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Article

Fractional Queues with Catastrophes and their Transient Behaviour

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Abstract: Starting from the definition of fractional M/M/1 queue given in [3] and M/M/1 queue with catastrophes given in [6], we define and study a fractional M/M/1 queue with catastrophes. In particular we focus our attention on the transient behaviour, in which the time-change plays a key role. We first specify the conditions for the global uniqueness of solutions of the corresponding linear fractional differential problem. Then we provide an alternative expression for the transient distribution of the fractional M/M/1 model, the state probabilities for the fractional queue with catastrophes, the distributions of the busy period for fractional queues without and with catastrophes and, finally, the distribution of the time of the first occurrence of a catastrophe.

Keywords: Fractional differential-difference equations; fractional queues; fractional birth-death processes; busy period.

MSC: 60K25; 60J80

1. Introduction

Stochastic models for queueing systems have a wide range of applications in computer systems, sales points, telephone or telematic systems and also in several areas of science including biology, medicine and many others. The well known M/M/1 queueing model [4,5,13,16,22] constitutes the theoretical basis for building many other refined models for service systems.

Due to the Markov nature of its inter-arrival times of the customers and of its service times, the model can be mathematically treated in a simple manner, and for this reason it is widely used in many modeling contexts. Nevertheless, in the past few decades, the advent of fractional operators, such as fractional derivatives and integrals (see, for instance, [12] and [19] and references therein), has made clear that different time scales, themselves random, that preserve memory (therefore not Markovian), allow the construction of more realistic stochastic models.

The introduction of the fractional Caputo derivative into the system of differential-difference equations for an M/M/1-type queue was done in [3], where for a fractional M/M/1 queue the state probabilities were determined. In this kind of queue model, the inter-arrival times and service times are characterized by Mittag-Leffler distributions [9]; in this case, the model does not have the property of memory loss that is typical of the exponential distributed times of the classical M/M/1 model. Indeed, a time-changed birth-death process [17,20], by means of an inverse stable subordinator [21], solves the corresponding fractional system of differential-difference equations and fractional Poisson processes [1] characterize the inter-arrival and service times.

31 The fractional M/M/1 model in [3] is an interesting and powerful model, not only because it is a
 32 generalization of the classical one, where the fractional order is set to 1, but also because its range of
 33 applications is extremely wide. Its importance can be further augmented by including in the model
 34 the occurrence of catastrophes, as it was considered in [6] for the classical M/M/1.

35 The catastrophe is a particular event that occurs in a random time leading to the instantaneous
 36 emptying of the system, or to a momentary inactivation of the system, as, for example, the action of
 37 a virus program that can make a computer system inactive [15]; other applications of models with
 38 catastrophes can be found in population dynamics and reliability contexts (see [7] and references
 39 therein).

40 Motivated by the mathematical need to enrich the fractional M/M/1 model of [3] with the inclusion
 41 of catastrophes, we study in this paper the above model; specifically we determine the transient
 42 distribution, the distribution of the busy period (including that of the fractional M/M/1 queue of [3])
 43 and the probability distribution of the time of the first occurrence of the catastrophe.

44 For this purposes, we need to guarantee the global uniqueness of the solution of the considered linear
 45 fractional Cauchy problem on Banach spaces. After recalling the definitions and known results in
 46 Section 2, we address the problem of uniqueness in Section 3. In Section 2, we also provide the transient
 47 distribution of the fractional M/M/1 model in an alternative form to that given in [3]. In Section 4 the
 48 distribution of the busy period for the fractional M/M/1 queue (without catastrophes) is obtained.
 49 Here the time-changed birth-death process plays a key role to derive the results. In Section 5, we
 50 define the fractional queue with catastrophes; we are able to obtain the distribution of the transient
 51 state probabilities by following a strategy similar to that in [6]. We also found the distribution of the
 52 busy period and of the time of the first occurrence of the catastrophe starting from the empty system.
 53 Some special operators and functions used in this paper are specified in the Appendices.

54 2. Definition of a fractional process related to M/M/1 Queues

The classical M/M/1 queue process $N(t), t \geq 0$ can be described as continuous time Markov chain whose state space is the set $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and the state probabilities

$$p_n(t) = \mathbb{P}(N(t) = n | N(0) = 0), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (1)$$

satisfy the following differential-difference equations:

$$\begin{cases} D_t p_n(t) = -(\alpha + \beta)p_n(t) + \alpha p_{n-1}(t) + \beta p_{n+1}(t), & n \geq 1 \\ D_t p_0(t) = -\alpha p_0(t) + \beta p_1(t), \\ p_n(0) = \delta_{n,0}, & n \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $\delta_{n,0}$ is the Kroeneker delta symbol, $D_t = \frac{d}{dt}$ and $\alpha, \beta > 0$ are the entrance and service rates respectively.

Let $S_\nu(t), t \geq 0, \nu \in (0, 1)$ be the Lévy ν -stable subordinator with Laplace exponent given by:

$$\log \mathbb{E} e^{-z S_\nu(t)} = -t z^\nu, \quad z > 0.$$

Consider the inverse ν -stable subordinator

$$L_\nu(t) = \inf\{u \geq 0 : S_\nu(u) > t\}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

For $0 < \nu < 1$, the fractional M/M/1 queue process $N^\nu(t), t \geq 0$ is defined by a non-Markovian time change $L_\nu(t)$ independent of $N(t), t \geq 0$, i. e.

$$N^\nu(t) = N(L_\nu(t)), \quad t \geq 0. \quad (3)$$

This process was defined in [3] and it is non-Markovian with non-stationary and non-independent increments. For $\nu = 1$, by definition, $N^1(t) = N(t)$, $t \geq 0$. Then for a fixed $\nu \in (0, 1]$, the state probabilities

$$p_n^\nu(t) = \mathbb{P}\{N^\nu(t) = n | N^\nu(0) = 0\}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (4)$$

of the number of customers in the system at time t in the fractional M/M/1 queue are characterized by arrivals and services determined by fractional Poisson processes of order $\nu \in (0, 1]$ [1] with parameters α and β . They are solutions of the following system of differential-difference equations

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu p_n^\nu(t) = -(\alpha + \beta)p_n^\nu(t) + \alpha p_{n-1}^\nu(t) + \beta p_{n+1}^\nu(t), & n \geq 1 \\ {}_0^C D_t^\nu p_0^\nu(t) = -\alpha p_0^\nu(t) + \beta p_1^\nu(t), \\ p_n^\nu(0) = \delta_{n,0}, \end{cases} \quad n \geq 0, \quad (5)$$

where ${}_0^C D_t^\nu$ is the Caputo fractional derivative (see Appendix A).

Using the equations (5) and representation (3) the state probabilities are obtained in [3]:

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^\nu(t) &= \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \\ &+ \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n+k} \frac{k-m}{k+m} \binom{k+m}{k} \alpha^k \\ &\times \beta^{m-1} t^{\nu(k+m)-\nu} E_{\nu, \nu(k+m)-\nu+1}^{k+m}(-(\alpha + \beta)t^\nu), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

as well as its Laplace transform

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_n^\nu(z) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-zt} p_n^\nu(t) dt = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \frac{1}{z} + \\ &+ \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n+k} \frac{k-m}{k+m} \binom{k+m}{k} \alpha^k \\ &\times \beta^{m-1} \frac{z^{\nu-1}}{(z^\nu + \alpha + \beta)^{k+m}}, \quad z > 0. \end{aligned}$$

55 In (6) the functions $E_{\nu, \mu}^\rho$ are generalized Mittag-Leffler functions (see Appendix B). Note that
56 $p_n^\nu(t) \geq 0 \forall n \geq 0$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} p_n^\nu(t) = 1$.

57 Alternatively, let $h_\nu(t, x) = \frac{d}{dx} \mathbb{P}\{L_\nu(t) \leq x\}$, $x \geq 0$, be the density of $L_\nu(t)$; then it is known (see, i.e., [2]) that

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-sx} h_\nu(t, x) dx = E_\nu(-st^\nu), \quad s \geq 0, \quad (7)$$

and (see, i.e., [11], Proposition 4.1)

$$h_\nu(t, x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\nu-1} e^{-tu-xu^\nu \cos(\nu\pi)} \sin(\pi\nu - xu^\nu \sin(\nu\pi)) du, \quad x \geq 0. \quad (8)$$

Using (7) and an analytical expression for $p_n^\nu(t)$ given in [18], we can write down an alternative expression for (6) as

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^\nu(t) &= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^n \sum_{r=n}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^r}{r!} t^{r\nu} E_\nu^{(r)}(-(\alpha + \beta)t^\nu) \\ &\times \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r-n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{r+1-2k}{r+1} \binom{r+1}{k} p^k q^{r-k}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

58 where $p = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$, $q = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}$, and $E_\nu^{(r)}(-(\alpha + \beta)t^\nu)$ is the r -th derivative of the function $E_\nu(z)$
 59 evaluated at $z = -(\alpha + \beta)t^\nu$.

