

A 3-player game theoretic model of a choice  
between two queueing systems with strategic  
managerial decision making

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**EURO 2021 Athens**

# About me



About me

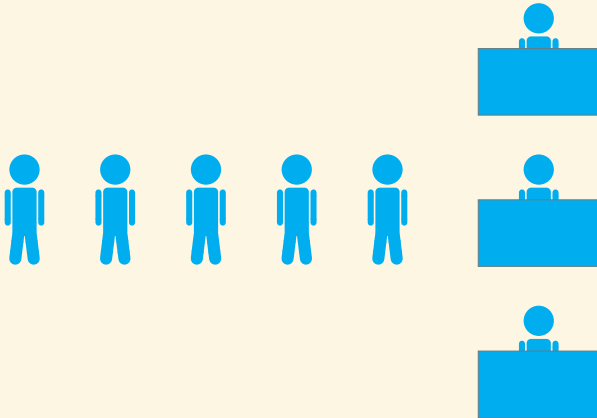


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# Queues - Examples



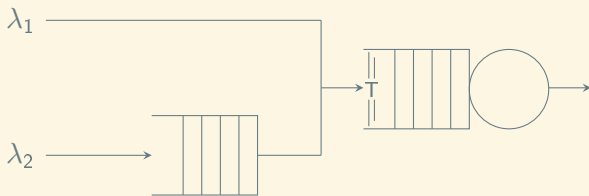
# Queues - Examples



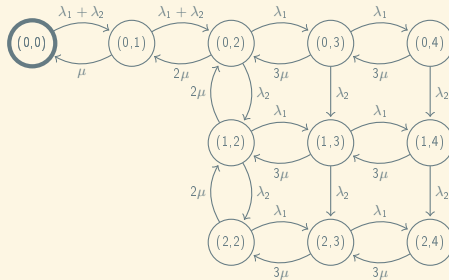
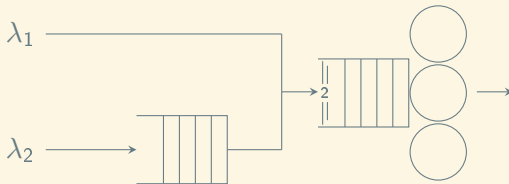
# Queues - Examples



## Queueing network structure

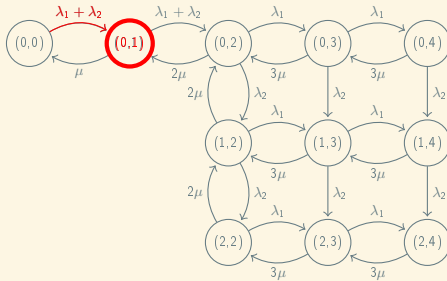
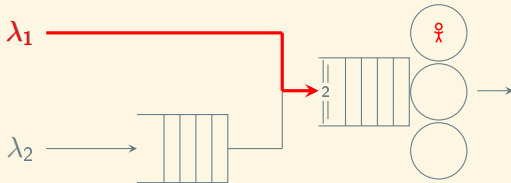


# Markov Chain - Custom network

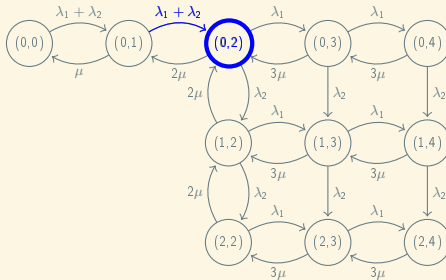
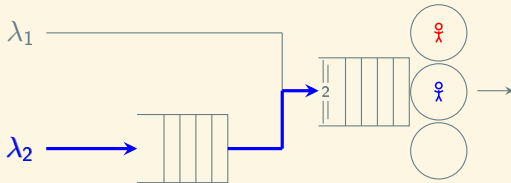




