



*Cooperative Game Theoretic Models to Analyze Multi-class
Queueing Systems*

(Anirban Mitra, Manu K. Gupta)

*Department of Management Studies
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee*

N. Hemachandra

*Industrial Engineering and Operations Research
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay*

*Game Theory and Applications
(GTA 2022)*



Agenda

- *Introduction*
- *Objective*
- *Game Theoretic Representation*
- *Methodology*
- *Results*
- *Conclusion and future research*
- *References*



Introduction



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- *Game Theory is useful to analyze strategic interaction between rational agents.*



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- *From Microeconomics to Engineering Sciences it has a lot of applications.*



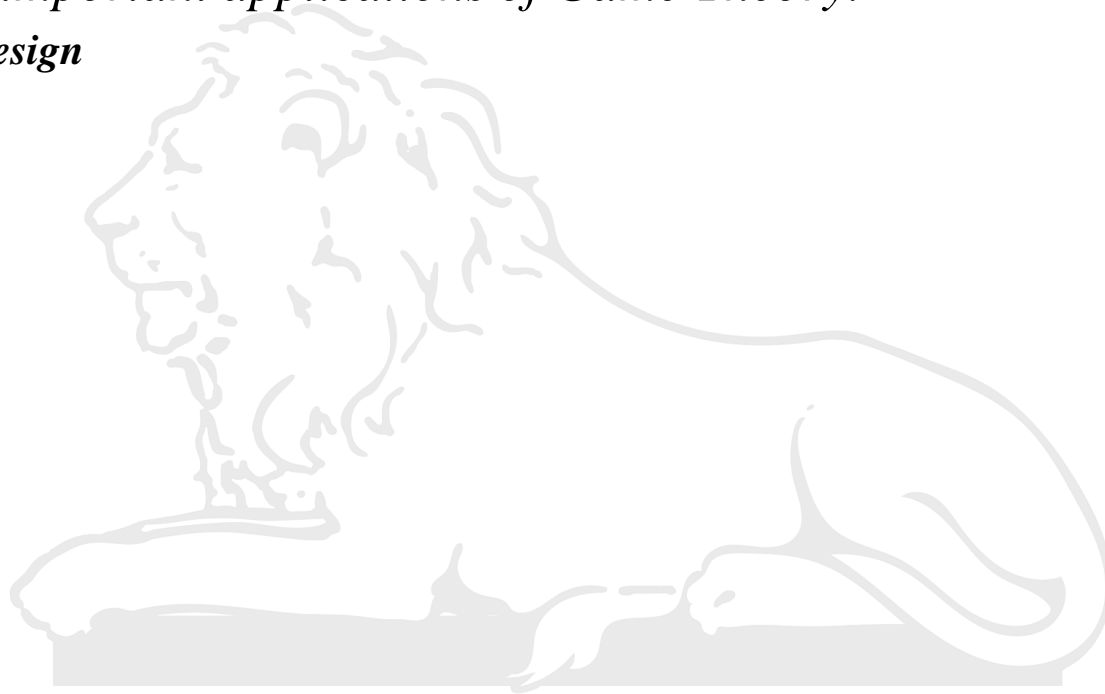
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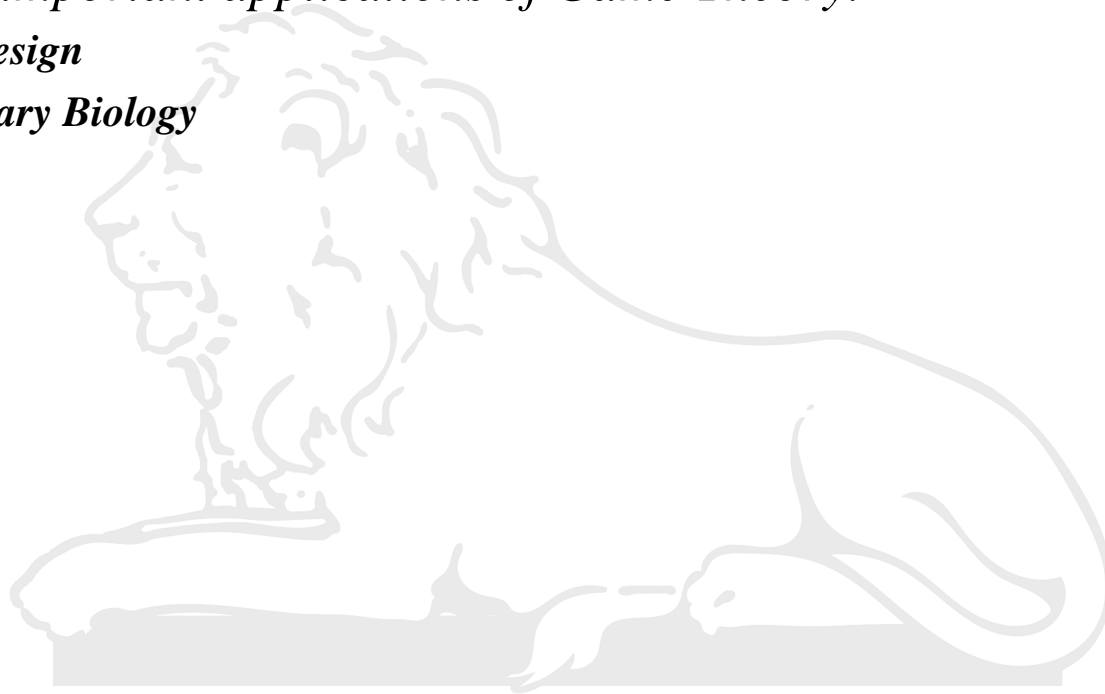
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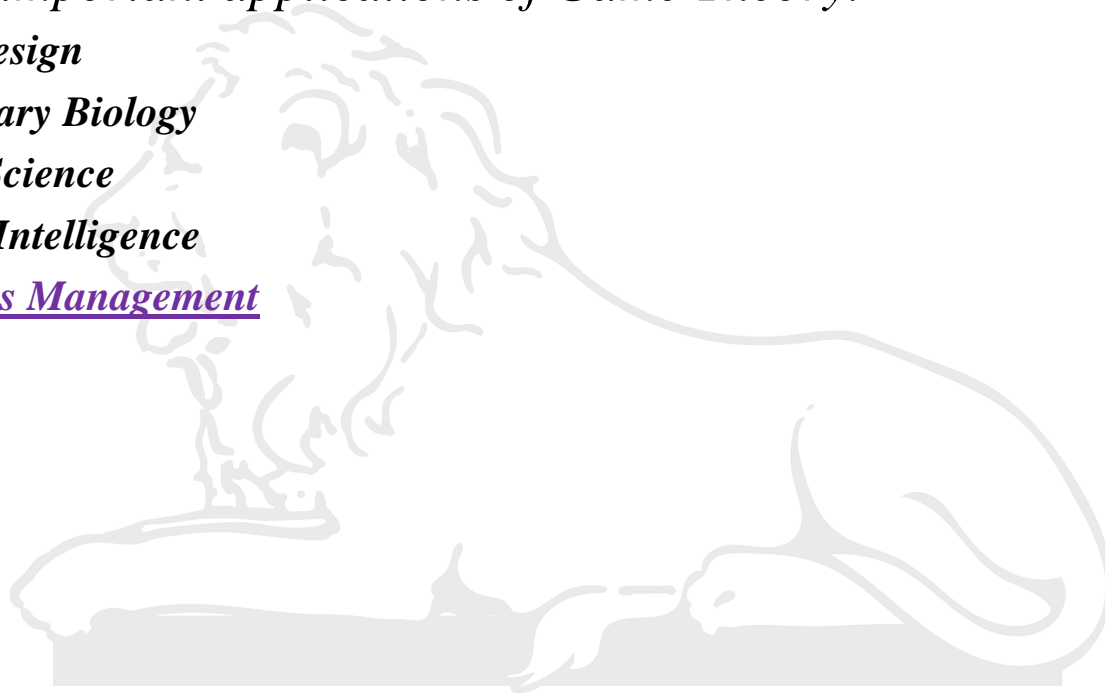
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Introduction



