
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
Academic Session 2006/2007

April 2007

MSG 253 – Queueing Systems and Simulation
[Sistem Giliran dan Simulasi]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of THIRTEEN pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi TIGA BELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

Instructions: Answer **all three** [3] questions.

Arahan: Jawab **semua tiga** [3] soalan.]

...2/-

1. (a) Consider an $M/M/1$ queueing model with a finite input of size M . The mean time that a customer spends outside the queueing system is $1/\lambda$ and the mean service time is $1/\mu$.
- Draw a rate diagram of this queueing system.
 - Show that the average number of customers in the queueing system is:

$$L = M - \frac{\mu}{\lambda} [1 - P_0]$$

where

$$P_0 = \left[\sum_{n=0}^M \frac{M!}{(M-n)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n \right]^{-1}$$

is the probability that the system is idle.

[50 marks]

- (b) Ships arrive at a port facility at the average rate of 2 every 3 days. On average it takes a single crew 1 day to unload a ship. Assume that the interarrival and service times are exponential. The shipping company owns the port facility as well as the ships using that facility. It is estimated to cost the company RM1,000 per day that each ship spends in port. The crew used to service the ships consists of 100 workers who are paid an average wage of RM30 per day.
- How many ships on average are waiting for the crew?
 - What is the expected time in port that each ship spends waiting?
 - What is the average daily waiting cost for the company?

The company estimates that by hiring an additional 25 workers they can reduce the crew's service time by 20 percent.

- What would this do to the average number of ships waiting and the expected waiting time in port?
- Is it profitable for the company to do this?

Another option suggested is to hire an additional 40 workers and split the employees into two equal-sized crews of 70 each. This would give each crew an unloading or loading time of 1.5 days on average.

- What effects would this change have on the number of waiting ships and the expected waiting time?
- Would it be profitable for the company to pursue this option?
- Which crew arrangement would you recommend to the company?

[50 marks]

1. (a) *Pertimbangkan model giliran M/M/1 dengan input terhingga bersaiz M. Min masa seorang pelanggan berada di luar sistem giliran ialah $1/\lambda$ dan min masa perkhidmatan ialah $1/\mu$.*
- (i) *Lukis gambarajah kadar sistem giliran ini.*
- (ii) *Tunjukkan bahawa bilangan purata pelanggan di dalam sistem giliran ialah*

$$L = M - \frac{\mu}{\lambda}[1 - P_0]$$

yang mana
$$P_0 = \left[\sum_{n=0}^M \frac{M!}{(M-n)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n \right]^{-1}$$

ialah kebarangkalian sistem bersenang.

[50 markah]

- (b) *Kapal tiba di pelabuhan pada kadar purata 2 setiap 3 hari. Pada puratanya sekumpulan krew mengambil masa 1 hari untuk memunggah muatan sebuah kapal. Andaikan lat ketibaan dan masa perkhidmatan adalah bertaburan eksponen. Sebuah syarikat perkapalan memiliki kemudahan di pelabuhan dan juga kapal-kapal yang menggunakan kemudahan itu. Dianggarkan bahawa kos yang ditanggung oleh syarikat adalah RM1,000 setiap hari bagi setiap kapal berlabuh di pelabuhan. Krew yang digunakan untuk memunggah kapal terdiri daripada 100 pekerja yang dibayar gaji purata RM30 setiap hari.*
- (i) *Berapa buah kapal pada purata yang menunggu perkhidmatan krew?*
- (ii) *Berapakah jangka masa setiap kapal menanti di pelabuhan?*
- (iii) *Berapakah kos purata menunggu harian kepada syarikat?*

Syarikat menganggarkan bahawa dengan mengupah seramai 25 pekerja tambahan mereka boleh mengurangkan masa perkhidmatan krew sebanyak 20 peratus.

- (iv) *Apakah kesan perubahan ini terhadap bilangan purata kapal yang menunggu dan terhadap kadar masa menunggu di pelabuhan?*
- (v) *Adakah perubahan ini menguntungkan syarikat?*

Pilihan lain yang dicadangkan ialah mengupah 40 pekerja tambahan dan memisahkan mereka kepada 2 krew bersaiz 70. Ini akan membolehkan setiap krew memunggah atau memuatkan muatan pada kadar masa 1.5 sehari.

