

E.4 Markov Chains

- ◆ The behaviour of many queueing networks can be described by "continuous time **Markov chains**".
- ◆ A Markov chain (MC) is characterized by the **states** of the underlying queueing network and the **transition rates** between these states.
- ◆ **Global balance equations** for the MC of a queueing network:

$$\sum_{j \in S} \pi_j q_{ji} = \pi_i \sum_{j \in S} q_{ij}, \quad \forall i \in S$$

- ▶ S : State space (Set of all states of the queueing network)
- ▶ q_{ij} : Transition rate from state i to state j
- ▶ π_i : Steady state probability of state i

- ◆ In words:
 - total flow **into** state i = total flow **out of** state i
 - sum of the transition rates **into** state i = sum of the transition rates **out of** state i
- ◆ Simplified global balance equations:

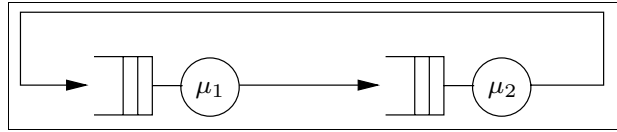
$$\forall i \in S : \sum_{j \neq i} \pi_j q_{ji} - \pi_i \sum_{j \neq i} q_{ij} = 0$$

- ◆ Or with the generator matrix:

$$\pi \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{0}$$

- ▶ π : Vector of the steady state probabilities (π_1, \dots, π_n)
- ▶ \mathbf{Q} : Generator matrix with the transition rates q_{ij} and $q_{ii} = -\sum_{j \neq i} q_{ij}$

◆ Example: Closed tandem network

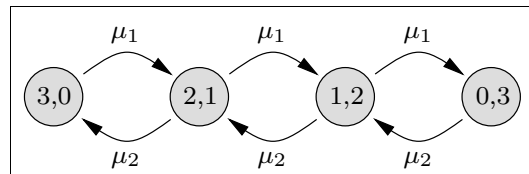


- Number of jobs $K = 3$
- Service rates: $1/\mu_1 = 5$ sec und $1/\mu_2 = 2.5$ sec (exp. distr.)
- Strategy: FCFS
- State space of the MC:

$$\{(3, 0), (2, 1), (1, 2), (0, 3)\}$$

- State: $(k_1, k_2) \rightarrow k_1$ jobs in node 1 and k_2 jobs in node 2
- Steady state probability: $\pi(k_1, k_2)$

- State transition diagram or transition diagram:



- Global balance equations, (Markov' system of equation):

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(3, 0)\mu_1 &= \pi(2, 1)\mu_2, \\ \pi(2, 1)(\mu_1 + \mu_2) &= \pi(3, 0)\mu_1 + \pi(1, 2)\mu_2, \\ \pi(1, 2)(\mu_1 + \mu_2) &= \pi(2, 1)\mu_1 + \pi(0, 3)\mu_2, \\ \pi(0, 3)\mu_2 &= \pi(1, 2)\mu_1. \end{aligned}$$

- Generator matrix:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\mu_1 & \mu_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \mu_2 & -(\mu_1 + \mu_2) & \mu_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2 & -(\mu_1 + \mu_2) & \mu_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu_2 & -\mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Vector of the steady state probabilities:

$$\pi = (\pi(3, 0), \pi(2, 1), \pi(1, 2), \pi(0, 3))$$

- Generator matrix with $\mu_1 = 0.2$ und $\mu_2 = 0.4$:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -0.2 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.4 & -0.6 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 & -0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- Solving the system of equations $\pi Q = \mathbf{0}$ we obtain the steady state probabilities:

$$\pi(3, 0) = \underline{0.5333}, \quad \pi(2, 1) = \underline{0.2667}, \quad \pi(1, 2) = \underline{0.1333}, \quad \pi(0, 3) = \underline{0.0667}$$

- From the steady state probabilities we obtain the marginal probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(0) = \pi_2(3) = \pi(0, 3) &= \underline{0.0667}, & \pi_1(1) = \pi_2(2) = \pi(1, 2) &= \underline{0.1333}, \\ \pi_1(2) = \pi_2(1) = \pi(2, 1) &= \underline{0.2667}, & \pi_1(3) = \pi_2(0) = \pi(3, 0) &= \underline{0.5333}. \end{aligned}$$

► Utilizations:

$$\rho_1 = 1 - \pi_1(0) = \underline{0.9333}, \quad \rho_2 = 1 - \pi_2(0) = \underline{0.4667}.$$

► Throughput:

$$\lambda = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \rho_1\mu_1 = \rho_2\mu_2 = \underline{0.1867}.$$

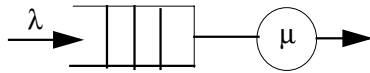
► Mean number of jobs:

$$\bar{K}_1 = \sum_{k=1}^3 k\pi_1(k) = \underline{2.2667}, \quad \bar{K}_2 = \sum_{k=1}^3 k\pi_2(k) = \underline{0.7333}.$$

