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一个具有相互独立、不同分布服务时间序列的排队模型*

俞 政,刘再明,侯振挺

(中南大学铁道学院科研所,湖南长沙 410075)

摘 要:讨论的排队模型,放宽了 GI/G/1 系统中"服务时间独立同分布"的限制,只要求各服务时间相互独立,因而较 GI/G/1 排队模型能更合理地拟合实际问题。在此较宽的条件下,利用补充变量的方法,求得了该排队系统队长的瞬时分布。

关键词:排队系统;瞬时状态;队长分布中图分类号:0212 文献标识码:A

A Queueing Model with Mutually Independent Service Times Whose Distributions Are Not Neccessarily Identical

Yu Zheng, Liu Zai-ming, Hou Zhen-ting

(School of Mathematical Science and Computational Technology , Central South University , Railway Campus , Changsha 410075 , China)

Abstract: The queueing model discussed in this paper relaxes the requirement that the service time be independent mutually and have identical distribution in GI/G/1 queue. It only requires that the retriction on service process be reduced to the degree that the service time is independent mutually. It follows that this queueing model is more rational than GI/G/1 queue in stimulating real – world systems. Under the relaxed restriction, the transient distribution of the queue length of the queueing system discussed is obtained by means of supplementary variables.

Key words: queueing system; transient state; distribution of the queue length.

本文讨论的对象,是如下描述的排队系统:

(1) 顾客在时刻 α_1 , α_2 , …相继到来,到达间隔 $\tau_n = \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}$ (n = 1, 2, …, $\alpha_0 \equiv 0$) 是相互独立的随机变量,又设 — t_1 ($t_1 \ge 0$) 是时刻 0 或之前最后一个到达者的到达时刻,诸 τ_n ($t_1 \ge 0$) 及 $t_1 + t_1$ 有相同的分布函数 t_1 t_2 》。

$$F(t) = P\{\tau_1 + t_1 \le t\} = p\{\tau_n \le t\}, n = 2, 3, \dots$$

- (2)有一个服务台,顾客到达时,若服务台空闲,就立即被服务,否则在队尾等待,并依到达次序逐个接受服务,顾客在服务完毕后立即离开系统,同时队首的顾客(若此时有顾客等待)立即接受服务.
- (3)各顾客的服务时间 v_1 v_2 v_2 v_2 v_3 之间以及与 $\{\tau_k\}$ 之间均相互独立 . 第 v_4 个服务时间 v_m 的分布函数以Q(m,t) 记之 v_4 v_4 v_5 v_6 v_7 v_8 v_9 $v_$

这个排队系统是文献 [2] 中处理的 GI/G/1 排队模型的推广,易见,它较 GI/G/1 系统更贴合现实中的实际情形.

在文献 [2]中, Alfa和 Rao 得到了 GI/G/1 系统瞬时队长的分布函数的积分表达式,其被积项满足一组柯尔莫哥洛夫偏微分方程,且可以递推地求得.

本文针对提出的模型,借助于"补充变量法"构造了两个多维马尔可夫过程^{15]}.给出了上述多维马尔可夫过程对应的柯尔莫哥洛夫向前、向后方程,最终获得了与文献[2]所得相似的结果.

基本术语 $F_{t}(t) \triangleq P\{\tau_1 \leq t\}$

由(1)中所设,可推知

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(1)

$$F_{t_1}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{F(t_1 + t) - F(t_1)}{1 - F(t_1)}, & F(t_1) < 1; \\ 1, & F(t_1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

令 : β_k ($k \ge 1$)为初始时刻 0 之后第 k 个离开系统者的离去时刻 ; $A \ge \{\alpha_k, \beta_k, k \ge 0\}$;A 中元素依坐标顺序而成的序列记为 $\{\gamma_k\}$;当 $\beta_1 - v_1 \le 0$ 时 , $-t_2 \ge \beta_1 - v_1$;当 $\beta_1 - v_1 > 0$ 时 , $S_1 \ge \beta_1 - v_1$;更设 $S_{k+1} = \beta_{k+1} - v_{k+1}$, $k = 1, 2, \ldots$ 易知:

$$\forall k \geqslant 1 \ S_k \geqslant \beta_{k-1} (\beta_0 \equiv 0) \ \text{if} \ S_k \in \{\gamma_k\}$$

以后的行文中 总令 I(t) $t \ge 0$ 表示时刻 t 系统中顾客的数目 即所谓 t 时的队长.