- (vi) *Apakah kesan pertukaran ini terhadap bilangan kapal yang menunggu dan jangka masa menunggu?*
- (vii) *Adakah pilihan ini menguntungkan syarikat?*
- (viii) *Pelaksanaan krew yang semacam manakah yang anda syorkan kepada syarikat?*

[50 markah]

.../4-

2. (a) The Penang Airport Authority is concerned with the maintenance of air traffic control monitoring equipment. The authority has on hand at present three consoles. These consoles break down, on average, once every 20 days. It takes, on average, 2 days for the single maintenance crew to repair a console so that it can go back into service. Assume exponential interarrival and service times.
- (i) Under the present system, what is the average number of consoles in operation?
 - (ii) When a console breaks down, how long, on average, does it stay out of service?
 - (iii) What is the likelihood that only one console will be operating?
 - (iv) What is the likelihood that none of the consoles will be operating?
 - (v) To improve the operating performance of the air traffic control system, the authority is considering two options. One is to purchase an additional console and the other is to expand the repair crew so that the average repair time is reduced to 1 day. If these options are considered independently, which will offer the best improvement in system operating performance?

[35 marks]

- (b) Samad and Muthu are the two barbers in a barber shop they own and operate. They provide two chairs for customers who are waiting to begin a haircut, so the number of customers in the shop varies between 0 and 4. For $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, the probability P_n that exactly n customers are in the shop is $P_0 = 1/16, P_1 = 4/16, P_2 = 6/16, P_3 = 4/16, P_4 = 1/16$.

- (i) Determine the expected number of customers in the shop.
- (ii) Determine the expected number of customers who are waiting for a haircut.
- (iii) Determine the expected number of customers being served.
- (iv) Given that an average of 4 customers per hour arrive and stay to receive a haircut, determine the expected time a customer spends in the shop.
- (v) Given that Samad and Muthu are equally fast in giving haircuts, what is the average duration of a haircut?

[35 marks]

- (c) The industrial engineers of a job shop are studying work methods at a particular work station. At present, the operator performs two operations on each production lot. Each operation requires an average of 30 minutes per production lot. The service times are exponential. The new work method would require the operator to perform three operations, each one requiring an average of 20 minutes. The production lots arrive at the work station according to a Poisson distribution with an average of 0.75 lots per hour. An important characteristic in assessing the desirability of the new work methods is the work-in-process inventory at the station. Work-in-process is analogous to the number in the system. Determine the expected percentage reduction in work-in-process inventory at the work station if the new work methods are installed.

[30 marks]

2. (a) Pihak Berkuasa Lapangan Terbang Pulau Pinang mengambil berat akan penyelenggaraan peralatan pengawasan kawalan trafik. Pihak berkuasa mempunyai tiga alat kawalan pada masa ini. Alat kawalan ini rosak, pada puratanya, sekali setiap 20 hari. Ia akan mengambil masa 2 hari, pada puratanya untuk satu krew penyelenggaraan membaiki alat kawalan tersebut bagi membolehkan ia meneruskan perkhidmatan. Andaikan lat ketibaan dan masa perkhidmatan adalah eksponen.

- (i) Di bawah sistem sekarang, berapakah bilangan purata alat kawalan yang beroperasi?
- (ii) Jika sesuatu alat kawalan rosak, berapa lamakah, pada purata, ia tidak akan beroperasi?
- (iii) Apakah kemungkinan hanya satu alat kawalan sahaja beroperasi?
- (iv) Apakah kemungkinan tiada langsung alat kawalan beroperasi?
- (v) Untuk membaiki operasi sistem kawalan udara, pihak berkuasa sedang mempertimbangkan dua opsyen. Pertama ialah membeli alat kawalan tambahan dan kedua ialah menambah pekerja pembaikan supaya purata masa membaiki dikurangkan kepada 1 hari. Jika pilihan ini dipertimbangkan secara berasingan, sistem operasi yang manakah menawarkan penambahbaikan yang terbaik?