► Mean response times:

$$\bar{T}_1 = \frac{\bar{K}_1}{\lambda_1} = \underline{12.1429}, \quad \bar{T}_2 = \frac{\bar{K}_2}{\lambda_2} = \underline{3.9286}.$$

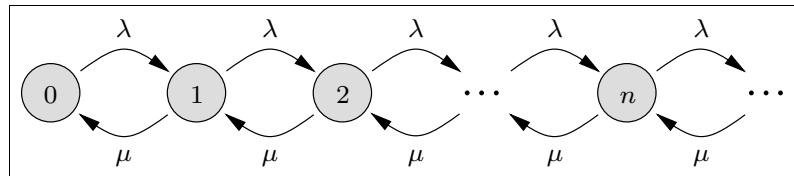
- ◆ Example: **M/M/1** - system:



- State space of the underlying MC:

$$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

- Transition diagram:



- Vector of the steady state probabilities:

$$\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3, \pi_4, \dots)$$

- Generator matrix:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \mu & -(\lambda + \mu) & \lambda & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \mu & -(\lambda + \mu) & \lambda & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \mu & -(\lambda + \mu) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

- Global balance equations, (Markov' system of equation):

$$0 = -\pi_0 \lambda + \pi_1 \mu,$$

$$0 = -\pi_k (\lambda + \mu) + \pi_{k-1} \lambda + \pi_{k+1} \mu, \quad k \geq 1$$

- ▶ Steady state probabilities π_1 and π_2 :

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \pi_0, \quad \pi_2 = \frac{\lambda \cdot \lambda}{\mu \cdot \mu} \pi_0$$

- ▶ In general:

$$\pi_k = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^k \pi_0$$

- ▶ Using the normalizing condition:

$$\pi_0 = 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

- ▶ Using $\rho = \lambda/\mu$:

$$\pi_0 = 1 - \rho$$

- ▶ Steady state probabilities of a M/M/1 - system:

$$\pi_k = (1 - \rho) \rho^k$$

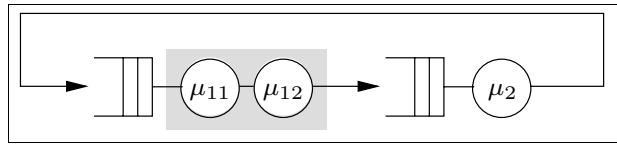
- ▶ Utilization of a M/M/1 - system:

$$\rho = 1 - \pi_0$$

- ▶ Mean number of jobs in a M/M/1 - system:

$$\bar{K} = \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho}$$

◆ **Closed Tandem network with E_2 -distributed service time in one server:**



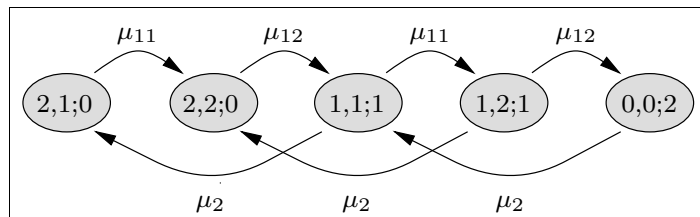
- Number of jobs: $K = 2$
- Service times:
 - Server 2: exp. distribution with $\mu_2 = 0.4$
 - Server 1: E_2 -distr. with the rates of the two phases $\mu_{11} = \mu_{12} = 0.4$
- State of the network is given by the number of jobs in the nodes and by the phase $l = 0, 1, 2$ of the job in node 1:

$$(k_1, l, k_2)$$

- Steady state probability of the network:

$$p(k_1, l, k_2)$$

- Transition diagram:



- Global balance equations, (Markov' system of equations):

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(2, 1; 0)\mu_{11} &= \pi(1, 1; 1)\mu_2, \\ \pi(2, 2; 0)\mu_{12} &= \pi(2, 1; 0)\mu_{11} + \pi(1, 2; 1)\mu_2, \\ \pi(1, 1; 1)(\mu_{11} + \mu_2) &= \pi(2, 2; 0)\mu_{12} + \pi(0, 0; 2)\mu_2, \\ \pi(1, 2; 1)(\mu_{12} + \mu_2) &= \pi(1, 1; 1)\mu_{11}, \\ \pi(0, 0; 2)\mu_2 &= \pi(1, 2; 1)\mu_{12}. \end{aligned}$$

- Generator matrix:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\mu_{11} & \mu_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mu_{12} & \mu_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ \mu_2 & 0 & -(\mu_{11} + \mu_2) & \mu_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2 & 0 & -(\mu_{12} + \mu_2) & \mu_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & \mu_2 & 0 & -\mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Generator matrix with the values of the service rates:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -0.4 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.4 & 0.4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0 & -0.8 & 0.4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 & 0 & -0.8 & 0.4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Solving $\pi Q = 0$ or with the global balance equations:

