MODEL OF TELETRAFFIC BASED ON QUEUEING SYSTEMS \( E_2/HE_2/1 \) WITH ORDINARY AND SHIFTED INPUT DISTRIBUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Context. The study of G/G/1 systems is related to their relevance in the modern theory of teletraffic and, therefore, in the theory of computing systems and networks. In turn, this follows from the fact that it is impossible to obtain solutions for the waiting time in these systems in the final form in the general case with arbitrary laws of the distribution of the input flow and service time. Therefore, the study of such systems for particular cases of input distributions is important.

Objective. Obtaining a solution for the main system characteristic – the average waiting time in queue for two queuing systems of type G/G/1 with conventional and with shifted second-order Erlang and Hyper-Erlang input distributions.

Method. To solve this problem, we used the classical spectral decomposition method for solving the Lindley integral equation, which plays an important role in the theory of G/G/1 systems. This method allows obtaining a solution for the average waiting time for the considered systems in a closed form. For the practical application of the obtained results, the well-known probability theory moments method is used.

Results. For the first time, spectral expansions of the solution of the Lindley integral equation are obtained for two systems, with the help of which the formulas for the average waiting time in the queue are derived in closed form. The system with shifted Erlang and Hyper-Erlang input distributions provides shorter waiting times for requirements in the queue compared to a conventional system by reducing the coefficients of variation of intervals between requirements and of service time.

Conclusions. Spectral expansions of the solution of the Lindley integral equation for the systems under consideration are obtained and their complete coincidence is proved. Consequently, the formulas for the average waiting time in the queue for these systems are the same, but with modified parameters. These formulas expand and supplement the known queueing theory incomplete formula for the average waiting time for G/G/1 systems with arbitrary laws distributions of input flow and service time. This approach allows us to calculate the average latency for these systems in mathematical packages for a wide range of traffic parameters. All other characteristics of the systems are derived from the waiting time. In addition to the average waiting time, such an approach makes it possible to determine also moments of higher orders of waiting time. Given the fact that the packet delay variation (jitter) in telecommunications is defined as the spread of the waiting time from its average value, the jitter can be determined through the variance of the waiting time. The results are published for the first time.

KEYWORDS: Erlang and Hyper-Erlang distribution laws, Lindley integral equation, spectral decomposition method, Laplace transform.

ABBREVIATIONS

LIE is a Lindley integral equation;
QS is a queuing system;
PDF is a probability distribution function.

NOMENCLATURE

\( a(t) \) is a density function of the distribution of time between arrivals;
\( A^*(s) \) is a Laplace transform of the function \( a(t) \);
\( b(t) \) is a density function of the distribution of service time;
\( B^*(s) \) is a Laplace transform of the function \( b(t) \);
\( c_b \) the coefficient of variation of time between arrivals;
\( c_\mu \) the coefficient of variation of service time;
\( E_2 \) is a erlangian distribution of the second order;
\( E_{2}^- \) is a erlangian distribution of the second order;
\( HE_2 \) is a hypererlangian distribution of the second order;
\( HE_{2}^- \) is a shifted hypererlangian distribution of the second order;
\( G \) is a arbitrary distribution law;
\( M \) –экспоненциальный закон распределения;
\( \rho \) is a system load factor;
\( \mu_1, \mu_2 \) is a parameters of the erlangian distribution law of the input flow;
\( \mu_1, \mu_2 \) is a parameters of the hyperelangian distribution law of service time;
\( \bar{\mu} \) is a Laplace transform of waiting time density function;
\( \lambda \) is a system load factor;
\( \bar{\tau}_\mu \) the average time between arrivals;
\( \bar{\tau}_{\mu}^2 \) the second initial moment of time between arrivals;
\( \bar{\tau}_{\mu}^3 \) the second initial moment of service time;
is the function decomposition of the form:

\[ A^*(-s) \cdot B^*(s) - 1 = \psi_+(s)/\psi_-(s), \]  
where \( \psi_+(s) \) and \( \psi_-(s) \) are some rational functions of \( s \) that can be factorized. Functions \( \psi_+(s) \) and \( \psi_-(s) \) must satisfy the following conditions according to [1]:

1) for \( \text{Re}(s) > 0 \) function \( \psi_+(s) \) is analytic without zeros in this half-plane;

