
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
2014/2015 Academic Session

June 2015

MSG 253 – QUEUEING SYSTEMS & SIMULATION
[Sistem Giliran dan Simulasi]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

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

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

Instructions: Answer **THREE** (3) questions.

Arahan: Jawab **semua TIGA** (3) soalan.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.]

1. (a) Consider a queueing system with Poisson arrival process and exponential service time having the following rates:

$$\lambda_0 = \lambda$$

$$\lambda_n = \lambda/n \text{ for } n = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\mu_n = \mu \text{ for } n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

- i. Draw the rate diagram for this system.
- ii. Write the balance equations for each state.
- iii. If $\lambda = 20$ and $\mu = 10$, determine L , L_q , W and W_q .

[50 marks]

- (b) You have one physician seeing patients in the Emergency Room (ER). Patients arrive at a rate of 2 per hour according to a Poisson distribution. The service time per patient is exponentially distributed with an average of 20 minutes.

- i. What is the average number of patients in the ER (waiting or being served)?
- ii. What is the average length of time that a patient spends from the time they enter the ER to the time they leave?
- iii. The waiting area is separated from the examining/treatment room. How many chairs should there be in the waiting area to reduce the probability that someone will have no chair to less than 0.01?
- iv. Suppose the hospital has announced that it will discount each patient's bill by RM6.00 per hour for patients waiting in the ER waiting area. How much will this discount cost the hospital per hour on the average?
- v. Suppose a physician costs RM30 per hour. If the RM6.00 per hour waiting penalty is in effect, does it pay to appoint another physician?
- vi. Regardless of the answer to question (v), which gives you shorter waits overall, one ER with two physicians or two separate ER's with one physician in each one, each serving half as many patients on the average?

[50 marks]

1. (a) *Pertimbangkan satu sistem giliran dengan proses ketibaan Poisson dan masa layan eksponen yang mempunyai kadar berikut:*

$$\lambda_0 = \lambda$$

$$\lambda_n = \lambda/n \text{ untuk } n = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\mu_n = \mu \text{ untuk } n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

- i. *Lukiskan gambar rajah kadar bagi sistem ini.*
- ii. *Tuliskan persamaan-persamaan seimbang bagi setiap keadaan.*
- iii. *Jika $\lambda = 20$ dan $\mu = 10$, tentukan L , L_q , W dan W_q .*

[50 markah]

- (b) *Terdapat seorang doktor yang merawat pesakit di Bilik Kecemasan (BK). Pesakit tiba dengan kadar 2 sejam mengikut agihan Poisson. Masa rawatan setiap pesakit adalah mengikut agihan eksponen dengan purata 20 minit.*

- i. *Berapakah bilangan purata pesakit di BK (menunggu atau sedang dirawat)?*
- ii. *Berapa lamakah masa purata seorang pesakit berada di BK bermula dari waktu ketibaan sehinggalah mereka meninggalkan tempat itu.*
- iii. *Ruang menunggu adalah berasingan daripada bilik rawatan. Berapa banyak kerusikah yang harus disediakan di ruang menunggu supaya kebarangkalian bahawa seseorang pesakit tidak mempunyai kerusi untuk menunggu adalah kurang daripada 0.01?*
- iv. *Katakan pihak hospital telah mengumumkan untuk memberi potongan harga bil pesakit sebanyak RM6.00 bagi setiap jam seorang pesakit menunggu di ruang menunggu BK. Berapakah kos purata sejam yang harus ditanggung oleh hospital dengan pengumuman ini?*
- v. *Katakan seorang doktor dibayar RM30.00 sejam. Jika penalti menunggu RM6.00 sejam dilaksanakan, adakah berbaloi untuk menambah seorang lagi doktor?*
- vi. *Tanpa mengambil kira jawapan kepada soalan (v), yang mana satukah memberikan masa menunggu keseluruhan yang lebih pendek, satu BK dengan dua doktor atau dua BK berasingan dengan setiap satunya mempunyai satu doktor dan bilangan pesakit pada puratanya adalah separuh?*