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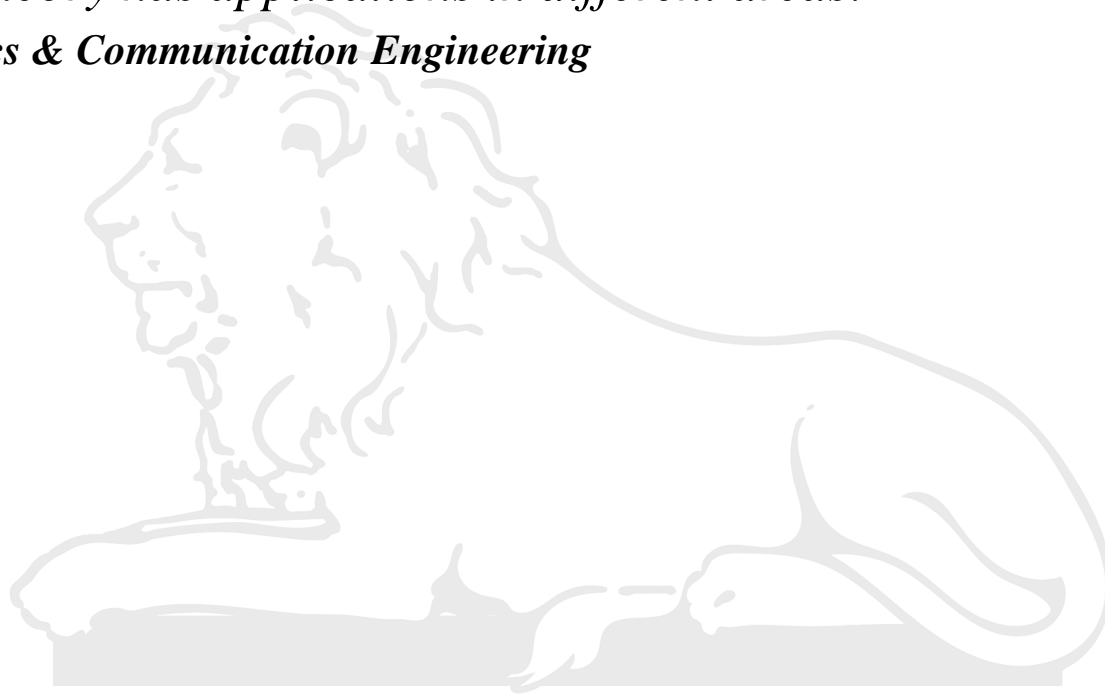
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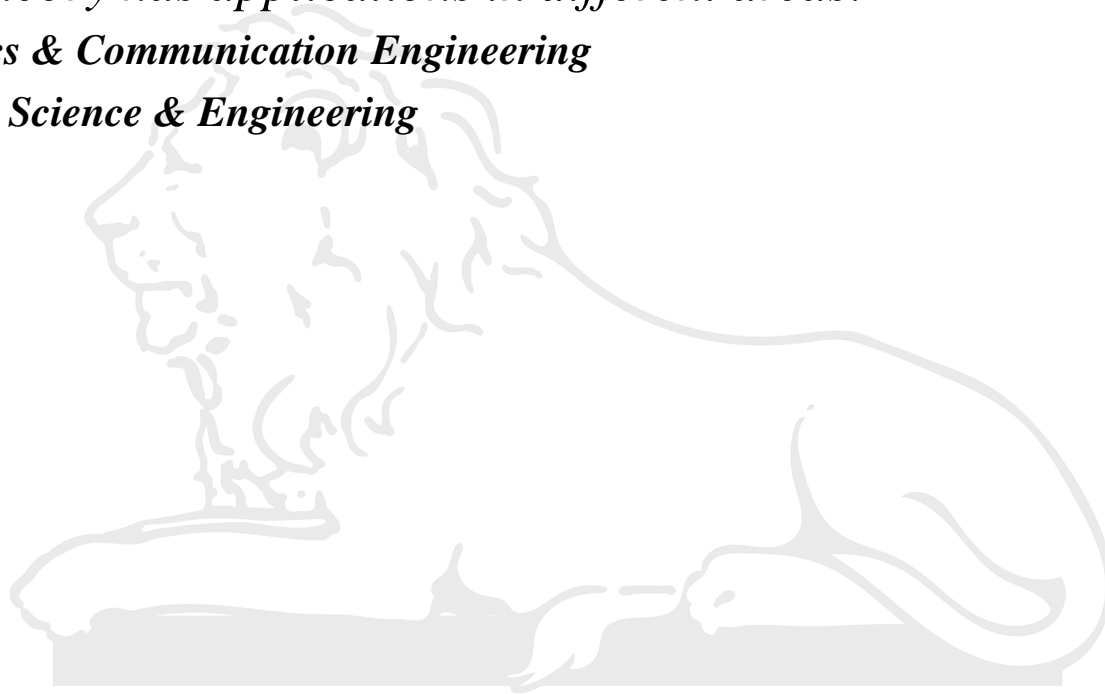
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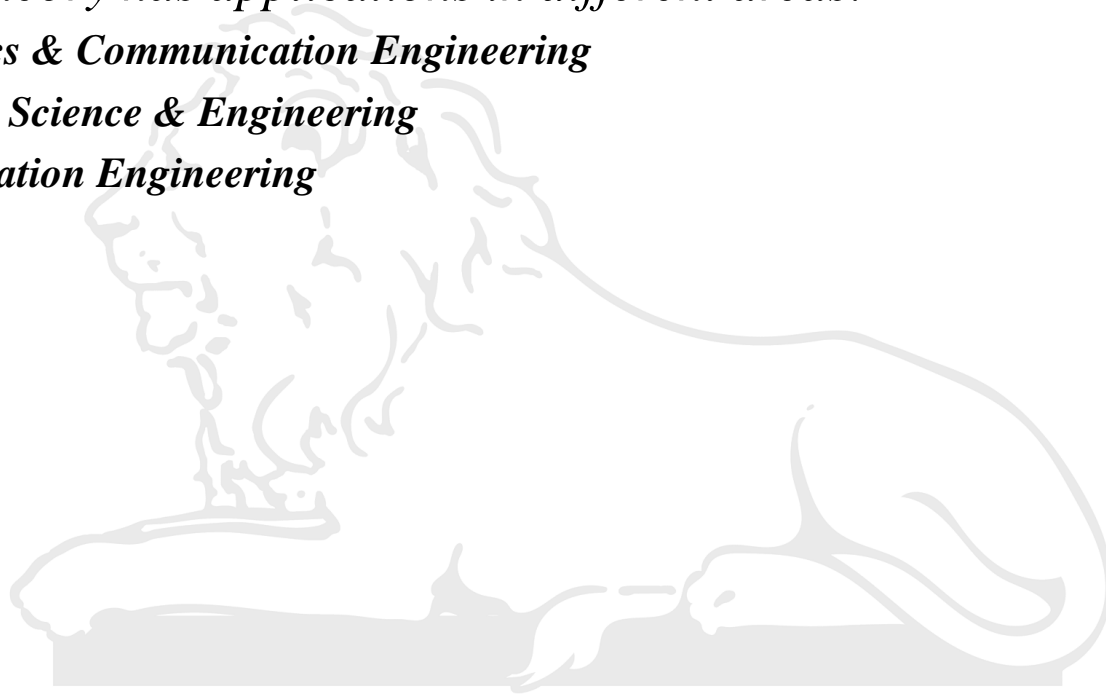
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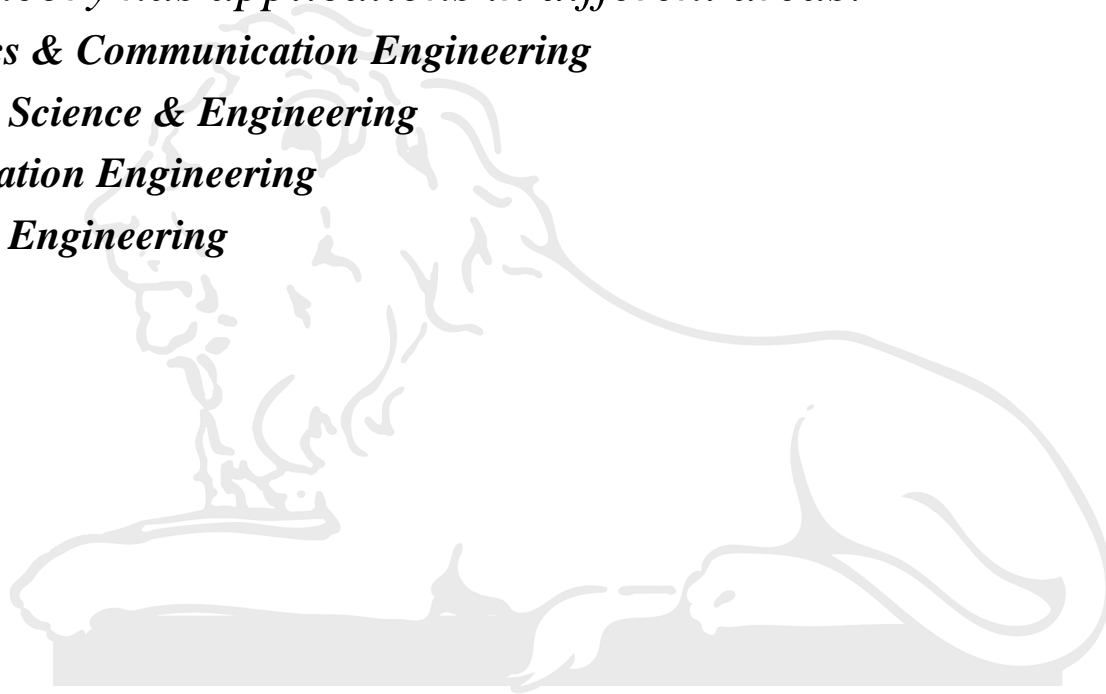
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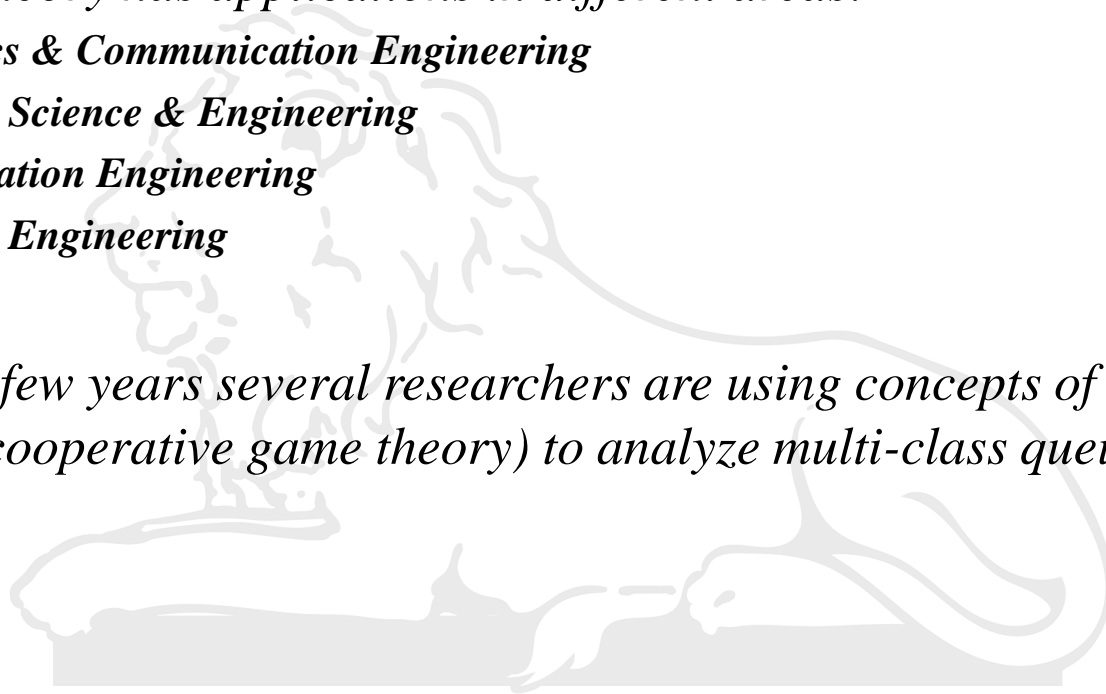
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- *Some of the works are Liu and Yu (2022) , Armony et al. (2021) , Yu et al. (2015), Anily and Haviv (2010).*

Basic concepts of Queueing Theory



Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

- *Queue*



Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

- *Queue*
- *Arrival rate*



Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

- *Queue*
- *Arrival rate*
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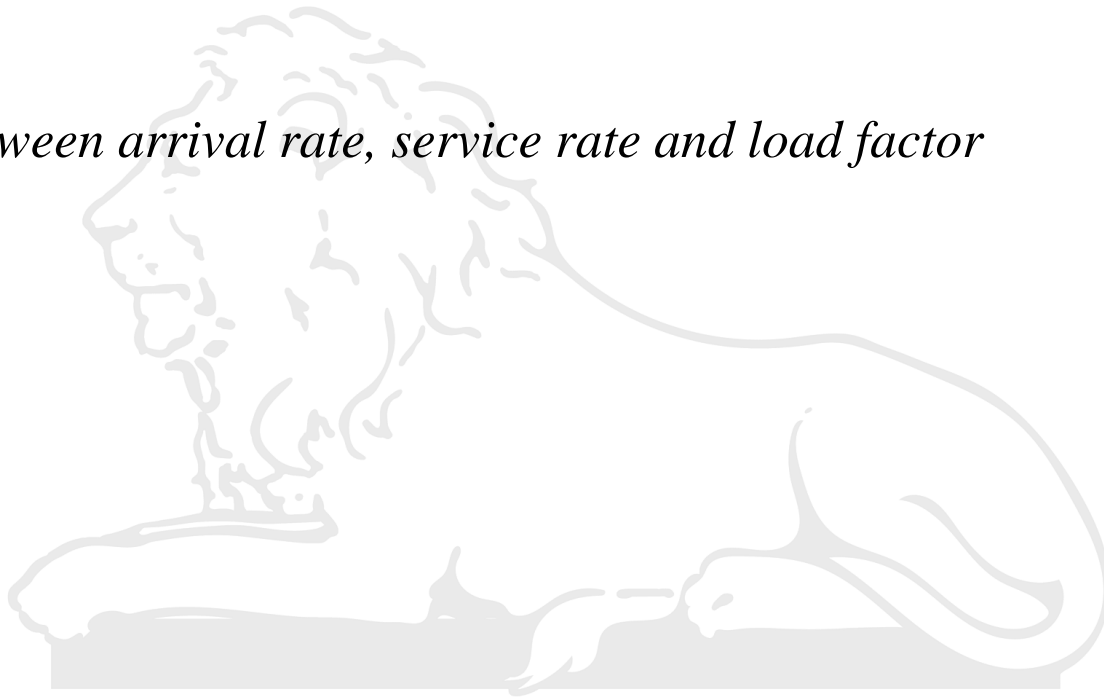
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- *Queue*
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- *Load factor*



Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

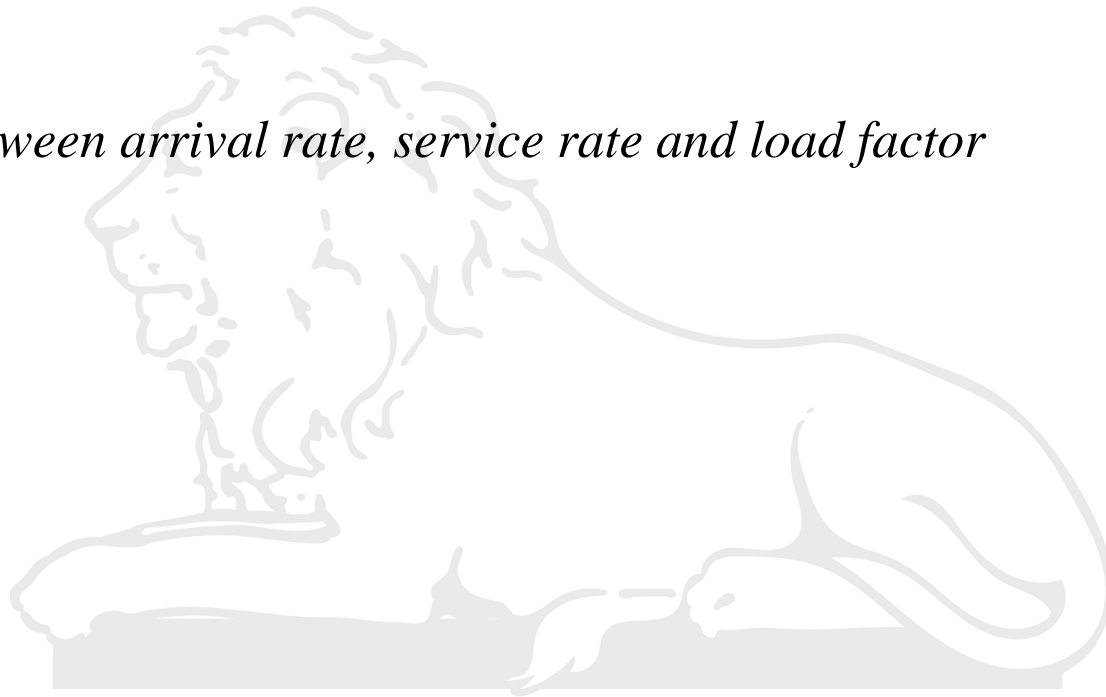
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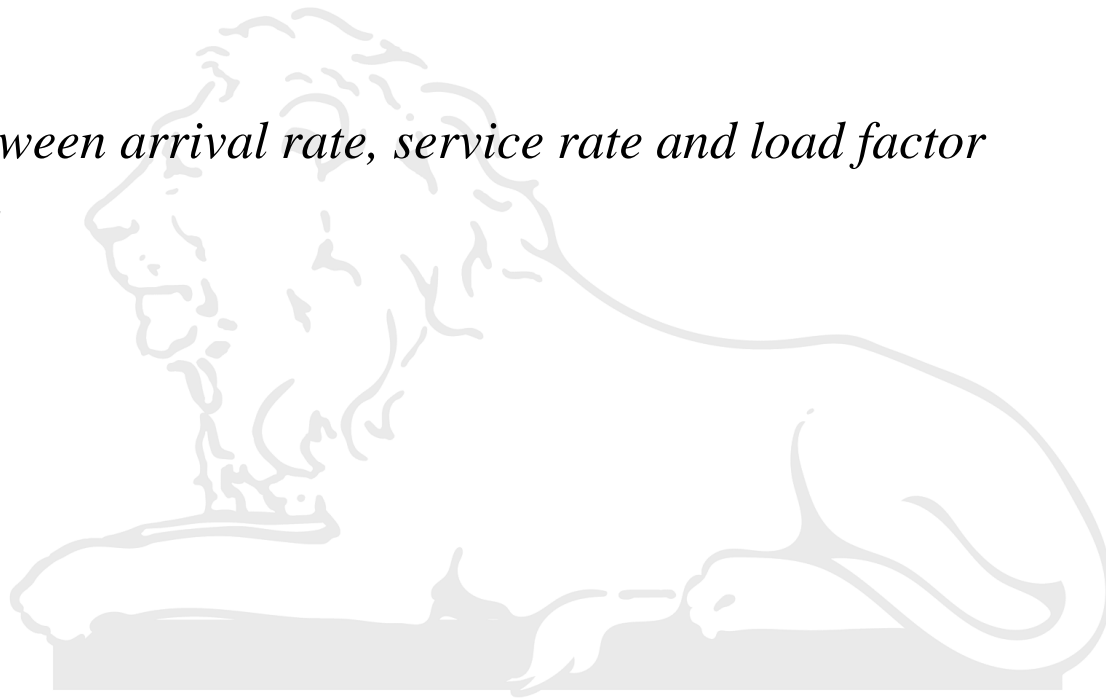
$$- \rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$