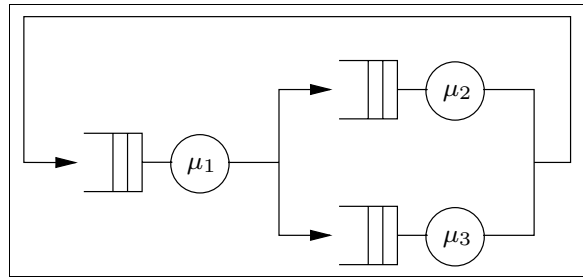
$$\begin{aligned} \pi(2, 1; 0) &= \underline{0.2219}, & \pi(2, 2; 0) &= \underline{0.3336}, \\ \pi(1, 1; 1) &= \underline{0.2219}, & \pi(1, 2; 1) &= \underline{0.1102}, \\ \pi(0, 0; 2) &= \underline{0.1125}. \end{aligned}$$

- Marginal probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(0) &= \pi_2(2) = \pi(0, 0; 2) = \underline{0.1125}, \\ \pi_1(1) &= \pi_2(1) = \pi(1, 1; 1) + \pi(1, 2; 1) = \underline{0.3321}, \\ \pi_1(2) &= \pi_2(0) = \pi(2, 1; 0) + \pi(2, 2; 0) = \underline{0.5555}. \end{aligned}$$

- Using the marginal probabilities all other performance measures can be calculated.

◆ Example: Simple closed queueing network:



- Number of jobs $K = 2$
- Service times: exp. distr. with: $\mu_1 = 4/\text{sec}$, $\mu_2 = 1/\text{sec}$ und $\mu_3 = 2/\text{sec}$
- Strategy: FCFS

- Routing probabilities:

$$p_{12} = 0.4, \quad p_{13} = 0.6$$

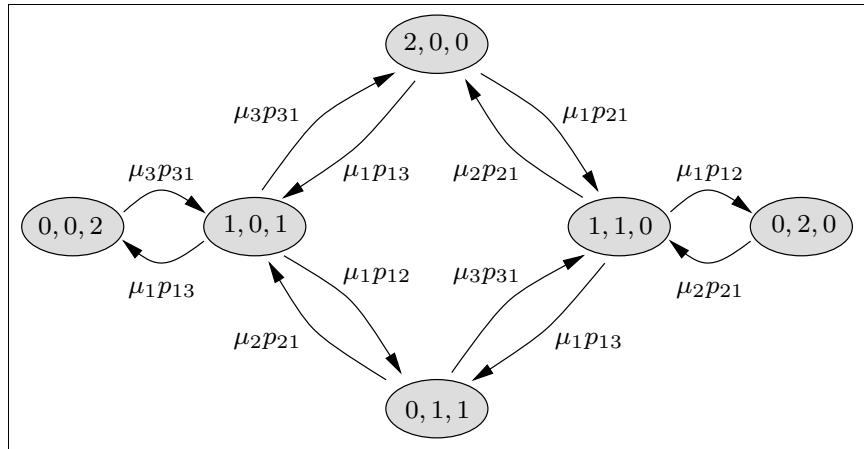
$$p_{21} = p_{31} = 1$$

- State space of the MC:

$$\{(2, 0, 0), (0, 2, 0), (0, 0, 2), (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1)\}$$

- State: $(k_1, k_2, k_3) \rightarrow k_1$ jobs in node 1, k_2 jobs in node 2 und k_3 jobs in node 3
- Steady state probability: $\pi(k_1, k_2, k_3)$

► Transition diagram:



► Global balance equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \pi(2, 0, 0)(\mu_1 p_{12} + \mu_1 p_{13}) = \pi(1, 0, 1)\mu_3 p_{31} + \pi(1, 1, 0)\mu_2 p_{21} , \\
 (2) \quad & \pi(0, 2, 0)\mu_2 p_{21} = \pi(1, 1, 0)\mu_1 p_{12} , \\
 (3) \quad & \pi(0, 0, 2)\mu_3 p_{31} = \pi(1, 0, 1)\mu_1 p_{13} , \\
 (4) \quad & \pi(1, 1, 0)(\mu_2 p_{21} + \mu_1 p_{13} + \mu_1 p_{12}) = \pi(0, 2, 0)\mu_2 p_{21} + \pi(2, 0, 0)\mu_1 p_{12} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad + \pi(0, 1, 1)\mu_3 p_{31} , \\
 (5) \quad & \pi(1, 0, 1)(\mu_3 p_{31} + \mu_1 p_{12} + \mu_1 p_{13}) = \pi(0, 0, 2)\mu_3 p_{31} + \pi(0, 1, 1)\mu_2 p_{21} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad + \pi(2, 0, 0)\mu_1 p_{13} , \\
 (6) \quad & \pi(0, 1, 1)(\mu_3 p_{31} + \mu_2 p_{21}) = \pi(1, 1, 0)\mu_1 p_{13} + \pi(1, 0, 1)\mu_1 p_{12} .
 \end{aligned}$$