[50 markah]

2. (a) At a port there are 6 unloading berths and 4 unloading crews. When all the berths are full, arriving ships are diverted to an overflow facility 20 kilometer down the river. Ships arrive according to Poisson process with a mean of 1 every 2 hours. It takes an unloading crew, on the average, 10 hours to unload a ship, the unloading time following an exponential distribution. Find:
- i. How many ships are at the port on the average?
 - ii. How long does a ship spend at the port on the average?
 - iii. What is the average arrival rate at the overflow facility?
 - iv. What is the probability that all crews are idle?
 - v. What is the probability that an arriving ship will be able to enter the port?
 - vi. What is the probability that an arriving ship will have to wait for a crew?
 - vii. On average, how many ships are waiting for service in the port?
 - viii. On average, how long a ship will have to wait for service?

[40 marks]

- (b) The Copy Shop is open 5 days per week for copying materials that are brought to the shop. It has three identical copying machines that are run by employees of the shop. Only two operators are kept on duty to run the machines, so the third machine is a spare that is used only when one of the other machines breaks down. When a machine is being used, the time until it breaks down has an exponential distribution with a mean of 2 weeks. If one machine breaks down while the other two are operational, a service representative is called in to repair it, in which case the time required for the repair has an exponential distribution with a mean of 0.2 week. However, if a second machine breaks down before the first one has been repaired, the third machine is shut off while the two operators work together to repair this second machine quickly, in which case its repair time has an exponential distribution with a mean of only $\frac{1}{15}$ week. If the service representative finishes repairing the first machine before the two operators complete the repair of the second, the operators go back to running the two operational machines while the representative finishes the second repair, in which case the remaining repair time has an exponential distribution with a mean of 0.2 week.

- i. Letting the state of the system be the number of machines not working, construct the rate diagram for this queueing system.
- ii. Find the steady-state distribution of the number of machines not working.
- iii. What is the expected number of operators available for copying?

[30 marks]

- (c) The maintenance base for Friendly Skies Airline has facilities for overhauling only one airplane engine at a time. Therefore, to return the airplanes to use as soon as possible, the policy has been to stagger the overhauling of the four engines of each airplane. In other words, only one engine is overhauled each time an airplane comes into the shop. Under this policy, airplanes have arrived according to a Poisson process at a mean rate of 1 per day. The time required for an engine overhaul (once work has begun) has an exponential distribution with a mean of $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

A proposal has been made to change the policy so that all four engines are overhauled consecutively each time an airplane comes into the shop. Although this would quadruple the expected service time, each plane would need to come to the maintenance base only one-fourth as often.

Management now needs to decide whether to continue the status quo or adopt the proposal. The objective is to minimize the average amount of flying time lost by the entire fleet per day due to engine overhauls.

- i. Compare the two alternatives with respect to the average amount of flying time lost by an airplane each time it comes to the maintenance base.
- ii. Compare the two alternatives with respect to the average number of airplanes losing flying time due to being at the maintenance base.
- iii. Which of these two comparisons is the appropriate one for making management's decision? Explain.

[30 marks]

2. (a) Terdapat 6 pelantar memungkah dan 4 krew memungkah di sebuah pelabuhan. Apabila kesemua pelantar dipenuhi, kapal yang tiba akan dilencongkan ke tempat lain yang terletak 20 kilometer di hulu sungai. Kapal tiba mengikut proses Poisson dengan purata 1 setiap 2 jam. Satu krew pada puratanya mengambil masa 10 jam untuk memungkah sebuah kapal, dengan masa memungkah adalah mengikut agihan eksponen. Tentukan:

- i. *Berapa banyak kapalkah yang berada di pelabuhan pada puratanya?*
- ii. *Berapa lamakah sesebuah kapal berada di pelabuhan pada puratanya?*
- iii. *Berapakah kadar purata ketibaan kapal di tempat lain yang terletak di hulu sungai?*
- iv. *Apakah kebarangkalian bahawa kesemua krew bersenang?*
- v. *Apakah kebarangkalian bahawa sesebuah kapal yang tiba berupaya memasuki pelabuhan?*
- vi. *Apakah kebarangkalian bahawa kapal yang tiba terpaksa menunggu krew?*
- vii. *Pada puratanya, berapa banyak kapalkah yang menunggu untuk dilayan?*
- viii. *Pada puratanya, berapa lamakah sesebuah kapal harus menunggu untuk dilayan?*

[40 markah]

(b) *Kedai 'Copy Shop' dibuka 5 hari seminggu untuk menyalin bahan yang dibawa ke kedai itu. Terdapat 3 mesin penyalin yang dikendalikan oleh pekerja kedai itu. Hanya dua operator ditugaskan untuk mengendali mesin-mesin itu. Oleh yang demikian, mesin ketiga adalah mesin simpanan yang digunakan hanya apabila mesin yang lain itu rosak. Apabila sesuatu mesin digunakan, masa sehingga ia mengalami kerosakan adalah mengikut agihan eksponen dengan min 2 minggu. Jika sebuah mesin rosak manakala yang dua lagi beroperasi, seorang wakil servis akan dipanggil untuk membaiki mesin itu. Masa yang diperlukan untuk membaiki adalah mengikut agihan eksponen dengan min 0.2 minggu. Walau bagaimanapun, jika mesin kedua rosak sebelum mesin pertama siap dibaiki, mesin ketiga akan ditutup dan kedua-dua operator akan sama-sama membaiki mesin yang kedua secepat mungkin. Masa untuk membaiki adalah mengikut agihan eksponen dengan min $\frac{1}{15}$ minggu sahaja. Jika wakil servis siap membaiki mesin pertama sebelum kedua-dua operator siap membaiki mesin kedua, operator akan kembali mengendalikan dua mesin yang beroperasi manakala wakil servis akan meneruskan pembaikan mesin kedua. Masa yang tinggal untuk membaiki adalah mengikut agihan eksponen dengan min 0.2 minggu.*

- i. *Dengan menjadikan bilangan mesin tidak beroperasi sebagai keadaan sistem, bentukkan gambar rajah kadar untuk system giliran ini.*

- ii. *Tentukan agihan keadaan mantap bagi bilangan mesin yang tidak beroperasi.*
- iii. *Berapakah bilangan jangkaan operator yang ada untuk tugas menyalin?*

[30 markah]

- (c) *Di pusat penyelenggaraan Friendly Skies Airlines terdapat kemudahan untuk membaiki hanya sebuah enjin pesawat sahaja pada sesuatu masa. Oleh itu, untuk memastikan pesawat kembali digunakan secepat mungkin, polisi yang dilaksanakan kini adalah untuk melakukan pembaikan terhadap empat enjin sesebuah pesawat pada waktu yang berlainan. Dalam erti kata yang lain, hanya sebuah enjin sahaja dibaiki setiap kali sesebuah pesawat sampai ke pusat penyelenggaraan. Di bawah polisi ini, pesawat tiba mengikut proses Poisson dengan min 1 sehari. Masa yang diperlukan untuk membaiki sesebuah enjin adalah eksponen dengan min $\frac{1}{2}$ hari.*

Satu cadangan telah dibuat untuk menukar polisi supaya kesemua empat enjin dibaiki secara berturut-turut setiap kali sesebuah pesawat sampai ke pusat penyelenggaraan. Walaupun ini akan meningkatkan jangkaan masa layan sebanyak empat kali, setiap pesawat perlu sampai ke pusat penyelenggaraan hanya seperempat daripada kekerapan biasa.

Pihak pengurusan perlu memutuskan sama ada hendak mengekalkan polisi semasa atau menerima pakai cadangan baru. Objektifnya adalah untuk meminimumkan jumlah purata waktu penerbangan yang hilang bagi keseluruhan angkatan pesawat disebabkan oleh pembaikan enjin.