2) for \( \text{Re}(s) < D \) function \( \psi_-(s) \) is analytic without zeros in this half-plane, where \( D \) is some positive constant defined by the condition:

\[ \lim_{t \to \infty} a(t)/e^{-Dt} < \infty. \]

In addition, functions \( \psi_+(s) \) and \( \psi_-(s) \) must have the following properties:

\[ \lim_{|s| \to \infty, \text{Re}(s) > 0} \frac{\psi_+(s)}{s} = 1, \quad \lim_{|s| \to \infty, \text{Re}(s) < D} \frac{\psi_-(s)}{s} = -1. \]

To solve the problem, it is necessary first to construct for these systems spectral decompositions of the form

\[ A^*(-s) \cdot B^*(s) - 1 = \psi_+(s)/\psi_-(s), \]  
taking into account conditions (1), (2) in each case.

2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The method of spectral decomposition of the solution of the Lindley integral equation was first presented in detail in the classic queueing theory [1], and was subsequently used in many papers, including [7,8]. Another approach to solving the Lindley equation is used in Russian-language scientific literature [9]. In these papers, factorization was used instead of the term “spectral decomposition” and instead of functions \( \psi_+(s) \) and \( \psi_-(s) \) it used factorization components \( \omega_+(z,t) \) and \( \omega_-(z,t) \) of the function \( 1 - z \cdot \chi(t) \), where \( \chi(t) \) is the characteristic function of a random variable \( \xi \) with an arbitrary distribution function \( C(t) \), and \( z \) is any number from the interval \((-1, 1)\). This approach for obtaining results for systems under consideration is less convenient than the approach described and illustrated with numerous examples in [1].

In [2], for the first time, the results of an analysis of QS M/M/1 with shifted exponential distributions are presented. Article [3] presents the author’s results on systems with shifted hyperexponential and exponential distributions, in [4] – for the system with shifted hypererlangian distributions, in [5] – for the systems with shifted erlangian and exponential distributions, in [6] – for the systems with shifted hypererlangian and exponential distributions.

In [10] presents the results of the approach of queues to the Internet and mobile services as queues with a delay.
in time. It is shown that if information is delayed long enough, a Hopf bifurcation can occur, which can cause unwanted fluctuations in the queues.

At the same time, the scientific literature, including web-resources, the author was not able to detect results on the waiting time for the QS with Erlang and Hyper-Erlang input distributions of the second order of the general form. Approximate methods with respect to the laws of distributions are described in detail in [8, 13–16], and similar studies in queuing theory have recently been carried out in [17–24].

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the E 2/HE 2/1 system, the distribution laws of the input flow intervals and the service time are given by the density functions of the form:

$$a(t) = 4\lambda^2 e^{-2\lambda t}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

$$b(t) = 4q\mu_1^2 te^{-2q\mu_1 t} + 4(1-q)\mu_2^2 te^{-2q\mu_2 t}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

The solution for the average waiting time for the E 2/HE 2/1 system will be built based on the classical method of spectral decomposition of the solution of LIE, as shown in [2–7]. This approach allows us to determine not only the average waiting time, but also moments of higher orders of waiting time. Taking into account the definition of the variation of delay – jitter in telecommunications as the spread of waiting time from its average value [13], thereby we will be able to determine jitter through the dispersion of waiting time.

The Laplace transforms of the density functions (3) and (4) will be respectively:

$$A(s) = \left(\frac{2\lambda}{s+2\lambda}\right)^2;$$

$$B(s) = q \left(\frac{2\mu_1}{s+2\mu_1}\right)^2 + (1-q) \left(\frac{2\mu_2}{s+2\mu_2}\right)^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

Then the spectral decomposition $A^*(-s) \cdot B^*(s) - 1 = \psi_+(s) / \psi_-(s)$ of the solution of the IPL for the system E 2/HE 2/1 takes the form:

$$\psi_+(s) = \left(\frac{2\lambda}{s+2\lambda}\right)^2 \left[ q \left(\frac{2\mu_1}{s+2\mu_1}\right)^2 + (1-q) \left(\frac{2\mu_2}{s+2\mu_2}\right)^2 \right] - 1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

