

Question 1.

The immediate reward after action a_s is executed at state $\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{S}$ is defined as follows:

$$r(\mathbf{s}, a_s) = \begin{cases} r_c, & \text{if } e_c = 1, \quad a_s = 1, \text{ and } \mathbf{s}' \in \mathcal{S}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

At state \mathbf{s} , if an arrival slice is accepted, i.e., $a_s = 1$, the system will move to next state \mathbf{s}' and the network provider receives an immediate reward r_c . In contrast, the immediate reward is equal to 0 if an arrival slice is rejected or there is no slice request arriving at the system. The value of r_c represents the amount of money paid by the tenant based on resources and additional services required.

Assume the network provider aims to maximize the immediate reward defined in [equation (16), ref2]. Formulate the network provider's resource allocation problem as a centralized optimization problem. This problem includes the allocation of radio, computing and storage resources to network slices (by the network provider) to meet the slice requests from tenants.

- In state \mathbf{s} ,
 - If arrival slice is accepted i.e., $a_s = 1$
 - The system will move to next state \mathbf{s}'
 - Network provider receives immediate reward r_c
 - The value of r_c represents the amount of money paid by the tenant based on resources and additional services required
 - If arrival slice is rejected or no slice request arriving at the system
 - Immediate reward is 0

Definition A.2 A centralized optimization problem is defined by:

$$\{x_i\}, i \in [1..(n_x)], \quad x_i \in D_i \quad (A.5)$$

$$\{p_i\}, i \in [1..(n_p)], \quad p_i : D_{i_1^p} \times D_{i_2^p} \times \dots \times D_{i_{a_i}^p} \rightarrow \text{boolean} \quad (A.6)$$

$$f, \quad f : D_{f_1} \times D_{f_2} \times \dots \times D_{f_b} \rightarrow D^f \quad (A.7)$$

<https://cs.fit.edu/~msilaghi/teza/chapter22.pdf>