■ Solving the Global Balance Equations:

◆ Iterative method:

- Global Balance Equation: $\pi Q = 0$
- Multiplication with a Scalar: $\pi Q \Delta = 0$
- Addition of π on both sides: $\pi Q \Delta + \pi = \pi$
- Using the matrix **I**: $\pi(Q \Delta + I) = \pi$
- Iteration: $\pi^{(j+1)} = \pi^{(j)}(Q \Delta + I)$
- Δ is chosen, that the method converges:

$$\Delta = 1/\max |q_{ij}| \quad \text{oder} \quad \Delta = 0.99/\max |q_{ij}|$$

◆ Example: Tandem network:

- Generator matrix:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -0.2 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.4 & -0.6 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 & -0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.4 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Scalar Δ :

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{\max |q_{ii}|} = \frac{1}{0.6} = \underline{1.6667}$$

- Invariant Matrix:

$$(Q \Delta + I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6667 & 0.3333 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.6667 & 0 & 0.3333 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6667 & 0 & 0.3333 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.6667 & 0.3333 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Starting vector can be chosen arbitrarily:

$$\pi^{(0)} = (\pi(3, 0), \pi(2, 1), \pi(1, 2), \pi(0, 3))^{(0)}$$

Normalizing condition:

$$\pi(3, 0) + \pi(2, 1) + \pi(1, 2) + \pi(0, 3) = 1$$

- Starting vector wird:

$$\pi^{(0)} = (0.65; 0.35; 0; 0)$$

Iteration	$\pi(3, 0)$	$\pi(2, 1)$	$\pi(1, 2)$	$\pi(0, 3)$
1	0.6667	0.2166	0.1167	0
2	0.5889	0.3000	0.0722	0.0389
3	0.5926	0.2444	0.1259	0.0371
4	0.5580	0.2815	0.1062	0.0543
5	0.5597	0.2568	0.1300	0.0535
6	0.5443	0.2733	0.1213	0.0612
7	0.5450	0.2623	0.1319	0.0608
8	0.5382	0.2696	0.1280	0.0642
9	0.5385	0.2647	0.1327	0.0641
10	0.5355	0.2680	0.1309	0.0656
11	0.5356	0.2658	0.1330	0.0655

- Exact values:

$$\pi(3, 0) = \underline{0.5333}, \pi(2, 1) = \underline{0.2667}, \pi(1, 2) = \underline{0.1333}, \pi(0, 3) = \underline{0.0667}$$

- ◆ The iterative method can be always applied, but needs very much computing time and memory
- ◆ Other methods (faster and need less memory):
 - Stationary methods:
 - Power method
 - Jakobi method
 - Gauß-Seidel-method
 - Multi-level-method
 - Transient method:
 - Uniformization

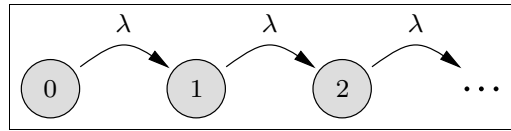
■ Transient Solution of the Global Balance Equations:

- ◆ Global balance equations: $\pi\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{0}$ valid only for the stationary state
- ◆ In the transient state we have:

$$\frac{d\pi(t)}{dt} = \pi(t)\mathbf{Q}, \quad \pi(0) = (\pi_0(0), \pi_1(0), \dots)$$

- In the transient case is the difference between "the flow **into** a state" and the "flow **out of** this state" the derivation of the state probability of this state.
- Solution very difficult (Uniformization!).

- ◆ Example: Birth process (e.g. arrivals at a queueing system):



- Generator matrix:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

- Balance equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}\pi_0(t) &= -\lambda\pi_0(t), \\ \frac{d}{dt}\pi_k(t) &= -\lambda\pi_k(t) + \lambda\pi_{k-1}(t), \quad k \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

- Starting conditions:

$$\pi_k(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & k = 0 \\ 0 & k \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

- State probability of the birth process (Poisson process, Poisson distribution):

$$\pi_k(t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}, \quad k \geq 0$$

- Probability, that in time t k birth' have occurred (k jobs are arrived)
- Probability, that in time t birth (arrival) occurred $P(T_A > t)$:

$$\pi_0(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

- Distribution of the time between two birth' (arrivals):

$$P(T_A \leq t) = 1 - \pi_0(t) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

- Inter arrival time is exp. distributed !!

