## Informatics

# Towards Mathematical Modeling of Mass Service Processes 

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#### Abstract

Generally, each case at the Court is preceded by preparatory work. If the number of judges, court halls or budget amount is not sufficient, resulting waiting list will require certain time to be considered. On the other hand, according to the law, each particular case should be considered within a certain period after its starting. Obviously, during the process of new court planning or existing court functioning, it is desirable to know in advance whether the time period for each case discussion is conformable to the terms defined by the law for the given number of judges, court halls or budget amount.

A lot of mathematical modelling tasks for mass service as well as for the Courts are reduced to the solution of homogeneous equation with two variables, the precise solution of which is often impossible.

The article considers the mathematical model of the Courts functioning as a three-phase system of mass service, where, the first phase (subsystem) reflects the specificity of the judge's activities, the second phase - budget amount and the third - Court halls completeness. This mathematical model represents systems of differential and integral equations.

The paper considers the solution of a mathematical model (homogeneous equation with two variables) in the form of a row that enables identification between the real process and appropriate mathematical model, by the modern informatics technology and software achievements, thus providing the imitation of Courts normal functioning. Generally, a lot of mathematical modelling tasks are often reduced to the solution of homogeneous equation with two variables, the precise solution of which is often impossible. The article considers the solution of such equations in the form of a row that provides identification between the real process and appropriate mathematical model for each particular case and process by the modern informatics technology and software achievements. © 2013 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.


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A lot of mathematical modelling tasks are often reduced to the solution of differential and integral equations [1-4]. For example, the mathematical model of the Courts functioning is considered as a three-phase system of mass service with feedback [1], where, the first phase (subsystem) reflects the specificity of the judge's activities, the second phase - budget amount and the third - Court halls completeness. This mathematical model represents systems of differential and integral equations, with difficult solution.

The paper considers the solution of homogeneous integral equation with two variables - mathematical modelling of mass service system - in the form of a row that provides possibility to use modern information technology and software achievements for the definition of row convergence and amount of its members for each particular case.

As we know [2], Volterra equation of the second kind

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varphi(x)=\lambda \int_{0}^{x} \mathfrak{R}(x, y) \varphi(y) d y+f(x) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

has only one solution (where $\mathfrak{R}(x, y)$ is a continuous function on a triangle $0 \leq y \leq x \leq a, a \in R, \quad \lambda \in C$ ) that is given by the so-called Neumann series:

$$
\varphi(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{k}\left(K^{k} f\right)(x)
$$

where the K operator is defined by the following formula:

$$
(K f)(x)=\int_{0}^{x} \mathfrak{R}(x, y) f(y) d y .
$$

We will consider the issue related to the existence of nontrivial solutions for the following homogeneous integral equation:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varphi(t, x)=\lambda \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{x} \Re_{1}(x, y, \tau) \varphi(\tau, y) d y d \tau+\int_{0}^{t} \Re_{2}(\tau) \varphi(\tau, x) d \tau . \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

We consider an ordinary flow without feed-back incoming on some mass service system [2]. In particular it means that for each $k>1$ ) :

$$
\begin{equation*}
P_{>1}(t, t+\Delta t)=\bar{o}(\Delta t), \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $P_{>1}(t, t+\Delta t)$ is the probability of the case, where more than one request will be received during the $[t, t+\Delta t]$ time period. Suppose that the service time is a random quantity with $Q(x)$ distribution and the limits are:

$$
\begin{gather*}
\lim _{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{0}(t, t+\Delta t)-1}{\Delta t}=\Re_{2}(t),  \tag{4}\\
Q^{\prime}(x-y) \lim _{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{1}(t, t+\Delta t)}{\Delta t}=\lambda \Re_{1}(x, y, t), \tag{5}
\end{gather*}
$$

where $P_{k}(t, t+\Delta t)$ is the probability of the case where exactly $k$ requests will be received during the $[t, t+\Delta t]$ time period.
$B(t)$ defines the sum of the time periods needed for the requests service incoming in the system before $t$ moment (including $t$ moment) and $\varphi(t, x)$ is the possibility of the case where $B(t)<x$. For each $x, t, \Delta t>0$ :