1 两个多维马尔可夫过程的构造

设 (Ω , F, P) 是一概率空间,且 { α_k }, { β_k }, { υ_k } 及 {L(t), $t \ge 0$ } 均为配置其上的随机过程。此外,再定义两个 (Ω , F, P) 上的随机过程{ $\theta(t)$, $t \ge 0$ }, t = 1, 2, 如下:

$$\theta_{1}(t) = \begin{cases} t + t_{1} & 0 \le t < \alpha_{1} \\ t - \alpha_{k} & \alpha_{k} \le t < \alpha_{k+1} \end{cases}, \quad \theta_{2}(t) = \begin{cases} t + t_{2}, & 0 \le t < \beta_{1}, \beta_{1} \le \upsilon_{1} \\ t, & 0 \le t < s_{1}, \beta_{1} > \upsilon_{1} \\ t - s_{1}, & s_{1} \le t < \beta_{1}, \beta_{1} > \upsilon_{1} \\ t - \beta_{k}, & \beta_{k} \le t < s_{k+1}, k \ge 1 \\ t - s_{k+1}, & s_{k+1} \le t < \beta_{k+1}, k \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

令

$$X(t) = (L(t), \theta_1(t), \theta_2(t))$$

引理 1 $\{X(t), t \ge 0\}$ 是一个定义在(Ω, F, P)上,以(E, B)为状态空间的马尔可夫过程,其中 $E = N \times R^+ \times R^+$ ($N = \{0, 1, 2, ...\}, R^+ \setminus [0, \infty)$), B 为其上的波莱尔 σ -代数.

证明 设 T>0 为一给定的实数 ,N 为一自然数 , $\Omega_N=\{\omega:\gamma_N\leq T<\gamma_{N+1}\}$, $\{F_t\}_{t\geq 0}$ 是 F 中关于 X (t)的自然 σ -代数流 ,欲证 \forall $D\in B$, $t\geq 0$,

$$P\{X(t+T) \in D \mid F_T\} = P\{X(t+T) \in D \mid X(T)\}$$

为此 ,只须证明在 Ω_N 上 ,有

$$P \{I(t+T) \in B, \theta_i(t+T) \in \Lambda_i, i = 1, 2 \mid X(0), \gamma_1, X(\gamma_1), \dots, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N)\}$$
$$= P\{I(t+T) \in B, \theta_i(t+T) \in \Lambda_i, i = 1, 2 \mid X(T)\}$$

即可 这里 $B \times \Lambda_1 \times \Lambda_2 = D$

在 Ω_N 上 由 X(t) 的构造易知:

$$P\{I(t+T)\in B, \theta_N(t+T)\in \Lambda_i, i=1, 2\mid X(0), \gamma_1, X(\gamma_1), \dots, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N)\}$$

$$=I_{B}(I(T))\prod_{i=1}^{2}I_{\Lambda_{i}}(t+\theta_{i}(T))P\{\gamma_{N+1}>t+T|X(0),\gamma_{1},X(\gamma_{1}),\ldots,\gamma_{N},$$

(i)关于 $P\{\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \mid X(0), \gamma_1, X(\gamma_1), \dots, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N)\}$

 $(1)\gamma_{N+1} = \beta_m$

在此情形中,由(*)知: $\exists S_m \in \{\gamma_k\}$,使得 $v_m = \beta_m - S_m$;且由于 γ_N 和 γ_{N+1} 是 $\{\gamma_k\}$ 中的相继元素,故 $S_m \leqslant \gamma_N$,从而

$$\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \Leftrightarrow \upsilon_m > t + \theta_2 (T)$$

$$P\{\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \mid X(0), \gamma_1 X(\gamma_1), \dots, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N)\} = P\{v_m > t + \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T) \mid S_m\}$$

于是在 $\Omega_N = \{ \gamma_N \leq T \} \cap \{ \nu_m > \theta \notin T \} \}$,有

$$P\{\upsilon_{m} > t + \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T) | S_{m}, T - \gamma_{N} \geqslant 0, \upsilon_{m} > \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T)\} = \frac{P\{\upsilon_{m} > t + \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T) | \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T), \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T)\}}{P\{\upsilon_{m} > \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T) | \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T), \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T)\}}$$

其中

$$\theta(T) = \begin{cases} \theta_1(T), \gamma_N \in \{\alpha_k\} \\ \theta(T), \gamma_N \in \{\beta_k\} \end{cases}$$

故知 ,当 $\gamma_{N+1} \in \{\beta_k\}$ 时 , $P\{\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \mid X(0)\}$; γ_1 , $X(\gamma_1)$,... , γ_N , $X(\gamma_N)$)在 Ω_N 上只依赖于 X(T).