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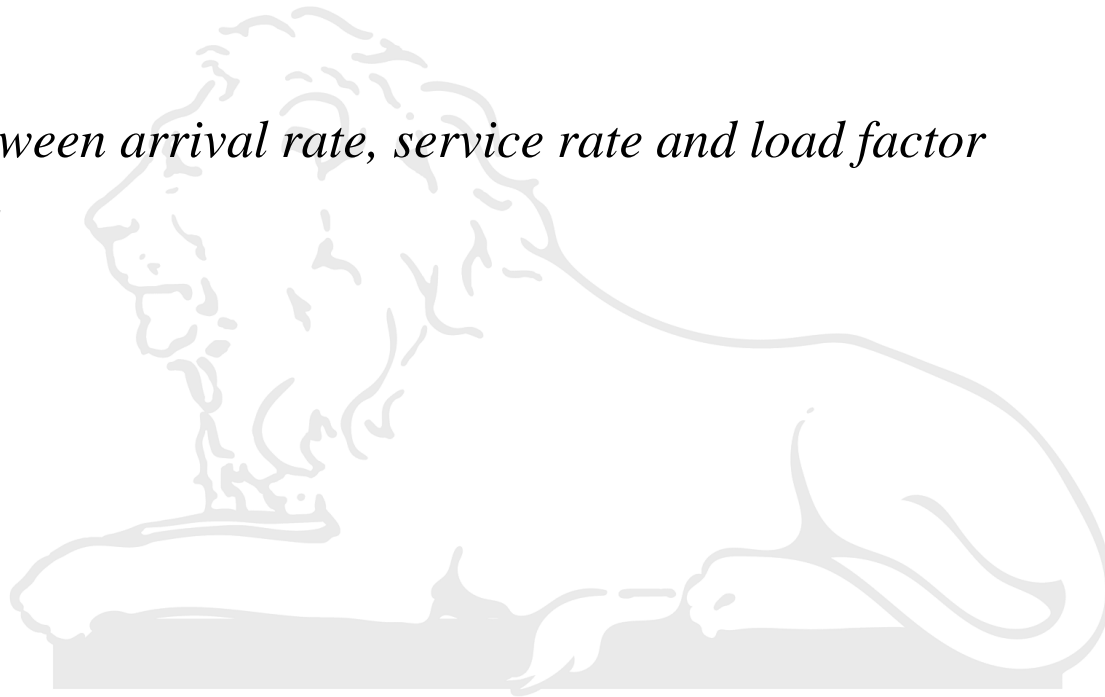


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M/G/1 Queue

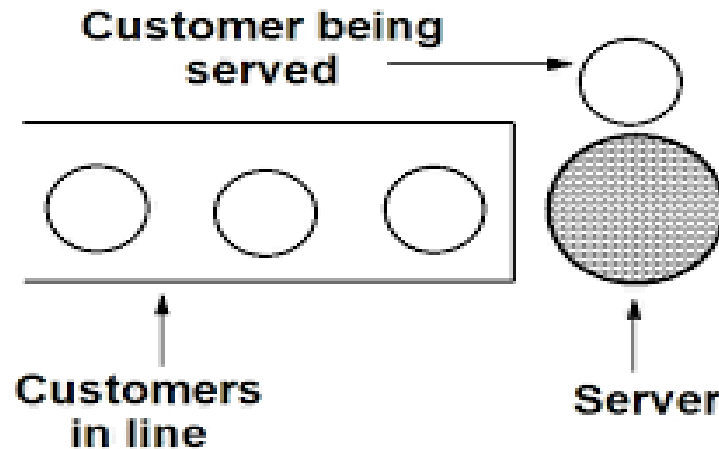


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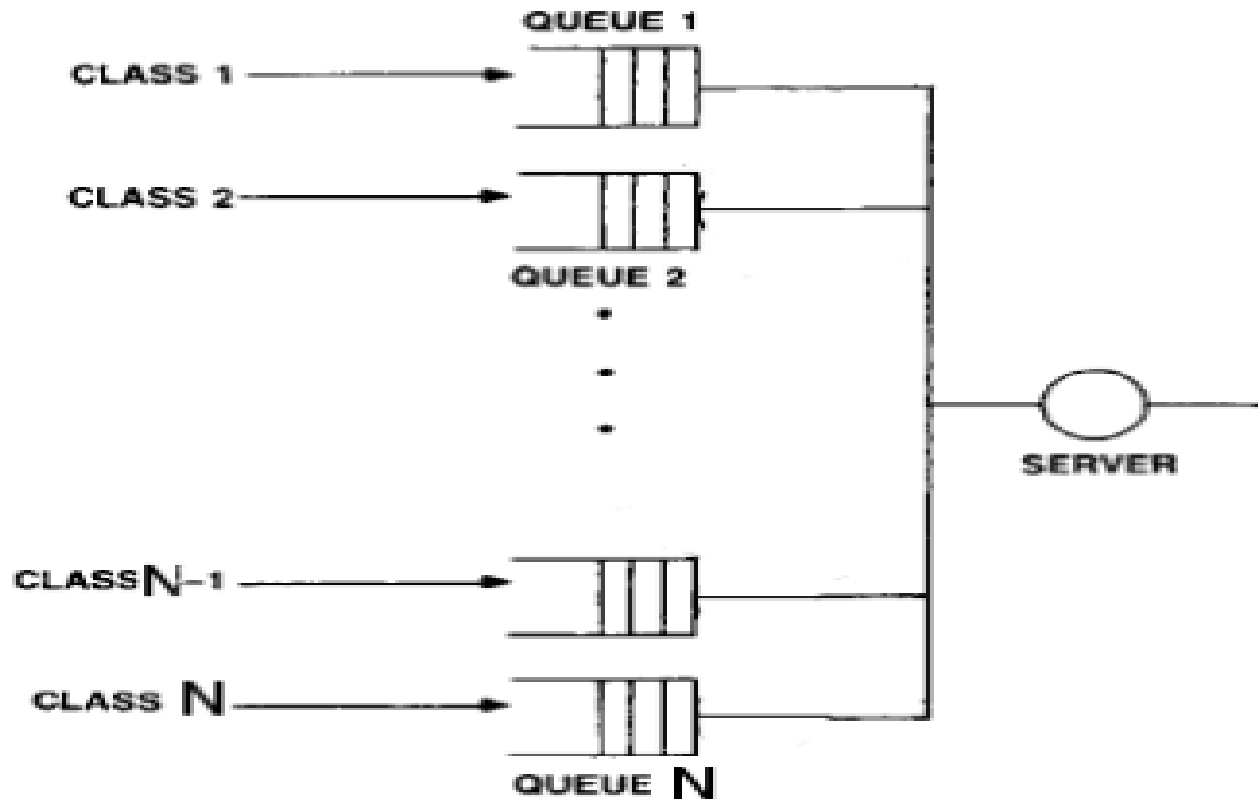
Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

- *Multi-class Queue*



Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

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Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

- *Scheduling Policy*



Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

- *Scheduling Policy*
- *Priority Queues*



Basic concepts of Queueing Theory

- *Scheduling Policy*
- *Priority Queues*
- *Preemptive vs Non-Preemptive priority*



Objective



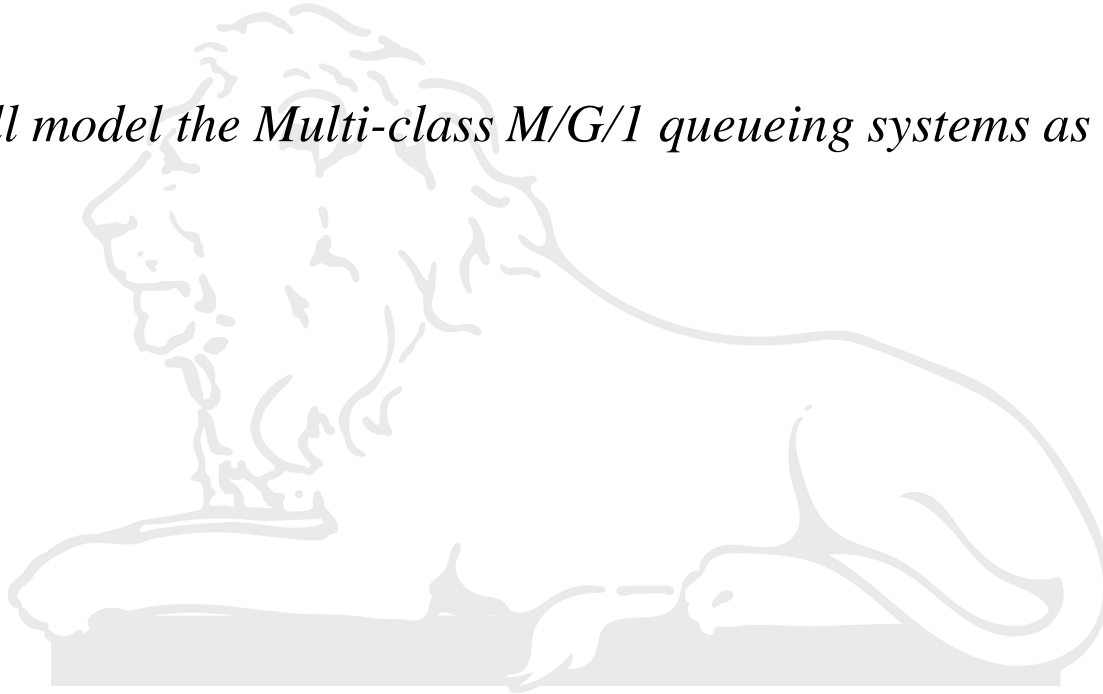
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- To determine **fair scheduling policy** using different solution concepts of the cooperative game in multi-class queues.



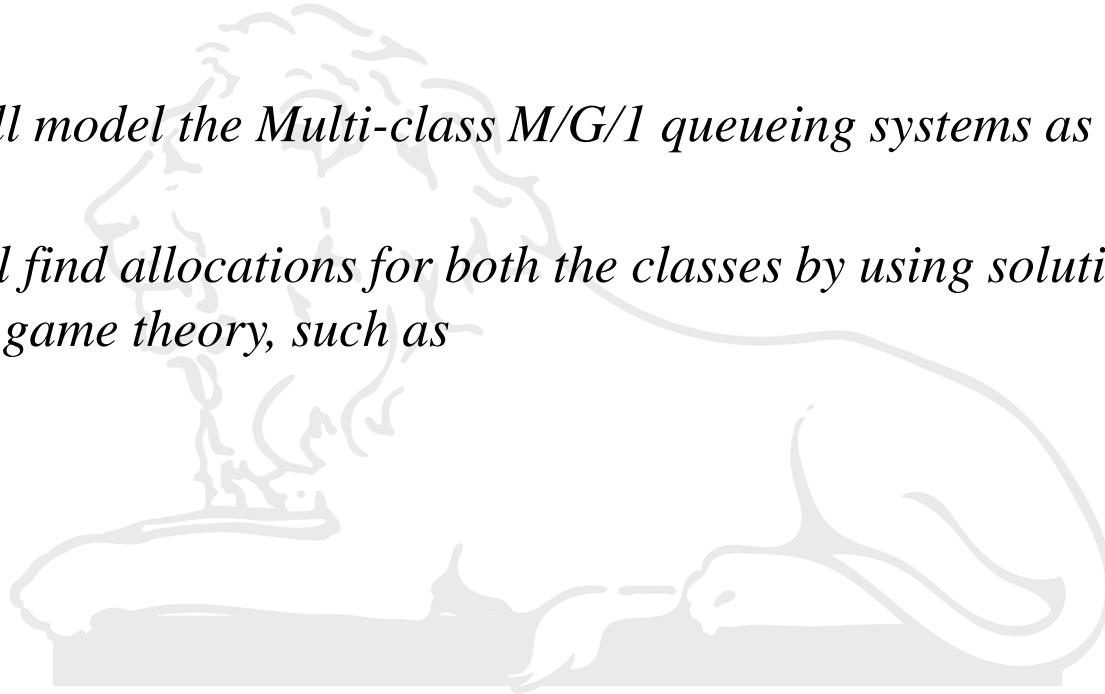
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- *First, we will model the Multi-class $M/G/1$ queueing systems as a cooperative game.*