Really it is easy to see from (7) that

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-sx} x^r h_\nu(t, x) dx = E_\nu^{(r)}(-st^\nu) t^{\nu r};$$

thus using [18] and (3) we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^\nu(t) &= \int_0^{+\infty} p_n(s) h_\nu(t, s) ds \\ &= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^n \sum_{r=n}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^r}{r!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\alpha + \beta)s} s^\nu h_\nu(t, s) ds \\ &\quad \times \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r-n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{r+1-2k}{r+1} \binom{r+1}{k} p^k q^{r-k}, \end{aligned}$$

and formula (9) follows. On the other hand, using (8) we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^\nu(t) &= \int_0^{+\infty} p_n(s) h_\nu(t, s) ds \\ &= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^n \sum_{r=n}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^r}{r!} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\nu-1} e^{-tu} F_{\nu, r}(u) du \\ &\quad \times \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r-n}{2} \rfloor} \frac{r+1-2k}{r+1} \binom{r+1}{k} p^k q^{r-k}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$F_{\nu, r}(u) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp\{-(\alpha + \beta)x - xu^\nu \cos(\nu\pi)\} x^r \sin(\pi\nu - xu^\nu \sin(\pi\nu)) dx.$$

60 3. Linear fractional Cauchy problems on Banach spaces

61 In order to describe the transient probabilities for our queues, we will need some uniqueness
 62 results for solutions of linear fractional Cauchy problems defined on Banach spaces. To do that, let us
 63 recall the following Theorem (Theorem 3.19 from [25]):

Theorem 1. *Let $(X, |\cdot|)$ be a Banach space and $J = [0, T]$ for some $T > 0$. Consider the ball $B_R = \{x \in X : |x| \leq R\}$. Let $\nu \in (0, 1)$ and $f : J \times B_R \rightarrow X$ and consider the following Cauchy problem:*

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu x(t) = f(t, x(t)), \\ x(0) = x_0, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

64 where ${}_0^C D_t^\nu$ is the Caputo derivative operator (see Appendix A).

65 Suppose that:

- 66 • $f \in C(J \times B_R, X)$;
- There exists a constant $\overline{M}(R) > 0$ such that

$$|f(t, x(t))| \leq \overline{M}(R)$$

for all $x \in B_R$ and $t \in J$ and such that

$$R \geq |x_0| + \frac{\overline{M}(R)T^\nu}{\Gamma(\nu + 1)};$$

- 67 • There exists a constant $\bar{L} > 0$ such that $\bar{L} \geq \frac{2\bar{M}(R)}{\Gamma(\nu+1)}$;
 • There exists a constant $\bar{L}_0 > 0$ such that

$$|f(t, x_1) - f(t, x_2)| \leq \bar{L}_0 |x_1 - x_2|$$

- 68 for all $x_1, x_2 \in B_R$ and $t \in J$;
 • There exist constants $\nu_1 \in (0, \nu)$ and $\tau > 0$ such that

$$\bar{L}_A = \frac{\bar{L}_0}{\Gamma(\nu)} \frac{T^{(1+\beta)(1-\nu_1)}}{(1+\beta)^{1-\nu_1}} \left(\frac{\nu_1}{\tau}\right)^{\nu_1} < 1$$

69 where $\beta = \frac{\nu-1}{1-\nu_1}$.

70 Then, if $x_0 \in B_R$, the problem (10) admits a unique solution $x^* \in C_\nu(J, B_R)$.

71 The previous theorem can be easily adapted to the case in which $J = [t_0, T + t_0]$ and the starting
 72 point of the derivative is t_0 . Since we are interested in linear (eventually non-homogeneous) equations,
 73 let us show how the previous theorem can be adapted in such case.

74 **Corollary 1.** Consider the system (10) and suppose $f(t, x) = Ax + \zeta$ where $A : X \rightarrow X$ is a linear and
 75 continuous operator and $\zeta \in X$. Then there exists a $R > |x_0|$ and $T > 0$ such that the system admits a unique
 76 solution $x^* \in C_\nu(J, B_R)$.

Proof. Observe that if $|x| \leq R$ then

$$|f(x)| \leq \|A\| |x| + |\zeta| \leq \|A\| R + |\zeta|.$$

Let us choose T such that the conditions of Theorem 1 are verified. To do that, consider $\bar{M}(R) = \|A\| R + |\zeta|$. Fix $R \geq |x_0|$ and define $\tilde{R} = R + \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Define then

$$T = \left[\frac{\varepsilon \Gamma(\nu+1)}{\bar{M}(\tilde{R})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\nu}}$$

and observe that

$$|x_0| + \frac{\bar{M}(\tilde{R}) T^\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} = |x_0| + \varepsilon \leq R + \varepsilon = \tilde{R}.$$

77 Thus one can fix $\bar{L} = \frac{2\bar{M}(\tilde{R})}{\Gamma(\nu+1)}$ and $\bar{L}_0 = \|A\|$. Moreover, since for fixed $\nu_1 \in (0, \nu)$ the function $\tau \mapsto \bar{L}_A(\tau)$
 78 is decreasing and $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \bar{L}_A(\tau) = 0$, then one can easily find a $\tau > 0$ such that $\bar{L}_A(\tau) < 1$. Since we
 79 are under the hypotheses of Theorem 1, then we have shown the local existence and uniqueness of a
 80 solution $x^* \in C_\nu(J, B_{\tilde{R}})$. \square

81 However, using such corollary we can only afford local uniqueness. Global uniqueness of the
 82 solution of the Cauchy problem (10) can be obtained with the additional hypothesis that such solution
 83 is uniformly bounded:

84 **Corollary 2.** Suppose we are under the hypotheses of Corollary 1. If there exists a solution $x^* \in C([0, +\infty[, X)$
 85 and a constant $k > 0$ such that for any $t \geq 0$ we have $|x^*(t)| \leq k$, then such solution is unique.

Proof. Observe that $|x_0| \leq k$ and then fix $\tilde{R} = k + \varepsilon$. Define

$$\Delta T = \left[\frac{\varepsilon \Gamma(\nu+1)}{\bar{M}(\tilde{R})} \right]^{\frac{1}{\nu}}.$$

Fix $T_1 = \Delta T$ and observe that, by using Corollary 1 there exists a unique solution in $[0, T_1]$. Since x^* is a solution of such problem, we have that x^* is unique. Suppose we have defined T_{n-1} such that x^* is the unique solution of system (10) in $[0, T_{n-1}]$. Consider the problem

$$\begin{cases} {}^C_{T_{n-1}}D_t^\nu x(t) = f(x(t)), \\ x(T_{n-1}) = x^*(T_{n-1}). \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Define then $T_n = T_{n-1} + \Delta T$ and observe that, since $|x^*(T_{n-1})| \leq k$, by using Corollary 1, there exists a unique solution in $[T_{n-1}, T_n]$.

By using a change of variables it is easy to show that

$${}^C_{T_{n-1}}D_t^\nu x = {}^C_0D_{t-T_{n-1}}^\nu \tilde{x},$$

where $\tilde{x} : t \mapsto x(t + T_{n-1})$. By using such relation we have that system (11) is equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} {}^C_0D_t^\nu \tilde{x}(t) = f(\tilde{x}(t)), \\ \tilde{x}(0) = x^*(T_{n-1}), \end{cases}$$

86 whose unique solution is $\tilde{x}(t) = x^*(t + T_{n-1})$ so that $x(t) = x^*(t)$ and $x^*(t)$ is the unique solution of
87 system (10) in $[0, T_n]$. Since $T_n \rightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$, we have global uniqueness of limited solutions. \square

88 4. The fractional M/M/1 queue

Let us consider again the fractional M/M/1 process $N^\nu(t)$, $t \geq 0$ defined by (3) with state probabilities in (6).

Consider the Hilbert space $(l^2(\mathbb{R}), |\cdot|_2)$ with the norm $|x|_2^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} x_k^2$ and let $C_\nu([0, T], l^2(\mathbb{R}))$ be the space of the ν -Hölder continuous functions from $[0, T]$ to $l^2(\mathbb{R})$. One can rewrite the system (5) in $l^2(\mathbb{R})$ as follows:

$$\begin{cases} {}^C_0D_t^\nu \mathbf{p}^\nu(t) = A_0 \mathbf{p}^\nu(t), \\ \mathbf{p}^\nu(0) = (\delta_{n,0})_{n \geq 0}, \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

where $\mathbf{p}^\nu(t) = (p_n^\nu(t))_{n \geq 0} \in C([0, T], l^2(\mathbb{R}))$ and

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ \alpha & -(\alpha + \beta) & \beta & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & \alpha & -(\alpha + \beta) & \beta & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & -(\alpha + \beta) & \beta & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

89 is an infinite tridiagonal matrix with $A_0 = (a_{i,j})_{i,j \geq 0}$. Let us show the following:

90 **Lemma 1.** *The linear operator A_0 is continuous and $\|A_0\| \leq 2(\alpha + \beta)$.*