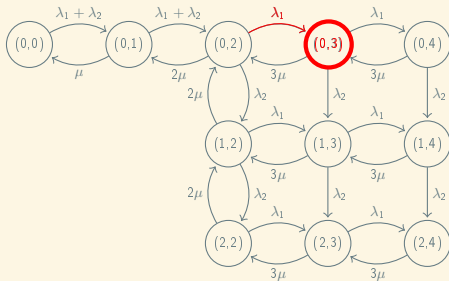
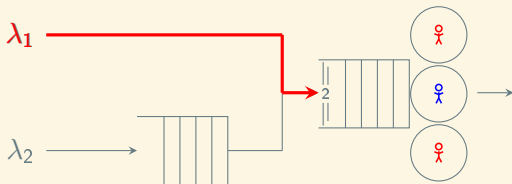
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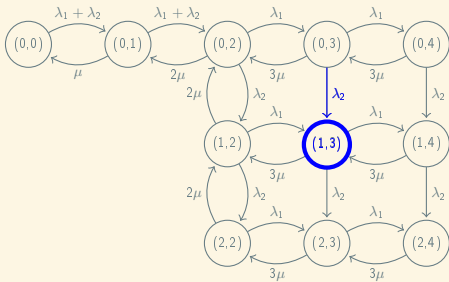
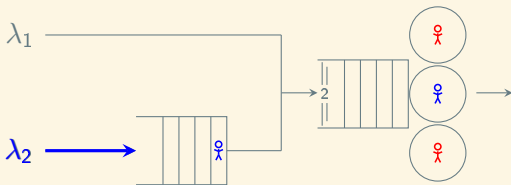
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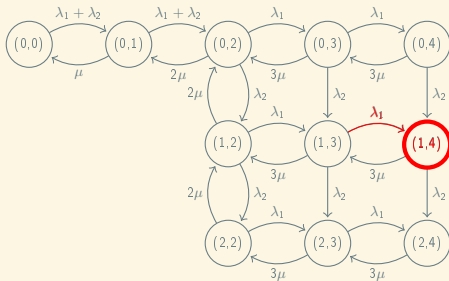
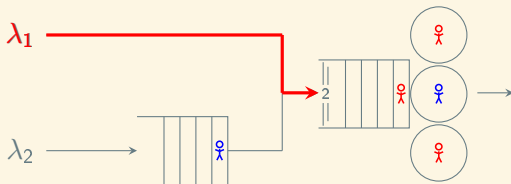
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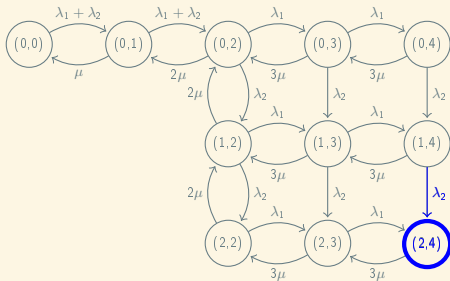
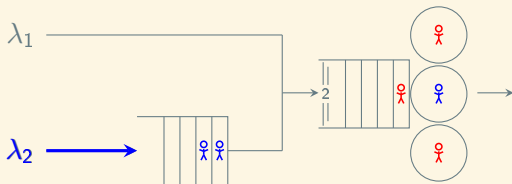
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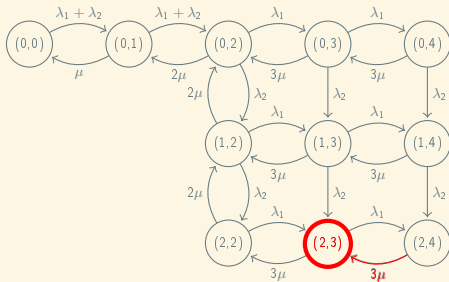
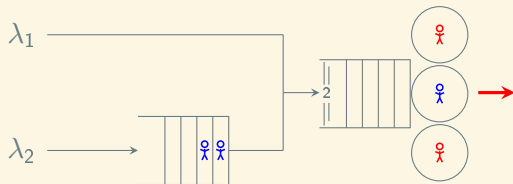
# Markov Chain - Custom network



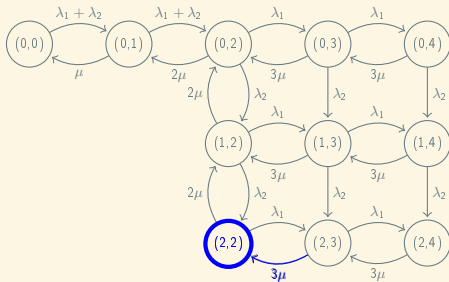
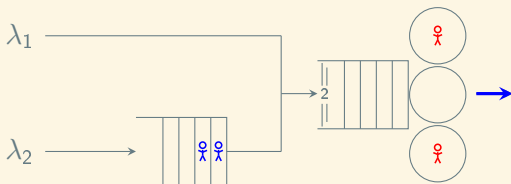
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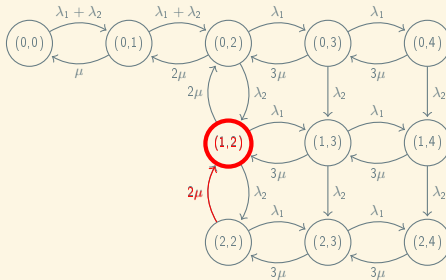
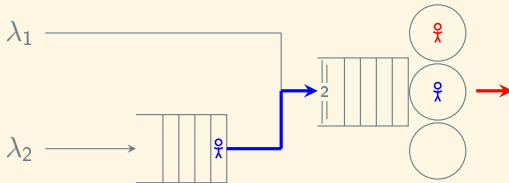


