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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON THE ATTAINED WAITING TIME

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Abstract

By using properties of up- and downcrossings of the sample functions of the workload process and of the attained waiting-time process for a $G/G/1$ queueing model, a direct proof of a theorem proved by Sakasegawa and Wolff is given.

WORKLOAD PROCESS; SAMPLE FUNCTIONS; STATIONARY DISTRIBUTIONS

Sakasegawa and Wolff (1990) show by using sample function arguments that for the FIFO $G/G/1$ queueing model the workload process $\boldsymbol{v}_t$ and the attained waiting-time process $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ possess the same stationary distribution, if such distributions exist. However their proof is somewhat artificial (see their use of preemptive LIFO).

A direct proof of their Theorem 1 proceeds as follows. Consider a busy cycle $\boldsymbol{c}$ with $\boldsymbol{n}$ the number of customers served; $\boldsymbol{\tau}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\tau}_n$ are the service times of these customers, $\boldsymbol{w}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{w}_n$ their successive actual waiting times, $\boldsymbol{i}$ the idle time, so

(1) $$\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_1 + \cdots + \boldsymbol{\tau}_n + \boldsymbol{i}.$$

The attained service time $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$ at epoch t is by definition the time between t and the arrival epoch of the customer being served at epoch t. In Figure 1 the sample function of the workload process $\boldsymbol{v}_t$ and the corresponding $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$-process during the busy cycle $\boldsymbol{c}$ are shown, with $\boldsymbol{n} = 4$.

Define for $v \geqq 0$,

(2) $$\boldsymbol{d}(v) := \#\ \text{downcrossings of } \boldsymbol{v}_t,\ 0 \leqq t \leqq \boldsymbol{c} \text{ with level } v,\ (*)$$
$$\boldsymbol{u}(v) := \#\ \text{upcrossings of } \boldsymbol{v}_t,\ 0 \leqq t \leqq \boldsymbol{c} \text{ with level } v,\ (^\circ)$$

(3) $$\boldsymbol{\delta}(v) := \#\ \text{upcrossings of } \boldsymbol{\eta}_t,\ 0 \leqq t \leqq \boldsymbol{c} \text{ with level } v,\ (*)$$
$$\boldsymbol{\omega}(v) := \#\ \text{downcrossings of } \boldsymbol{\eta}_t,\ 0 \leqq t \leqq \boldsymbol{c} \text{ with level } v,\ (^\circ).$$

Note that in the figure $\boldsymbol{d}(v) = 3$; the upcrossings are there indicated by °, the downcrossings by *. It is immediately evident from the geometry of the sample functions (see Cohen (1977), (1982)) that with probability 1, for $v \geqq 0$,

(4) $$\boldsymbol{d}(v) = \boldsymbol{u}(v), \qquad \boldsymbol{\delta}(v) = \boldsymbol{\omega}(v),$$

(5) $$\boldsymbol{u}(v) = \boldsymbol{\delta}(v);$$

and

(6) $$\boldsymbol{d}(v) = \frac{d}{dv}\int_0^{\boldsymbol{c}} (\boldsymbol{v}_t < v)\, dt, \qquad \boldsymbol{\delta}(v) = \frac{d}{dv}\int_0^{\boldsymbol{c}} (\boldsymbol{\eta}_t < v)\, dt,$$

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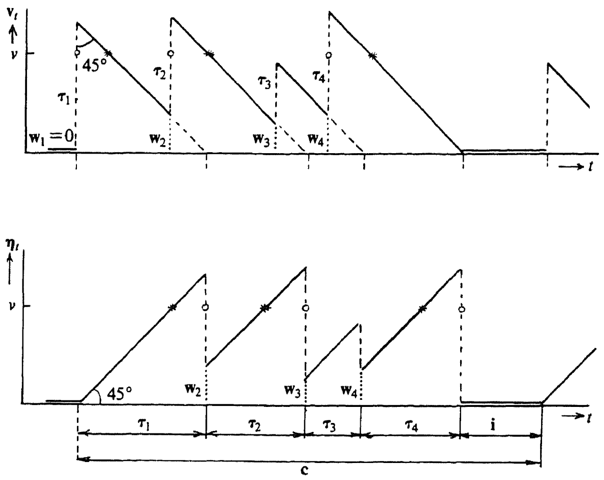

Figure 1

where we use the notation

$$(7)\qquad (\boldsymbol{v}_t < v) \equiv 1_{\boldsymbol{v}_t < v} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^c (\boldsymbol{v}_t < v)\, dt \equiv \int_0^\infty (\boldsymbol{v}_t < v,\, \boldsymbol{c} \geqq t)\, dt,$$

for the indicator function and the integral. Since

$$(8)\qquad \boldsymbol{i} = \left\{ \int_0^c (\boldsymbol{v}_t < v)\, dt \right\}_{v=0+} = \left\{ \int_0^c (\boldsymbol{\eta}_t < v)\, dt \right\}_{v=0+},$$

integration of (6), using the boundary conditions (8) yields, via (4) and (5), that with probability 1

$$(9)\qquad \int_0^c (\boldsymbol{v}_t < v)\, dt = \int_0^c (\boldsymbol{\eta}_t < v)\, dt, \qquad v \geqq 0.$$

Because

$$(\boldsymbol{v}_t < v) = 1 - (\boldsymbol{v}_t \geqq v),$$

we have from (9)

$$\int_0^c (\boldsymbol{v}_t \geqq v)\, dt = \int_0^c (\boldsymbol{\eta}_t \geqq v)\, dt,$$

which is Theorem 1 of Sakasegawa and Wolff (1990).

References

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