The expression standing in square brackets, we will present in the form:

$$\psi_+(s) = \left[ q \left(\frac{2\mu_1}{2\mu_1 + s}\right)^2 + (1-q) \left(\frac{2\mu_2}{2\mu_2 + s}\right)^2 \right] =$$

$$= q \left(\frac{16\mu_1^2\mu_2^2 + 16\mu_1^2\mu_2 s + 4\mu_1^2 s^2}{(2\mu_1 + s)^2(2\mu_2 + s)^2} \right)^2 +$$

$$+ (1-q) \left(\frac{16\mu_1^2\mu_2^2 + 16\mu_1\mu_2^2 s + 4\mu_2^2 s^2}{(2\mu_1 + s)^2(2\mu_2 + s)^2} \right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{b_0 + b_1 s + b_2 s^2}{(2\mu_1 + s)^2(2\mu_2 + s)^2},$$

where are the intermediate parameters $b_0 = 16\mu_1^2\mu_2^2$, $b_1 = 16\mu_1\mu_2[q\mu_1 + (1-q)\mu_2]$, $b_2 = 4[q\mu_1^2 + (1-q)\mu_2^2]$. Continuing the decomposition, we get:

$$\psi_+(s) = \frac{4\lambda^2 \left( b_0 + b_1 s + b_2 s^2 \right)}{(2\lambda - s)^2(2\mu_1 + s)^2(2\mu_2 + s)^2} -$$

$$- \frac{(2\lambda - s)^2 \left( 2\mu_1 + s \right)^2 \left( 2\mu_2 + s \right)^2}{(2\lambda - s)^2 \left( 2\mu_1 + s \right)^2 \left( 2\mu_2 + s \right)^2} =$$

$$= -s(s^5 - d_4 s^4 - d_3 s^3 - d_2 s^2 - d_1 s - d_0)\left(2\lambda - s\right)^2 \left(2\mu_1 + s\right)^2 \left(2\mu_2 + s\right)^2 =$$

$$= -s(s + \sigma_1)(s + \sigma_2)(s + \sigma_3)(s + \sigma_4)(s - \sigma_5)(2\lambda - s)^2 \left(2\mu_1 + s\right)^2 \left(2\mu_2 + s\right)^2.$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

Finally, the spectral decomposition of the LIE solution for the E 2/HE 2/1 system is:

$$\psi_+(s) = \frac{-s(s + \sigma_1)(s + \sigma_2)(s + \sigma_3)(s + \sigma_4)(s - \sigma_5)(2\lambda - s)^2 \left(2\mu_1 + s\right)^2 \left(2\mu_2 + s\right)^2}{(2\lambda - s)^2 \left(2\mu_1 + s\right)^2 \left(2\mu_2 + s\right)^2}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

The fifth degree polynomial in the numerator of the decomposition in the case of a stable system $\rho = \frac{T_m}{T_c} < 1$, provided

$$s^5 - d_4 s^4 - d_3 s^3 - d_2 s^2 - d_1 s - d_0$$  \hspace{1cm} (9)

with coefficients:

$$d_0 = 64\lambda\mu_1\mu_2[\mu_1\mu_2 - \lambda(\mu_1 + \mu_2) + 4b\lambda^2],$$

$$d_1 = 16[4\lambda\mu_1\mu_2(\mu_1 + \mu_2) - \lambda^2 \left(2\mu_1\mu_2 + (\mu_1 + \mu_2)^2 \right) + 4b\lambda^2],$$

$$d_2 = 16\lambda(\mu_1 + \mu_2)^2 - 16(\mu_1 + \mu_2)(\lambda^2 + \mu_1\mu_2),$$

$$d_3 = -4\lambda^2 + \mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 - 4\lambda(\mu_1 + \mu_2) + 4\mu_1\mu_2],$$

$$d_4 = 4(\lambda - \mu_1 - \mu_2)$$

has four real negative roots $-\sigma_1, -\sigma_2, -\sigma_3, -\sigma_4$ (or two real negative roots and two complexly conjugate with
negative real parts) and one positive root $\sigma_5$. The study of the sign of the lower coefficient $d_0$ shows that it is always in the case of a stable system when $0 < p < 1$.

Taking into account the minus sign in front $d_0$ of the polynomial (6), this also confirms the assumption about the presence of such roots of the polynomial. All the above results were obtained using the symbolic operations of Mathcad.

