + \delta) = n \mid N(t) = n\} = 1 - \lambda\delta - \mu\delta$$



$$p_n = (1 - \rho)\rho^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

for

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} < 1.$$

- $N = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n p_n = \frac{\rho}{1-\rho}$
- $T = \frac{1}{\mu-\lambda}$
- $P_{loss} \approx (1-\rho)\rho^B$
- As Internet changes - how does QoS change?
- Compare Packet-Switching with Circuit-Switching
- How should I upgrade my Network?

Average Number of Packets in the System

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n\rho_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(1-\rho)\rho^n \\ &= (1-\rho) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n\rho^n = (1-\rho)\rho \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n\rho^{n-1} \\ &= (1-\rho)\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \rho^n \right) \\ &= (1-\rho)\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{1}{1-\rho} \right) = (1-\rho)\rho \frac{1}{(1-\rho)^2} \\ &= \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \end{aligned}$$

Average Packet Delay

Using Little's Theorem, we have

$$T = \frac{1}{\lambda} N,$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho} \\ &= \frac{1/\mu}{1 - \rho} \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu - \lambda} \end{aligned}$$

When the system can hold B packets (1 packet in service and $(B - 1)$ packets in the buffer), then we approximate

$$P_{loss} \approx (1 - \rho)\rho^B.$$

You will show this in the next assignment.