Proof. To show that A_0 is continuous, let us use Schur's test (Theorem 5.2 in [8]). Observe that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{k,0}| = 2\alpha, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{k,j}| = 2(\alpha + \beta) \text{ for } j \neq 0$$

so that, in general

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{k,j}| \leq 2(\alpha + \beta).$$

Moreover

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{0,k}| = \alpha + \beta, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{j,k}| = 2(\alpha + \beta) \text{ for } j \neq 0$$

so that, in general

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{j,k}| \leq 2(\alpha + \beta).$$

By Schur's test we have that A_0 is a bounded operator on l^2 and

$$\|A_0\| \leq 2(\alpha + \beta).$$

91 \square

Thus, by Corollary 1, we obtain local existence and uniqueness of the solution of system (5). Global uniqueness can be obtained *a posteriori*, since the solutions of such system are known. Let us also observe that the distributions of the inter-arrival times are Mittag-Leffler distributions. To do that, consider the system, for fixed $n \geq 0$

$$\begin{cases} {}^C_0D_t^\nu b_n^\nu(t) = -\alpha b_n^\nu(t), \\ {}^C_0D_t^\nu b_{n+1}^\nu(t) = \alpha b_n^\nu(t), \\ b_n^\nu(0) = 1, \\ b_{n+1}^\nu(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

that are the state probabilities of a queue with null death rate, fixed birth rate, starting with n customers and with an absorbent state $n + 1$. Under such assumptions, $b_{n+1}^\nu(t)$ is the probability that a customer arrives before t . Moreover, the normalizing condition becomes

$$b_n^\nu(t) + b_{n+1}^\nu(t) = 1.$$

One can solve the first equation (see Appendix A) to obtain

$$b_n^\nu(t) = E_\nu(-\alpha t^\nu),$$

where E_ν is the one-parameter Mittag-Leffler function (see Appendix B), and then, by using the normalizing condition, we have

$$b_{n+1}^\nu(t) = 1 - E_\nu(-\alpha t^\nu).$$

In a similar way, let us show that the distributions of the service times are Mittag-Leffler distributions. To show that, consider the system, for fixed $n \geq 0$,

$$\begin{cases} {}^C_0D_t^\nu d_n^\nu(t) = \beta d_{n+1}^\nu(t), \\ {}^C_0D_t^\nu d_{n+1}^\nu(t) = -\beta d_n^\nu(t), \\ d_n^\nu(t) = 0, \\ d_{n+1}^\nu(t) = 1, \end{cases}$$

that are the state probabilities of a queue with null birth rate, fixed death rate, starting with $n + 1$ customers with an absorbent state n . Under such assumption $d_n^\nu(t)$ is the probability that a customer is served before t . Moreover, the normalizing condition becomes

$$d_n^\nu(t) + d_{n+1}^\nu(t) = 1.$$

One can solve the second equation to obtain

$$d_{n+1}^{\nu}(t) = E_{\nu}(-\beta t^{\nu}), \quad t \geq 0$$

and then, by using the normalizing condition, we have

$$d_n^{\nu}(t) = 1 - E_{\nu}(-\beta t^{\nu}), \quad t \geq 0.$$

92 Moreover, since we know that $\forall t \geq 0$ $p_n^{\nu}(t) \geq 0$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n^{\nu}(t) = 1$, by the continuous inclusion
 93 $l^1(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq l^2(\mathbb{R})$ (see [23]), $(p_n(t))_{n \geq 0}$ is uniformly bounded in $l^2(\mathbb{R})$ and then, by Corollary 2, it is the
 94 (global) unique solution of system (5).

95

96 4.1. Distribution of the busy period

97 We want to determine the probability distribution $K^{\nu}(t)$ of the busy period K^{ν} of a fractional
 98 $M/M/1$ queue. To do this, we will follow the lines of the proof given in [4] and [16].

Theorem 2. *Let K^{ν} be the random variable describing the duration of the busy period of a fractional $M/M/1$ queue $N^{\nu}(t)$ and consider $K^{\nu}(t) = \mathbb{P}(K^{\nu} \leq t)$. Then*

$$K^{\nu}(t) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} C_{n,m} t^{\nu(n+2m-1)} E_{\nu, \nu(n+2m-1)+1}^{n+2m}(-(\alpha + \beta)t^{\nu}), \quad (13)$$

where

$$C_{n,m} = \binom{n+2m}{m} \frac{n}{n+2m} \alpha^{n+m-1} \beta^m. \quad (14)$$

Proof. Let us first define a queue $\bar{N}^{\nu}(t)$ such that $\mathbb{P}(\bar{N}^{\nu}(0) = 1) = 1$ and $\bar{N}^{\nu}(t)$ behaves like $N^{\nu}(t)$ except for the state 0 being an absorbent state. Thus state probability functions are solution of the following system

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^{\nu} \bar{p}_0^{\nu} = \beta \bar{p}_1^{\nu}(t), \\ {}_0^C D_t^{\nu} \bar{p}_1^{\nu} = -(\alpha + \beta) \bar{p}_1^{\nu}(t) + \beta \bar{p}_2^{\nu}(t), \\ {}_0^C D_t^{\nu} \bar{p}_n^{\nu} = -(\alpha + \beta) \bar{p}_n^{\nu}(t) + \alpha \bar{p}_{n-1}^{\nu}(t) + \beta \bar{p}_{n+1}^{\nu}(t), \quad n \geq 2 \\ \bar{p}_n^{\nu}(0) = \delta_{n,1}, \quad n \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

First we want to show that if we consider $L_{\nu}(t)$ the inverse of a ν -stable subordinator which is independent from $\bar{N}^{\nu}(t)$, then $\bar{N}^{\nu}(t) \stackrel{d}{=} \bar{N}^{\nu}(L_{\nu}(t))$. To do that, consider the probability generating function $G^{\nu}(z, t)$ of $\bar{N}^{\nu}(t)$ defined as

$$G^{\nu}(z, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} z^k \bar{p}_k^{\nu}(t). \quad (16)$$

From system (15) we know that $G^{\nu}(z, t)$ solves the following fractional Cauchy problem:

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^{\nu} G^{\nu}(z, t) = [\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta)z + \beta][G^{\nu}(z, t) - \bar{p}_0^{\nu}(t)], \\ G^{\nu}(z, 0) = z, \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

which, for $\nu = 1$ becomes

$$\begin{cases} z \frac{d}{dt} G^1(z, t) = [\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta)z + \beta][G^1(z, t) - \bar{p}_0^1(t)], \\ G^1(z, 0) = z. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

Taking the Laplace transform in Eq. (17) and using Eq. (A1) we have

$$z[s^\nu \tilde{G}^\nu(z, s) - zs^{\nu-1}] = [\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta)z + \beta][\tilde{G}^\nu(z, s) - \bar{\pi}_0^\nu(s)] \quad (19)$$

where $\tilde{G}^\nu(z, s)$ and $\bar{\pi}_0^\nu(s)$ are Laplace transforms of $G^\nu(z, t)$ and $\bar{p}_0^\nu(t)$.

We know that $\bar{N}^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} \bar{N}^1(L_\nu(t))$ if and only if

$$\bar{p}_n^\nu(t) = \mathbb{P}(\bar{N}^\nu(t) = n) = \mathbb{P}(\bar{N}^1(L_\nu(t)) = n) = \int_0^{+\infty} \bar{p}_n^1(y) \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy) \quad (20)$$

and then if and only if, by Eq. (16),

$$G^\nu(z, t) = \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy). \quad (21)$$

Taking the Laplace transform in Eq. (20) and (21) for $n = 0$ and by using (see, i.e., Eq. (10) in [21])

$$\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy)](s) = s^{\nu-1} e^{-ys} dy \quad (22)$$

we know we have to show that

$$\bar{\pi}_0^\nu(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} \bar{p}_n^1(y) s^{\nu-1} e^{-ys^\nu} dy \quad (23)$$

and

$$\tilde{G}^\nu(z, s) = \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) s^{\nu-1} e^{-ys^\nu} dy. \quad (24)$$

Since Eq. (17) admits a unique solution, then we only need to show that the right-hand sides of Eqs. (23) and (24) solve Eq. (19) that is to say that we have to verify

$$\begin{aligned} z \left[s^\nu \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - z \right] \\ = [\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta)z + \beta] \left[\int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} \bar{p}_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right] \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

To do that, consider the right-hand side of the previous equation and, recalling that $G^1(z, t)$ is solution of Eq. (18):

$$\int_0^{+\infty} [\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta)z + \beta][G^1(z, y) - \bar{p}_0^1(y)] e^{-ys^\nu} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dy} G^1(z, y) \right) e^{-ys^\nu} dy$$

and then, by integrating by parts, we have Eq. (25).

