

**NAME**

Fmd1() – Virtual waiting time distribution function  
 IntFmd1() – Virtual waiting time distribution function for integral values of x  
 SumMd1() – Calculates the state probabilities of a M/D/1 queue  
 RecMd1() – Calculates the state probabilities of a M/D/1 queue using a recursive algorithm

**SYNOPSIS**

```
#include <queueel.h>
double Fmd1(double x, double rho);
double IntFmd1(int N, double rho);
double *SumMd1(double x, double rho);
double *RecMd1(int x, double rho);
```

**DESCRIPTION**

These functions return the state probabilities or the virtual waiting time distribution of a M/D/1 queue.

**Fmd1()** is a model for the M/D/1 queuing system with Poisson arrivals and deterministic (constant) service time. Parameter *x* is the amount of unfinished work in the system. *Rho* is the load level of the system.

**ALGORITHM**

M/D/1 waiting time distribution is calculated using the following algorithm (Iversen):

$$P\{W \leq T + \tau\} = e^{\lambda T} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda T)^n}{n!} P\{W \leq T - n\},$$

where  $P\{W \leq T - n\}$  is the waiting time for integral values of *x*:

$$P\{W \leq t\} = P\{0\} + P\{1\} + \dots + P\{t\}.$$

The state probabilities can be calculated by using a general or a recursive algorithm (Fmd1() uses the recursive algorithm, because it is more accurate):

$$\begin{aligned} P(0) &= 1 - A \\ P(1) &= (1 - A)(e^{-\lambda} - 1) \\ P(2) &= (1 - A)(-\lambda e^{-\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}) + \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \\ A &= \lambda h \end{aligned}$$

(If *h*=1, *A*= $\lambda$ ).

General algorithm:

$$\begin{aligned} P(i) &= (1 - A) \sum_{n=0}^{i-1} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} + \sum_{n=0}^{i-1} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \frac{(nA)^{i-n}}{(i-n)!} \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{i-1} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \frac{(nA)^{i-n-1}}{(i-n-1)!}, \quad i=2,3,\dots \end{aligned}$$

(The last term always equals  $e^{-\lambda} \frac{(iA)^i}{i!}$ .)

Recursive algorithm:

$$\begin{aligned} P(i+1) &= \frac{1}{P(i)} \left( P(i) - \frac{P(i) - P(i-1)}{P(0) + P(1)} \right) P(i) \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{i-1} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} e^{-\lambda} \frac{(nA)^{i-n}}{(i-n)!} \end{aligned}$$

**ERRORS**

When *rho* is close to 1, these functions might give inaccurate results.

**SEE ALSO**

COST 224: Performance evaluation and design of multiservice networks