Further, taking into account conditions (1) and (2), we construct rational functions $\psi_+(s)$ and $\psi_-(s)$: $$\psi_+(s) = \frac{s(s + \sigma_1)(s + \sigma_2)(s + \sigma_3)(s + \sigma_4)}{(2\mu_1 + s)^2(2\mu_2 + s)^2},$$ because the zeros of polynomial (6): $s = 0, s = -\sigma_1, s = -\sigma_2, s = -\sigma_3, s = -\sigma_4$ and double poles $s = -2\mu_1$ and $s = -2\mu_2$ lie in the half-plane $\text{Re}(s) \leq 0$, $\psi_-(s) = -\frac{(2\lambda - s)^2}{(s - \sigma_5)}$, because its zeros and poles lie in the region $\text{Re}(s) > D$ defined by condition (1). The fulfillment of conditions (1) and (2) for functions $\psi_+(s)$ and $\psi_-(s)$ is obvious, which is confirmed by Fig. 1.

![Fig.1. Zeros and poles of the function $\psi_+(s)/\psi_-(s)$ for the system $E_2/HE_2/1$](image)

When constructing these functions, it is convenient to mark the zeros and poles of the relation $\psi_+(s)/\psi_-(s)$ on the complex $s$-plane to eliminate errors in the construction of the functions $\psi_+(s)$ and $\psi_-(s)$. In Fig. 1, the poles are marked with crosses, and zeros are indicated by circles.

Further, according to the method of spectral decomposition, we find the constant $K$:

$$K = \lim_{s \to 0} \psi_+(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{(s + \sigma_1)(s + \sigma_2)(s + \sigma_3)(s + \sigma_4)}{(s + 2\mu_1)^2(s + 2\mu_2)^2} = \frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_4}{16\mu_1^2\mu_2^2},$$

where $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4$ – the absolute values of negative roots $-\sigma_1, -\sigma_2, -\sigma_3, -\sigma_4$. The constant $K$ determines the probability that the demand entering the system finds it free.

Using the function and constant $K$, we define the Laplace transform of the PDF waiting time $W(y)$:

$$\Phi_+(s) = \frac{K}{\psi_+(s)} = \frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_4}{16\mu_1^2\mu_2^2} \frac{(s + 2\mu_1)^2(s + 2\mu_2)^2}{(s + \sigma_1)(s + \sigma_2)(s + \sigma_3)(s + \sigma_4)}.$$ 

From here, the Laplace transform of the waiting time density function $W^*(s) = s \cdot \Phi_+(s)$ is

$$W^*(s) = \frac{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_4}{16\mu_1^2\mu_2^2} \frac{(s + 2\mu_1)^2(s + 2\mu_2)^2}{(s + \sigma_1)(s + \sigma_2)(s + \sigma_3)(s + \sigma_4)}. \hspace{1cm} (8)$$

To find the average waiting time, we find the derivative of the function $W^*(s)$ with a minus sign at the point $s = 0$:

$$-\frac{dW^*(s)}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1} + \frac{1}{\sigma_2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_3} + \frac{1}{\sigma_4} - \frac{1}{\mu_1} - \frac{1}{\mu_2}. \hspace{1cm} (9)$$

From the expression (8), if necessary, you can also determine the moments of higher orders of the waiting time, for example, the second derivative of the transformation (8) at the point $s = 0$ gives the second initial moment of the waiting time, which allows you to determine the dispersion of the waiting time, and hence jitter.

For the practical application of expression (9), it is necessary to determine the numerical characteristics of the distributions (3) $E_2$ and (4) $HE_2$.

Note that for the distribution of $E_2$: $\tau_0 = \lambda^{-1}$, $c_0 = 1/\sqrt{2}$. To find the numerical characteristics up to the second order for the distribution (4), we use the property of the Laplace transform $B^*(s)$ of the moment’s reproduction and we write the initial moments:

$$\bar{\tau}_0 = \frac{q}{\mu_1} + \frac{(1-q)}{\mu_2}, \hspace{1cm} (10)$$

$$\bar{\tau}^2_0 = \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{q}{\mu_1^2} + \frac{(1-q)}{\mu_2^2} \right]. \hspace{1cm} (11)$$