[35 markah]

(b) Samad dan Muthu merupakan tukang gunting rambut yang mengendalikan sebuah kedai gunting rambut yang mereka miliki. Mereka menyediakan dua kerusi untuk pelanggan yang menunggu sebelum menggunting rambut, dengan itu bilangan pelanggan yang berada di dalam kedai adalah di antara 0 dan 4. Untuk $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, kebarangkalian P_n bahawa pelanggan berada di dalam kedai ialah $P_0 = 1/16, P_1 = 4/16, P_2 = 6/16, P_3 = 4/16, P_4 = 1/16$.

- (i) Tentukan bilangan jangkaan pelanggan di dalam kedai.
- (ii) Tentukan bilangan jangkaan pelanggan yang menunggu untuk menggunting rambut.
- (iii) Tentukan bilangan jangkaan pelanggan yang dilayan.
- (iv) Jika 4 pelanggan per jam tiba dan menerima perkhidmatan gunting rambut, tentukan masa jangkaan seorang pelanggan berada di dalam kedai.
- (v) Andaikan Samad dan Muthu adalah sama pantas dalam menggunting rambut, apakah kadar masa menggunting rambut mereka?

[35 markah]

(c) Jurutera industri di suatu tempat aliran kerja sedang mengkaji kaedah kerja di suatu stesen. Pada masa kini, operator menjalankan dua operasi pada setiap lot pengeluaran. Setiap operasi memerlukan masa purata 30 minit untuk setiap lot pengeluaran. Masa perkhidmatan adalah eksponen. Kaedah kerja baru memerlukan operator melaksanakan tiga operasi, setiap satu memerlukan purata 20 minit. Lot-lot pengeluaran tiba di stesen pada purata 0.75 lot setiap jam. Ciri yang penting dalam penilaian kaedah kerja baru ialah tahap inventori kerja-dalam-proses di stesen. Kerja-dalam-proses adalah setara dengan bilangan kerja dalam sistem. Tentukan jangkaan pengurangan peratusan inventori kerja-dalam-proses di stesen jika kaedah kerja baru dilaksanakan.

[30 markah]

.../6-

3. (a) Special tanker ships are used to transport liquid natural gas (LNG) between a port in East Malaysia and a storage facility located in West Malaysia. Loading time at the East Malaysia port and the unloading time at the West Malaysia storage facility follow the distribution shown below:

| <i>Loading Time</i> (days) | <i>Probability</i> | <i>Unloading Time</i> (days) | <i>Probability</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.3 |

Travel time between ports can be described by the same distribution regardless of which direction the tanker travels:

| <i>Travel Times</i> (days) | <i>Probability</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7 | 0.1 |
| 8 | 0.2 |
| 9 | 0.3 |
| 10 | 0.3 |
| 11 | 0.1 |

Each ship can transport 1 billion cubic feet of LNG per trip. Port facilities are such that only one ship at a time can be loaded or unloaded. The current contract calls for supplying 12 billion cubic feet of LNG. Three tankers have been leased, at a cost of RM12,000 per day, and are scheduled to arrive for initial loading at the East Malaysia port at 2-day intervals. The leasing cost does not begin until the ships reach the East Malaysia port.

Simulate, manually, the delivery of the 12 billion cubic feet of LNG, providing answers to the following questions:

- How long does the delivery process take?
- What was the total leasing cost for the tankers, if the leasing cost ends as soon as each ship has unloaded its fourth shipment.
- What proportion of the cost was spent by ships waiting to be loaded or unloaded?

(Use the enclosed 2-digit random number table with the first column for *loading time*, second column for *unloading time* and the third column for the *travel time*)

[60 marks]

- (b) Refer to Question 3(a). Write a GPSSPC program that can be used to simulate the shipment of 100 billion cubic feet of LNG from a port in East Malaysia to a storage facility in West Malaysia.

