

Keane

Ergodic Theory of the M/M/1 Queue

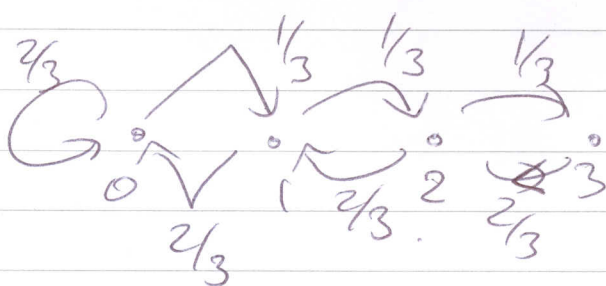
Part of ideas - Neil O'Connell
- Jacak Serafin.

Countable state Markov chain

$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$P(k, k+1) = \frac{1}{3} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$P(k+1, k) = \frac{2}{3} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N})$$



$$P(0, 0) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$p(b) = \frac{1}{2^{b+1}} \quad (b \in \mathbb{N})$$

stationary state

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ q = (\dots, q_{-1}, q_0, q_1, \dots) : q_t \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$P(q_t, q_{t+1}) > 0 \quad \forall t$$

μ = Markov measure

$S: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ left shift.

Proposition: (\mathbb{Q}, μ, S) is isomorphic to the Bernoulli shift $BS(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$

Proposition: $X = \{-1, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$, $\nu = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})^{\mathbb{Z}}$

$T = \text{shift}$ $\int \Phi: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow X$

$$\Phi(q) = x, \quad x_t = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{if } q_t > q_{t-1} \\ +1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\Phi(\mu) = \nu$. Isomorphism
(1-1, a.e., although a(1-1)).

Note Φ not finitary

Question: Is (\mathbb{Q}, μ, β) finitary
isomorphic to $BS(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$?

Smorodansky (+k) - 1970s

$$p = (p_1, \dots, p_m) \quad q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$$

$BS(p) \quad h(p) = h(q) \quad BS(q)$

$$x = (\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots) \quad y = (\dots, y_{-1}, y_0, y_1, \dots)$$

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use markers - then fillers are

(Iterative "back + forth" procedure)
^{independent}

Need to get started:

Lemma: $\exists r = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

$(p_1, \dots, p_m) \quad (q_1, \dots, q_n)$

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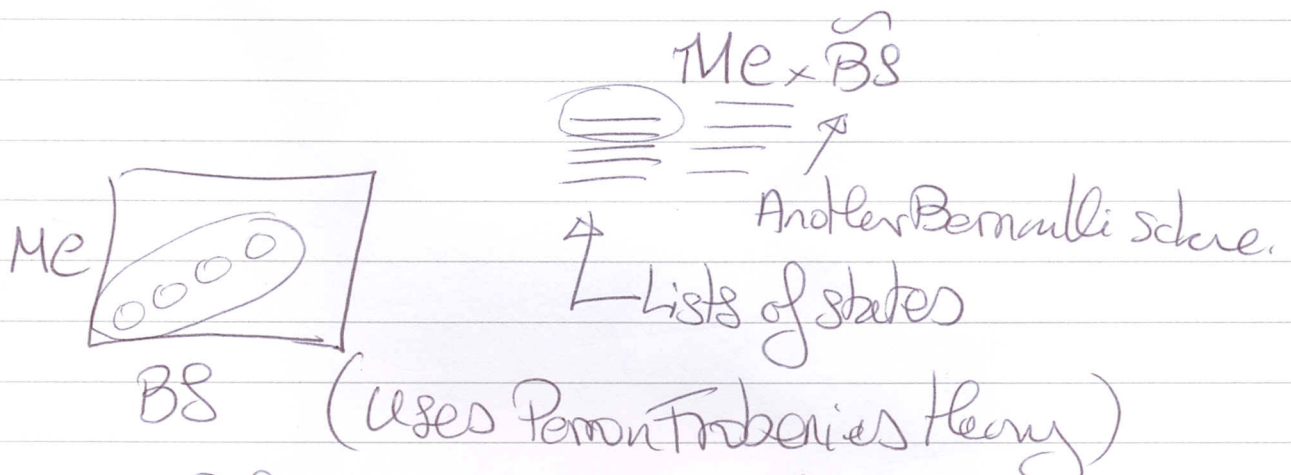
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Perhaps union
of states to be
independent of
each other

Need these
to be independent.

MC = (finite) Markov chain

BS



Now there is an approach for the state Markov chains.

$$M_n = [0^k | N_n | 0^k | 0], \quad N_n \text{ contains no } 0^k \\ \text{length } n$$

$$n \geq 0$$

$$M_n \cap T^{-j} M_n = \emptyset, \quad 0 \leq j \leq 2b+n+2, n \geq 0 \\ \mu(\cdot) = \frac{P^j(0,0)}{\mu(0)}$$