Considering equalities (10) and (11) as a record of the method of moments, we find the unknown distribution parameters $\mu_1, \mu_2, q$ (3). The system of two equations (10), (11) is not predefined; therefore, we add to it an expression for the square of the coefficient of variation:

$$c_\mu^2 = \left( \frac{\tau^2_0 - \bar{\tau}_0^2}{\bar{\tau}_0^2} \right), \hspace{1cm} (12)$$

as a connecting condition between (10) and (11). In addition, the coefficient of variation will be used in the
calculations as an input parameter of the system. Based on the form of equation (10), we set
\[ \mu_1 = 2q / \tau_\mu, \quad \mu_2 = 2(1 - q) / \tau_\mu \]
and demand the fulfillment of condition (12). Substituting the expressions (10), (11), (13) into (12), we obtain the fourth-degree equation for the parameter \( q \):
\[ q(1 - q)[8(1 + c_\mu^2)q^2 - 8(1 + c_\mu^2)q + 3] = 0 \]. Rejecting the trivial solutions \( q = 0 \) and \( q = 1 \), we obtain a quadratic equation, having decided which, for uniqueness, we choose a larger root:
\[ q = 1 + \frac{2(1 + c_\mu^2) - 3}{8(1 + c_\mu^2)} \]. \((14)\)

From this it follows that the coefficient of variation \( c_\mu > 1 / \sqrt{2} \). Thus, a particular solution is obtained for an unspecified system of equations (10) and (11) by the selection method.

A similar approach to the approximation of the laws of distributions by the hyperexponential distribution was applied in the works of the author [3, 4]. Thus, the second-order hyperlang distribution law can be determined completely by the first two moments and cover the entire range of the coefficient of variation from \( 1 / \sqrt{2} \) to \( \infty \), which is wider than that the coefficient of variation for hyperexponential distribution \((1, \infty)\).

The quantities \( \tau_\mu, \, \tau_\mu, \, c_\lambda, \, c_\mu \), defined above, will be considered as input parameters for calculating the average waiting time for the system \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \). Then the calculation algorithm will be reduced to the sequential determination of the distribution parameters (4) from expressions (14), (13) and to finding the necessary roots of the polynomial (7), and then to using the formula (9).

Next, we consider a system that is fundamentally different from the QS studied. For the \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) system with shifted laws of distributions of input flow intervals and service time, these laws are defined by density functions of the form:
\[ a(t) = \begin{cases} 4\lambda_2^2 (t - t_0) e^{-2\lambda_2(t - t_0)}, & t > t_0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \end{cases} \]
\[ b(t) = \begin{cases} 4\rho q_2^2(t - t_0) e^{-2\rho(t - t_0)} + 4(1 - q)\rho_2 q_2^2(t - t_0) e^{-2\rho(t - t_0)}, & t > t_0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq t \leq t_0 \end{cases} \]

Such a QS, unlike the conventional system, is denoted as \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \). In the work of the authors [2], a system with shifted exponential input distributions is designated as a system with a delay. The time shift of the exponential distribution transforms the classical M/M/1 system into a G/G/1 type system.

Statement. The spectral expansions
\[ A^*(s) \cdot B^*(s) - 1 = \psi_+ (s) / \psi_- (s) \]
for systems \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) and \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) completely coincide and have the form (5).

Proof. The Laplace transforms of functions (15) and (16) will be respectively:
\[ A^*(s) = \left( \frac{2\lambda}{s + 2\lambda} \right)^2 e^{-\lambda s}, \]
\[ B^*(s) = \left[ q \left( \frac{2\mu_1}{s + 2\mu_1} \right)^2 + (1 - q) \left( \frac{2\mu_2}{s + 2\mu_2} \right)^2 \right] e^{-\lambda s}. \]

The spectral decomposition
\[ A^*(s) \cdot B^*(s) - 1 \]
of the LIE solution for the \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) system will be:
\[ \psi_+ (s) = \left( \frac{2\lambda}{2\lambda - s} \right)^2 e^{-\lambda s} \times \left[ q \left( \frac{2\mu_1}{2\mu_1 - s} \right)^2 + (1 - q) \left( \frac{2\mu_2}{2\mu_2 - s} \right)^2 \right] e^{\lambda s} - 1 = \]
\[ = \left( \frac{2\lambda}{2\lambda - s} \right)^2 q \left( \frac{2\mu_1}{2\mu_1 - s} \right)^2 + (1 - q) \left( \frac{2\mu_2}{2\mu_2 - s} \right)^2. \]

Here, the exponential functions due to the opposite signs of the exponents are zeroed out and thus the shift operation is leveled. We thereby obtained the same expression (5). Further decomposition of the last expression will lead to the form (6), as was done for the system \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \). Therefore, the spectral expansions for the systems \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) and \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) completely coincide and have the form (5). The statement is proved.