(2)
$$\gamma_{N+1} = \alpha_n$$

(a)
$$\gamma_N = \alpha_{n-1}$$

此时 $,\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \Leftrightarrow \tau_n > t + \theta_1(T)$ 从而

$$P\{\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \mid X(0), \gamma_1, X(\gamma_1), \dots, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N)\} = P\{\tau_n > t + \theta_1(T) \mid \gamma_N\}$$

故在 $\Omega_N = \{\gamma_N \leq T\} \cap \{\tau_n > \theta_1(T)\}$ 上,有

$$P\{\tau_{n} > t + \theta_{1}(T) | \gamma_{N}, T - \gamma_{N} \ge 0, \tau_{n} > \theta_{1}(T)\} = \frac{P\{\tau_{n} > t + \theta_{1}(T) | \theta_{1}(T)\}}{P\{\tau_{n} > \theta_{1}(T) | \theta_{1}(T)\}}$$

(b) $\gamma_N = \beta_k$

在此情形 $\alpha_{n-1} < \beta_k$,而 $\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \Leftrightarrow \tau_n > t + \theta_1(T)$

$$P\{\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \mid X(0), \gamma_1, X(\gamma_1), \dots, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N)\} = P\{\tau_n > t + \theta_1(T) \mid \alpha_{n-1}\}$$

故在 $\Omega_N = \{\gamma_N \leq T\} \cap \{\tau_n > \theta_1(T)\}$ 上,有

$$P\{\tau_{n} > t + \theta_{1}(T) | \alpha_{n-1}, T - \gamma_{N} \ge 0, \tau_{n} > \theta_{1}(T)\} = \frac{P\{\tau_{n} > t + \theta_{1}(T) | \theta_{1}(T), \theta_{2}(T)\}}{P\{\tau_{n} > \theta_{1}(T) | \theta_{1}(T), \theta_{2}(T)\}}$$

综合(a)和(b),可知当 $\gamma_{N+1} \in \{\alpha_k\}$ 时, $P\{\gamma_{N+1} > t + T \mid X(0), \gamma_1, X(\gamma_1), \dots, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N)\}$ 在 Ω_N 上只依赖于 X(T). 于是得知(1)式中的第一项在 Ω_N 上只依赖于 X(T).

(ii)关于

$$\begin{split} &E\{P\{I(\ t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in B \ , \theta(\ t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in \Lambda_i \ , i=1\ 2 \\ &|\gamma_{N+1} \ , X(\ \gamma_{N+1})\}_{T<\gamma_{N+1} \leqslant t+T} |X(\ 0\) \ , \gamma_1 \ , X(\ \gamma_1) \ , \dots \ , \gamma_N \ , X(\ \gamma_N)\} \end{split}$$

(1) $\gamma_{N+1} = \beta_m$

(a)
$$\gamma_N = \beta_{m-1}$$

由于 γ_N 和 γ_{N+1} 是 $\{\gamma_k\}$ 中相继元素 ,故知必有 $\beta_m-\beta_{m-1}=\nu_m$,从而在 Ω_N 上:

$$\gamma_{N+1} = \beta_m - \beta_{m-1} + \beta_{m-1} = \upsilon_m + T - \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T), X(\gamma_{N+1}) = (L(T) - 1, \upsilon_m + \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T) - \theta_{\mathcal{L}}(T), 0)$$

由此知 $(\gamma_{N+1},X(\gamma_{N+1}))$ 由 $(v_m,X(T))$ 确定,且存在一个 $R^+ \times E$ 上的 $B^1 \times B$ 可测函数 W,使得 $(\gamma_{N+1},X(\gamma_{N+1}))=W(v_m,X(T))$,又

$$P\{I(t+T-\gamma_{N+1})\in B, \theta(t+T-\gamma_{N+1})\in \Lambda_i, i=1, 2|\gamma_{N+1}, X(\gamma_{N+1})\}$$

