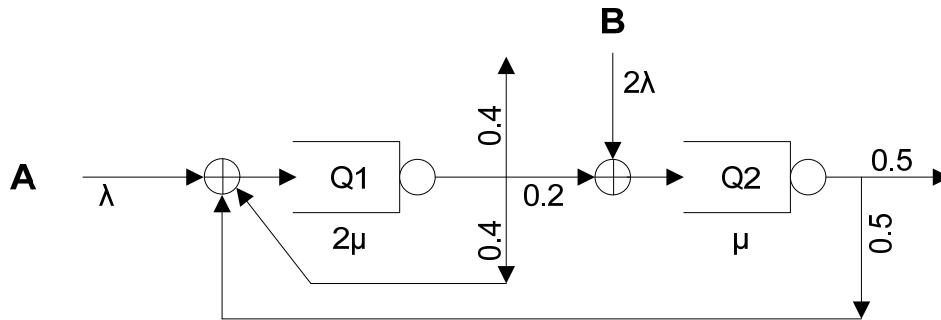


1.



In the queueing network shown, the single-server, infinite-buffer queues Q1 and Q2 provide exponentially distributed service times with means  $1/(2\mu)$  and  $1/\mu$ , respectively. Jobs enter the system from outside from two points A and B as shown. The job arrival processes at A and B are independent Poisson processes with average arrival rates  $\lambda$  and  $2\lambda$ , respectively. The routing probabilities are as shown in the figure. **For notational convenience, USE  $\rho=\lambda/\mu$ .**

- (a) What is the condition that  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  must satisfy for the system to be in equilibrium? [2]
- (b) For any job entering the system (either from A or from B), what will be the mean time spent in the system when  $\lambda=0.3\mu$ ? [3]
- (c) When  $\lambda=0.3\mu$ , calculate the mean time spent in the system by a job which enters the system at B. [5]

2. In a three priority M/G/1 system, Class 3 has pre-emptive priority over both Class 2 and Class 1 but Class 2 has only non-preemptive priority over Class 1. Assume that arrivals of Class  $j$  come to the queue at rate  $\lambda_j$  from a Poisson process and require a service time with mean  $\overline{X_j}$  and second moment  $\overline{X_j^2}$ . Use the *Residual Life* approach to find the **mean time spent in system** by a job of each class. [2+4+4]