Now remark that $\bar{p}_0^\nu(t) = B^\nu(t)$. Thus we want to determine $\bar{p}_0^\nu(t)$. To do that, let us recall, from [4,16] that

$$\bar{p}_n^1(t) = nt^{-1} \alpha^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \beta^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} I_n(2\sqrt{\alpha\beta t}) \text{ for } n \geq 1$$

from which, explicitly writing $I_n(2\sqrt{\alpha\beta t})$, we have

$$\bar{p}_n^1(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \binom{n+2m}{m} \frac{n}{n+2m} \frac{1}{(n+2m-1)!} \alpha^{n+m-1} \beta^m t^{n+2m-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} \text{ for } n \geq 1.$$

Posing $C_{n,m} = \binom{n+2m}{n+2m} \frac{n}{n+2m} a^{n+m-1} \beta^m$ we have

$$\bar{p}_n^1(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{n,m}}{(n+2m-1)!} t^{n+2m-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} \text{ for } n \geq 1$$

and then

$$\bar{p}_0^1(t) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{n,m}}{(n+2m-1)!} t^{n+2m-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t}. \quad (26)$$

Since $\bar{N}^v(t) = \bar{N}^1(L_v(t))$, we have

$$\bar{p}_0^v(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \bar{p}_0^1(y) \mathbb{P}(L_v(t) \in dy)$$

and then, using Eq. (26), we have

$$\bar{p}_0^v(t) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{n,m}}{(n+2m-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{n+2m-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)y} \mathbb{P}(L_v(t) \in dy). \quad (27)$$

Taking the Laplace transform in Eq. (27), using Eq. (22), we have

$$\bar{\pi}_0^v(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{n,m}}{(n+2m-1)!} s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{n+2m-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+s^\nu)y} dy$$

and then integrating

$$\bar{\pi}_0^v(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} C_{n,m} \frac{s^{\nu-1}}{(\alpha + \beta + s^\nu)^{n+2m}}.$$

Finally, using formula (A2), we have

$$\bar{p}_0^v(s) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} C_{n,m} t^{\nu(n+2m-1)} E_{\nu, \nu(n+2m-1)+1}^{n+2m} (-(\alpha + \beta)t^\nu)$$

99 completing the proof. \square

Remark 1. As $\nu \rightarrow 1$ we obtain, by using

$$E_{1, n+2m}^{n+2m} (-(\alpha + \beta)t) = \frac{e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t}}{(n+2m-1)!}$$

100 that $\bar{p}_0^v(t) \rightarrow \bar{p}_0^1(t)$ and then $K^v(t) \rightarrow K^1(t)$.

101 5. The fractional M/M/1 queue with catastrophes

Let us consider a classical M/M/1 queue with FIFO discipline and subject to catastrophes whose effect is to instantaneously empty the queue [6] and let $N_\xi^1(t)$ be the number of customers in the system at time t with state probabilities

$$p_n^{1,\xi}(t) = \mathbb{P}(N_\xi^1(t) = n | N_\xi^1(0) = 0), \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

Then the function $p_n^{1,\zeta}$ satisfy the following differential-difference equations:

$$\begin{cases} D_t p_0^{1,\zeta}(t) = -(\alpha + \zeta)p_0^{1,\zeta}(t) + \beta p_1^{1,\zeta}(t) + \zeta, \\ D_t p_n^{1,\zeta}(t) = -(\alpha + \beta + \zeta)p_n^{1,\zeta}(t) + \alpha p_{n-1}^{1,\zeta}(t) + \beta p_{n+1}^{1,\zeta}(t), & n \geq 1 \\ p_n^{1,\zeta}(0) = \delta_{n,0}, & n \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

where $\delta_{n,0}$ is the Kroeneker delta symbol, $D_t = \frac{d}{dt}$, $\alpha, \beta > 0$ are the entrance and service rates respectively and $\zeta > 0$ is the rate of the catastrophes when the system is not empty. For $\nu \in (0, 1)$ we define the fractional M/M/1 queue process with catastrophes as

$$N_\zeta^\nu(t) = N_\zeta^1(L_\nu(t)), \quad t \geq 0$$

where L_ν is an inverse ν -stable subordinator which is independent of $N_\zeta^1(t)$, $t \geq 0$ (see Section 2). We will show that the state probabilities

$$p_n^{\nu,\zeta} := \mathbb{P}(N_\zeta^\nu(t) = n | N_\zeta^\nu(0) = 0)$$

satisfy the following differential-difference fractional equations:

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu p_0^{\nu,\zeta}(t) = -(\alpha + \zeta)p_0^{\nu,\zeta}(t) + \beta p_1^{\nu,\zeta}(t) + \zeta, \\ {}_0^C D_t^\nu p_n^{\nu,\zeta}(t) = -(\alpha + \beta + \zeta)p_n^{\nu,\zeta}(t) + \alpha p_{n-1}^{\nu,\zeta}(t) + \beta p_{n+1}^{\nu,\zeta}(t), & n \geq 1 \\ p_n^{\nu,\zeta}(0) = \delta_{n,0}, & n \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

where ${}_0^C D_t^\nu$ is the Caputo fractional derivative (see Appendix A). In the classical case, catastrophes occur according to a Poisson process with rate ζ if the system is not empty. In our case, consider for a fixed $n > 0$

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu c_0^\nu(t) = \zeta(1 - c_0^\nu(t)), \\ {}_0^C D_t^\nu c_n^\nu(t) = -\zeta c_n^\nu(t), \\ c_0^\nu(0) = 0, \\ c_n^\nu(0) = 1, \end{cases}$$

which describes the state probabilities of an initially non empty system with null birth and death rate but positive catastrophe rate. In such case $c_0^\nu(t)$ is the probability a catastrophe occurs before time t . Moreover the normalization property becomes

$$c_0^\nu(t) + c_n^\nu(t) = 1.$$

In such case, we can solve the second equation to obtain

$$c_n^\nu(t) = E_\nu(-\zeta t^\nu), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Using the normalization property we finally obtain

$$c_0^\nu(t) = 1 - E_\nu(-\zeta t^\nu), \quad t \geq 0 \quad (30)$$

and then the distributions of the inter-occurrence of the catastrophes are Mittal-Leffler distributions. We can conclude that, in the fractional case, catastrophes occur according to a fractional Poisson process ([1,17,20]) with rate ζ if the system is not empty.

Since the operators ${}_0^C D_t^\nu$ are Caputo fractional derivatives, we expect the stationary behaviour of the

queue to be the same as the classic one. Denoting with N_{ξ}^1 the number of customers in the system at the steady state of a classical $M/M/1$ with catastrophes and defining the state probabilities

$$q_n = \mathbb{P}(N_{\xi}^1 = n), \quad n \geq 0$$

we can use the results obtained in [15] to observe that

$$q_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{z_1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^n, \quad n \geq 0, \quad (31)$$

where z_1 is the solution of

$$\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \xi)z + \beta = 0 \quad (32)$$

such that $z_1 > 1$. Let us call z_2 the other solution of Eq. (32) and observe that $0 < z_2 < 1 < z_1$. Some properties coming from such equations that will be useful hereafter are

$$\alpha + \beta + \xi = \alpha z_i + \frac{\beta}{z_i} \quad (33)$$

and

$$\alpha z_i^2 = (\alpha + \beta + \xi)z_i - \beta \quad (34)$$

102 with $i = 1, 2$.

103

104 5.1. Alternative representation of the fractional $M/M/1$ queue with catastrophes

We want to obtain an alternative representation of the fractional $M/M/1$ queue with catastrophes in a way which is similar to Lemma 2.1 in [6]. To do that, we firstly need to assure that system (29) admits a unique uniformly bounded solution. To do that let us write system (29) in the form

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu \mathbf{p}^{\nu, \xi}(t) = f(\mathbf{p}^{\nu, \xi}(t)), \\ \mathbf{p}^{\nu, \xi}(t) = (\delta_{n,0})_{n \geq 0}, \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

where $\mathbf{p}^{\nu, \xi}(t) = (p_n^{\nu, \xi}(t))_{n \geq 0} \in C([0, T], l^2(\mathbb{R}))$, $f(\mathbf{x}) = A_{\xi} \mathbf{x} + \xi$, $\xi = (\xi, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$ and

$$A_{\xi} = \begin{pmatrix} -(\alpha + \xi) & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \alpha & -(\alpha + \beta + \xi) & \beta & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \alpha & -(\alpha + \beta + \xi) & \beta & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & -(\alpha + \beta + \xi) & \beta & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

105 is an infinite tridiagonal matrix with $A_{\xi} = (a_{i,j})_{i,j \geq 0}$. We need to show the following:

106 **Lemma 2.** *The linear operator A_{ξ} is continuous and $\|A_{\xi}\| \leq 2(\alpha + \beta) + \xi$.*

Proof. To obtain an estimate of the norm of A_{ξ} , let us use Schur's test. Observe that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{k,0}| = 2\alpha + \xi, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{k,j}| = 2\alpha + 2\beta + \xi \text{ with } j \neq 0$$

so that, in general

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{k,j}| \leq 2\alpha + 2\beta + \xi.$$

Moreover

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{0,k}| = \alpha + \beta + \zeta, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{j,k}| = 2\alpha + 2\beta + \zeta \text{ for } j \neq 0$$

so that, in general

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_{j,k}| \leq 2\alpha + 2\beta + \zeta.$$

By Schur's test we have that A_ζ is a bounded operator on l^2 and

$$\|A_\zeta\| \leq 2(\alpha + \beta) + \zeta.$$

107 \square

108 Observe that if $\zeta = 0$ the operator A_0 is the same of system (12). Let us also observe that by
109 Corollary 1 there locally exists a unique solution. Moreover if we show that a solution is uniformly
110 bounded, such solution is unique.

