

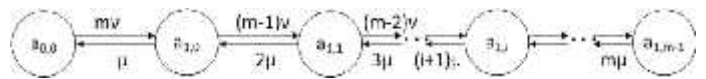
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. 1.

$$F(t) = 1 - e^{-\mu t},$$

$\mu -$ ().

(. 1):

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 - & \quad , \quad ; \\ a_1 - & \quad , \quad ; \\ a_i - i & \quad , \quad (i = 1, \\ & 2, \dots, m); \\ a_m - & \quad m \quad , \quad ; \\ a_{m+j} - & \quad m \quad , \quad j \\ & (j = 1, 2, \dots, R), \quad R - \end{aligned}$$

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[1, 2 3],

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda p_0 &= \mu p_1 \\ \lambda p_0 + 2\mu p_2 &= \mu p_1 + \lambda p_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda p_{i-1} + (i+1)\mu p_{i+1} = i\mu p_i + \lambda p_i \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda p_{m-1} + m\mu p_{m+1} = m\mu p_m + \lambda p_m$$

$$\lambda p_{m+R-1} = m\mu p_{m+R} \cdot p_i$$

(1)

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m+R} p_i = 1. \quad (2)$$

$$p_1 = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} p_0.$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\lambda + \mu}{2\mu} p_1 - \frac{\lambda}{2\mu} p_0 = \left(\frac{\lambda + \mu}{2\mu} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\mu} - \frac{\lambda}{2\mu} \right) p_0 = \frac{\lambda^2}{2\mu^2} p_0. \quad (3)$$

$$p_i = \frac{\lambda^i}{i! \mu^i} p_0, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, m.$$

$$p_{m+j} = \frac{\lambda^{m+j}}{m^j \cdot m! \cdot \mu^{m+j}} p_0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, R.$$

p_0 :

$$p_0 \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\lambda^i}{i! \mu^i} + \sum_{j=1}^R \frac{\lambda^{m+j}}{m^j \cdot m! \cdot \mu^{m+j}} \right) = 1$$

$$p_0 = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\lambda^i}{i! \mu^i} + \sum_{j=1}^R \frac{\lambda^{m+j}}{m^j \cdot m! \cdot \mu^{m+j}}}. \quad (4)$$

$$p_i = \frac{\frac{\lambda^i}{i! \cdot \mu^i}}{\sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\lambda^i}{i! \mu^i} + \sum_{j=1}^R \frac{\lambda^{m+j}}{m^j \cdot m! \cdot \mu^{m+j}}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (5)$$

$$p_{m+j} = \frac{\frac{\lambda^{m+j}}{m^j \cdot m! \cdot \mu^{m+j}}}{\sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\lambda^i}{i! \mu^i} + \sum_{j=1}^R \frac{\lambda^{m+j}}{m^j \cdot m! \cdot \mu^{m+j}}}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, R. \quad (6)$$

[3],

1) , $i - p_i$

2) , —

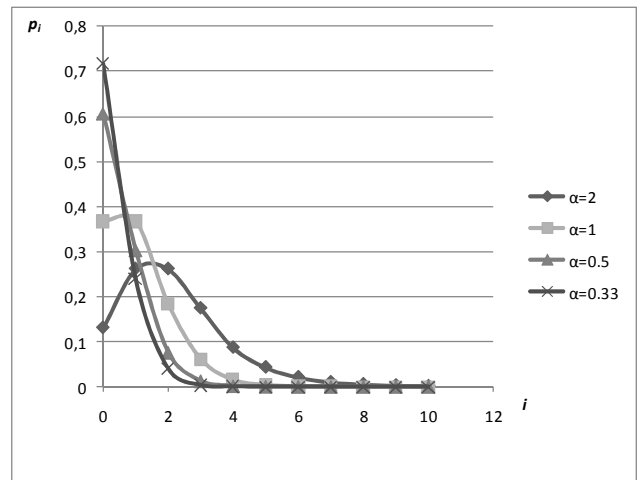
p_0 ;

$$L = \sum_{i=m+1}^R p_i.$$

. 2.

$$p_i = f(\alpha, i), \quad \alpha = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}; \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 10; \quad (7)$$

: $m = 4, R = 6.$



. 2.

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p_i	2	1	0,5	0,33
0	0,1306	0,3673	0,6065	0,7165
1	0,2612	0,3673	0,3032	0,2388
2	0,2612	0,1836	0,0758	0,0398
3	0,1741	0,0612	0,0126	0,0034
4	0,0870	0,0153	0,0015	0,00037
5	0,043	0,0038	0,0002	0
6	0,021	0,00095	0,000025	0
7	0,010	0,00024	0	0
8	0,0054	0,00006	0	0
9	0,0027	0,000015	0	0

10	0,0013	0	0	0
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$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = 2, 1, 0,5, 0,33, 0,25$$

2

$k = 0,5$

$P_i \backslash$	2	1	0,5	0,33	0,25
0	0,225	0,4352	0,6371	0,7338	0,7897
1	0,450	0,4352	0,3189	0,2446	0,1974
2	0,225	0,1088	0,0398	0,0204	0,0123
3	0,075	0,0181	0,00332	0,0011	0,00051
4	0,0187	0,0022	0,00021	0,000047	0,000016
5	0,009375	0,0005	0,000026	0,000004	0,000001
6	0,004688	0,0001	0,000003	0	0
7	0,002344	0,000035	0	0	0
8	0,001172	0,000009	0	0	0
9	0,000586	0,000002	0	0	0
10	0,000293	0,000001	0	0	0