是 $(\gamma_{N+1}, X(\gamma_{N+1}))$ 的 $B^1 \times B$ 可测函数 (B^1) 为 R^+ 上的波莱尔 σ – 代数) 故

$$P\{I(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in B , \theta(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in \Lambda_i , i=1 \ 2 \mid \gamma_{N+1} , X(\gamma_{N+1})\}$$

是 $(v_m, X(T))$ 的 $B^1 \times B$ 可测函数 即存在一个 $B^1 \times B$ 可测函数 g(s, x) 使得

$$P\{I(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in B \mid \beta(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in \Lambda_i \mid i=1 \mid 2 \mid \gamma_{N+1} \mid X(\gamma_{N+1})\} = g(v_m \mid X(T))$$

于是

$$E \left\{ P\left\{ I(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in B \right. \beta_{i}(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in \Lambda_{i} \right. , i = 1 \left. 2 \right| \gamma_{N+1} \right. \mathcal{X}(\gamma_{N+1}) \right\}$$

$$\cdot I_{\left\{ T < \gamma_{N+1} \right\} \leq t+T} \left[X(0), \gamma_{1} \right. \mathcal{X}(\gamma_{1}), \dots, \gamma_{N} \right. \mathcal{X}(\gamma_{N}) \right\}$$

$$= E\left\{ A : i \in \mathcal{X}(T) \right\} \left\{ A : i \in \mathcal{X}(T)$$

 $=E\{g(\ \upsilon_m\ ,X(\ T\))I_{\{\theta_{\mathcal{N}}^f\ T\)<\,\upsilon_m\leqslant\,t\,+\,\theta_{\mathcal{N}}^f\ T\)\}}|\ \gamma_N\ ,X(\ \gamma_N\)\}$

从而在 $\Omega_N = \{ \gamma_n \leq T \} \cap \{ v_m > \theta_n \in T \}$,有

$$E\{g(\upsilon_m , X(T))I_{\{\theta_{\mathcal{N}}(T) < \upsilon_m \leq \iota + \theta_{\mathcal{N}}(T)\}} | \gamma_N , X(\gamma_N), T - \gamma_N \geq 0, \upsilon_m > \theta_{\mathcal{N}}(T)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{P\{\upsilon_m > \theta_{\underline{A}}(T) | X(T)\}} E\{\int_{\theta_{\underline{A}}(t)}^{t+\theta_{\underline{A}}(t)} g(s, X(T)) dG(m, s) | X(T)\}$$
(b) $\gamma_N = \alpha_n$

由(*)知, $\exists S_m \in \{\gamma_k\}$, $S_m \leqslant \alpha_n$,使得 $S_m = \beta_m - \nu_m$,从而在 Ω_N 上:

$$\gamma_{N+1} = \beta_m - S_m + S_m = \upsilon_m + T - \theta_2 (T)$$

$$X(\gamma_{N+1})=(L(T)-1, \nu_m+\theta_1(T)-\theta_2(T), 0)$$

类似于情形 a 得到:

$$\begin{split} &E\{P\{I(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in B, \theta_{i}(t+T-\gamma_{N+1}) \in \Lambda_{i}, i=1 \ 2 \mid \gamma_{N+1}, X(\gamma_{N+1})\} \\ &\cdot I_{T<\gamma_{N+1} \leqslant t+T} \mid X(0), \gamma_{1}, X(\gamma_{1}), \dots, \gamma_{N}, X(\gamma_{N})\} \\ &= E\{g(v_{m}, X(T)) I_{\{\theta_{i}(T) < v_{m} \leqslant t+\theta_{i}(T)\}} \mid S_{m}, \gamma_{N}, X(\gamma_{N})\} \end{split}$$

其中 g(s,x)是一个 $B^1 \times B$ 可测函数。这样 在 $\Omega_N = \{\gamma_n \leq T\} \cap \{\upsilon_m > \theta_n \in T\}$, 有

$$E\{g(v_m, X(T))I_{\{\theta_{\underline{f}}, T\} < v_m \leqslant t + \theta_{\underline{f}}, T\}} | S_m, \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N), T - \gamma_N \geqslant 0, \nu_m > \theta_{\underline{f}}, T\}\}$$

$$=\frac{1}{P\{\upsilon_{m}>\theta_{2}(T)|X(T)\}}E\{\int\limits_{\theta_{2}(t)}^{\iota+\theta_{2}(t)}g(s,X(T))\mathrm{d}G(m,s)|X(T)\}$$