111 Now we are ready to adapt Lemma 2.1 of [6] to the fractional case.

Theorem 3. *Let $\tilde{N}^\nu(t)$ be the number of customers in a fractional $M/M/1$ queue with arrival rate αz_1 and service rate $\frac{\beta}{z_1}$ such that $\mathbb{P}(\tilde{N}^\nu(0) = 0) = 1$ and consider N a random variable independent from $\tilde{N}^\nu(t)$ whose state probabilities q_n are defined in Eq. (31). Define*

$$M^\nu(t) := \min\{\tilde{N}^\nu(t), N\}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

112 Then the state probabilities of $M^\nu(t)$ are the unique solutions of (29).

113 Moreover $M^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\zeta}^\nu(t)$, where $\stackrel{d}{=}$ is the equality in distribution, and then $p_n^{\nu, \zeta}(t)$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$ are the
114 unique solutions of (29).

Proof. Define $p_n^{*,\nu}(t) = \mathbb{P}(M^\nu(t) = n)$ and $\tilde{p}_n^\nu(t) = \mathbb{P}(\tilde{N}^\nu(t) = n)$. Since $\tilde{N}^\nu(t)$ and N are independent, then

$$p_n^{*,\nu}(t) = \mathbb{P}(N = n) \mathbb{P}(\tilde{N}^\nu(t) \geq n) + \mathbb{P}(\tilde{N}^\nu(t) = n) \mathbb{P}(N > n)$$

that, by using the definitions of $\tilde{p}_n^\nu(t)$ and q_n , becomes

$$p_n^{*,\nu}(t) = q_n \sum_{k=n}^{+\infty} \tilde{p}_k^\nu(t) + \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} q_n \right) \tilde{p}_n^\nu(t). \quad (36)$$

Moreover, by using Eq. (31), we have

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} q_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{z_1}\right) \sum_{k=n+1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^k = \left(1 - \frac{1}{z_1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^k = \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^{n+1} \quad (37)$$

and then, substituting Eq. (37) in (36) we obtain

$$p_n^{*,\nu}(t) = q_n \sum_{k=n}^{+\infty} \tilde{p}_k^\nu(t) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^{n+1} \tilde{p}_n^\nu(t). \quad (38)$$

We want to show that $M^\nu(t) = N^\nu(t)$. Since by definition $p_n^{*,\nu}(t)$ are non-negative and $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} p_n^{*,\nu}(t) = 1$, they are uniformly bounded in $l^2(\mathbb{R})$. Thus we only need to show that $\mathbf{p}^{*,\nu}(t) = (p_n^{*,\nu}(t))_{n \geq 0}$ solves system (35).

The initial conditions are easily verified, so we only need to verify the differential relations. Observe that

$$p_0^{*,\nu}(t) = q_0 + \frac{1}{z_1} \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t)$$

and then, applying the Caputo derivative operator we obtain

$${}_0^C D_t^\nu p_0^{*,\nu}(t) = \frac{1}{z_1} {}_0^C D_t^\nu \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t).$$

Since $\tilde{p}_0^\nu(t)$ is solution of system (5) with rates αz_1 and $\frac{\beta}{z_1}$ we have

$${}_0^C D_t^\nu \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t) = -\alpha \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t) + \frac{\beta}{z_1^2} \tilde{p}_1^\nu(t).$$

Observe also that

$$p_1^{*,\nu}(t) = q_1(1 - \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t)) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2 \tilde{p}_1^\nu(t)$$

so we have

$$\begin{aligned} & -(\alpha + \xi) p_0^{*,\nu}(t) + \beta p_1^{*,\nu}(t) + \xi \\ &= -(\alpha + \xi) \left(q_0 + \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right) \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t) \right) + \beta \left[q_1(1 - \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t)) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^2 \tilde{p}_1^\nu(t) \right] + \xi. \end{aligned}$$

After some calculations we obtain

$$-(\alpha + \xi) p_0^{*,\nu}(t) + \beta p_1^{*,\nu}(t) + \xi = -(\alpha + \xi) q_0 - \frac{\alpha + \xi}{z_1} \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t) + \beta q_1 - \beta q_1 \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t) + \frac{\beta}{z_1^2} \tilde{p}_1^\nu(t) + \xi.$$

Let us remark that

$$q_0 = 1 - \frac{1}{z_1}, \quad q_1 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{z_1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)$$

so we have

$$\begin{aligned} & -(\alpha + \xi) p_0^{*,\nu}(t) + \beta p_1^{*,\nu}(t) + \xi \\ &= \frac{-\alpha z_1^2 + (\alpha + \beta + \xi) z_1 - \beta}{z_1^2} + \frac{(-(\alpha + \beta + \xi) z_1 + \beta) \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t)}{z_1^2} + \frac{\beta}{z_1^2} \tilde{p}_1^\nu(t). \end{aligned}$$

By using Eq. (32) and (34) we obtain

$$-(\alpha + \xi) p_0^{*,\nu}(t) + \beta p_1^{*,\nu}(t) + \xi = -\alpha \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t) + \frac{\beta}{z_1^2} \tilde{p}_1^\nu(t) = {}_0^C D_t^\nu p_0^{*,\nu}(t).$$

Rewrite now Eq. (38) in the form

$$p_n^{*,\nu}(t) = q_n \left(1 - \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \tilde{p}_k^\nu(t) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^{n+1} \tilde{p}_n^\nu(t) \quad (39)$$

and then apply Caputo derivative operator to obtain

$${}_0^C D_t^\nu p_n^{*,\nu}(t) = -q_n \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} {}_0^C D_t^\nu \tilde{p}_k^\nu(t) - q_n {}_0^C D_t^\nu \tilde{p}_0^\nu(t) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1}\right)^{n+1} {}_0^C D_t^\nu \tilde{p}_n^\nu(t).$$

Since $\tilde{p}_n^v(t)$ is solution of system (5) with birth rate αz_1 and death rate $\frac{\beta}{z_1}$ then we have

$$\begin{aligned} {}_0^C D_t^\nu p_n^{*,\nu}(t) &= q_n \left(\alpha z_1 + \frac{\beta}{z_1} \right) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) - q_n \alpha z_1 \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) - \frac{\beta}{z_1} q_n \sum_{k=2}^n \tilde{p}_k^v(t) \\ &\quad + \alpha z_1 q_n \tilde{p}_0^v(t) - \frac{\beta}{z_1} q_n \tilde{p}_1^v(t) - \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+1} \left(\alpha z_1 + \frac{\beta}{z_1} \right) \tilde{p}_n^v(t) \\ &\quad + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^n \tilde{p}_{n-1}^v(t) + \beta \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+2} \tilde{p}_{n+1}^v(t). \end{aligned}$$

Remark that, by using Eq. (39)

$$\begin{aligned} -(\alpha + \beta + \zeta) p_n^{*,\nu}(t) + \alpha p_{n-1}^{*,\nu}(t) + \beta p_{n+1}^{*,\nu}(t) &= \\ &= -(\alpha + \beta + \zeta) \left(q_n \left(1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+1} \tilde{p}_n^v(t) \right) \\ &\quad + \alpha \left(q_{n-1} \left(1 - \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^n \tilde{p}_{n-1}^v(t) \right) \\ &\quad + \beta \left(q_{n+1} \left(1 - \sum_{k=0}^n \tilde{p}_k^v(t) \right) + \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+2} \tilde{p}_{n+1}^v(t) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Then, recalling that by definition $q_{n-1} = z_1 q_n$ and $q_{n+1} = \frac{q_n}{z_1}$ and doing some calculations, we have

$$\begin{aligned} -(\alpha + \beta + \zeta) p_n^{*,\nu}(t) + \alpha p_{n-1}^{*,\nu}(t) + \beta p_{n+1}^{*,\nu}(t) &= \\ &= (\alpha + \beta + \zeta) q_n \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) - \alpha z_1 q_n \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) - \frac{\beta}{z_1} q_n \sum_{k=2}^n \tilde{p}_k^v(t) \\ &\quad + \frac{(\alpha + \beta + \zeta) z_1 - \beta}{z_1} q_n \tilde{p}_0^v(t) - \frac{\beta}{z_1} q_n \tilde{p}_1^v(t) - (\alpha + \beta + \zeta) \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+1} \tilde{p}_n^v(t) \\ &\quad + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^n \tilde{p}_{n-1}^v(t) + \beta \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+2} \tilde{p}_{n+1}^v(t) + \frac{\alpha z_1^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \zeta) z_1 + \beta}{z_1} q_n. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, by using Eq. (32), (33) and (34) we have

$$\begin{aligned} -(\alpha + \beta + \zeta) p_n^{*,\nu}(t) + \alpha p_{n-1}^{*,\nu}(t) + \beta p_{n+1}^{*,\nu}(t) &= \\ &= \left(\alpha z_1 + \frac{\beta}{z_1} \right) q_n \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) - \alpha z_1 q_n \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \tilde{p}_k^v(t) - \frac{\beta}{z_1} q_n \sum_{k=2}^n \tilde{p}_k^v(t) \\ &\quad + \alpha z_1 q_n \tilde{p}_0^v(t) - \frac{\beta}{z_1} q_n \tilde{p}_1^v(t) - \left(\alpha z_1 + \frac{\beta}{z_1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+1} \tilde{p}_n^v(t) \\ &\quad + \alpha \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^n \tilde{p}_{n-1}^v(t) + \beta \left(\frac{1}{z_1} \right)^{n+2} \tilde{p}_{n+1}^v(t) = {}_0^C D_t^\nu p_n^{*,\nu}(t). \end{aligned}$$