3

$k = 0,33$

$P_i \backslash$	2	1	0,5	0,33	0,25
0	0,2608	0,4577	0,6478	0,7394	0,7933
1	0,5217	0,4577	0,3239	0,2465	0,1983
2	0,1721	0,0755	0,02672	0,01356	0,0082
3	0,0379	0,0083	0,00147	0,00049	0,00023
4	0,00625	0,00068	0,00006	0,000014	0,000005
5	0,00312	0,00017	0,000008	0,000001	0
6	0,00156	0,00004	0,000001	0	0
7	0,00078	0,00001	0	0	0
8	0,00039	0,000003	0	0	0
9	0,00019	0,00001	0	0	0
10	0,000098	0	0	0	0

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$k = 0,25$

$P_i \backslash$	2	1	0,5	0,33	0,25
0	0,2781	0,4681	0,6525	0,7421	0,7949
1	0,5560	0,4681	0,3262	0,2473	0,1987
2	0,1390	0,0585	0,0204	0,0103	0,0062
3	0,0232	0,0049	0,00085	0,00028	0,00013
4	0,0029	0,0003	0,000027	0,000006	0,000002
5	0,00145	0,000076	0,000003	0	0
6	0,00072	0,000019	0	0	0
7	0,00036	0,000005	0	0	0
8	0,000186	0,000001	0	0	0
9	0,000091	0	0	0	0
10	0,000045	0	0	0	0

)

$$k_i \leq 1 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m).$$

$$k_i$$

:

$$\lambda p_0 - \mu p_1 = 0$$

$$\lambda p_0 + 2\mu p_2 - (\mu + k_1) p_1 = 0$$

...

$$k_{i-1} \lambda p_{i-1} + (i+1) \mu p_{i+1} - (i\mu + k_i \lambda) p_i = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

...

$$\lambda p_{j-2} + m\mu p_j - (\lambda + m\mu) p_{j-1} = 0, \quad j = m+1, \dots, m+r.$$

$$p_1 = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} p_0,$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{\mu^2} \cdot k_1 \cdot p_0,$$

$$p_i = \frac{\lambda^i}{\mu^i} \prod_{s=1}^{i-1} k_s \cdot p_0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (9)$$

$$p_{m+i} = \frac{\lambda^{m+i}}{\mu^{m+i}} \cdot \prod_{s=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{m^i \cdot m!} p_0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, R.$$

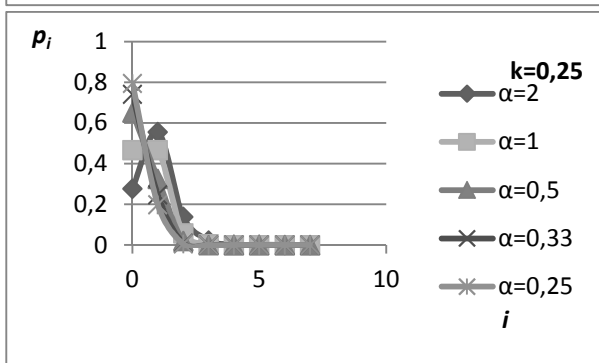
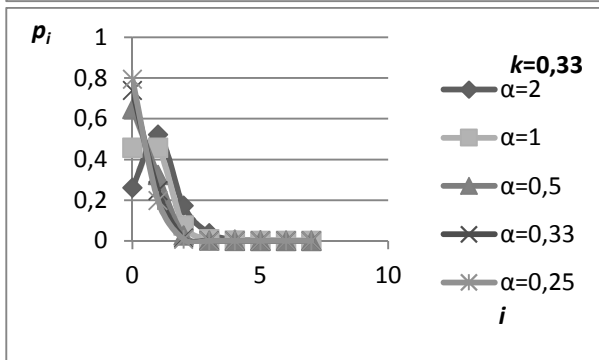
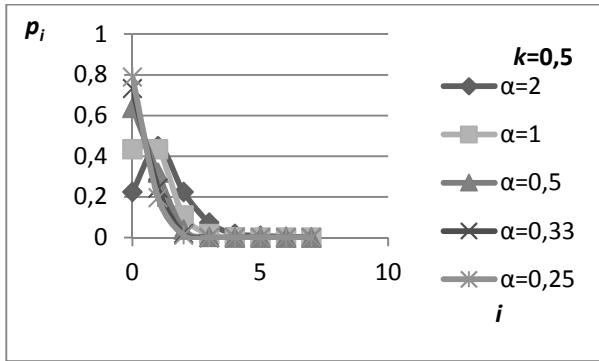
$$\sum_{i=0}^{m+R} p_i = 1$$

$$p_0 = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\lambda^i}{\mu^i} \prod_{s=1}^{i-1} k_s + \sum_{i=1}^R \frac{\lambda^{m+i}}{\mu^{m+i}} \cdot \prod_{s=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{m^i \cdot m!} \right)^{-1}. \quad (10)$$

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$$m = 4, \quad R = 6,$$

$$k_i = k = 0,5, 0,25, 0,33,$$



.3. k

1. / ... , 1965. – 255 .
2. / ... , 1991. – 383 c.
3. / ... , 1969. – 324 c.
4. « ... », 2007 . – 656 .

07.11.2012

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MATHEMATICAL MODELS LOAD KERNELS MULTI-CORE MICROPROCESSORS

V. . Yaskevych

The probabilistic model of functioning of multi-core microprocessors is offered on the basis of the use theory of queuing systems, allowing to define basic numerical descriptions of the system.

Keywords: *multi-core microprocessor, parallelism, digital signal processing, queuing system.*