$$
\varphi(t+\Delta t, x)=\varphi(t, x) P_{0}(t, t+\Delta t)+P(t, t+\Delta t) P_{>0}(t, t+\Delta t),
$$

where $P(t, t+\Delta t)$ is the possibility that the sum of time needed for incoming requests service during $[t, t+\Delta t]$ time period and $B(t)$ does not exceed $x$. Since $P(t, t+\Delta t)$ is the limited function, taking into account (3):

$$
\frac{\varphi(t+\Delta t, x)-\varphi(t, x)}{\Delta t}=\varphi(t, x) \frac{P_{0}(t, t+\Delta t)-1}{\Delta t}+\frac{P\left(B(t)+B_{1}<x\right) P_{1}(t, t+\Delta t)}{\Delta t}+\frac{\bar{o}(\Delta t)}{\Delta t}
$$

As well as taking into account that $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ and (4):

$$
\frac{\partial \varphi(t, x)}{\partial t}=\varphi(t, x) \Re_{2}(t)+P\left(B(t)+B_{1}<x\right)+\lim _{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{1}(t, t+\Delta t)}{\Delta t}
$$

As we know [2]

$$
P\left(B(t)+B_{1}<x\right)=\int_{0}^{x} P(B(t)<x-y) Q^{\prime}(y) d y=\int_{0}^{x} \varphi(t, x-y) Q^{\prime}(y) d y=\int_{0}^{x} \varphi(t, y) Q^{\prime}(x-y) d y
$$

and

$$
\frac{\partial \varphi(t, x)}{\partial t}=\varphi(t, x) \Re_{2}(t)-\int_{0}^{x} \varphi(t, y) Q^{\prime}(x-y) d y \lim _{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{P_{1}(t, t+\Delta t)}{\Delta t} .
$$

Taking into account (5), the following equality is obtained:

$$
\frac{\partial \varphi(t, x)}{\partial t}=\varphi(t, x) \mathfrak{R}_{2}(t)+\lambda \int_{0}^{x} \varphi(t, y) \mathfrak{R}_{1}(x, y, t) d y
$$

integration of which obtains (2) equality. Thus $\varphi$ satisfies (2) and is not trivial.
To find out function $\varphi$, note that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varphi(t, x)=P_{0}(0, t)+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P\left(B_{1}+B_{2}+\ldots+B_{k}<x\right) \quad P_{k}(0, t), \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $B_{k}$ is the time needed for the service of $k$ request. If functional operator is:

$$
K_{Q}(f)(x)=\int_{0}^{x} Q(x-y) f^{\prime}(y) d y
$$

then $P\left(B_{1}+B_{2}+\ldots+B_{k}<x\right)=K_{Q}^{k-1}(Q)(x)$, for each $k>1$.
Thus (6) will be:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varphi(t, x)=P_{0}(0, t)+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} K_{Q}^{k-1}(Q)(x) \quad P_{k}(0, t) . \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

Varying the distribution law of needed time for requirements flow and requirements service, various (2) equations and private solution will be obtained. For example, in the case of the simplest flow:

$$
P_{k}(t, t+\Delta t)=\frac{(\mu \Delta t)^{k}}{k!} e^{-\mu \Delta t}
$$

Then $\Re_{2}(t)=-\mu$ and $\Re_{1}(t)=\frac{\mu}{\lambda} Q^{\prime}(x-y)$.
The equation (2) will be:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varphi(t, x)=\mu \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{x} Q^{\prime}(x-y) \varphi(\tau, y) d y d \tau-\mu \int_{0}^{t} \varphi(\tau, x) d \tau \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

and formula (7) will be:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\varphi(t, x)=e^{-\mu t}\left(1+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\mu t)^{k}}{k!} K_{Q}^{k-1}(Q)(x)\right) \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

In particular, finally we see that (9) is the solution of (8) for each $Q$ function, which is the distribution function of the random quantity. Note that in case we place (9) directly in (8), this fact cannot be verified since we know nothing about equal convergence of the row in (9).

The obtained result enables identification of input row convergence (9) and the amount of the row members by mathematical modeling of software system

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