Thus, considering the \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) system, we can fully take advantage of the results obtained above for the \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \) system, but with the changed numerical characteristics of the shifted distributions (15) and (16).

We define the numerical characteristics of the interval between the arrivals of requirements and service time for the new system \( E_2 / H E_2 / 1 \). To do this, we use the Laplace transforms of functions (15) and (16).

We define the numerical characteristics of the distribution (15). The average interval between the arrivals of requirements in the system is
\[ \tau_\lambda = \lambda^{-1} + t_0 \]. \((17)\)
Now, based on the form of equation (19), we set similar to finding these parameters for distribution (4). Considering expressions (17) – (21) as a form of variation of the arrival intervals: considering expressions (17) – (21) as a form of variation of the arrival intervals: 

\[ c_2^\mu = \frac{\mu_1^2 - 2q\mu_2(\mu_1 - \mu_2) + q(1-2q)(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2}{2(\mu_1 - q(\mu_1 - \mu_2) + t_0\mu_1\mu_2)^2}. \]  

Note that the coefficients of variation \( 0 < c_2 < 1/\sqrt{2} \) and \( c_2 > 0 \) for the shift parameter \( t_0 > 0 \). Thus, it is obvious that the E^2/H^2/1 system is of type G/G/1. 

Comparing the last expression with (21), we see that the time shift parameter \( t_0 > 0 \) reduces the coefficient of variation of the service time by \( 1 + \frac{t_0\mu_1\mu_2}{[\mu_1(1-q) + \mu_2q]} \) times. Taking into account the quadratic dependence of the average waiting time on the coefficients of variation of the arrival intervals and service time, we are convinced that the introduction of the shift parameter in the distribution laws reduces the average waiting time in the queue in the QS.

4 EXPERIMENTS

Below in the table 1 shows the calculation data for the E^2/HE^2/1 system and the E^2/H^2/1 system close to it for the cases of low, medium and high loads \( \rho = 0,1; 0,5; 0,9 \). Note that the E^2/HE^2/1 system is applicable for \( c_2 = 1/\sqrt{2} \) and \( c_2 \geq 1/\sqrt{2} \), and the E^2/H^2/1 system for \( c_2 = 1/\sqrt{2} \) and \( c_2 \geq 1 \). The load factor \( \rho \) in all tables is determined by the ratio of average intervals \( \rho = \tau_\mu / \tau_\mu \). The dashes in table 1 mean that for these input parameters the E^2/H^2/1 system is not applicable. The calculations given in all tables are carried out for the normalized service time \( \tau_\mu = 1 \).

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Comparison of the results for the two close systems in Table 1 confirms their very good agreement. As can be seen from tables 2 and 3, the average waiting time in the $E_2/H_E/1$ system with increasing shift parameter decreases many times as compared with the conventional system $E_2/H_E/1$.

5 RESULTS

Comparison of the results for the two close systems in Table 1 confirms their very good agreement. As can be seen from tables 2 and 3, the average waiting time in the $E_2/H_E/1$ system with increasing shift parameter decreases many times as compared with the conventional system $E_2/H_E/1$.