# Markov Chain - Custom network



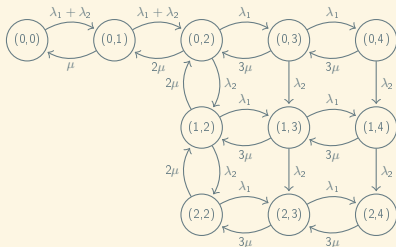


# Markov Chain - Custom network



# Steady state probabilities - Custom network

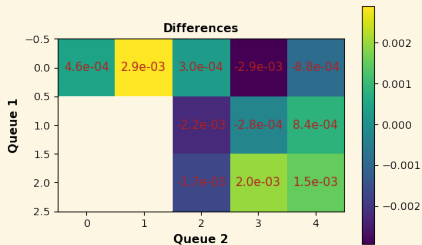
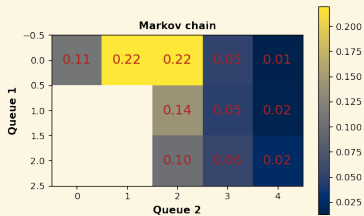
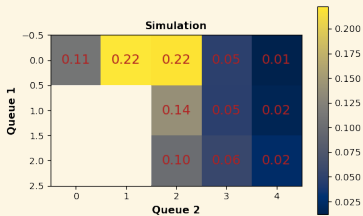
$$Q = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (0,0) & (0,1) & (0,2) & \dots & (2,3) & (2,4) \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} (0,0) \\ (0,1) \\ (0,2) \\ \vdots \\ (2,3) \\ (2,4) \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \mu & -\mu - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\mu & -2\mu - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -\lambda_1 - 3\mu & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 3\mu & -3\mu \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$



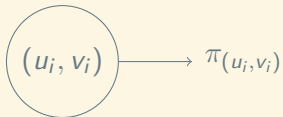
$$\frac{d\pi}{dt} = \pi Q = 0, \quad \sum \pi_{(u,v)} = 1$$

$$\pi = \begin{bmatrix} \pi(0,0) \\ \pi(0,1) \\ \pi(0,2) \\ \vdots \\ \pi(2,3) \\ \pi(2,4) \end{bmatrix}$$

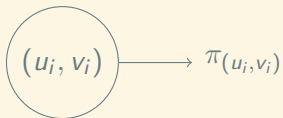
# Steady state probabilities - Comparison



## Performance Measures - Number of individuals



## Performance Measures - Number of individuals



$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{|\pi|} \pi_i (u_i + v_i)$$

$$L_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{|\pi|} \pi_i u_i$$

$$L_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{|\pi|} \pi_i v_i$$

## Performance Measures - Waiting time

$$W = \frac{\lambda_1 P_{L'_1}}{\lambda_2 P_{L'_2} + \lambda_1 P_{L'_1}} W^{(1)} + \frac{\lambda_2 P_{L'_2}}{\lambda_2 P_{L'_2} + \lambda_1 P_{L'_1}} W^{(2)}$$

$$W^{(1)} = \frac{\sum_{\substack{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)} \\ v \geq C}} \frac{1}{C_\mu} \times (v - C + 1) \times \pi(u, v)}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)}} \pi(u, v)}$$

$$W^{(2)} = \frac{\sum_{\substack{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)} \\ \min(v, T) \geq C}} \frac{1}{C_\mu} \times (\min(v + 1, T) - C) \times \pi(u, v)}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} \pi(u, v)}$$

## Performance Measures - Waiting time

$$W^{(1)} = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)}} w^{(1)}(u,v) \pi(u,v)}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)}} \pi(u,v)}, \quad W^{(2)} = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} w^{(2)}(u,v) \pi(u,v)}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} \pi(u,v)}$$