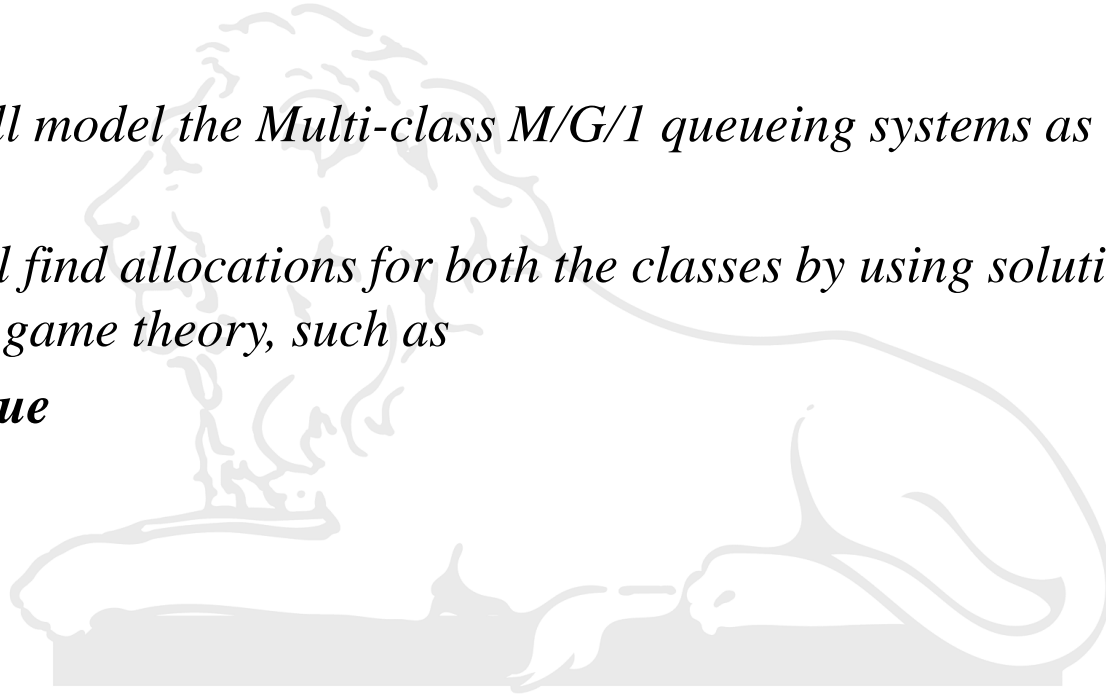
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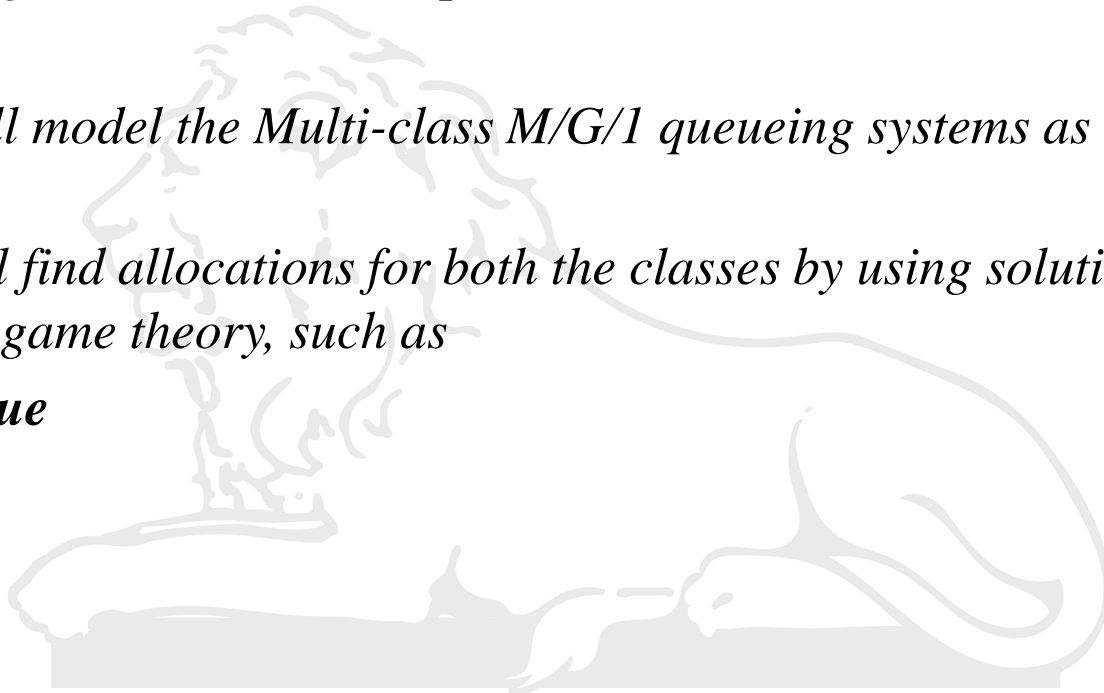
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 - **Shapley Value**
 - **The Core**
- *Then we will find the scheduling policies which can assign those allocations fairly.*

Game Theoretic Representation



Game Theoretic Representation

- *We are considering Multi-class M/G/1 queue.*



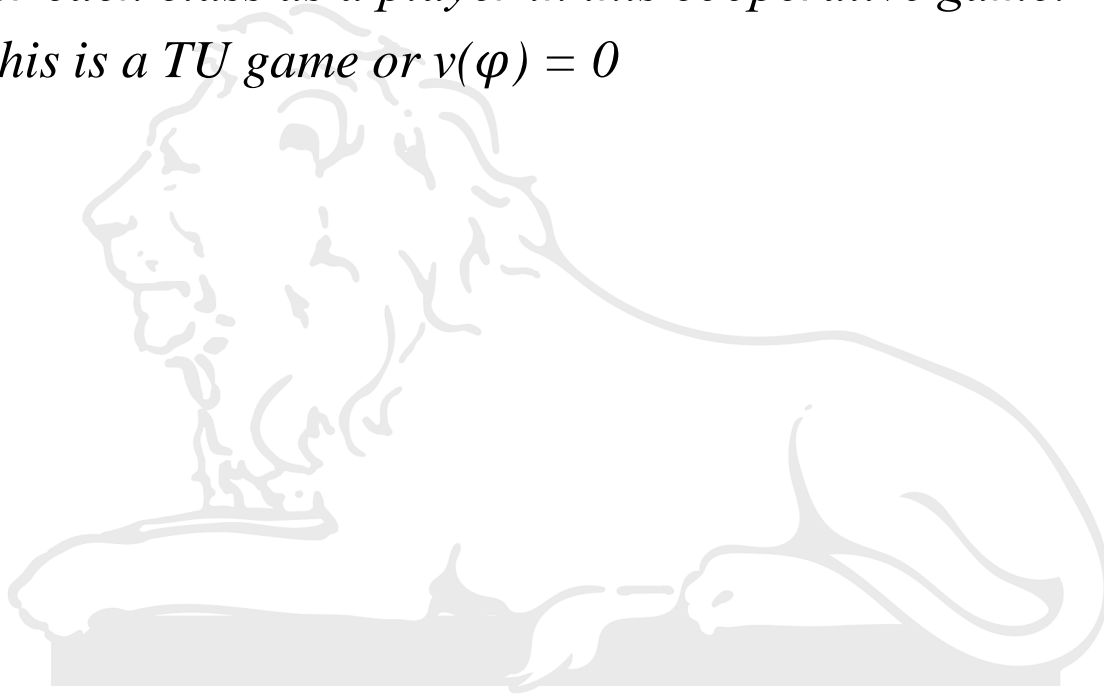
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- *We are considering Multi-class M/G/1 queue.*
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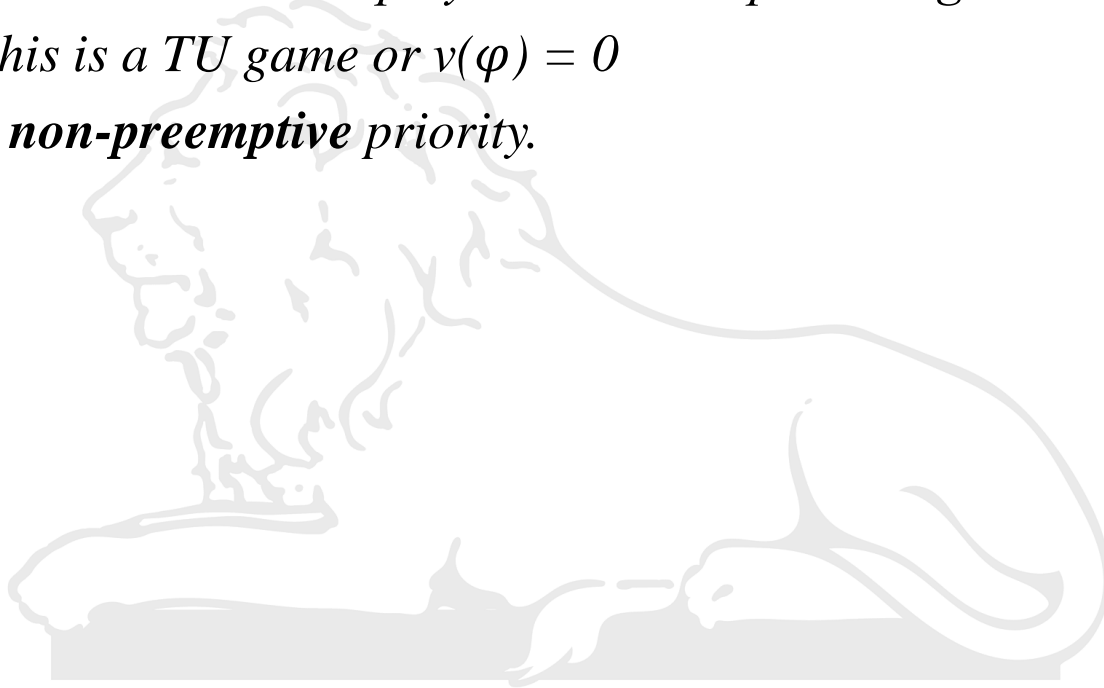
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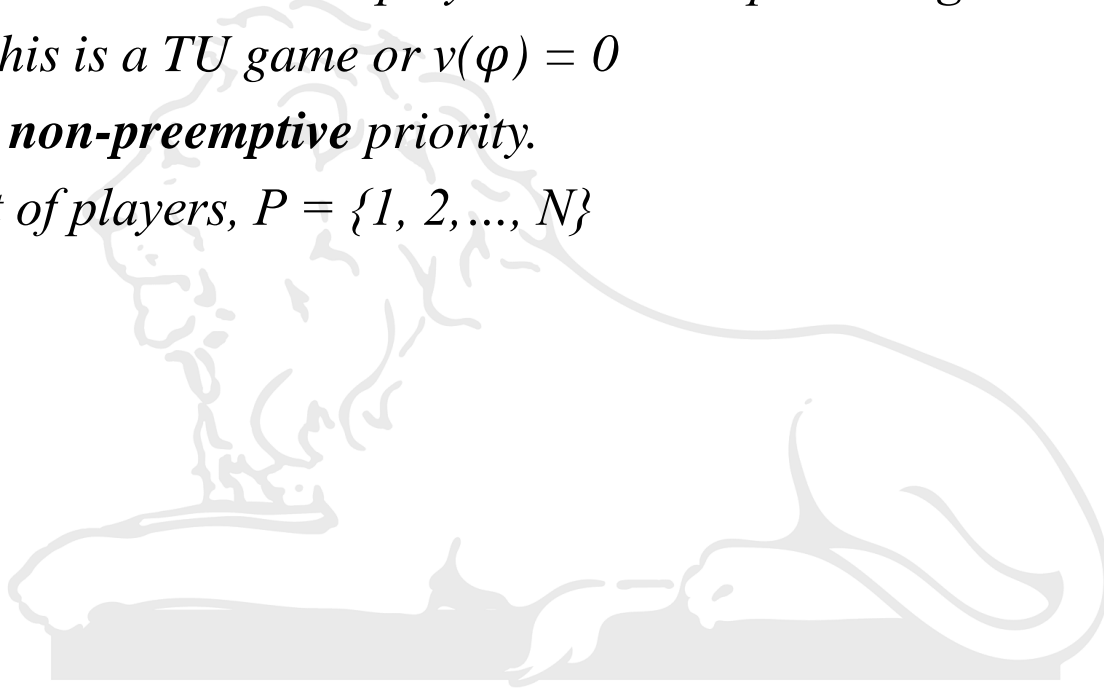
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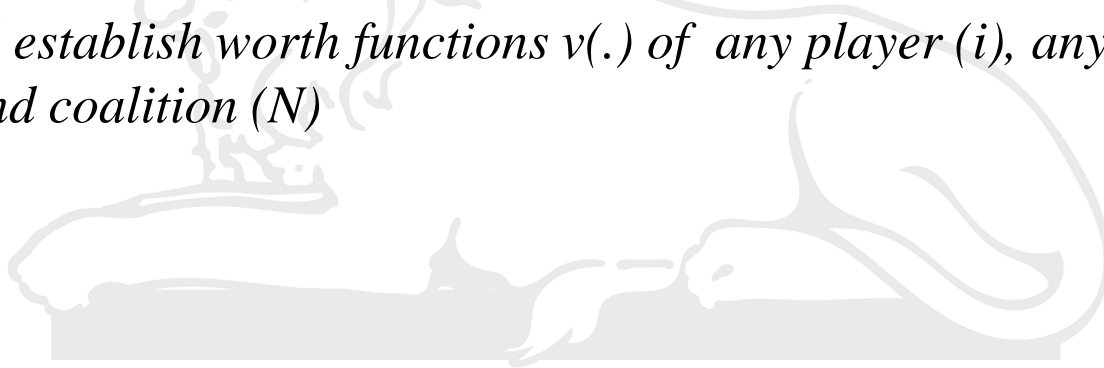
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- Now we will establish worth functions $v(\cdot)$ of any player (i), any coalition (S) and the grand coalition (N)
- Worth function of the grand coalition, $v(\{N\})$ must follow Kleinrock's Conservation law (Kleinrock, 1965) where, right hand side is independent of any scheduling policy π ,
- $\sum_{i=1}^N \rho_i W_i^\pi = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}$. Here, ρ_i is load factor of class i , W_i is mean waiting time of class i and $W_0 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\lambda_i}{2} [\sigma_i^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_i^2}]$