综合(a)和(b)知 在 Ω_N 上 ,当 γ_{N+1} \in { β_k }时 (1)式中的第 2 项亦由 X(T)确定.

$$(2)\gamma_{N+1} = \alpha_n$$

类似于(1)中的讨论 ,可知存在一个 $\mathbf{B}^1 \times \mathbf{B}$ 可测函数 ,记为 h(s,x) ,使得

$$E\{P\{I(t+T-\gamma_{N+1})\in B \mid \theta_i(t+T-\gamma_{N+1})\in \Lambda_i \mid i=1 \mid 2\mid \gamma_{N+1}\mid X(\gamma_{N+1})\}$$

 $I_{T < \gamma_{N+1} \leqslant t+T} | X(0), \gamma_1, X(\gamma_1), ..., \gamma_N, X(\gamma_N) \}$

在 Ω_N 上有如下形式:

$$\frac{1}{P\{\tau_n > \theta_1(T) | X(T)\}} E\{\int_{\theta_1(T)}^{t+\theta_1(T)} h(u,X(T)) dH(u) | X(T)\}$$

其中

$$H(t) = \begin{cases} F_{t_1}(t), \tau_n = \tau_1 \\ F(t), \tau_n \neq \tau_1 \end{cases}$$

故知 ,当 $\gamma_{N+1} \in \{\alpha_k$ 》时 ,在 Ω_N 上 ,式 (1) 中第二项仅依赖于 X(T). 至此得证引理 1.

对 $t \ge 0$ 令

$$\varphi_{1}(t) = \alpha_{k+1} - t \qquad \alpha_{k} \leq t < \alpha_{k+1}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\varphi_{2}(t) = \begin{cases} \beta_{1} - t, & 0 \leq t < \beta_{1}, \beta_{1} \leq \upsilon_{1} \\ S_{1} - t, & 0 \leq t < S_{1}, \beta_{1} > \upsilon_{1} \\ S_{k} - t, & \beta_{k-1} \leq t < S_{k}, k \geq 2 \\ \beta_{k} - t, & S_{k} \leq t < \beta_{k}, k \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

显然 $\varphi(t)$ i=1 2)都是(Ω ,F ,P)上的随机过程 ,与引理 1 的证明类似 ,可得

引理 2 令 $Y(t)=(I(t),\varphi(t),\varphi(t))$,则 $\{Y(t),t\geq 0\}$ 是一个定义在(Ω ,F,P)上,以(E,B)为 状态空间的马尔可夫过程.

2 向前方程和向后方程

本节如下假定:在所考虑的系统中,诸到达间隔和服务时间都是具有密度函数的随机变量. Alfa 和Rao 在考虑 GI/G/1 系统时指出,如此的假设并不影响所得结果的一般性^{2]}.

此外,在上面的假定下,顾客到达和对顾客刚好服务完毕不可能在同一时刻发生.

以下设 a(t)为 $\tau_n(n=1,2,...)$ 的密度函数(为方便计 本节中设 τ_1 与 τ_n 同分布) $b_m(t)$ 表示 v_m 的密度函数(m=1,2,...).

2.1 向前方程

设 t 是任一时刻 ,并且令

$$P(t, u)\Delta u = P\{I(t) = 0, u < \varphi(t) \le u + \Delta t\}, u \ge 0$$

 P_n (t , u , v) $\Delta u \Delta v = P$ {L (t) = n , $u < \varphi_1$ (t) $\leq u + \Delta u$, $v < \varphi_2$ (t) $\leq v + \Delta v$ }, u , $v \geq 0$, $n \geq 1$ 定理 1 队长 L (t) 的瞬时分布 P {L (t) = n } ($n \geq 0$) 满足:

$$P\{I(t) = 0\} = \int_{0}^{\infty} P_{0}(t, u) du \quad P\{I(t) = n\} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} P_{n}(t, u, v) du dv, n \ge 1$$
(1)

其中 $P_0(t,n)$ 和 $P_n(t,u,v)(n \ge 1)$ 由下列偏微分方程组给出:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u}\right] P_0 \left(t, u\right) = P_1 \left(t, u, 0\right)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right] P_{1}(t,u,v) = P_{0}(t,0) a(u) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_{m}(v) + P_{2}(t,u,0) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_{m}(v)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right] P_n(t, u, v) = P_{n-1}(t, 0, v) a(u) + P_{n+1}(t, u, 0) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m(v), n \ge 2$$
(2)

证明 由 $p_0(t, u) \Delta u$ 和 $p_n(t, u, v) \Delta u \Delta v$ 的定义,立即可得(1).