Table 1 – Results of experiments for QS $E_2/H_E/1$ and $E_2/H_2/1$

| Input parameters | Average waiting time | $E_2/H_2/1$ | $E_2/H_E/1$ |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| $\rho$ | $c_\mu$ | $t_0$ | $c_\mu$ | $t_0$ |
| 0.1 | 0.71 | 0.018 | 0.160 | 0.160 |
| 4 | 0.796 | 0.795 | 3.432 | 3.448 |
| 0.5 | 0.71 | 0.395 | 2.102 | 2.094 |
| 4 | 8.092 | 8.082 | 32.089 | 32.079 |
| 0.9 | 0.71 | 4.380 | 20.082 | 20.072 |
| 4 | 74.075 | 74.065 | 290.074 | 290.063 |

Tables 2 and 3 show the calculated values of the average waiting time for the $E_2/H_E/1$ system with delay also for cases of low, medium and high load $\rho = 0.1; 0.5; 0.9$, with the values of the shift parameter $t_0$ from 0.001 to 0.999 and the coefficients of service time variation $c_\mu = 0.71$ and $c_\mu = 2$, respectively, for the usual system $E_2/H_2/1$. The values of the parameters $c_\lambda$ and $c_\mu$ in the $E_2/H_E/1$ system change according to expressions (18) and (21), respectively, as a result of the introduction of the shift parameter $t_0 > 0$, and decrease by $1 + \lambda t_0$ and $1 + \frac{t_0 \mu_1 \mu_2}{[\mu_1 (1 - q) + \mu_2 q]}$ times.

Table 2 – Results of experiments for QS $E_2/H_E/1$ when $c_\mu = 0.71$

| Input parameters | Average waiting time | $E_2/H_2/1$ | $E_2/H_E/1$ |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| $\rho$ | $c_\lambda$ | $c_\mu$ | $t_0$ | $c_\lambda$ | $c_\mu$ | $t_0$ |
| 0.1 | 0.636 | 0.355 | 0.999 | 0.006 | 0.018 |
| 0.707 | 0.645 | 0.1 | 0.013 | 0.019 |
| 0.707 | 0.703 | 0.01 | 0.017 | 0.018 |
| 0.354 | 0.355 | 0.999 | 0.063 | 0.019 |
| 0.5 | 0.530 | 0.473 | 0.5 | 0.124 | 0.395 |
| 0.672 | 0.645 | 0.1 | 0.321 | 0.394 |
| 0.704 | 0.703 | 0.01 | 0.386 | 0.394 |
| 0.707 | 0.709 | 0.001 | 0.430 |
| 0.9 | 0.071 | 0.355 | 0.999 | 0.568 | 4.380 |
| 0.389 | 0.473 | 0.5 | 1.511 |
| 0.643 | 0.645 | 0.7 | 3.579 |
| 0.701 | 0.703 | 0.01 | 4.292 |
| 0.706 | 0.709 | 0.001 | 4.371 |

Thus, Table 2 and 3 demonstrates the qualitative and quantitative influence of the shift parameter on the numerical characteristics of the distributions (15) and (16), and therefore, on the main characteristic of the system, the average waiting time. As one would expect, a decrease in the coefficients of variation $c_\lambda$ and $c_\mu$ entails a decrease in the waiting time several times.

The data in the tables correlate well with the results of the method of two-moment approximation of the processes of receipts and services in the QS [11].

In the work, spectral expansions of the solution to the Lindley integral equation for two systems $E_2/H_E/1$, $E_2/H_2/1$ are obtained, and it is proved that they completely coincide. Using the spectral decomposition, a formula is derived for the average waiting time in the queue for these systems in closed form.

The range of variation of the $E_2/H_E/1$ system parameters is much wider than that of the $E_2/H_2/1$ system therefore these systems can be successfully applied in modern teletraffic theory.

6 DISCUSSION

As expected, the data table 2 and 3 fully confirm the above assumptions about the average waiting time in a system with a delay. In connection with the reduction of the coefficients of variation of the intervals of arrivals of requirements and the time of their maintenance due to the input of the shift parameter into the laws of distributions, the latency of requirements in the queue decreases in the system with delay. Moreover, this decrease is many times.

Thus, the constructed mathematical model of the $E_2/H_E/1$ system with delay extends the range of...
applicability of the conventional $E_2/HE_2/1$ system by introducing the shift parameter $\theta > 0$ into the distribution laws describing the functioning of the systems. As the results of computational experiments show, the constructed system with delay is qualitatively and quantitatively different from a conventional system. At the same time, the obtained calculation formulas for the average waiting time for these systems expand and supplement the incomplete formula of the queuing theory for $G/G/1$ systems.

CONCLUSIONS

The article presents the solution to the problem of determining the average waiting time for two queuing systems $E_2/HE_2/1$ and $E_2/HE_2/1$ by the classical method of spectral decomposition.