We have shown that the state probabilities $p_n^{*,\nu}(t)$ of $M^v(t)$ are the unique solutions of system (29). Now we need to show that $M^v(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N_\xi^v(t)$. To do this consider $\tilde{N}^1(t)$ a classical $M/M/1$ queue with arrival rate αz_1 and service rate $\frac{\beta}{z_1}$, N a random variable independent from $\tilde{N}^v(t)$ and $\tilde{N}^1(t)$ with probability masses q_n and finally $L_\nu(t)$ the inverse of a ν -stable subordinator which is independent from N and

$\tilde{N}^1(t)$. Define also $M^1(t) = \min\{\tilde{N}^1(t), N\}$. By Lemma 2.1 of [6] we know that $M^1(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\xi}^1(t)$, so $M^1(L_\nu(t)) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\xi}^1(L_\nu(t)) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\xi}^\nu(t)$. But by definition we know that $\tilde{N}^1(L_\nu(t)) \stackrel{d}{=} \tilde{N}^\nu(t)$, thus finally

$$M^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} M^1(L_\nu(t)) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\xi}^1(L_\nu(t)) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\xi}^\nu(t).$$

115 \square

116 5.2. State probabilities for the fractional $M/M/1$ with catastrophes

Since we have defined $N_{\xi}^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\xi}^1(L_\nu(t))$, where $L_\nu(t)$ is the inverse of a ν -stable subordinator which is independent from $N_{\xi}^1(t)$, we can use such definition and Theorem 3 with the results obtained in [6] to study the state probabilities of $N_{\xi}^\nu(t)$. In particular we refer to the formula

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^{1,\xi}(t) &= q_n + \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} \frac{C_{n,m,r}^1}{(m+r-1)!} t^{m+r-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\xi)t} \\ &+ \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=m+n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{n,m,r}^2}{(m+r-1)!} t^{m+r-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\xi)t}, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} C_{n,m,r}^1 &= \frac{z_1 - 1}{(z_1 - z_2)z_1^{n+m+1-r}} \binom{m+r}{r} \frac{m-r}{m+r} \beta^m \alpha^{r-1}, \\ C_{n,m,r}^2 &= \frac{1 - z_2}{(z_1 - z_2)z_2^{n+m+1-r}} \binom{m+r}{r} \frac{r-m}{r+m} \beta^m \alpha^{r-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

117 By using such formula we can show the following:

Theorem 4. For any $t > 0$ and $n = 0, 1, \dots$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^{\nu,\xi}(t) &= q_n + \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} C_{n,m,r}^1 t^{v(m+r-1)} E_{v,\nu(m+r-1)+1}^{m+r}(-(\alpha+\beta+\xi)t^v) \\ &+ \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=m+n+1}^{+\infty} C_{n,m,r}^2 t^{v(m+r-1)} E_{v,\nu(m+r-1)+1}^{m+r}(-(\alpha+\beta+\xi)t^v), \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

118 where $C_{n,m,r}^i$ are defined in (41).

Proof. From $N_{\xi}^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N_{\xi}^1(L_\nu(t))$, we have

$$p_n^{\nu,\xi}(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} p_n^{1,\xi}(y) \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy)$$

and then, by using formula (40)

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^{\nu,\xi}(t) &= q_n + \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} \frac{C_{n,m,r}^1}{(m+r-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{m+r-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\xi)y} \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy) \\ &+ \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=m+n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{n,m,r}^2}{(m+r-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{m+r-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\xi)y} \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy). \end{aligned}$$

Taking the Laplace transform and using Eq. (22) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_n^{v,\zeta}(s) &= q_n + \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} \frac{C_{n,m,r}^1}{(m+r-1)!} s^{v-1} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{m+r-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta+s^v)y} dy \\ &+ \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=m+n+1}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{n,m,r}^2}{(m+r-1)!} s^{v-1} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{m+r-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta+s^v)y} dy \end{aligned}$$

and then, integrating

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_n^{v,\zeta}(s) &= q_n + \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} C_{n,m,r}^1 \frac{s^{v-1}}{(\alpha+\beta+\zeta+s^v)^{m+r}} \\ &+ \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=m+n+1}^{+\infty} C_{n,m,r}^2 \frac{s^{v-1}}{(\alpha+\beta+\zeta+s^v)^{m+r}}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, by using Eq. (A2) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p_n^{v,\zeta}(t) &= q_n + \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{m+n} C_{n,m,r}^1 t^{v(m+r-1)} E_{v,\nu(m+r-1)+1}^{m+r}(-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta)t^v) \\ &+ \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=m+n+1}^{+\infty} C_{n,m,r}^2 t^{v(m+r-1)} E_{v,\nu(m+r-1)+1}^{m+r}(-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta)t^v). \end{aligned}$$

119 \square

120 **Remark 2.** From formula (42) we can easily see that $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} p_n^{v,\zeta}(t) = q_n$ so, as we expected, the steady-state
121 probabilities are the same as the classical ones. For such reason we can say that the fractional behaviour is
122 influential only in the transient state of the queue.

Remark 3. As $v \rightarrow 1$, by using

$$E_{1,m+r}^{m+r}(-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta)t) = \frac{e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta)t}}{(m+r-1)!}$$

123 we obtain that $\lim_{v \rightarrow 1} p_n^{v,\zeta}(t) = p_n^{1,\zeta}(t)$.

Remark 4. If $\alpha < \beta$ and $\zeta = 0$, then $z_1 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$ and $z_2 = 1$. For such reason $q_n = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n$,
 $C_{n,m,r}^1 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \frac{m-r}{m+r} \binom{m+r}{m} \alpha^m \beta^{r-1}$ and $C_{n,m,r}^2 = 0$. Then we have that $p_n^{v,\zeta}(t)$ of Eq. (42) has the form of
Eq. (6).

If $\alpha > \beta$ and $\zeta \rightarrow 0$ then $z_1 = 1$ and $z_2 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$. In such case $q_n = 0$, $C_{n,m,r}^1 = 0$ and $C_{n,m,r}^2 =$
 $\alpha^{n+m} \beta^{r-n-1} \binom{m+r}{m} \frac{r-m}{m+r}$. For such case we have

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} p_n^{v,\zeta}(t) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{r=m+n+1}^{+\infty} \alpha^m \beta^{r-1} \binom{m+r}{m} \frac{r-m}{m+r} t^{v(m+r-1)} E_{v,\nu(m+r-1)+1}^{m+r}$$

which is not recognizable as a previously obtained formula. This is due to the fact that the formula

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow 0} p_n^{1,\zeta}(t) = \frac{e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t}}{\beta t} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \sum_{r=n+1}^{+\infty} r \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{r}{2}} I_r(2\sqrt{\alpha\beta}t) \quad (43)$$

(which is the one that is obtained from (42) as $v = 1$ and $\alpha > \beta$, as done in [6]) has no known equivalent in the fractional case. It is also interesting to observe that in [3] another representation of the Laplace transform

of $p_n^v(t)$ is given in formula 2.40, which is not easily invertible, but has been obtained by using (43) instead of Sharma's representation of $p_n^1(t)$ ([5])

$$p_n^1(t) = \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n + e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^n \sum_{r=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\alpha t)^r}{r!} \sum_{m=0}^{k+r} (r-m) \frac{(\beta t)^{m-1}}{m!}.$$

124 5.3. Distribution of the busy period

Let B^v denote the duration of the busy period and $B^v(t) = \mathbb{P}(B^v \leq t)$ be its probability distribution function. Let us observe that if we pose $N^v(0) = 1$, then the queue empties within t if and only if a catastrophe occurs within t or otherwise the queue empties without catastrophes within t . Let us remark that if there is no occurrence of catastrophes, the queue behaves as a fractional $M/M/1$. Let us define K^v the duration of a busy period for a fractional $M/M/1$ queue without catastrophes, Ξ^v the time of first occurrence of a catastrophe for a non empty queue and $K^v(t) = \mathbb{P}(K^v \leq t)$ and $\Xi^v(t) = \mathbb{P}(\Xi^v \leq t)$ their probability distribution functions. Thus we have

$$B^v(t) = \Xi^v(t) + (1 - \Xi^v(t))K^v(t). \quad (44)$$

Remark 5. If we denote with $b^v(t)$, $\zeta^v(t)$ and $k^v(t)$ the probability density functions of B^v , Ξ^v and K^v , we have, by deriving formula (44)

$$b^v(t) = \zeta^v(t)(1 - K^v(t)) + (1 - \Xi^v(t))k^v(t)$$

125 which, for $v = 1$, is formula 17 of [6].