若能证明 $p_0(t, u)$ 和 $p_n(t, u, v)$ 满足(2),则定理1得证.

比较时刻 t 和 $t + \Delta t$ 系统所处的状态,可得下面的关系:

$$P_0(t + \Delta t, u - \Delta t) = P_0(t, u) + P_1(t, u) \Delta t + O(\Delta t) P_1(t + \Delta t, u - \Delta t, v - \Delta t)$$

$$= P_{1}(t,u,v) + P_{0}(t,0)a(u)\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}b_{m}(v)\Delta t + P_{2}(t,u,0)\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}b_{m}(v)\Delta t + O(\Delta t)$$

$$P_{n}(t+\Delta t,u-\Delta t,v-\Delta t)$$

$$= P_n(t,u,v) + P_{n-1}(t,0,v)a(u)\Delta t + P_{n+1}(t,u,0)\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m(v)\Delta t + O(\Delta t), n \ge 2$$

故知 $P_0(t,u)$ 和 $P_n(t,u,v)$ 满足式(2).

2.2 向后方程

对 $s \ge 0$,令

$$\lambda(s) = \frac{a(s)}{1 - F(s)}, \qquad \mu_n(s) = \frac{b_n(s)}{1 - G(n,s)}; n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$P_0(t, u) \Delta u = P\{I(t) = 0, u < \theta_1(t) \le u + \Delta u\}, u \ge 0$$

 $P_n(t,u,v)\Delta u\Delta v = P\{I(t) = n,u < \theta_1(t) \le u + \Delta u,v < \theta_2(t) \le v + \Delta v\},u,v \ge 0,n \ge 1$ 其中 $\theta(t)(i=1,2)$ 即为 § 1 中所定义. 比较系统在时刻 t 和 $t + \Delta t$ 时的状态,可得

$$P_{0}(t + \Delta t, u + \Delta t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda(u)\Delta t \end{bmatrix} P_{0}(t, u) + \int_{0}^{\infty} P_{1}(t, u, v) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu_{k}(v)\Delta t dv + O(\Delta t)$$

 $P_n(t + \Delta t, u + \Delta t, v + \Delta t) = [1 - \lambda(u)\Delta t] 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu_k(v)\Delta t] P_n(t, u, v) + 0(\Delta t), n \ge 1$ 由此,即有

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial u}\right] P_0(t, u) = -\lambda(u) P_0(t, u) + \int_0^\infty P_1(t, u, v) \sum_{k=0}^\infty \mu_k(v) dv$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\right] P_n(t, u, v) = -\left[\lambda(u) + \sum_{k=0}^\infty \mu_k(v)\right] P_n(t, u, v), n \ge 1$$
(3)

其中积分的边界条件是

$$P_{n}(t, u, 0) = \int_{0}^{\infty} P_{n+1}(t, u, v) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu_{k}(v) dv, n \ge 1$$

$$P_{0}(t \ 0 \ ,v) = 0 \ , \quad P_{n}(t \ 0 \ ,v) = \int_{0}^{\infty} P_{n-1}(t \ ,u \ ,v) \lambda(u) du \ ,n \ge 1$$
 (4)

而初始条件如下:

$$P_{0}(0, u) = \delta(u - \theta_{0}(0)), \quad P_{n}(0, u, v) = \delta_{n}\delta(u - \theta_{0}(0), v - \theta_{0}(0)), n \ge 0$$
 (5)

其中 i = I(0), ∂_{ni} 和 $\delta(\cdot,\cdot)$ 分别是 Kronecker delta 函数和 Dirac delta 函数. 从而 ,有

定理 2 队长 I(t)的瞬时分布 $P\{I(t) = n\}$ $n \ge 0$ 满足

$$P\{I(t) = 0\} = \int_0^\infty P_0(t, u) du, \quad P\{I(t) = n\} = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty P_n(t, u, v) du dv, n \ge 1.$$
 (6)

其中 Pd(t,n)和 Pd(t,u,v)由(3)(4)(5)式确定.

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