- i. *Bandingkan dua polisi itu berasaskan kepada amaun purata masa penerbangan yang hilang bagi sesebuah pesawat setiap kali ia sampai ke pusat penyelenggaraan.*
- ii. *Bandingkan dua polisi itu berasaskan kepada bilangan purata pesawat yang hilang masa penerbangan disebabkan berada di pusat penyelenggaraan.*
- iii. *Perbandingan yang mana satukah di antara dua itu yang sesuai digunakan oleh pihak pengurusan untuk membuat keputusan? Jelaskan.*

[30 markah]

3. (a) Consider a small machine shop that consists of three machines; A, B, and C. All customer orders are processed using the sequence A-B-C. Although each of the machines performs different operations, it can be safely assumed that the processing-time distributions (including setups) of the three machines are identical.

| Processing Time (hours) | Probability |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 0.05 |
| 2 | 0.20 |
| 3 | 0.30 |
| 4 | 0.20 |
| 5 | 0.25 |

Customer orders for various machined parts arrive at the shop according to the following distributions:

| Inter-arrival Time (hours) | Probability |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 2 | 0.25 |
| 3 | 0.35 |
| 4 | 0.20 |
| 5 | 0.15 |
| 6 | 0.05 |

The machine shop operates 24 hours a day (three shifts). All orders are processed on a FIFO basis at each machine. Assuming that the shop is empty at the start, simulate the arrival and processing of 10 customer orders. Each time an order is processed on a machine, determine its processing time (you need to determine three different processing times for each order).

There are no buffer spaces in between the machines, thus, blocking will occur at machine A and machine B. For example, blocking at machine A means that jobs that has been processed at machine A must be moved to machine B first before a new job can begin to be processed at machine A. If machine B is busy, machine A has to wait.

Compute the average processing time per job and the average waiting time at machine A and machine B due to blocking.

Perform a hand simulation. Use the enclosed two digit random number table with the first column for the *inter-arrival time* and the second column for the *processing time*. The simulation clock starts at time 0.

[50 marks]

- (b) Referring to Question 3(a), write a GPSS World program for this problem and run the simulation for the arrival and processing of 1000 customer orders.

[50 marks]

3. (a) Sebuah bengkel mempunyai tiga buah mesin; A, B dan C. Semua pesanan pelanggan diproses menggunakan turutan A-B-C. Walaupun ketiga-tiga buah mesin itu menjalankan operasi yang berlainan, masa pemrosesannya masih boleh dianggap sama (termasuk masa penyediaannya).

| <i>Masa Pemrosesan (jam)</i> | <i>Kebarangkalian</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 0.05 |
| 2 | 0.20 |
| 3 | 0.30 |
| 4 | 0.20 |
| 5 | 0.25 |

Pesanan pelanggan untuk pelbagai bahagian mesin tiba di bengkel itu mengikut agihan berikut:

| <i>Lat ketibaan (jam)</i> | <i>Kebarangkalian</i> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | 0.25 |
| 3 | 0.35 |
| 4 | 0.20 |
| 5 | 0.15 |
| 6 | 0.05 |

Bengkel itu dibuka 24 jam sehari (tiga syif). Semua pesanan diproses mengikut FIFO pada setiap mesin. Andaikan bahawa bengkel itu bersenang pada permulaannya dan simulasikan ketibaan dan pemrosesan 10 pesanan pelanggan. Setiap kali pesanan diproses oleh mesin, tentukan masa pemrosesannya (anda perlu menentukan tiga masa pemrosesan berlainan untuk setiap pesanan).

Tidak ada ruang menunggu di antara satu mesin ke satu mesin yang lain. Dengan itu, penghalangan akan berlaku di mesin A dan mesin B. Sebagai contoh, penghalangan di mesin A bermaksud bahawa kerja yang telah siap diproses di mesin A mestilah dipindahkan ke mesin B terlebih dahulu sebelum satu kerja baharu boleh mula diproses di mesin A. Jika mesin B sibuk, mesin A perlu menunggu.