126 By using formula (44) we can finally show:

Theorem 5. Let B^v be the duration of the busy period of a fractional $M/M/1$ queue with catastrophes and $B^v(t) = \mathbb{P}(B^v \leq t)$. Then

$$B^v(t) = 1 - E_v(-\zeta^v t^v) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} C_{n,m} t^{v(n+2m-1)} E_{v, v(n+2m-1)+1}^{n+2m} [-(\alpha + \beta)t^v], \quad (45)$$

127 where $C_{n,m}$ is given in (14).

Proof. Observe that, by formula (30), we have

$$\Xi^v(t) = c_0^v(t) = 1 - E_v(-\zeta^v t^v)$$

128 and by formula (13) we also have a closed form of $K^v(t)$. Thus, by using formula (44) we obtain Eq.
129 (45). \square

130 5.4. Distribution of the time of the first occurrence of a catastrophe

131 We already know that if the queue starts from a non-empty state, then the occurrence of the
132 catastrophes is a Mittag-Leffler distribution. However, we are interested in such distribution as the
133 queue starts being empty. To do that we will need some auxiliary discrete processes.

Theorem 6. Let \mathcal{D}^v be the time of first occurrence of a catastrophe as $\mathbb{P}(N^v(0) = 0) = 1$ and let $\mathcal{D}^v(t) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{D}^v \leq t)$. Then

$$\mathcal{D}^v(t) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} C_{m,j} t^{v(2m+j-1)} E_{v, v(2m+j-1)+1}^{2m+j} [-(\alpha + \beta + \zeta)t^v], \quad (46)$$

where

$$C_{m,j} = \frac{j}{2m+j} \frac{(\beta + \xi)^j - \alpha^j}{\beta + \xi - \alpha} \binom{2m+j}{m} (\alpha\beta)^m.$$

Proof. Following the lines of [6], let us consider the process $\bar{N}^\nu(t)$ with state space $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ such that $\mathbb{P}(\bar{N}^\nu(t) = 0) = 1$ and posing $r_n(t) = \mathbb{P}(\bar{N}^\nu(t) = n)$, $n \geq -1$ its state probability we have

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu r_{-1}^\nu(t) = \xi[1 - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - r_0^\nu(t)], \\ {}_0^C D_t^\nu r_0^\nu(t) = -\alpha r_0^\nu(t) + \beta r_1^\nu(t), \\ {}_0^C D_t^\nu r_n^\nu(t) = -(\alpha + \beta + \xi)r_n^\nu(t) + \alpha r_{n-1}^\nu(t) + \beta r_{n+1}^\nu(t), & n \geq 1 \\ r_n^\nu(0) = \delta_{n,0}, & n \geq -1. \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

Let us remark that such process represents our queue until a catastrophe occurs: in such case, instead of emptying the queue, the state of the process becomes -1 , which is an absorbent state. With such interpretation, we can easily observe that $\mathcal{D}^\nu(t) = r_{-1}^\nu(t)$.

In order to determine $r_n^\nu(t)$, we will first show that $\bar{N}^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} \bar{N}^1(L_\nu(t))$ where $L_\nu(t)$ is the inverse of a ν -stable subordinator which is independent from \bar{N}^1 . To do that, let us consider $\bar{N}^\nu(t) + 1$ instead of $\bar{N}^\nu(t)$. Let us remark that $\mathbb{P}(\bar{N}^\nu(t) + 1 = n) = r_{n-1}^\nu(t)$. Let $G^\nu(z, t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-1}^\nu(t)$ be the probability generating function of $\bar{N}^\nu(t) + 1$. Multiplying the third sequence of equations in (47) with z^{n+1} and then summing all these equations, we have

$${}_0^C D_t^\nu \left(\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-1}^\nu(t) \right) = -(\alpha + \beta + \xi) \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-1}^\nu(t) + \alpha \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-2}^\nu(t) + \beta \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} z^n r_n^\nu(t). \quad (48)$$

Now observe that

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-1}^\nu(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-1}^\nu(t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t) = G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t); \quad (49)$$

moreover

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-2}^\nu(t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} z^{n+1} r_{n-1}^\nu(t) = z \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-1}^\nu(t) \\ &= z[G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t)] = z[G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t)] + z^2 r_0^\nu(t); \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

finally

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} z^n r_n^\nu(t) &= \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} z^{n-1} r_{n-1}^\nu(t) = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} z^n r_{n-1}^\nu(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{z} [G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t) - z^2 r_1^\nu(t)] \\ &= \frac{1}{z} [G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t)] - z r_1^\nu(t). \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

Using Eqs. (49),(50) and (51) in Eq. (48) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} {}_0^C D_t^\nu [G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t)] \\ = \left[\alpha z - (\alpha + \beta + \xi) + \frac{\beta}{z} \right] [G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t)] \\ + \alpha z^2 r_0^\nu(t) - \beta z r_1^\nu(t). \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

Finally, by using the first and the second equation of Eq. (47) in Eq. (52) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} {}_0^C D_t^\nu G^\nu(z, t) = & \left[\alpha z - (\alpha + \beta + \xi) + \frac{\beta}{z} \right] [G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t)] \\ & + \alpha z(z-1)r_0^\nu(t) + \xi[1 - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - r_0^\nu(t)]. \end{aligned}$$

We have obtained that the probability generating function $G^\nu(z, t)$ of $\bar{N}^\nu(t) + 1$ solves the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu G^\nu(z, t) = \left[\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \xi)z + \beta \right] [G^\nu(z, t) - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - z r_0^\nu(t)] \\ \quad + \alpha z^2(z-1)r_0^\nu(t) + \xi z[1 - r_{-1}^\nu(t) - r_0^\nu(t)], \\ G^\nu(z, 0) = z, \end{cases} \quad (53)$$

that, for $\nu = 1$, becomes

$$\begin{cases} z \frac{d}{dt} G^1(z, t) = \left[\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \xi)z + \beta \right] [G^1(z, t) - r_{-1}^1(t) - z r_0^1(t)] \\ \quad + \alpha z^2(z-1)r_0^1(t) + \xi z[1 - r_{-1}^1(t) - r_0^1(t)], \\ G^1(z, 0) = z. \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

Let $\tilde{G}^\nu(z, s)$, $\tilde{r}_0^\nu(s)$ and $\tilde{r}_{-1}^\nu(s)$ be the Laplace transforms of $G^\nu(z, t)$, $r_0^\nu(t)$ and $r_{-1}^\nu(t)$ and let us take the Laplace transform in Eq. (53) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} z[s^\nu \tilde{G}^\nu(z, s) - s^{\nu-1}z] = & \left[\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \xi)z + \beta \right] [\tilde{G}^\nu(z, s) - \tilde{r}_{-1}^\nu(s) - z \tilde{r}_0^\nu(s)] \\ & + \alpha z^2(z-1)\tilde{r}_0^\nu(s) + \xi z \left[\frac{1}{s} - \tilde{r}_{-1}^\nu(s) - \tilde{r}_0^\nu(s) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

Now, let us remark that $\bar{N}^\nu(t) + 1 \stackrel{d}{=} \bar{N}^1(L_\nu(t)) + 1$ if and only if for all $n \geq 0$:

$$r_{n-1}^\nu(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} r_{n-1}^1(y) \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy) \quad (56)$$

that is to say if and only if

$$G^\nu(z, t) = \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy).$$

Taking Laplace transform and using Eq. (22) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{G}^\nu(z, s) &= s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy, \\ \tilde{r}_{-1}^\nu(s) &= s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy, \\ \tilde{r}_0^\nu(s) &= s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy. \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

Thus, by substituting the formulas (57) in (55) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} z \left[s^\nu s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - s^{\nu-1} z \right] &= [\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \zeta)z + \beta] \\ &\times \left[s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - z s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right] \\ &+ \alpha z^2 (z-1) s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \\ &+ \zeta z \left[\frac{1}{s} - s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, multiplying with $\frac{1}{s^{\nu-1}}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} z \left[s^\nu \int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - z \right] &= [\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \zeta)z + \beta] \\ &\times \left[\int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - z \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right] \\ &+ \alpha z^2 (z-1) \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \\ &+ \zeta z \left[\frac{1}{s^\nu} - \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right]. \end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

Now we know that $\bar{N}^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} \bar{N}^1(L_\nu(t))$ if and only if Eq. (58) is verified. For this reason we only need to show such equation. To do that, remarking that $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ys^\nu} dy = \frac{1}{s^\nu}$, consider the right-hand side of Eq. (58) and observe that

$$\begin{aligned} &[\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \zeta)z + \beta] \left[\int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - z \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right] \\ &+ \alpha z^2 (z-1) \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy + \zeta z \left[\frac{1}{s^\nu} - \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right] \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} ([\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \zeta)z + \beta][G^1(z, y) - r_{-1}^1(y) - z r_0^1(y)] \\ &+ \alpha z^2 (z-1) r_0^1(y) + \zeta z [1 - r_{-1}^1(y) - r_0^1(y)]) e^{-ys^\nu} dy. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by using Eq. (54), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &[\alpha z^2 - (\alpha + \beta + \zeta)z + \beta] \left[\int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - z \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right] \\ &+ \alpha z^2 (z-1) \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy + \zeta z \left[\frac{1}{s^\nu} - \int_0^{+\infty} r_{-1}^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - \int_0^{+\infty} r_0^1(y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \right] \\ &= z \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dt} G^1(z, y) \right) e^{-ys^\nu} dy \\ &= z \left[\int_0^{+\infty} G^1(z, y) e^{-ys^\nu} dy - z \right] \end{aligned}$$

concluding the proof of our first claim.