[40 marks]

3. (a) Kapal Tangki khas digunakan untuk membawa gas cecair asli (LNG) di antara pelabuhan Malaysia Timur dan tempat kemudahan penyimpanan di Malaysia Barat. Masa pemuatan di pelabuhan di Malaysia Timur dan pemunggahan di tempat penyimpanan di Malaysia Barat adalah mengikut pengagihan seperti di bawah :

| Masa Pemuatan (hari) | | Masa Pemunggahan (hari) | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | Kebarangkalian | | Kebarangkalian |
| 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.3 |

Masa perjalanan di antara pelabuhan boleh dinyatakan dengan agihan yang sama tanpa menghiraukan arah mana kapal bergerak.

| Masa Perjalanan (hari) | Kebarangkalian |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 7 | 0.1 |
| 8 | 0.2 |
| 9 | 0.3 |
| 10 | 0.3 |
| 11 | 0.1 |

Setiap kapal boleh membawa muatan 1 bilion kaki kubik LNG setiap perjalanan. Di pelabuhan hanya satu kapal boleh mengisi atau memunggah pada satu masa. Kontrak terkini menghendaki bekalan sebanyak 12 bilion kaki kubik LNG. Tiga kapal tangki telah disewa, pada harga RM12,000 sehari, dan dijadualkan tiba satu persatu untuk muatan permulaan di pelabuhan Malaysia Timur pada selang dua hari. Kos penyewaan tidak bermula sehinggalah kapal tiba di pelabuhan Malaysia Timur.

Lakukan simulasi menggunakan tangan, penghantaran 12 bilion kaki kubik LNG, yang bertujuan mendapatkan jawapan kepada soalan- soalan berikut:

- Berapa lamakah proses penghantaran diambil?
- Berapakah jumlah kos penyewaan kapal tangki, jika kos penyewaan tamat sebaik sahaja setiap kapal telah memunggah muatan dalam perjalanan keempat.
- Apakah kadar kos yang dibelanjakan untuk kapal menunggu untuk dimuat atau dipunggah muatannya?

(Gunakan jadual nombor rawak 2-digit yang dilampirkan dengan lajur pertama untuk masa muatan, lajur kedua untuk masa memunggah dan lajur ketiga untuk masa perjalanan)

[60 markah]

- (b) Rujuk kepada soalan 3(a). Tuliskan satu program GPSSPC yang boleh digunakan untuk mensimulasi penghantaran 100 kaki kubik LNG daripada pelabuhan di Malaysia Timur ke tempat kemudahan penyimpanan di Malaysia Barat.

[40 markah]

APPENDIX 6

TWO-DIGIT RANDOM NUMBER TABLE

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 03 | 26 | 48 | 92 | 38 | 96 | 41 | 04 | 35 | 84 |
| 71 | 44 | 81 | 46 | 44 | 47 | 07 | 20 | 58 | 04 |
| 33 | 75 | 06 | 41 | 87 | 72 | 63 | 88 | 59 | 54 |
| 53 | 71 | 27 | 13 | 37 | 45 | 89 | 61 | 30 | 26 |
| 41 | 15 | 43 | 91 | 46 | 81 | 57 | 39 | 34 | 86 |
| 16 | 18 | 75 | 11 | 26 | 80 | 93 | 97 | 29 | 33 |
| 88 | 50 | 00 | 56 | 70 | 19 | 90 | 00 | 93 | 95 |
| 13 | 10 | 08 | 15 | 29 | 33 | 75 | 70 | 43 | 05 |
| 15 | 72 | 73 | 69 | 27 | 75 | 72 | 95 | 99 | 56 |
| 64 | 10 | 99 | 02 | 18 | 26 | 78 | 69 | 19 | 12 |
| 98 | 66 | 53 | 86 | 34 | 71 | 09 | 88 | 56 | 08 |
| 43 | 05 | 06 | 19 | 91 | 78 | 03 | 65 | 08 | 16 |
| 69 | 82 | 02 | 61 | 98 | 50 | 74 | 84 | 60 | 41 |
| 06 | 40 | 10 | 24 | 68 | 42 | 39 | 97 | 25 | 55 |
| 34 | 86 | 83 | 41 | 33 | 83 | 85 | 92 | 32 | 29 |
| 46 | 05 | 92 | 36 | 82 | 04 | 67 | 05 | 18 | 69 |
| 28 | 73 | 59 | 56 | 43 | 88 | 61 | 17 | 07 | 48 |
| 35 | 53 | 49 | 39 | 98 | 14 | 16 | 76 | 69 | 10 |
| 90 | 90 | 18 | 27 | 75 | 08 | 75 | 17 | 55 | 68 |
| 62 | 32 | 97 | 16 | 33 | 66 | 02 | 34 | 62 | 26 |

- 000 O 000 -