Hitung purata masa pemrosesan setiap kerja dan purata masa menunggu di mesin A dan mesin B disebabkan oleh penghalangan.

Lakukan simulasi dengan tangan. Guna jadual nombor rawak dua digit yang disertakan dengan lajur pertama untuk lat ketibaan dan lajur kedua untuk masa pemrosesan. Jam simulasi bermula pada waktu 0.

[50 markah]

- (b) *Merujuk kepada Soalan 3(a), tulis satu aturcara GPSS World untuk masalah itu dan lakukan simulasi untuk ketibaan dan pemprosesan 1000 pesanan pelanggan.*

[50 markah]

APPENDIX 1 / LAMPIRAN 1

Formulas for Queueing Theory:

1. *M/M/1*:

$$\rho = \lambda / \mu$$

$$P_n = (1 - \rho) \rho^n \quad \text{for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{\mu - \lambda}$$

$$L_q = \frac{\lambda^2}{\mu(\mu - \lambda)}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{\mu - \lambda}, \quad W_q = \frac{\lambda}{\mu(\mu - \lambda)}$$

$$P[w > t] = e^{-t/w}$$

$$P[w_q > t] = \rho e^{-t/w}$$

2. *M/M/s*:

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{s\mu}$$

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

$$P_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(\lambda/\mu)^n}{n!} P_0, & \text{if } 0 \leq n \leq s \\ \frac{(\lambda/\mu)^n}{s! s^{n-s}} P_0, & \text{if } n > s \end{cases}$$

$$L_q = \frac{(\lambda/\mu)^s \rho}{s!(1-\rho)^2} P_0$$

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda}, \quad W = W_q + 1/\mu$$

$$L = L_q + \lambda/\mu$$

$$P[w_q > t] = e^{-\mu t} \left[1 + \frac{P_0 \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^s}{s!(1-\rho)} \left(\frac{1 - e^{\mu t(s-1-\lambda/\mu)}}{s-1-\lambda/\mu} \right) \right]$$

$$P[w_q > t] = [1 - P\{w_q = 0\}] e^{-s\mu(1-\rho)t}$$

where $P\{w_q = 0\} = \sum_{n=0}^{s-1} P_n$

APPENDIX 2 / LAMPIRAN 2

3. $M/M/s$: finite population of size M .

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

$$P_n = \begin{cases} P_0 \binom{M}{n} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n & , \text{ if } 0 \leq n \leq s \\ P_0 \binom{M}{n} \left(\frac{n!}{s^{n-s} s!} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n & , \text{ if } s < n \leq M \\ 0 & , \text{ if } n > M \end{cases}$$

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

$$L_q = L - s + P_0 \sum_{n=0}^{s-1} (s-n) \binom{M}{n} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n$$

$$W = \frac{L}{\lambda(M-L)} \quad , \quad W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda(M-L)}$$

4. $M/G/1$:

$$P_0 = 1 - \rho$$

$$L_q = \frac{\lambda^2 \sigma^2 + \rho^2}{2(1-\rho)}$$

$$L = \rho + L_q$$

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda} \quad , \quad W = w_q + \frac{1}{\mu}$$

5. $M/E_k/1$:

$$L_q = \frac{1+k}{2k} \frac{\lambda^2}{\mu(\mu-\lambda)}$$

$$W_q = \frac{1+k}{2k} \frac{\lambda}{\mu(\mu-\lambda)}$$

$$W = W_q + 1/\mu$$

$$L = \lambda W$$

APPENDIX 3 / LAMPIRAN 36. *M/M/1/k*:

$$P_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(1-\rho)\rho^n}{1-\rho^{k+1}} & (\rho \neq 1) \\ \frac{1}{k+1} & (\rho = 1) \end{cases}$$