From Theorem 3.1 of [6] we know that

$$r_{-1}^1(t) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{m,j}}{(2m+j-1)!} t^{2m+j-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta)t} \tag{59}$$

and, since we know that $\bar{N}^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} \bar{N}^1(L_\nu(t))$, we can use (59) in (56) with $n = 0$ to obtain:

$$r_{-1}^\nu(t) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{m,j}}{(2m+j-1)!} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{2m+j-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta)y} \mathbb{P}(L_\nu(t) \in dy). \quad (60)$$

Taking the Laplace transform in (60) and using formula (22) we obtain

$$\tilde{r}_{-1}^\nu(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{C_{m,j}}{(2m+j-1)!} s^{\nu-1} \int_0^{+\infty} y^{2m+j-1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\zeta+s^\nu)y} dy$$

and then, integrating

$$\tilde{r}_{-1}^\nu(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} C_{m,j} \frac{s^{\nu-1}}{(\alpha + \beta + \zeta + s^\nu)^{2m+j}}. \quad (61)$$

134 Finally, applying the inverse Laplace transform on Eq. (61) and using formula (A2) we complete the
135 proof. \square

136 6. Conclusions

137 Our work focused on the transient behaviour of a fractional M/M/1 queue with catastrophes,
138 deriving formulas for the state probabilities, the distribution of the busy period and the distribution of
139 the time of the first occurrence of a catastrophe. This is a non-Markov generalization of the classical
140 M/M/1 queue with catastrophes, obtained through a time-change. The introduction of fractional
141 dynamics in the equations that master the behaviour of the queue led to a sort of transformation of
142 the time scale. Fractional derivatives are global operators, so the state probabilities preserve memory
143 of their past, eventually slowing down the entire dynamics. Indeed we can see how Mittag-Leffler
144 functions take place where in the classical case we expected to see exponentials. However, such
145 fractional dynamic seems to affect only the transient behaviour, since we have shown in Remark 2 that
146 the limit behaviour is the same.

147 The main difficulty that is linked with fractional queues (or in general time-changed queues) is the
148 fact that one has to deal with non-local derivative operators, such as the Caputo derivative, losing
149 Markov property. However, fractional dynamics and fractional processes are gaining attention, due to
150 their wide range of applicability, from physics to finance, from computer science to biology. Moreover,
151 time-changed processes have formed a thriving field of application in mathematical finance.

152 Future works will focus on an extension of such results to $E_k/M/1$ and $M/E_k/1$ queues, or even to a
153 generalization of fractional M/M/1 queue to a time-changed M/M/1 queue by using the inverse of
154 any subordinator.

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164 Appendix A. Fractional Integrals and Derivatives

Let us recall the definition of fractional integral [19]. Given a function $x : [t_0, t_1] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ its fractional integral of order $\nu > 0$ in $[t_0, t]$ for $t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$ is given by

$${}_{t_0} \mathcal{I}_t^\nu x = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu)} \int_{t_0}^t (t - \tau)^{\nu-1} x(\tau) d\tau.$$

The Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative operator is defined as

$${}_{t_0}^{RL} D_t^\nu = \frac{d^m}{dt^m} {}_{t_0} \mathcal{I}_t^{m-\nu}$$

while the Caputo fractional derivative operator is defined as

$${}_{t_0}^C D_t^\nu = {}_{t_0} \mathcal{I}_t^{m-\nu} \frac{d^m}{dt^m}$$

whenever $m - 1 < \nu < m$. Obviously such operators are linear. It is interesting to remark that

$${}_{t_0}^{RL} D_t^\nu 1 = \frac{t^{-\nu}}{\Gamma(1-\nu)}, \quad {}_0^C D_t^\nu 1 = 0.$$

Note that for a function $x(t), t \geq 0$ and $\nu \in (0, 1)$, the Caputo fractional derivative is defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} {}_0^C D_t^\nu x &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)} \int_0^t \frac{d}{dt} x(t-s) \frac{ds}{s^\nu} \\ &= {}_0^{RL} D_t^\nu x - \frac{x(0)}{\Gamma(1-\nu)t^\nu}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$${}_0^{RL} D_t^\nu x = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\nu)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t x(t-s) \frac{ds}{s^\nu},$$

and for its Laplace transform, denoting by $\tilde{x}(z)$ the Laplace transform of x ,

$$\mathcal{L}\left[{}_0^C D_t^\nu x\right](z) = z^\nu \tilde{x}(z) - z^{\nu-1} x(0). \quad (\text{A1})$$

Moreover, for $\nu \in (0, 1)$, a well-posed fractional Cauchy problem with Riemann-Liouville derivatives is given in the form

$$\begin{cases} {}_{t_0}^{RL} D_t^\nu x = f(t, x(t)), \\ \left[{}_{t_0} \mathcal{I}_t^{1-\nu} x \right]_{|t=t_0} = x_0, \end{cases}$$

in which the initial condition is given in terms of fractional integrals, while if we use Caputo derivatives we have

$$\begin{cases} {}_{t_0}^C D_t^\nu x = f(t, x(t)), \\ x(t_0) = x_0, \end{cases}$$

165 in which the initial condition is related only with the initial value of the function. For such reason we
166 will prefer adopting Caputo derivatives as fractional derivatives in this paper.

167 Finally, let us remark that the definition of fractional integral and derivative can be also considered for
168 functions $x : [t_0, t_1] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow B$ where B is a Banach space and all the involved integrals are Bochner
169 integrals ([24]).

170 Appendix B. Some special functions

171 We recall the definitions of some special functions we use in such text.

172 Gamma function

The Gamma function is defined as

$$\Gamma(z) := \int_0^{\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt.$$

173 In particular we have $\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$ and, for $z = n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$.

174 Modified Bessel function of the first kind

The modified Bessel function ([14]) of the first kind can be defined by its power series expansion as

$$I_r(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2m+r}}{m!\Gamma(m+r+1)}.$$

175 Mittag-Leffler functions

One-parameter Mittag-Leffler functions ([12]) are defined by their power series expansion as

$$E_\nu(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\nu k + 1)}, \quad \nu > 0, z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Two-parameters Mittag-Leffler functions are also defined by their power series expansion as

$$E_{\nu,\mu}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{\Gamma(\nu k + \mu)}, \quad \nu > 0, \mu > 0, z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Remark that $E_{\nu,1}(t) = E_\nu(t)$.

Generalized Mittag-Leffler functions are defined by their power series expansion as

$$E_{\nu,\mu}^\rho(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(\rho)_k}{\Gamma(\nu k + \mu)} \frac{z^k}{k!}, \quad \nu > 0, \mu > 0, \rho > 0, z \in \mathbb{C},$$

where $(\rho)_k$ is the Pochhammer symbol

$$(\rho)_k = \rho(\rho+1)(\rho+2) \cdots (\rho+k-1).$$

An alternative way to define the Generalized Mittag-Leffler function is

$$E_{\alpha,\beta}^\rho(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k \Gamma(\rho+k)}{k! \Gamma(\alpha k + \beta) \Gamma(\rho)}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Remark also that $E_{\alpha,\beta}^1 = E_{\alpha,\beta}$. Functions with similar series expansions are also involved in the study of the asymptotic behaviour of some integrals which arise from a Feynman path integral approach to some financial problems (see, i.e., [10] Section 4).

Recall also the following Laplace transform formula [9]

$$\mathcal{L}[z^{\gamma-1} E_{\nu,\gamma}^\delta(wz^\nu)](s) = \frac{s^{\nu\delta-\gamma}}{(s^\nu - w)^\delta}, \quad \gamma, \nu, \delta, w \in \mathbb{C}, \Re(\gamma), \Re(\nu), \Re(\delta) > 0, s \in \mathbb{C}, |ws^\nu| < 1. \quad (\text{A2})$$

Finally let us remark, for $\nu \in (0, 1)$, that the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} {}_0^C D_t^\nu x = \lambda x, \\ x(0) = x_0, \end{cases}$$

176 admits as unique solution $x(t) = x_0 E_\nu(\lambda t^\nu)$ ([12], p. 295).

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