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$$S_A^{(1)} = \{(u,v) \in S \mid v < N\}, \quad S_A^{(2)} = \begin{cases} \{(u,v) \in S \mid u < M\} & \text{if } T \leq N \\ \{(u,v) \in S \mid v < N\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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$$S_W = \{(u,v) \in S \mid v > C\}$$

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$$W^{(1)} = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)}} w^{(1)}(u,v) \pi_{(u,v)}}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)}} \pi_{(u,v)}}, \quad W^{(2)} = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} w^{(2)}(u,v) \pi_{(u,v)}}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} \pi_{(u,v)}}$$

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$$c^{(1)}(u,v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } u > 0 \text{ and } v = T \\ \frac{1}{\min(v,C)\mu}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad c^{(2)}(u,v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } u > 0 \\ \frac{1}{\min(v,C)\mu}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$w^{(i)}(u,v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } (u,v) \notin S_W \\ c^{(i)}(u,v) + w^{(i)}(u-1,v), & \text{if } u > 0 \text{ and } v = T \\ c^{(i)}(u,v) + w^{(i)}(u,v-1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Performance Measures - Blocking time

$$B = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} \pi(u,v) b(u,v)}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} \pi(u,v)}$$

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$$b(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } (u, v) \notin S_b \\ c(u, v) + b(u-1, v), & \text{if } v = N = T \\ c(u, v) + b(u, v-1), & \text{if } v = N \neq T \\ c(u, v) + p_s(u, v)b(u-1, v) + p_a(u, v)b(u, v+1), & \text{if } u > 0 \text{ and } v = T \\ c(u, v) + p_s(u, v)b(u, v-1) + p_a(u, v)b(u, v+1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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$$S_b = \{(u, v) \in S \mid u > 0\}$$

$$c(u, v) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\min(v, C)\mu}, & \text{if } v = N \\ \frac{1}{\lambda_1 + \min(v, C)\mu}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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$$p_s(u, v) = \frac{\min(v, C)\mu}{\lambda_1 + \min(v, C)\mu}, \quad p_a(u, v) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \min(v, C)\mu}$$

## Performance Measures - Proportion within time

$$P(X < t) = \frac{\lambda_1 P_{L'_1}}{\lambda_2 P_{L'_2} + \lambda_1 P_{L'_1}} P(X^{(1)} < t) + \frac{\lambda_2 P_{L'_2}}{\lambda_2 P_{L'_2} + \lambda_1 P_{L'_1}} P(X^{(2)} < t)$$

$$P(X^{(1)} < t) = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)}} P(X_{(u,v)}^{(1)} < t) \pi_{u,v}}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(1)}} \pi_{u,v}}$$

$$P(X^{(2)} < t) = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} P(X_{(u,v)}^{(2)} < t) \pi_{u,v}}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(2)}} \pi_{u,v}}$$

## Performance Measures - Proportion within time

$$P(X^{(i)} < t) = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(i)}} P(X_{u,v}^{(i)} < t) \pi_{u,v}}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(i)}} \pi_{u,v}}, \quad \text{for } i = \{1, 2\}$$

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$$P(X_{(u,v)}^{(1)} < t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} \frac{1}{i!} e^{-\mu t} (\mu t)^i, & \text{if } C = 1 \text{ and } v > 1 \\ 1 - (\mu C)^{v-C} \mu \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil \vec{r} \rceil} \sum_{l=1}^{r_k} \frac{\Psi_{k,l}(-\lambda_k) t^{r_k-l} e^{-\lambda_k t}}{(r_k-l)!(l-1)!}, & \text{if } C > 1 \text{ and } v > C \\ \quad \text{where } \vec{r} = (v - C, 1) \text{ and } \vec{\lambda} = (C\mu, \mu) & \\ 1 - e^{-\mu t}, & \text{if } v \leq C \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_{(u,v)}^{(2)} < t) = \begin{cases} 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{\min(v,T)-1} \frac{1}{i!} e^{-\mu t} (\mu t)^i, & \text{if } C = 1 \text{ and } v, T > 1 \\ 1 - \mu (\mu C)^{\min(v,T)-C} \times \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil \vec{r} \rceil} \sum_{l=1}^{r_k} \frac{\Psi_{k,l}(-\lambda_k) t^{r_k-l} e^{-\lambda_k t}}{(r_k-l)!(l-1)!}, & \text{if } C > 1 \text{ and } v, T > C \\ \quad \text{where } \vec{r} = (\min(v, T) - C, 1) \text{ and } \vec{\lambda} = (C\mu, \mu) & \\ 1 - e^{-\mu t}, & \text{if } v \leq C \text{ or } T \leq C \end{cases}$$