Proposed Game



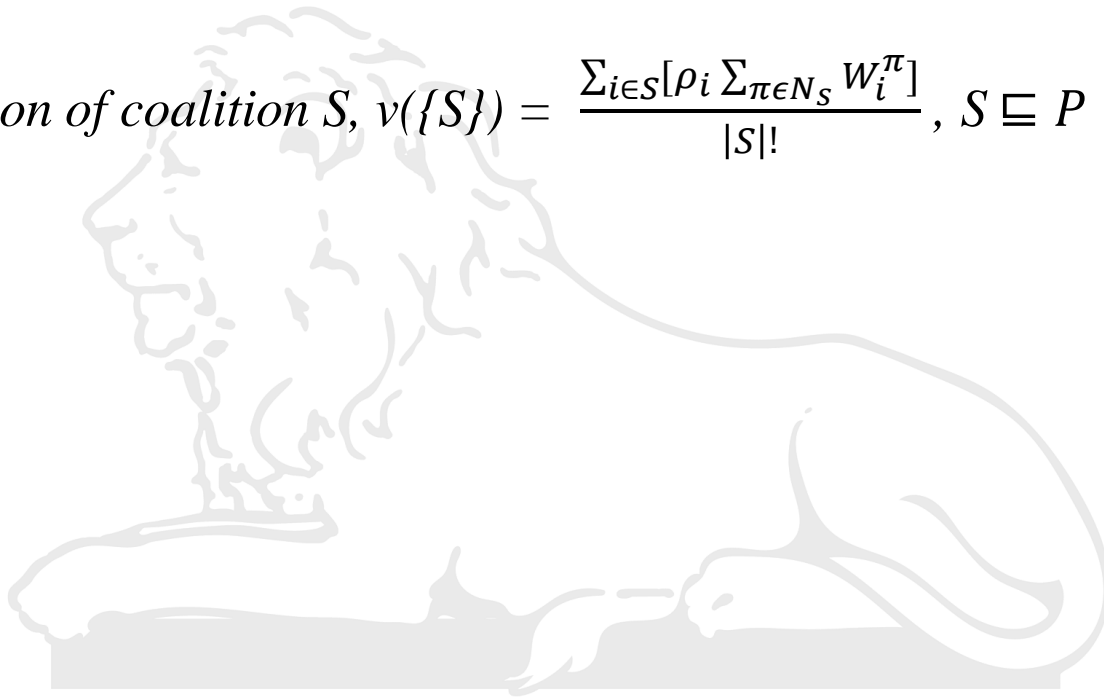
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- *Worth function of player i , $v(\{i\}) = (\rho_i \sum_{\pi \in N_i} W_i^\pi)$*



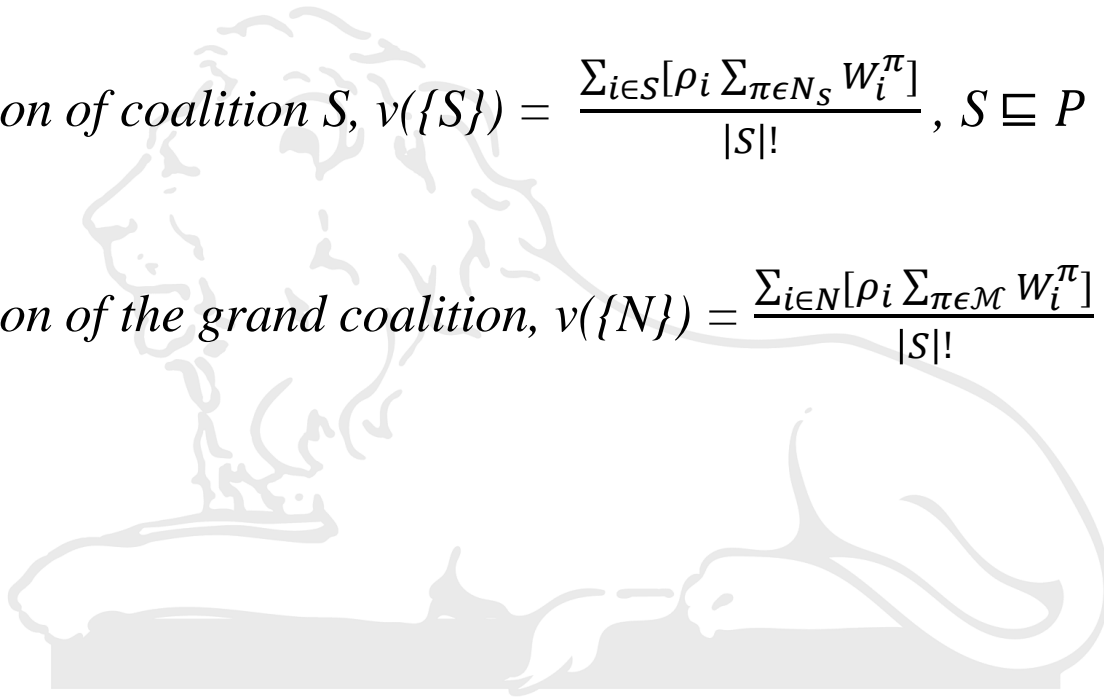
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- *$V(\{N\}) = \frac{\sum_{i \in N} [\rho_i \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{M}} W_i^\pi]}{|S|!} = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)} = R.H.S \text{ of Kleinrock's conservation law}$*

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- *$V(\{N\})$ is independent of scheduling policies.*

2-class game



2-class game

- *Based on the proposed worth functions, we get*



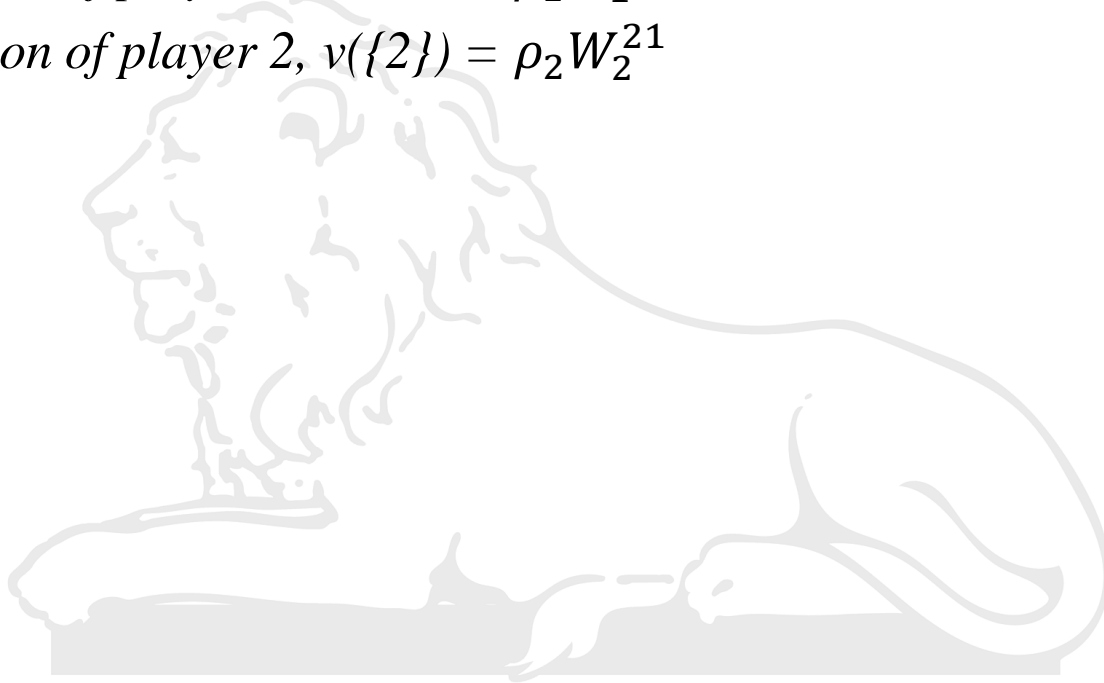
2-class game

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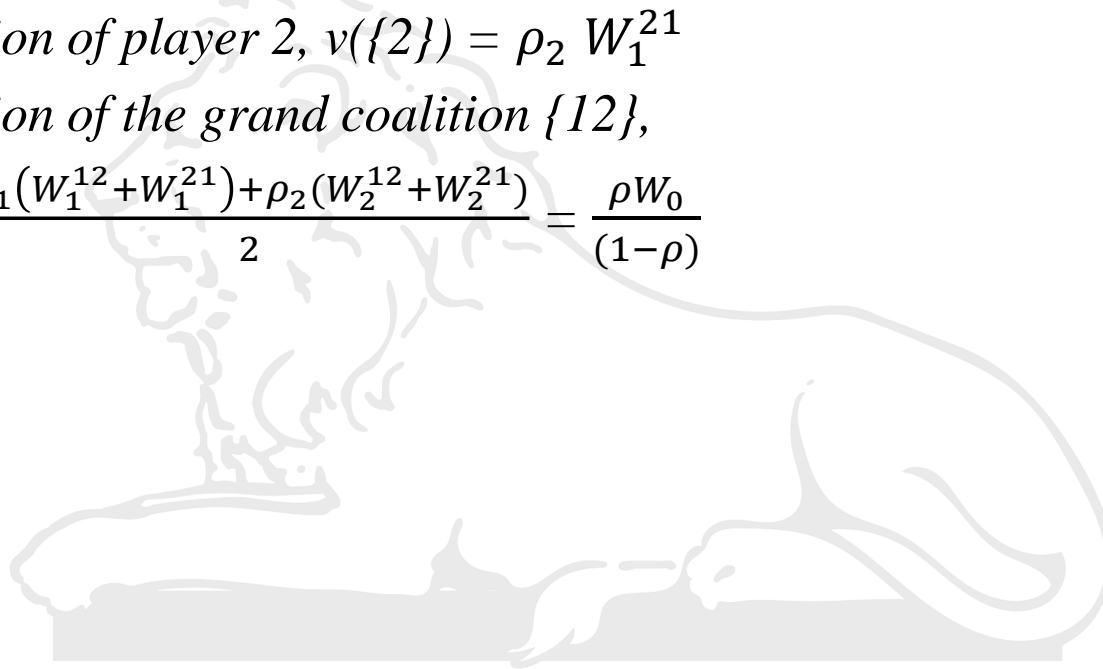
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2-class game

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- $$v(\{12\}) = \frac{\rho_1(W_1^{12} + W_1^{21}) + \rho_2(W_2^{12} + W_2^{21})}{2} = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}$$



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- 2-class game is convex
- The Core is non-empty
- The Core, $C(P, v) = \{(x_1, x_2): \frac{\rho_1 W_0}{(1-\rho_1)} \leq x_1 \leq \frac{\rho_1 W_0}{(1-\rho_2)(1-\rho)}; x_1 + x_2 = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}\}$

Shapley Value for 2-class game



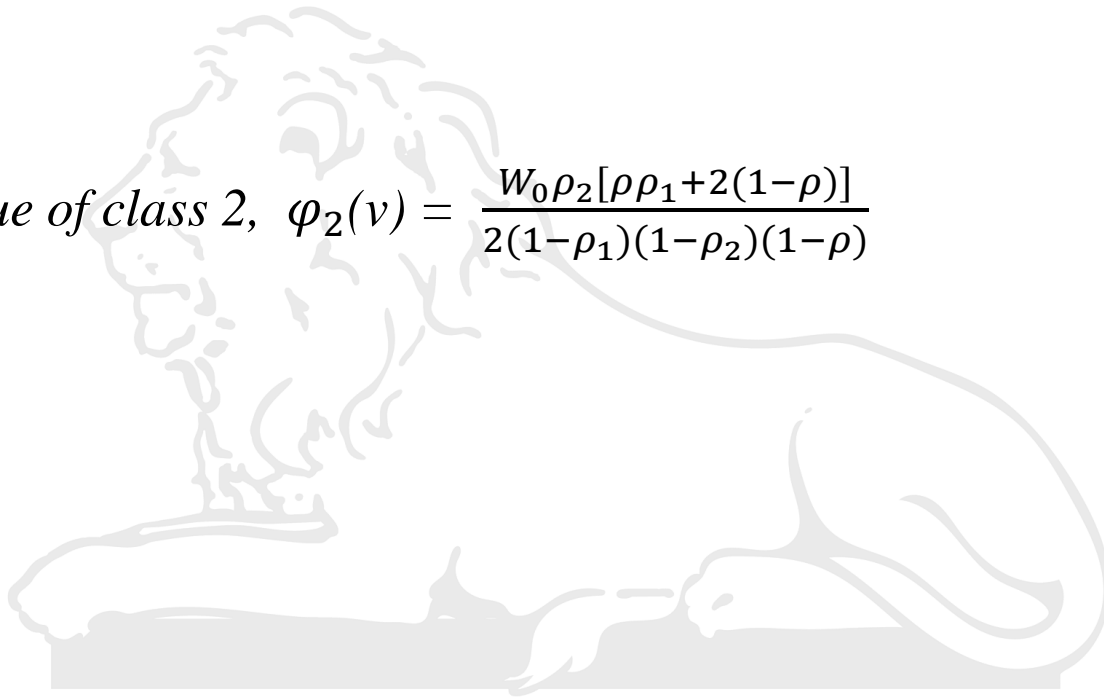
Shapley Value for 2-class game

- *Shapley value of class 1, $\varphi_1(v) = \frac{W_0 \rho_1 [\rho \rho_2 + 2(1-\rho)]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho_2)(1-\rho)}$*