For $\rho \neq 1$

$$L = \frac{\rho[1-(k+1)\rho^k + k\rho^{k+1}]}{(1-\rho^{k+1})(1-\rho)}$$

$$L_q = L - (1-P_0) = L - \frac{\rho(1-\rho^k)}{1-\rho^{k+1}}$$

$$W = L/\lambda' \quad , \quad \lambda' = \mu(L-L_q)$$

$$W_q = W - 1/\mu = L_q/\lambda'$$

For $\rho = 1$

$$L = \frac{k}{2}$$

7. *M/M/s/k*:

$$P_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n P_0 & (0 \leq n < s) \\ \frac{1}{s^{n-s} s!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n P_0 & (s \leq n \leq k) \end{cases}$$

$$P_0 = \begin{cases} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n + \frac{(\lambda/\mu)^s}{s!} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{s\mu}\right)^{k-s+1}}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{s\mu}} \right]^{-1} & \text{for } \left(\frac{\lambda}{s\mu} \neq 1\right) \\ \left[\sum_{n=0}^{s-1} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^n + \frac{(\lambda/\mu)^s}{s!} (k-s+1) \right]^{-1} & \text{for } \left(\frac{\lambda}{s\mu} = 1\right) \end{cases}$$

$$L_q = \frac{P_0 (s\rho)^s \rho}{s!(1-\rho)^2} [1 - \rho^{k-s+1} - (1-\rho)(k-s+1)\rho^{k-s}]$$

APPENDIX 4 / LAMPIRAN 4

$$L = L_q + s - P_0 \sum_{n=0}^{s-1} \frac{(s-n)(\rho s)^n}{n!}$$

$$W = \frac{L}{\lambda'} \quad , \quad \lambda' = \lambda(1 - P_k)$$

$$W_q = W - \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda'}$$

8. $M/M/s/s$:

$$P_n = \frac{(\lambda/\mu)^n / n!}{\sum_{i=0}^s \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^i / i!} \quad \text{for } (0 \leq n \leq s)$$

$$P_s = \frac{(s\rho)^s / s!}{\sum_{i=0}^s (s\rho)^i / i!} \quad \text{where } \left(\rho = \frac{\lambda}{s\mu}\right).$$

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}(1 - P_s) \quad , \quad W = \frac{L}{\lambda'} \quad \text{where } \lambda' = \lambda(1 - P_s)$$

9. $M/M/\infty$:

$$P_n = \frac{(\lambda/\mu)^n e^{-\lambda/\mu}}{n!} \quad \text{for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$L = \lambda / \mu$$

$$W = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

APPENDIX 5 / LAMPIRAN 5

10. $M/M/1$: state-dependent service

$$\mu_n = \begin{cases} \mu_1 & (1 \leq n \leq k) \\ \mu & (n \geq k) \end{cases}$$

$$P_0 = \left[\frac{1 - \rho_1^k}{1 - \rho_1} + \frac{\rho \rho_1^{k-1}}{1 - \rho} \right]^{-1} \quad (\rho_1 = \lambda / \mu_1, \rho = \lambda / \mu < 1)$$

$$L = P_0 \left[\frac{\rho_1 [1 + (k-1)\rho_1^k - k\rho_1^{k-1}]}{(1 - \rho_1)^2} + \frac{\rho \rho_1^{k-1} [k - (k-1)\rho]}{(1 - \rho)^2} \right]$$

$$L_q = L - (1 - P_0)$$

$$W = \frac{L}{\lambda} \quad W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda}$$

$$W = W_q + \frac{1 - P_0}{\lambda}$$

$$P_n = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu_1} \right)^n P_0 & (0 \leq n < k) \\ \frac{\lambda^n}{\mu_1^{k-1} \mu^{n-k+1}} P_0 & (n \geq k) \end{cases}$$

11. $M/M/1$: finite population of size M .

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

$$P_n = \frac{M!}{(M-n)!} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \right)^n P_0 \quad \text{for } n = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

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

$$L_q = M - \frac{\lambda + \mu}{\lambda} (1 - P_0)$$

$$W = \frac{L}{\lambda'} \quad , \quad W_q = \frac{L_q}{\lambda'} \quad \text{where } \lambda' = \lambda(M - L)$$

APPENDIX 6 / LAMPIRAN 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 |