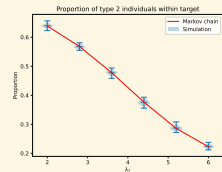
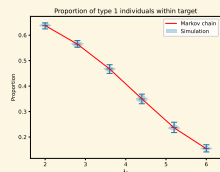
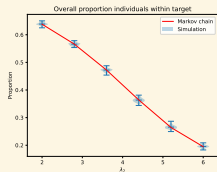
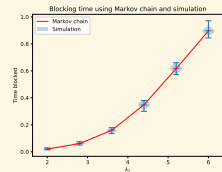
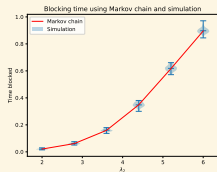
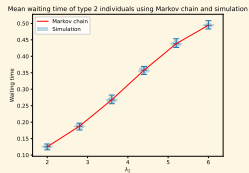
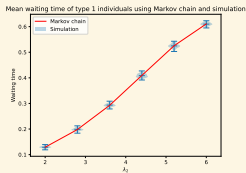
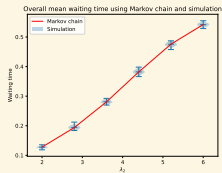
## Performance Measures - Proportion within time

$$P(X^{(i)} < t) = \frac{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(i)}} P(X_{u,v}^{(i)} < t) \pi_{u,v}}{\sum_{(u,v) \in S_A^{(i)}} \pi_{u,v}}, \quad \text{for } i = \{1, 2\}$$

$$X_{(u,v)}^{(1)} \sim \begin{cases} \text{Erlang}(\nu, \mu), & \text{if } C = 1 \text{ and } \nu > 1 \\ \text{Hypo}([\nu - C, 1], [C\mu, \mu]), & \text{if } C > 1 \text{ and } \nu > C \\ \text{Erlang}(1, \mu), & \text{if } \nu \leq C \end{cases}$$

$$X_{(u,v)}^{(2)} \sim \begin{cases} \text{Erlang}(\min(\nu, T), \mu), & \text{if } C = 1 \text{ and } \nu, T > 1 \\ \text{Hypo}([\min(\nu, T) - C, 1], [C\mu, \mu]), & \text{if } C > 1 \text{ and } \nu, T > C \\ \text{Erlang}(1, \mu), & \text{if } \nu \leq C \text{ or } T \leq C \end{cases}$$

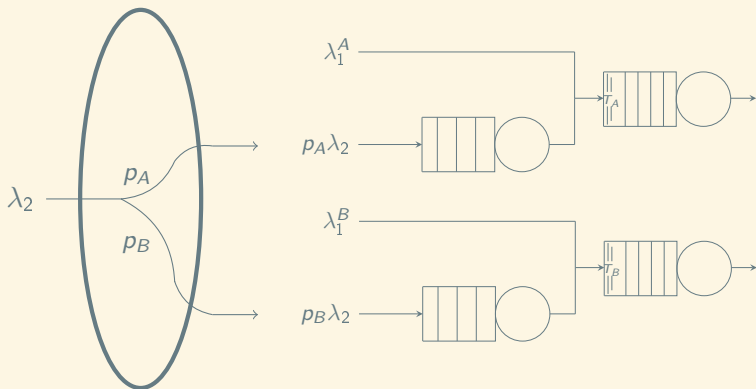
# Comparisons



# Game - Definition

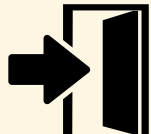
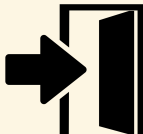