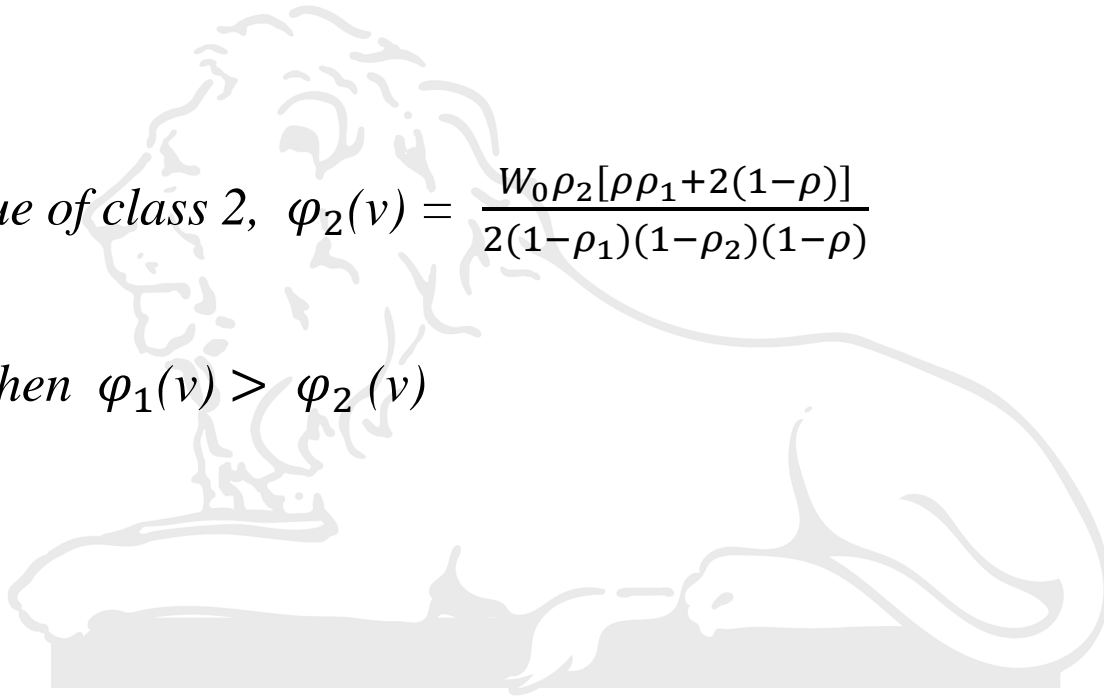
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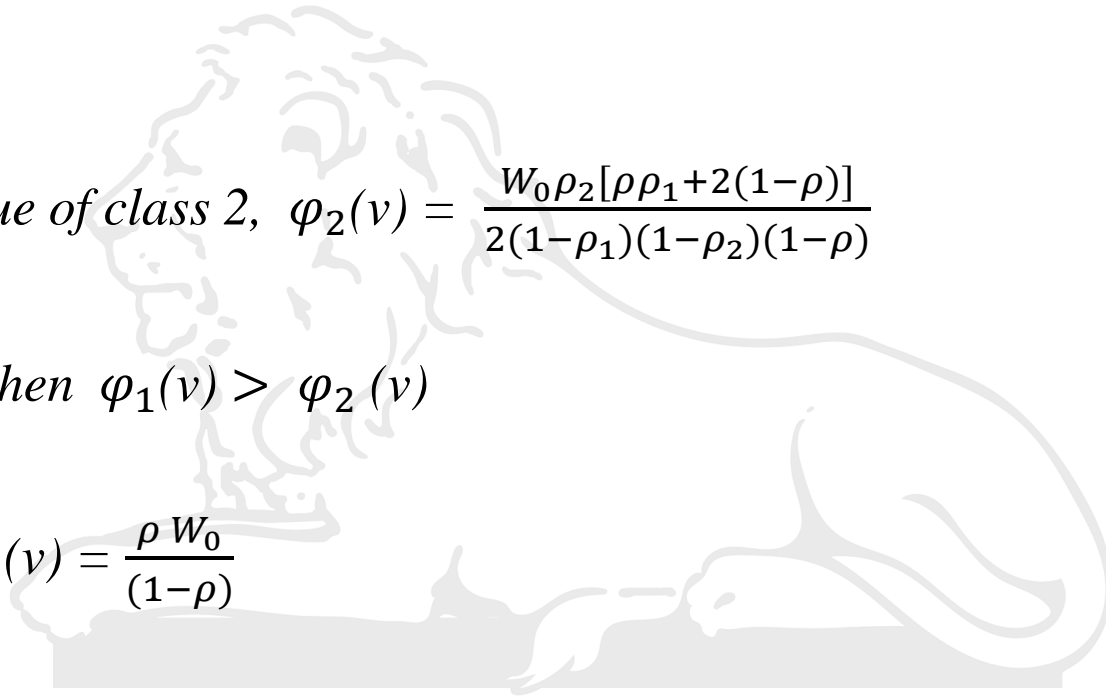
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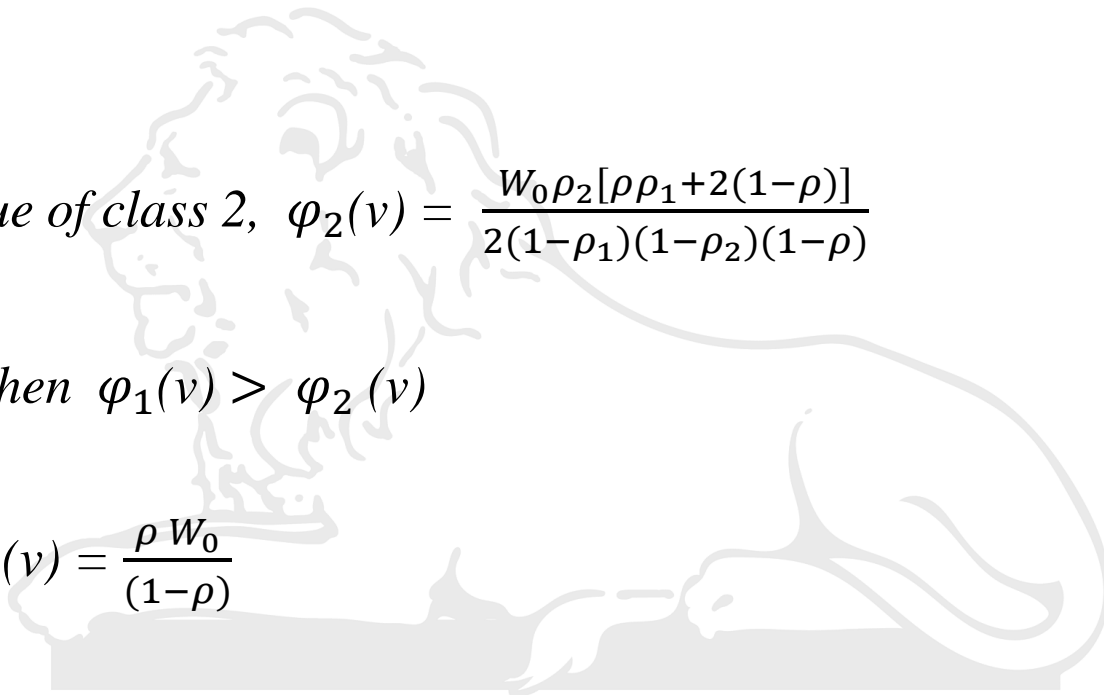
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- $\varphi_1(v) + \varphi_2(v) = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}$
- Shapley Value belongs to the Core



Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value



Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

- $\rho_1 W_1^\pi + \rho_2 W_2^\pi = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}$ (Kleinrock's Conservation law)



Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

- $\rho_1 W_1^\pi + \rho_2 W_2^\pi = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}$ (Kleinrock's Conservation law)
- $\varphi_1(v) + \varphi_2(v) = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}$



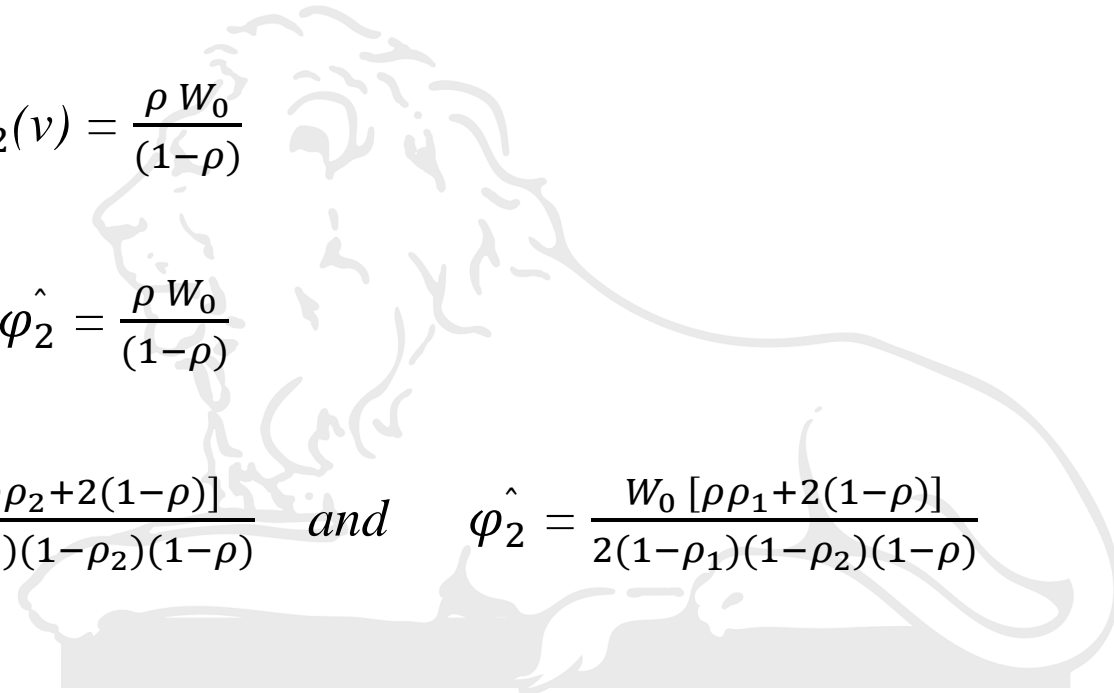
Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

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- $\rho_1 \hat{\varphi}_1 + \rho_2 \hat{\varphi}_2 = \frac{\rho W_0}{(1-\rho)}$
- $\hat{\varphi}_1 = \frac{W_0 [\rho\rho_2 + 2(1-\rho)]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho_2)(1-\rho)}$ and $\hat{\varphi}_2 = \frac{W_0 [\rho\rho_1 + 2(1-\rho)]}{2(1-\rho_1)(1-\rho_2)(1-\rho)}$



Delay Dependent Priority (DDP)



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- *Every queue class are assigned a queue discipline parameter b_i*



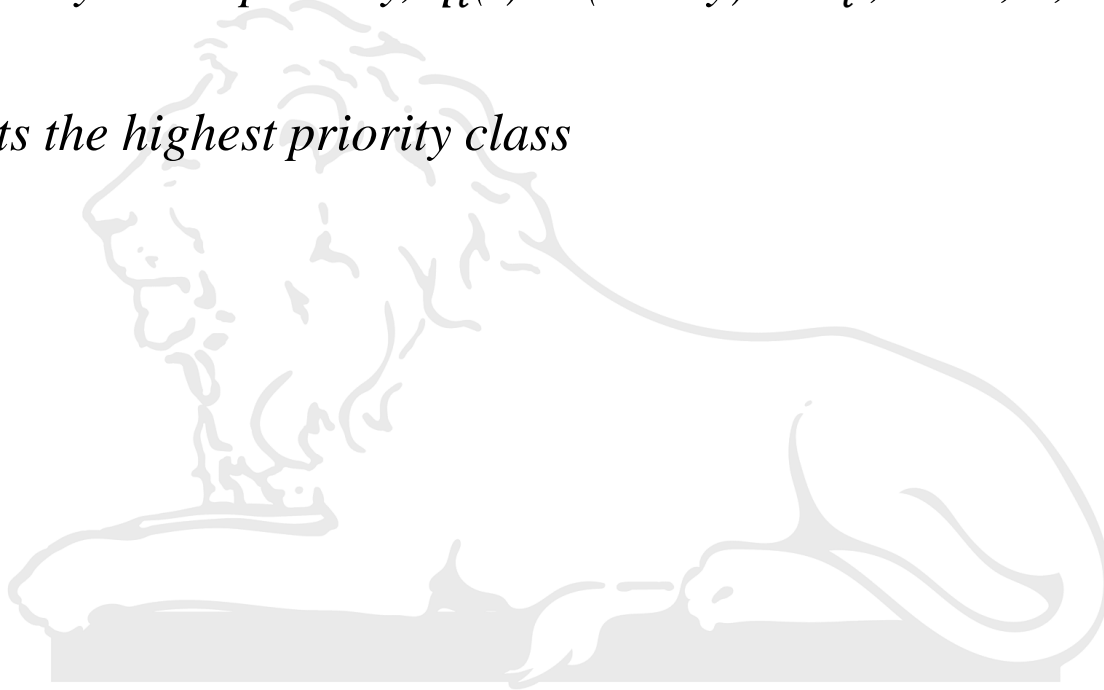
Delay Dependent Priority (DDP)

- *Every queue class are assigned a queue discipline parameter b_i*
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- *Server selects the highest priority class*



Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value



Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

- From **Kleinrock (1964)** Mean waiting time for class 1 and class 2 under Delay Dependent Priority (DDP)

