

# Multipath multiuser scheduling game for elastic traffic

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Our multipath multiuser routing optimization problem is based on Wardrop model [1, 2, 3] of splittable traffic routing. Minimization of the end-to-end traffic delay for each user is the criterion of optimality.

The problem is considered as the game  $\Gamma = \langle n, m, w, f \rangle$ , where  $n$  users send their traffic through  $m$  parallel routes from the source  $s$  to destination  $t$ . Each user  $i$  wants to send traffic of the amount  $w_i$  from  $s$  to  $t$ . Each path  $e$  has a characteristic  $\alpha_{ie} > 0$ .

Users act selfish and choose routes to minimize their maximal traffic delay. They can split their traffic and send it on several or all paths simultaneously. User's  $i$  strategy is  $x_i = \{x_{ie} \geq 0\}$ , where  $x_{ie}$  is the traffic amount that he sends on the path  $e$  so that  $\sum_{e=1}^m x_{ie} = w_i$ . Then  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is users strategy profile. Denote for the original profile  $x$  the new profile  $(x_{-i}, x'_i) = (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x'_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$  where the user  $i$  changes his strategy from  $x_i$  to  $x'_i$  and all other users keep their strategies the same as in  $x$ .

The load of the path  $e$  is a function  $\delta_e(x)$  that is continuous and non-decreasing by  $x_{ie}$ . A continuous traffic delay function  $f_{ie}(x) = f_{ie}(\delta_e(x))$  is defined for each user  $i$  and each route  $e$ . It is non-decreasing by the path load and hence by  $x_{ie}$ .

Function  $PC_i(x)$  defines an individual  $i$ -th user's costs. Each user  $i$  tries to minimize his individual costs – the maximal traffic delay among the routes that he uses

$$PC_i(x) = \max_{e: x_{ie} > 0} f_{ie}(x).$$

A strategy profile  $x$  is a Wardrop equilibrium iff for each  $i$  holds: if  $x_{ie} > 0$  then  $f_{ie}(x) = \min_l f_{il}(x) = \lambda_i$  and if  $x_{ie} = 0$  then  $f_{ie}(x) \geq \lambda_i$ .

Social costs are the total costs of the system as a result of using parallel routes of the network:

$$SC(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{e=1}^m x_{ie} f_{ie}(x).$$

A social optimum is a solution of a minimization problem  $SC(x) \rightarrow \min_x$ . Price of Anarchy is a ratio of equilibrium social costs in the worst case equilibrium and optimal social costs.

$$PoA(\Gamma) = \max_{x \text{ is an equilibrium}} \frac{SC(x)}{SC_{opt}}.$$

In this work we consider a routing game with traffic delay functions  $1 - e^{-\alpha_e \delta_e}$  in case where for each path  $e$  its traffic delay is the same for each user. Experimental modeling confirms an adequacy of such delay function and explains a sense of parameters  $\alpha$ . Wardrop Equilibria and their properties in this model are objects of the research. We obtain that a Wardrop equilibrium is any situation where loads are distributed by routes as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ie} = \delta_e(x) = \frac{W}{\alpha_e \sum_{e=1}^m \frac{1}{\alpha_e}} \text{ for each } e \in \{1, \dots, m\},$$

and the equilibrium social costs are

$$SC(x) = W \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{W}{\sum_{e=1}^m \frac{1}{\alpha_e}}} \right).$$

Also we prove, that the Price of Anarchy is about 1.3 for this model.

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