## Game - Players





## Game - Strategies



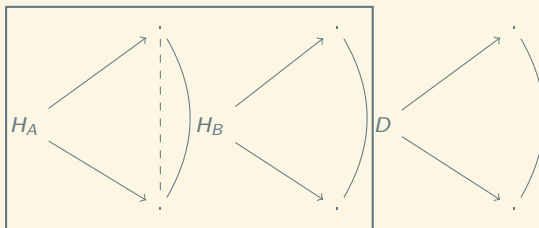
$$p_A, p_B \in [0, 1]$$

$$T_A \in [1, N_A]$$

$$T_B \in [1, N_B]$$

$$p_A + p_B = 1$$

# Game - Formulation



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} U_{1,1}^A & U_{1,2}^A & \cdots & U_{1,N_B}^A \\ U_{2,1}^A & U_{2,2}^A & \cdots & U_{2,N_B}^A \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ U_{N_A,1}^A & U_{N_A,2}^A & \cdots & U_{N_A,N_B}^A \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} U_{1,1}^B & U_{1,2}^B & \cdots & U_{1,N_B}^B \\ U_{2,1}^B & U_{2,2}^B & \cdots & U_{2,N_B}^B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ U_{N_A,1}^B & U_{N_A,2}^B & \cdots & U_{N_A,N_B}^B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} p_{1,1} & p_{1,2} & \cdots & p_{1,N_B} \\ p_{2,1} & p_{2,2} & \cdots & p_{2,N_B} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{N_A,1} & p_{N_A,2} & \cdots & p_{N_A,N_B} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Solution concepts in games

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

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- Fudenberg, Drew, et al. The theory of learning in games. Vol. 2. MIT press, 1998.
- Elvio, Accinelli and Carrera, Edgar. 2011. Evolutionarily Stable Strategies and Replicator Dynamics in Asymmetric Two-Population Games. 10.1007/978-3-642-11456-4\_3.

## Inefficiency measure

$$PoA = \frac{\max_{s \in E} Cost(s)}{\min_{s \in S} Cost(S)}$$

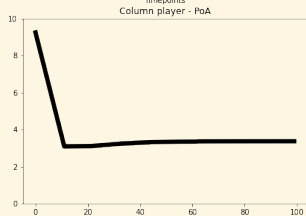
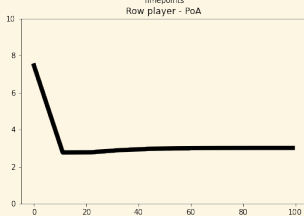
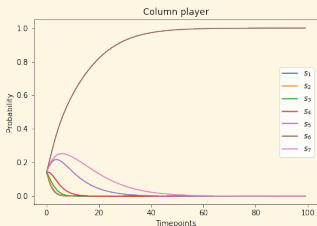
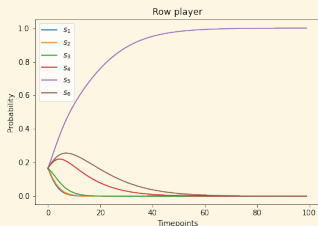
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$$PoA_A(s_r) = \frac{Cost(s_r)}{\min_{s \in S} Cost(S)},$$

$$PoA_B(s_c) = \frac{Cost(s_c)}{\min_{s \in S} Cost(S)}$$

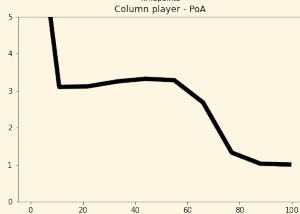
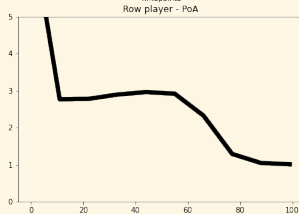
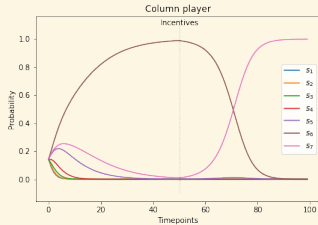
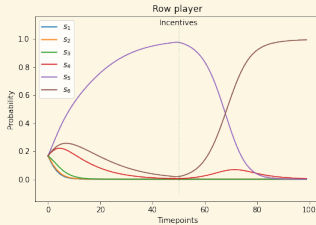
# Learning algorithms - Asymmetric replicator dynamics





“Inefficiencies can be learned  
and emerged naturally in an  
interactive system”

# Learning algorithms - Asymmetric replicator dynamics



“Targeted incentivisation of behaviours can help escape learned inefficiencies”

Thank you!

“Inefficiencies can be learned and emerged naturally in an interactive system”

“Targeted incentivisation of behaviours can help escape learned inefficiencies”

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<https://github.com/11michalis11/AmbulanceDecisionGame>