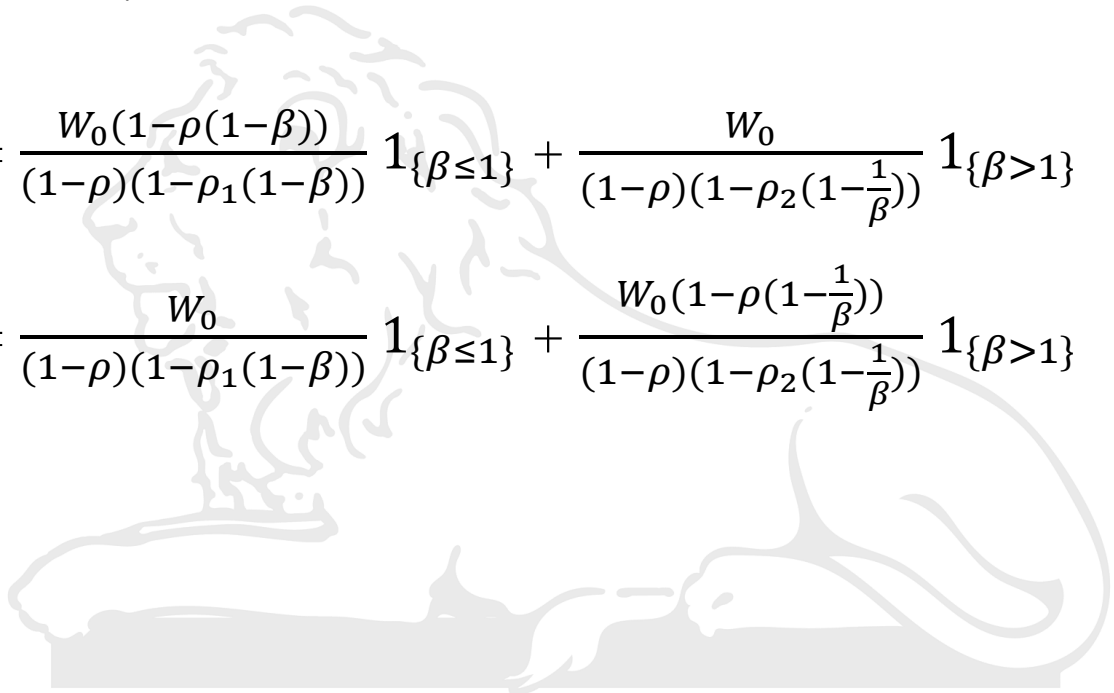


Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

- From **Kleinrock (1964)** Mean waiting time for class 1 and class 2 under Delay Dependent Priority (DDP)

- $$W_1^{DDP}(\beta) = \frac{W_0(1-\rho(1-\beta))}{(1-\rho)(1-\rho_1(1-\beta))} \mathbf{1}_{\{\beta \leq 1\}} + \frac{W_0}{(1-\rho)(1-\rho_2(1-\frac{1}{\beta}))} \mathbf{1}_{\{\beta > 1\}}$$

- $$W_2^{DDP}(\beta) = \frac{W_0}{(1-\rho)(1-\rho_1(1-\beta))} \mathbf{1}_{\{\beta \leq 1\}} + \frac{W_0(1-\rho(1-\frac{1}{\beta}))}{(1-\rho)(1-\rho_2(1-\frac{1}{\beta}))} \mathbf{1}_{\{\beta > 1\}}$$



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- We found $\beta^{Shapley}$ which can allocate $\hat{\varphi}_1$ and $\hat{\varphi}_2$ fairly

$$\beta^{Shapley} = \frac{(2-\rho)(1-\rho_1)}{\rho\rho_1+2(1-\rho)} \mathbf{1}_{\{\rho_1 \geq \rho_2\}} + \frac{\rho\rho_2+2(1-\rho)}{(2-\rho)(1-\rho_2)} \mathbf{1}_{\{\rho_1 < \rho_2\}}$$

Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value



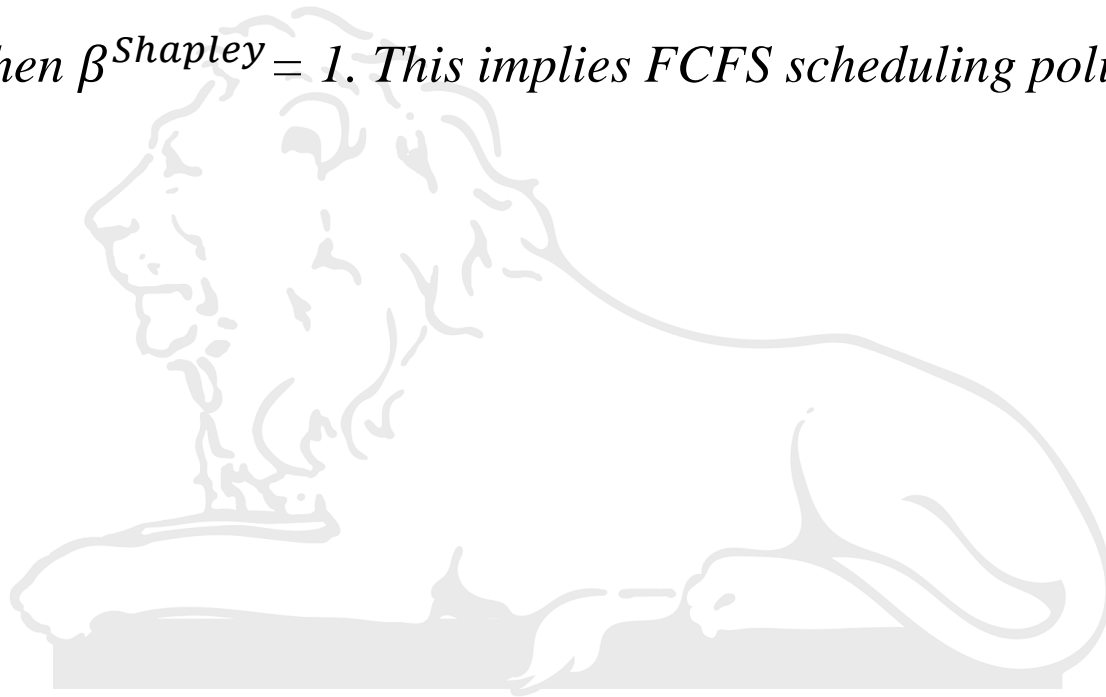
Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

- *Some more findings*



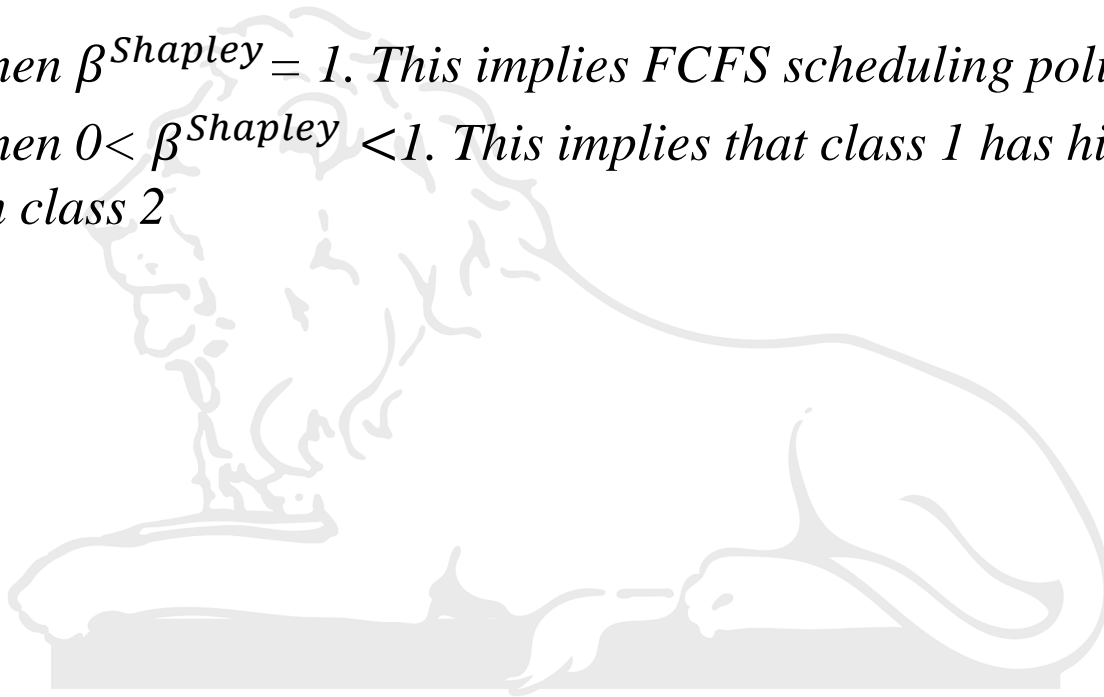
Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

- *Some more findings*
- *If $\rho_1 = \rho_2$ then $\beta^{\text{Shapley}} = 1$. This implies FCFS scheduling policy*



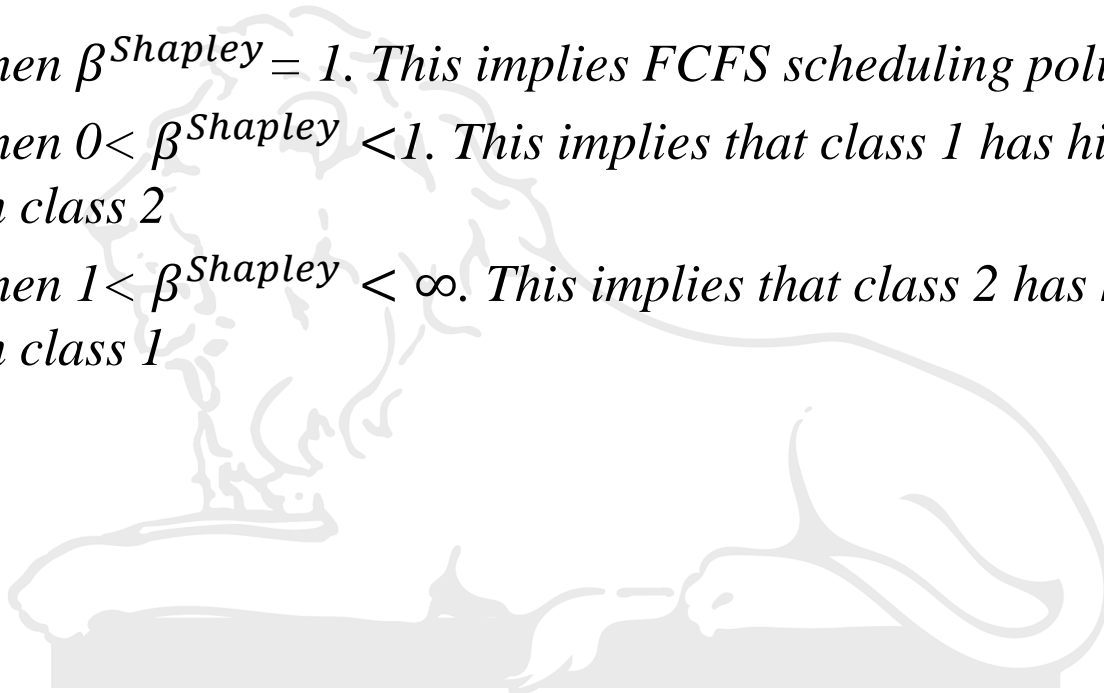
Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

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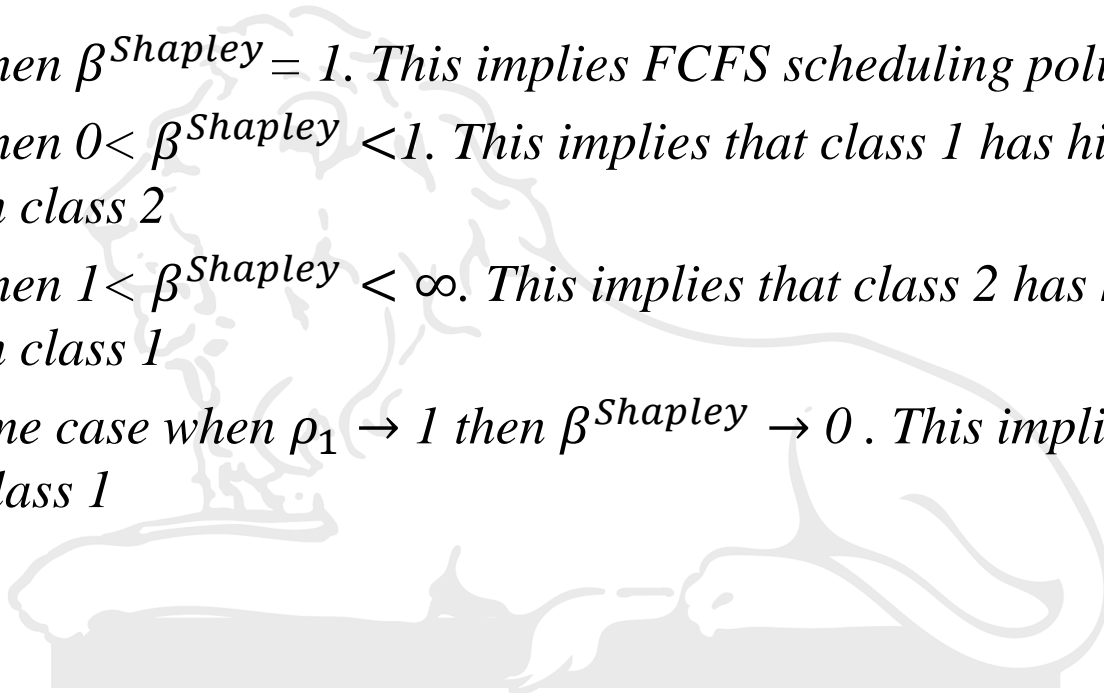
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- *If $\rho_2 > \rho_1$ then $1 < \beta^{\text{Shapley}} < \infty$. This implies that class 2 has higher dynamic priority than class 1*



Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

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- *If $\rho_1 = \rho_2$ then $\beta^{\text{Shapley}} = 1$. This implies FCFS scheduling policy*
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- *At the extreme case when $\rho_1 \rightarrow 1$ then $\beta^{\text{Shapley}} \rightarrow 0$. This implies static high priority to class 1*