The scientific novelty the obtained results consist in the fact that spectral expansions of the solution of the Lindley integral equation for the systems under consideration were obtained and with their help the formulas for the average waiting time in the queue for these systems in closed form were derived. These expressions extend and complement the well-known incomplete formula in queuing theory for the mean waiting time for systems of type $G/G/1$ with arbitrary laws of input flow distribution and service time.

The practical significance of the work lies in the fact that the obtained results can be successfully applied in the modern theory of teletraffic, where the delays of incoming traffic packets play a primary role. For this, it is necessary to know the numerical characteristics of the incoming traffic intervals and the service time at the level of the first two moments, which does not cause difficulties when using modern traffic analyzers.

Prospects for further research are seen in the continuation of the study of systems of type $G/G/1$ with other common input distributions and in expanding and supplementing the formulas for average waiting time.

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МОДЕЛЬ ТЕЛЕТРАФІКА НА ОСНОВІ СМО E2/HE2/1 ЗІ ЗВИЧАЙНИМИ ТА ЗСУНУТИМИ ВХІДНИМИ РОЗПОДІЛАМИ

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АКТУАЛЬНІСТЬ. Актуальність дослідження систем G/G/1 пов'язана з їх залученням в сучасній теорії телетрафіка і, отже, в теорії обчислювальних систем і мереж. У свою чергу, це впливає з того факту, що не можна отримати рішення для часу очікування для цих систем в кінцевому вигляді при використанні законів розподілів вхідного потоку і часу обслуговування. Тому важливі дослідження таких систем для окремих випадків вхідних розподілів.

МЕТА РОБОТИ. Отримання рішення для основної характеристики системи – середнього часу очікування вимог в черзі для двох систем масового обслуговування типу G/G/1 зі звичайними і з зсунутими ерланговськими і гіперерлангівськими вхідними розподілами. Отримання спектрального розкладання рішення інтегрального рівняння Ліндлі, який має важливе значення в теорії систем G/G/1. Даний метод дозволяє отримати рішення для середнього часу очікування для розглянутих систем в замкнітій формі. Для практичного застосування отриманих результатів було використано відомий метод моментів теорії імовірностей.

Результати. Вперше отримано спектральні розкладання рішення інтегрального рівняння Ліндлі для двох систем, за допомогою яких виведені розрахункові формули для середнього часу очікування в черзі в замкнітій формі. Система зі зсунутими ерланговськими і гіперерлангівськими вхідними розподілами забезпечує менший час очікування вимог в черзі в порівнянні зі звичною системою за рахунок зменшення коефіцієнтів вариації інтервалів між надходженнями вимог і часу обслуговування.

Висновки. Отримано спектральні розкладання рішення інтегрального рівняння Ліндлі для розглянутого системи і доведено її повний згід. Отже, збігаються і доповнюють відомі розрахунки для розглянутих систем в математичних пакетах для широкого діапазону значень параметрів вхідного потоку і часу обслуговування. Тому важливі дослідження таких систем для окремих випадків вхідних розподілів.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: ерланговський і гіперерланговський закони розподілу, інтегральне рівняння Ліндлі, метод спектрального розкладання, перетворення Лапласа.

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Выводы. Получены спектральные разложения решения интегрального уравнения Линдли для рассматриваемых систем и доказаны их полное совпадение. Следовательно, совпадают и расчетные выражения для среднего времени ожидания в очереди для этих систем, но с измененными параметрами. Полученное расчетное выражение расширяет и дополняет известную незавершенную формулу теории массового обслуживания для среднего времени ожидания для систем G/G/1. Такой подход позволяет рассчитать среднее время ожидания для указанных систем в математических пакетах для широкого диапазона изменения параметров графика. Все остальные характеристики систем являются производными от времени ожиданий. Кроме среднего времени ожидания, такой подход дает возможность определить и моменты высших порядков времени ожидания. Учитывая тот факт, что вариация задержки пакетов (джиттер) в телекоммуникациях определяется как разброс времени ожидания от его среднего значения, то джиттер можно будет определить через дисперсию времени ожидания.

Полученные результаты публикуются впервые.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: эрланговский и гиперэрланговский законы распределения, интегральное уравнение Линдли, метод спектрального разложения, преобразование Фурье.

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