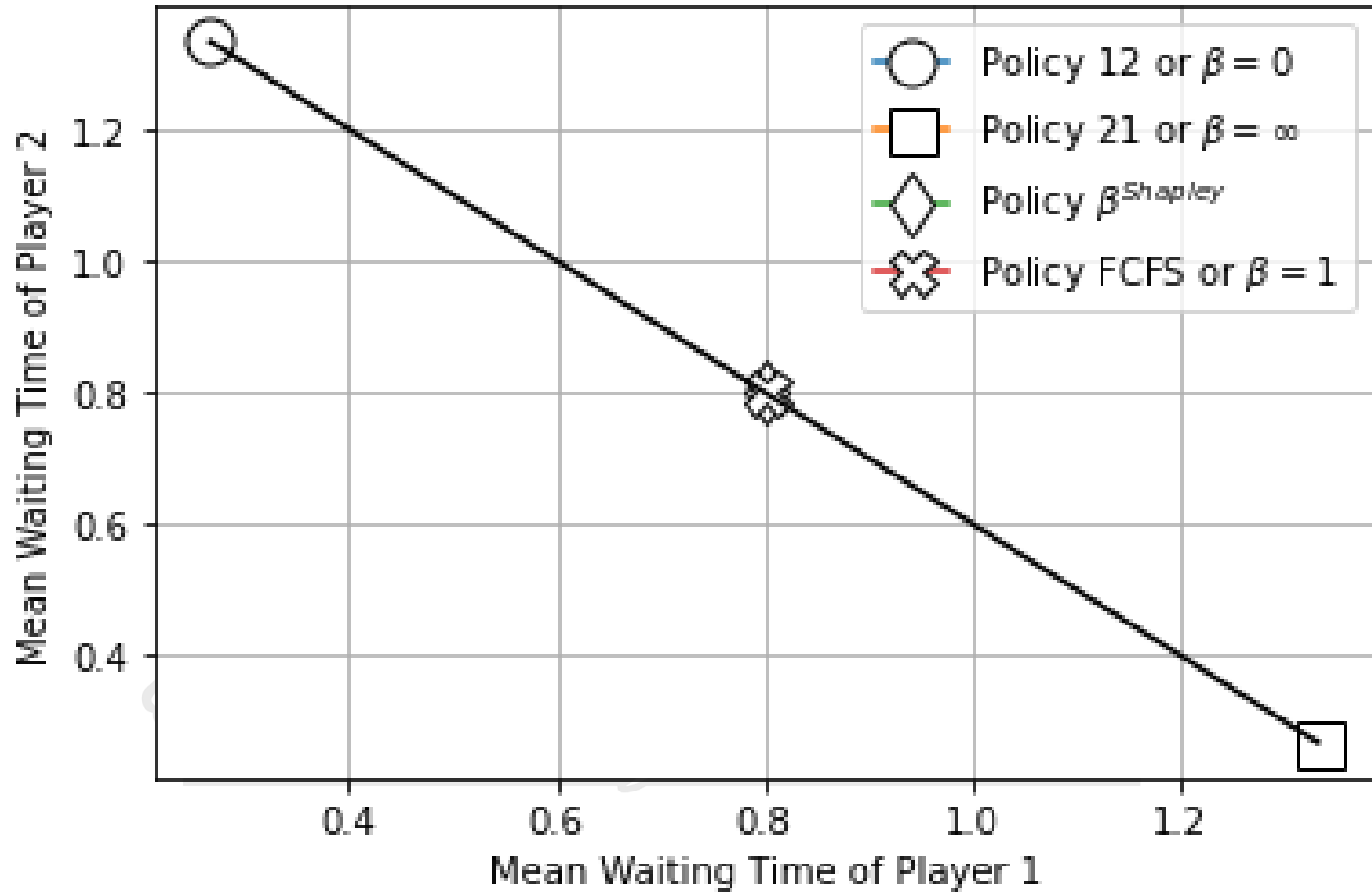
Fair Scheduling Policy for Shapley Value

- *Some more findings*
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Load factor of both classes are equal



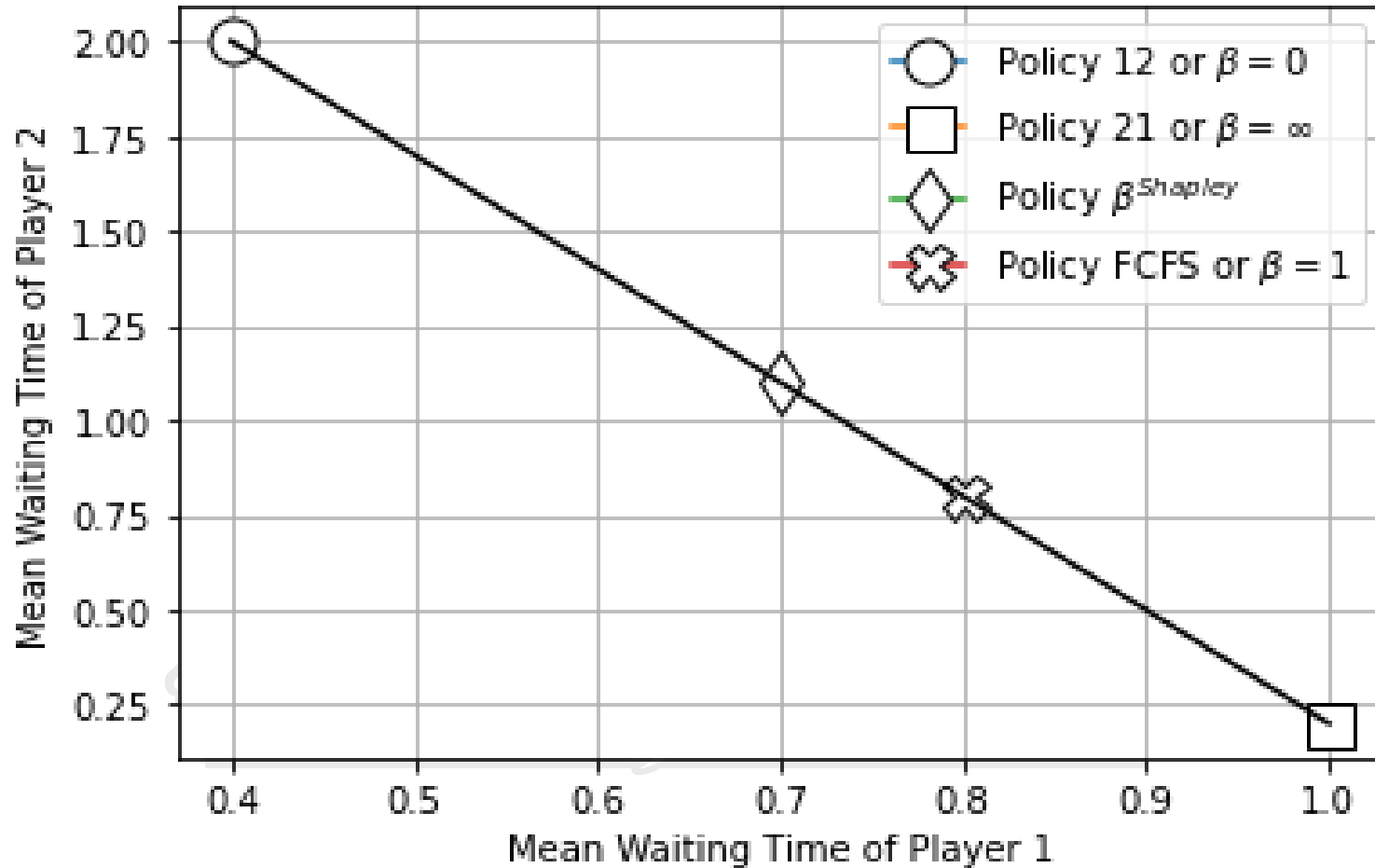
Load factor of both classes are equal



Load factor of class 1 is higher



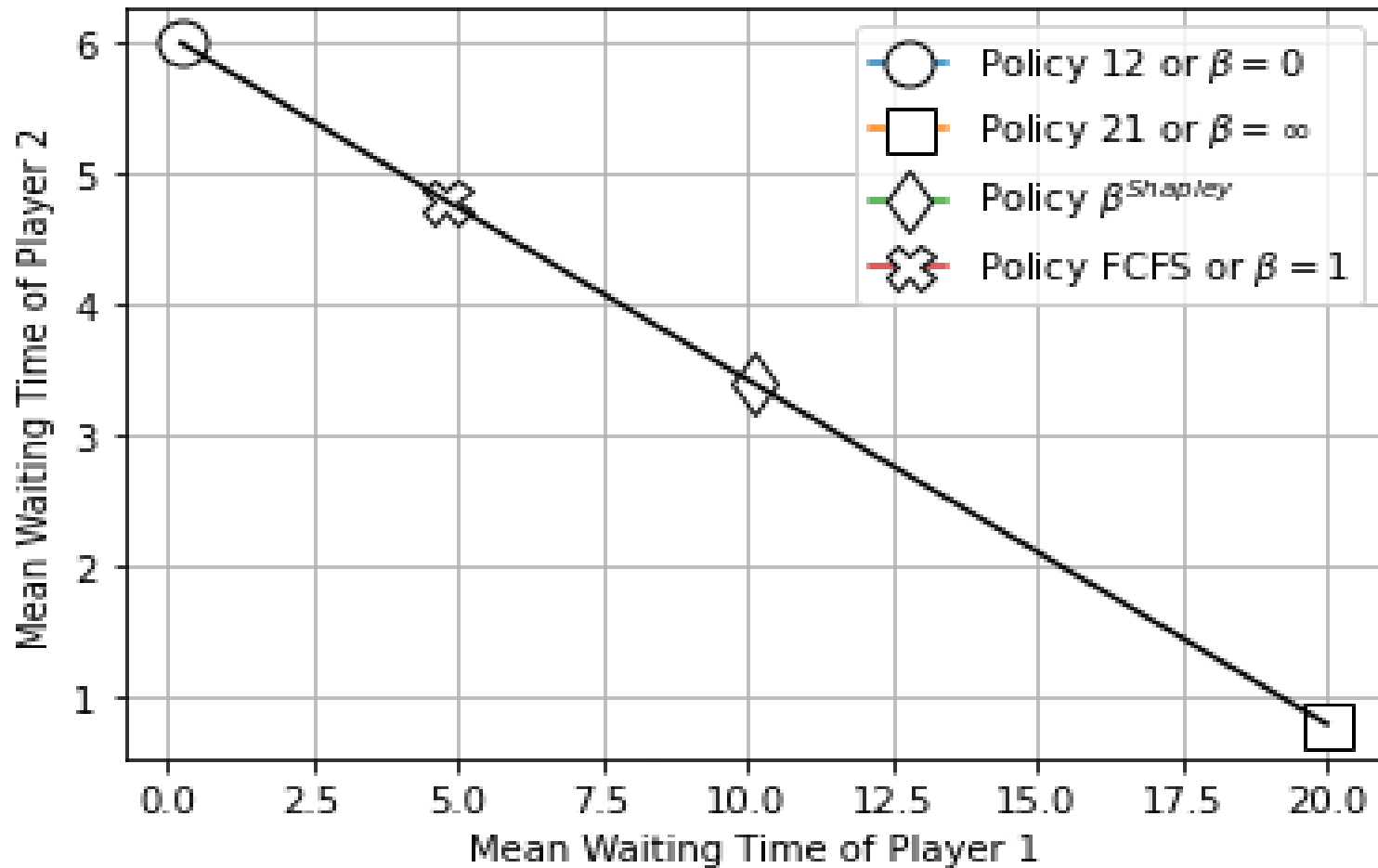
Load factor of class 1 is higher



Load factor of class 2 is higher



Load factor of class 2 is higher



Conclusion and Future Research



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- *To explore cooperative game theoretic solutions such as Shapley Values, The Core, Nucleolus for N-class game.*



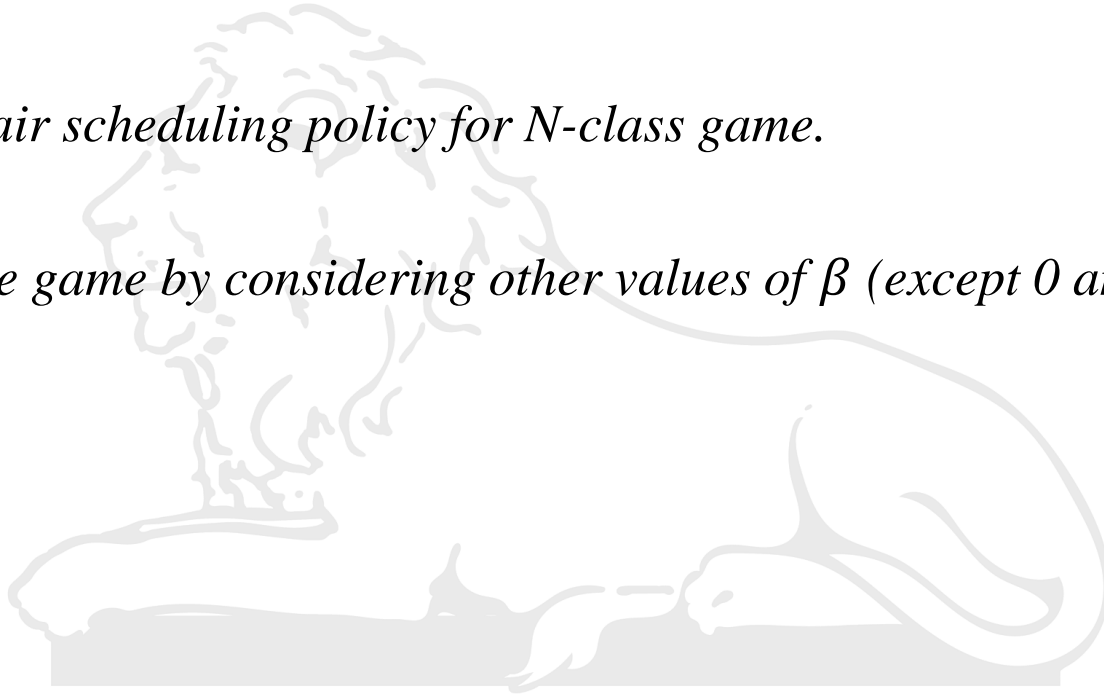
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Conclusion and Future Research

- *To explore cooperative game theoretic solutions such as Shapley Values, The Core, Nucleolus for N-class game.*
- *To explore fair scheduling policy for N-class game.*
- *To design the game by considering other values of β (except 0 and ∞)*



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Thank You.
